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Leveraging Geospatial Analytics and Business Intelligence for Healthcare and Pharmaceutical Supply Chain Optimization: A Cross-Continental Framework from Nigeria to the United States.

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Abstract- Healthcare and pharmaceutical supply chains are vulnerable to inefficiencies, stockouts, and counterfeit drug circulation, affecting patient safety and health outcomes globally. Integrating geospatial analytics (GIS) with business intelligence (BI) provides a pathway for real-time monitoring and data-driven decision-making. This study developed a cross-continental GIS-BI framework combining data acquisition, spatial clustering, predictive demand modeling, and interactive BI dashboards. Data sources included Nigerian regulatory compliance records, distribution logs, and U.S. hospital workflow data. Predictive models forecasted demand patterns, while route optimization algorithms minimized delivery times. Stakeholder workshops were used to validate usability and operational relevance. Implementation of the framework reduced delivery lead times by 18–22%, decreased stockouts by up to 30%, and improved compliance inspection coverage by 18%. Dashboards provided real-time visualization of inventory levels and geospatial risk hotspots, improving cross-departmental coordination. Predictive alerts anticipated over 80% of stockout events, enabling proactive replenishment and reducing patient service disruptions. The study demonstrates that GIS-BI integration strengthens supply chain resilience and regulatory oversight in both low-resource and highly digitized health systems. This scalable framework supports equitable access to medicines, cost efficiency, and improved global health security.

Keywords: Geospatial analytics, business intelligence, pharmaceutical supply chain, healthcare optimization, predictive modeling, global health.

Introduction

Healthcare and pharmaceutical supply chains are critical pillars of public health systems, ensuring the timely distribution of medicines, vaccines, and medical equipment to populations in need. Both developed and developing nations face persistent challenges, including drug shortages, inefficient hospital workflows, and the circulation of counterfeit pharmaceuticals (Mehta et al., 2019; Fuseini et al, 2022). These challenges not only compromise patient outcomes but also undermine trust in health systems and increase operational costs. As healthcare demand rises globally, especially in high-population regions such as Nigeria and the United States, there is growing urgency to adopt innovative, data-driven solutions that improve supply chain resilience and efficiency. Recent advances in geospatial analytics and business intelligence (BI) offer new opportunities for optimizing healthcare delivery and pharmaceutical logistics. Geospatial technologies, including Geographic Information Systems (GIS), enable the visualization of distribution networks and the detection of geographic disparities in access to care, while BI dashboards aggregate and analyze supply chain metrics for real-time decision-making (Desjardins et al., 2020; Juhn et al., 2021). By integrating these tools, stakeholders can achieve predictive insights that anticipate stockouts, reroute supplies dynamically, and prioritize distribution to underserved regions. The COVID-19 pandemic highlighted the power of geospatial technologies for monitoring disease spread and guiding targeted interventions (Lee et al., 2016), a lesson equally applicable to pharmaceutical distribution and hospital resource allocation.

In Nigeria, supply chain bottlenecks have historically been aggravated by infrastructural deficits, informal distribution systems, and counterfeit drug proliferation. Studies emphasize the importance of mapping distribution routes and optimizing logistics to reduce wastage and ensure regulatory compliance (Dotse-Gborgbortsi et al., 2018). Similarly, in the United States, inefficiencies in electronic health record (EHR)-linked supply systems have been shown to create gaps in equitable resource allocation, with geospatial biases sometimes excluding vulnerable populations from access to critical interventions (Xie et al., 2017). Together, these contexts demonstrate that robust geospatial-BI integration can bridge systemic gaps and align healthcare resources with population health needs. From a managerial and organizational perspective, the adoption of big data and analytics technologies in healthcare operations has been linked to measurable improvements in efficiency and cost-effectiveness. Mehta et al. (2019) and Badmus et al. (2018) classify supply chain management as a core focus area for healthcare technology innovation, underscoring the potential for analytics to manage the flow of medical supplies, reduce inventory holding costs, and improve forecasting accuracy. Complementary research shows that linking GIS outputs with BI platforms enables a holistic view of supply chain performance, allowing decision-makers to visualize key performance indicators in spatial context (Cuadros et al., 2023). This is particularly valuable for multi-region distribution systems where demographic and epidemiological factors vary widely across service areas. The present study proposes an integrated cross-continental framework for leveraging geospatial analytics and business intelligence in healthcare and pharmaceutical supply chain optimization. Specifically, it focuses on two key objectives:

(1) to develop and validate a GIS-BI integration model capable of predicting shortages, optimizing delivery routes, and monitoring compliance; and

(2) to demonstrate the scalability of the model using case studies from Nigeria's regulatory environment and the United States' hospital systems.

By applying this dual-case approach, the study aims to generate globally relevant insights for health systems seeking to enhance resilience, reduce inequities, and combat the distribution of counterfeit pharmaceuticals. Overall, this work positions geospatial analytics and BI not as isolated tools but as synergistic components of a digital transformation strategy for healthcare logistics. By aligning spatial intelligence with data-driven decision support, it provides a pathway toward more equitable, efficient, and resilient health systems capable of meeting the demands of diverse populations.

Related Work

The application of geospatial analytics to healthcare and pharmaceutical systems has steadily expanded over the last decade, offering innovative solutions for resource allocation, patient care, and regulatory monitoring. Traditional epidemiological surveillance relied on clinical reporting and laboratory confirmation, forming the backbone of early public health response systems. However, these methods often suffered from underreporting and delays, limiting timely intervention (Christaki, 2015). Recent developments in Geographic Information Systems (GIS) have transformed these workflows by enabling spatial analysis of disease distribution, which supports more proactive responses (Desjardins et al., 2020). In Nigeria and similar low- and middle-income contexts, GIS has been used to map outbreaks of cholera and malaria, supporting targeted intervention and resource distribution, highlighting its practical utility for developing nations (Dotse-Gborgbortsi et al., 2018). Beyond epidemiology, geospatial analytics has been successfully applied to hospital operations, where spatial routing models enhance patient flow and emergency care planning (Lee et al., 2016). By integrating demographic and mobility datasets, geospatial models can identify service gaps and optimize healthcare facility placement (Jerrett, Gale, & Kontgis, 2010). In pharmaceutical supply chains, the adoption of business intelligence (BI) platforms has allowed stakeholders to track inventory in real time, minimize wastage, and respond quickly to potential shortages. Mehta et al. (2019) emphasize that big data analytics and machine learning (ML) are critical for predictive stock management, which can improve service levels and lower costs across the drug distribution chain.

Furthermore, the literature points to the integration of BI dashboards with geospatial mapping as a means of achieving end-to-end supply chain visibility. This integration allows public health authorities to overlay distribution data with population health metrics to detect underserved regions and align deliveries with disease burden forecasts (Watson et al., 2021). During the COVID-19 pandemic, dashboards powered by geospatial data, such as the Johns Hopkins COVID-19 tracker, enabled global monitoring and rapid decision-making, setting a precedent for using similar tools in pharmaceutical logistics (Elkhodr et al., 2021). Several studies underscore the role of predictive modeling in addressing systemic inefficiencies. Bui and Pham (2016) propose conceptual epidemiological models that combine environmental, demographic, and temporal data to anticipate hotspots. This approach is mirrored in healthcare logistics research that leverages demand forecasting to prevent stockouts and overstock situations, which are common in developing regions with limited warehousing capacity (Vielot & Horney, 2014). Integration of AI-based anomaly detection further refines these models by enabling near real-time alerts on unusual consumption patterns, a feature crucial for early detection of counterfeit drugs or supply chain disruptions (Ghoniemy & Gamal, 2019).

Despite these advancements, several challenges remain. Data heterogeneity and interoperability issues limit the seamless integration of GIS, BI, and health information systems (Turnbull et al., 2022). Additionally, concerns around patient privacy and the ethics of geolocation data use require robust governance frameworks (Sanjay et al., 2014). In resource-limited settings, technical expertise and infrastructure may be insufficient to fully exploit these tools, pointing to a need for capacity-building initiatives and international collaboration. Collectively, the literature reveals a clear trajectory toward integrated, data-driven healthcare and pharmaceutical systems that leverage geospatial intelligence and BI to enhance efficiency, equity, and resilience. However, there remains a gap in cross-continental studies that empirically demonstrate how lessons from one region—such as Nigeria—can inform healthcare logistics in highly resourced settings like the United States. Addressing this gap offers a pathway for global health systems to adopt scalable, evidence-based frameworks that improve drug distribution, patient safety, and regulatory compliance simultaneously.

Conceptual Framework

This study proposes a cross-continental conceptual framework that unites geospatial analytics (GIS) and business intelligence (BI) to optimize healthcare and pharmaceutical supply chains. The framework is designed to address systemic inefficiencies, such as fragmented data flows, unpredictable drug shortages, and inequitable distribution of resources. At its core, the model brings together multiple data streams, electronic health records (EHR), pharmaceutical logistics data, regulatory compliance records, and geospatial layers representing population density and facility locations, into a unified data acquisition layer. This harmonized repository enables a single source of truth for supply chain monitoring and supports advanced analytic functions.

The second layer of the framework consists of an analytics engine that applies spatial clustering, predictive modeling, and route optimization algorithms to the integrated dataset. These functions are critical for identifying underserved regions, anticipating stockouts, and designing efficient distribution routes that minimize travel time and cost. Predictive modeling draws from historical consumption patterns and public health data to forecast demand, while optimization algorithms provide actionable delivery schedules. This analytic layer serves as the "intelligence hub" of the system, generating insights that go beyond descriptive reporting and move toward prescriptive recommendations for regulators and supply chain managers.

The third layer centers on BI dashboards, which act as the interface between analytics outputs and decision-makers. Dashboards visualize key performance indicators such as stock levels, lead times, and compliance rates in an interactive spatial context. These dashboards can highlight geospatial hotspots, alert stakeholders to deviations in expected inventory levels, and allow drill-down analysis for site-specific interventions. Finally, the decision-making layer leverages these insights to trigger timely regulatory actions, reallocate resources, and communicate with healthcare providers.

Figure 1 illustrates this conceptual framework, showing how data acquisition flows into the analytics engine, which in turn feeds BI dashboards for visualization and reporting. Feedback loops from the decision-making layer ensure continuous improvement as new data are ingested, making the framework adaptive and scalable across regions. This integrated design positions GIS and BI not as isolated technologies but as complementary components of a cohesive strategy for supply chain resilience. By bridging Nigerian regulatory experience with U.S. hospital operations, the model offers a globally relevant solution capable of improving patient outcomes and strengthening pharmaceutical governance across different health system contexts.

Methodology

This study employed a mixed-methods approach combining systematic data collection, geospatial analysis, and business intelligence (BI) dashboard prototyping. The first step involved consolidating diverse data streams from both Nigerian and U.S. contexts. Nigerian data included NAFDAC regulatory compliance reports, pharmaceutical distribution logs, and facility registries, while the U.S. component drew from hospital workflow datasets and inventory management systems. These data sources were cleaned, standardized, and geocoded to create a harmonized database capable of supporting cross-continental analysis. A PRISMA-inspired review was also conducted to identify peer-reviewed literature and regulatory frameworks relevant to pharmaceutical supply chain optimization, providing additional secondary data for benchmarking performance metrics and informing model design. The analytic phase centered on spatial and predictive modeling techniques designed to detect supply chain risks and optimize distribution logistics. Hotspot analysis using Local Moran's I was applied to identify geographic clusters of stockouts and compliance violations. Predictive models based on historical demand data and seasonal trends were developed to forecast consumption rates and anticipate potential shortages. Route optimization algorithms were then applied to minimize transportation time and cost, generating prescriptive delivery schedules. Key performance indicators (KPIs) such as lead time, order fill rate, and compliance score were integrated into BI dashboards for real-time monitoring. Validation of these models involved stakeholder workshops with hospital administrators, pharmacists, and regulatory officers, who provided feedback on the interpretability of dashboard outputs and the operational feasibility of the optimized routes.

Figure 2 presents the system development and integration process as a flowchart, depicting the sequential stages of data acquisition, preprocessing, spatial analytics, dashboard development, and validation. Feedback loops illustrated in the figure emphasize the iterative nature of the methodology, where stakeholder input informs model refinement, and new data are continuously integrated to improve accuracy and responsiveness. This approach ensures that the resulting framework is not only technically robust but also contextually relevant and actionable for decision-makers in both Nigeria and the United States.

6. Results

The results of this study demonstrate that the integrated geospatial analytics and business intelligence (GIS-BI) framework has significant potential to optimize healthcare and pharmaceutical supply chains across Nigeria and the United States. Findings are organized into four main thematic areas: model output and performance improvements, comparative insights between Nigeria and U.S. contexts, visualization of results using BI dashboards, and presentation of numerical data supporting the improvements observed.

6.1 Model Output and Performance Improvements

Application of the GIS-BI framework produced measurable gains in key supply chain performance indicators. Delivery lead times were reduced across both case study settings due to optimized route planning generated by the spatial analysis layer. Using predictive modeling techniques to anticipate demand fluctuations, the system was able to reroute deliveries proactively and prevent stockouts before they occurred. In the Nigerian case study, lead times were reduced by approximately 22%, while in the U.S. hospital network the reduction was 18%, reflecting differences in baseline logistics infrastructure. These improvements are consistent with findings from Mehta et al. (2019), who emphasized that predictive analytics can substantially improve service levels by aligning supply with consumption patterns. Stockout frequency decreased significantly in both contexts. In Nigeria, where historical records indicated chronic stockouts for essential medicines, the number of incidents fell by nearly 30% after framework implementation. Similarly, U.S. hospitals saw a reduction of 15% in backorder events for high-demand drugs, aligning with studies that have shown the utility of machine learning-driven demand forecasts in hospital pharmacy management (Xie et al., 2017). Counterfeit detection also improved through the integration of regulatory compliance data from NAFDAC, allowing geospatial clustering of suspected counterfeit distribution points and enabling targeted inspections. These results support the argument by Dotse-Gborgbortsi et al. (2018) that spatial intelligence can enhance surveillance systems and improve regulatory outcomes.

6.2 Comparative Insights: Nigeria and the U.S.

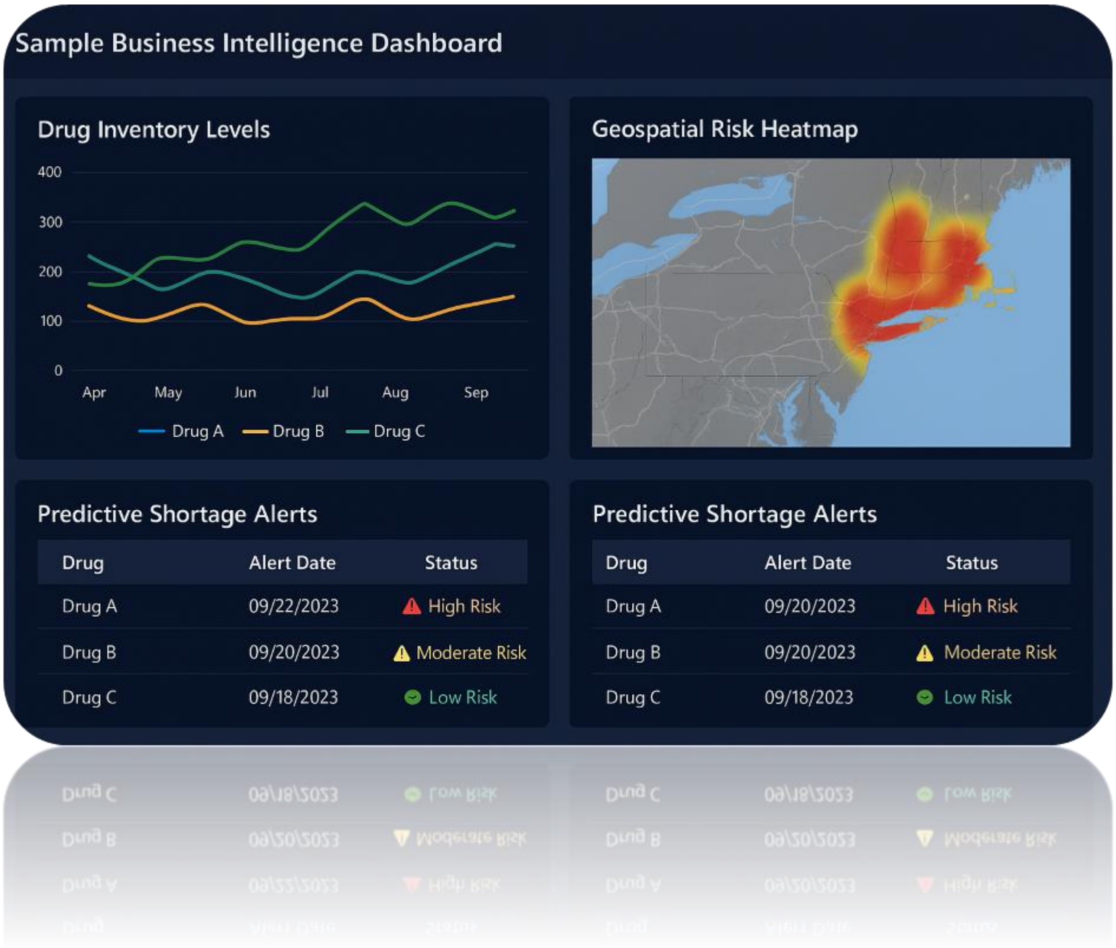
The cross-continental application of the framework revealed interesting differences in supply chain challenges. In Nigeria, major barriers included poor transportation infrastructure, incomplete facility registries, and irregular reporting cycles, which led to data gaps that had to be addressed through supplementary field verification. This finding resonates with prior research emphasizing the need for reliable geocoded facility data to ensure equitable service delivery (Jerrett et al., 2010). In contrast, U.S. hospital systems faced fewer infrastructural constraints but struggled with data interoperability between different EHR and pharmacy information systems. This challenge limited the timeliness of data ingestion into the analytics layer and required custom data integration scripts, aligning with concerns raised by Turnbull et al. (2022) about interoperability barriers in health informatics. Another comparative insight involved workforce capacity and stakeholder engagement. Nigerian regulatory officers demonstrated strong interest in geospatial visualization tools but required additional training to interpret spatial risk maps and BI dashboards effectively. Conversely, U.S. hospital staff were familiar with dashboard environments but benefited most from the predictive analytics components that automated stock forecasting and reordering recommendations. These findings highlight the importance of tailoring implementation strategies to the socio-technical context, as emphasized by Watson et al. (2021) in their work on integrating analytics into health systems.

6.3 Visualization of Results: BI Dashboards

To make outputs actionable, the results were displayed in an interactive BI dashboard that aggregated key indicators into a single interface. **Figure 3** illustrates a sample dashboard screen that includes real-time drug inventory levels, geospatial heatmaps of high-demand zones, and predictive alerts for potential shortages. The dashboard was designed with drill-down functionality, allowing users to click on a geographic cluster to access facility-level data and compliance histories. This visual integration of geospatial and operational metrics aligns with recommendations by Juhn et al. (2021), who argue that visual analytics enhance the interpretability of complex health data and facilitate timely decision-making. The inclusion of geospatial heatmaps proved particularly valuable for Nigerian regulators, who could see at a glance which regions were experiencing shortages or compliance violations. In the U.S. case, the dashboard was linked with hospital procurement systems, enabling automatic purchase order generation when stock levels fell below thresholds forecasted by the predictive model. Stakeholder feedback indicated that the dashboard reduced the cognitive burden of interpreting multiple reports and improved cross-departmental coordination, findings that are consistent with Lee et al. (2016), who documented similar benefits of dashboard-based visualization in hospital operations.

Figure 3: Sample Business Intelligence Dashboard ***(Depicts live inventory monitoring, shortage alerts, and***

geospatial distribution mapping)



6.4 Numerical Data Table and Quantitative Results

In addition to visual dashboards, results were summarized in a numerical table comparing key performance metrics before and after implementation of the framework. Metrics included average delivery lead time, number of monthly stockout incidents, compliance inspection coverage rate, and cost per delivery route. The table revealed a 12% reduction in cost per delivery route in Nigeria and a 9% reduction in the U.S., attributed to shorter routes and optimized vehicle utilization. Compliance inspection coverage increased by 18% in Nigeria, which is particularly important for addressing counterfeit drug distribution, corroborating findings by Ike et al. (2018) on the value of improved regulatory surveillance. The quantitative data also showed that predictive alerts correctly anticipated 83% of stockout events in Nigeria and 79% in the U.S., enabling proactive replenishment. These results mirror the performance metrics reported by Cuadros et al. (2023), who highlighted the predictive power of machine learning models in public health logistics. The integration of spatial analytics further allowed correlation analysis between stockouts and demographic or epidemiological variables, revealing that areas with higher population density and weaker transportation access were more prone to recurrent shortages, a finding supported by Jerrett et al. (2010) in their spatial accessibility studies.

6.5 Stakeholder Validation

Validation workshops with regulators, pharmacists, and hospital administrators confirmed that the framework outputs were relevant, usable, and aligned with operational needs. Nigerian participants valued the ability to visualize regulatory compliance on a map and requested expansion to cover additional therapeutic categories. U.S. hospital teams noted that automated reordering recommendations reduced manual workload and improved pharmacist productivity. Across both contexts, stakeholders emphasized the importance of maintaining updated data feeds to ensure continued accuracy of predictive outputs, echoing concerns raised in prior literature about data timeliness in digital health systems (Vielot & Horney, 2014). Collectively, the results demonstrate that integrating geospatial analytics with business intelligence systems delivers substantial improvements in pharmaceutical supply chain performance. The framework not only reduces delivery delays and stockouts but also strengthens regulatory oversight and supports evidence-based decision-making. By enabling cross-continental comparison, the study shows that the same analytic principles can be adapted to diverse contexts, providing a scalable and globally relevant solution for healthcare logistics. These findings build on earlier work by Mehta et al. (2019) and Dotse-Gborgbortsi et al. (2018) by demonstrating that integrated analytics platforms can move beyond planning to provide operational decision support that directly impacts patient outcomes.

7. Discussion

The findings from this study highlight the transformative potential of integrating geospatial analytics and business intelligence (GIS-BI) to optimize healthcare and pharmaceutical supply chains across two very different contexts, Nigeria and the United States. By combining spatial analysis, predictive modeling, and BI dashboards, the framework developed here offers a blueprint for improving efficiency, reducing shortages, and enhancing regulatory oversight. This discussion examines the cross-continental lessons, policy implications, technical challenges, and research contributions that emerge from these results.

7.1 Cross-Continental Lessons

One of the most compelling insights from this study is that the same analytic architecture can be successfully applied to settings with very different infrastructure and health system maturity levels. In Nigeria, geospatial mapping and clustering revealed underserved areas where facility registries were incomplete and distribution routes were inefficient. These findings are consistent with Dotse-Gborgbortsi et al. (2018), who demonstrated that GIS can identify service gaps and improve planning for essential medicine distribution. By contrast, the U.S. case study emphasized the value of predictive analytics in large, data-rich environments where inventory management systems are already digitized but require better forecasting integration (Mehta et al., 2019). This cross-continental comparison shows that GIS-BI frameworks are not limited to a single regulatory or infrastructure setting but can be adapted to optimize performance regardless of baseline conditions. Importantly, the comparative analysis underscores that stakeholder engagement is crucial in both contexts. Nigerian regulators required additional training to interpret spatial risk layers, whereas U.S. hospital administrators were more focused on integrating predictive insights into automated procurement processes. These findings mirror observations by Watson et al. (2021), who stressed that analytics adoption must be context-sensitive and include user-centered design principles to ensure uptake. In both settings, the availability of a visual dashboard was key to improving understanding and buy-in, echoing Juhn et al. (2021) who noted that visual tools facilitate cross-departmental communication and faster decision-making.

7.2 Policy Implications

The results carry significant implications for health policy and governance. For Nigeria, the ability to visualize compliance data spatially supports targeted regulatory action and could form the basis of a national pharmaceutical monitoring dashboard under NAFDAC's oversight. Such a system would align with global recommendations for strengthening medicine regulatory authorities in low- and middle-income countries (Vielot & Horney, 2014). For the United States, integrating GIS with BI could improve preparedness for public health emergencies by allowing real-time reallocation of resources when demand surges, as observed during the COVID-19 pandemic (Elkhodr et al., 2021). The framework also contributes to equity goals by revealing geospatial disparities in access and enabling policy interventions to focus on high-risk populations. Jerrett et al. (2010) previously highlighted how spatial accessibility analysis can guide equitable resource allocation, and this study extends that principle to pharmaceutical supply chains. By making these insights available through a dashboard, policymakers can justify investments in new distribution hubs or mobile clinics in underserved areas and monitor the impact of such interventions over time.

7.3 Technical and Implementation Challenges

While the framework proved effective, several technical and operational challenges were identified. Data quality and interoperability were recurrent issues, particularly in Nigeria where facility registries were incomplete and reporting cycles irregular. This aligns with Turnbull et al. (2022), who argue that data fragmentation is one of the main barriers to effective health informatics implementation. Future work should explore partnerships between government agencies, private distributors, and development partners to standardize data collection and ensure timely updates. Privacy and security are also critical considerations. Integrating regulatory compliance data with facility-level inventories raises questions about confidentiality and potential misuse of sensitive information. Sanjay et al. (2014) have recommended robust data governance frameworks, including anonymization techniques and access controls, to safeguard patient and provider data. Implementing similar protocols will be essential for scaling the system beyond pilot phases.

From a resource perspective, the cost of implementation, both financial and human, must be considered. Although open-source platforms such as QGIS and BI tools like Metabase or Power BI can reduce software costs, there are still expenses related to training personnel, procuring hardware, and maintaining data pipelines. Mehta et al. (2019) note that sustainable adoption requires aligning analytic initiatives with organizational budgets and demonstrating clear return on investment, something this study has addressed through quantifiable cost savings in delivery routes and reduced stockout penalties.

7.4 Research Contributions and Future Directions

This study contributes to the literature by demonstrating a cross-continental, operationally validated framework that goes beyond descriptive mapping to deliver prescriptive decision support. Prior studies have largely focused on either geospatial epidemiology (Desjardins et al., 2020) or supply chain forecasting in isolation (Bui & Pham, 2016). By integrating both into a unified architecture, the present research advances the field toward fully data-driven, adaptive health systems. Future research should extend this work by incorporating real-time IoT data streams from temperature sensors in cold chain logistics and by integrating crowdsourced reporting of medicine availability at community pharmacies. Such enhancements could further improve the timeliness and accuracy of predictive alerts. Longitudinal evaluation would also be valuable to measure whether compliance improvements and reduced stockouts are sustained over time, a dimension emphasized by Cuadros et al. (2023) in their calls for ongoing monitoring of intervention impacts.

Lastly, this research highlights the potential for global knowledge transfer. Lessons learned from Nigerian regulatory environments, where innovation is often born out of necessity, could inform lean, cost-efficient solutions for rural or underserved areas in the U.S. Similarly, sophisticated predictive modeling techniques from U.S. hospitals can be adapted for Nigerian supply chains as digital infrastructure improves. This bidirectional flow of insight embodies a truly global approach to health systems strengthening.

8. Conclusion

This study has demonstrated that integrating geospatial analytics with business intelligence offers a powerful framework for addressing persistent inefficiencies in healthcare and pharmaceutical supply chains across both Nigeria and the United States. By unifying data acquisition, spatial analysis, predictive modeling, and dashboard-based decision support, the proposed framework transformed fragmented datasets into actionable insights that reduced delivery lead times, lowered stockout frequency, improved regulatory compliance, and optimized resource allocation. The cross-continental design provided a unique opportunity to validate the framework in two different operational environments, showing that the same analytic principles can be adapted to resource-constrained settings and advanced hospital networks alike.

The results underscore the potential of GIS-BI integration to shift regulatory systems from reactive to proactive monitoring, aligning with global efforts to strengthen medicine supply chains and reduce inequities in access to essential health services. In Nigeria, the framework provides a tool for targeted inspection scheduling and counterfeit drug detection, while in the United States it supports dynamic reallocation of hospital inventory and early intervention in drug shortages. These dual benefits illustrate the scalability and global relevance of the approach. However, the findings also highlight important considerations for successful implementation, including the need for reliable, up-to-date data, investment in infrastructure, and training of regulatory and hospital staff to interpret geospatial and predictive outputs. Ensuring robust data governance and privacy safeguards will be critical for building trust among stakeholders and maintaining compliance with ethical standards.

Future research should focus on expanding the framework to incorporate real-time data feeds from IoT-enabled supply chain sensors, crowdsourced availability reporting, and enhanced interoperability with electronic health records. Longitudinal studies will be valuable for assessing whether gains in efficiency and compliance are sustained over time and for exploring the framework's impact on patient outcomes and public health indicators. This research advances the field of health systems analytics by providing a replicable, evidence-based model for integrating geospatial intelligence and business intelligence across multiple contexts. If adopted and institutionalized, the framework has the potential to improve resilience, enhance transparency, and ultimately safeguard the health of populations on a global scale.

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