ISSN (Online): 2455-3662
EPRA International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research (IJMR) - Peer Reviewed Journal
Volume: 11| Issue: 12| December 2025|| Journal DOI: 10.36713/epra2013 || SJIF Impact Factor 2025: 8.691 || ISI Value: 1.188

IMPACT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ON PHARMACEUTICAL MARKETING STRATEGIES ENHANCING EFFICIENCY IN SALES AND DISTRIBUTION

Yuvraj Narhari Kakad [1], Dr Abid Shaikh [2*], Dr. Sunil S. Jaybhaye [3], Sachin Kalyanrao Devde [4]

[1,4] *Student of Bachelor in Pharmacy, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Technological University, Raigad, Lonere.*
[2,3] *Department of Pharmacy, Faculty of pharmacy, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Technological University, Raigad, Lonere.*

ABSTRACT

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is changing the way pharmaceutical companies plan and perform their marketing activities. With the help of smart systems and data-based tools, companies can understand doctors' needs, patient trends, and market behaviour more clearly than before. Instead of using only traditional methods like field visits and seminars, AI allows marketing and sales teams to deliver the right information to healthcare professionals at the right time through digital channels. AI also helps companies predict product demand, manage stock levels, and avoid shortages by studying prescription patterns, location-wise needs, and seasonal changes. Sales teams can receive quick insights about which doctors to meet, what information to share, and which areas need more attention. In addition, AI-based Customer Relationship Management (CRM) systems help in planning visits, personalizing communication, and improving overall engagement with healthcare professionals.By using AI, pharma organizations can work more efficiently, reduce unnecessary efforts, and make faster and smarter decisions in both sales and distribution. This leads to stronger customer connections, better resource use, and improved business outcomes.

INTRODUCTION

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is a technique for making a machine, a computer-controlled robot, or a software think in the same way as intelligent humans do (Shabbir et al., 2015). AI is accomplished by studying how the human brain thinks, as well as how people learn, assess, and act while attempting to solve a problem, and then applying the results to the creation of intelligent software and systems (McCarthy, 1998).In several business functions, such as marketing and distribution, AI has been able to speed up processes and provide accurate insight to decision-makers. In marketing, for example, automation of market segmentation and campaign management has facilitated more efficient decision-making and faster action.

Artificial Intelligence (AI) helps computers learn from data and make smart decisions like humans. In the pharmaceutical industry, AI is widely used to improve marketing, sales, and distribution. AI helps companies understand market trends, choose the right customer groups, and plan better marketing strategies, which leads to improved sales. In distribution, AI predicts demand, avoids stock shortages, and supports faster and more accurate delivery of medicines. Overall, AI makes pharmaceutical marketing more efficient, helps in better decision-making, and increases the effectiveness of sales and distribution.

Fig 1: AI for Managers or Decision Makers: A Decision-Making Model that combines the power.

AI improves Customer experience AI-powered application programming interfaces (APIs) Creating a connection between the organization and its customers, thereby increasing awareness . Providing voice understanding and emotional intelligence strategies.

ISSN (Online): 2455-3662
EPRA International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research (IJMR) - Peer Reviewed Journal
Volume: 11| Issue: 12| December 2025|| Journal DOI: 10.36713/epra2013 || SJIF Impact Factor 2025: 8.691 || ISI Value: 1.188

Fig :- Decision Wheel For Customer Experience and engagement and optimizing social network

AI & Pharmacies: Each pharmacy caters to the demographics of its customers. Pharmaceutical companies must be accountable for these disparities in order to produce the best sales performance, considering sales drivers, sales capacity, and upselling opportunities across all communities. The specifics of pharmacy sales activities, sociodemographic info, location, and so on can all be monitored using AI. This facilitates the measurement of pharmacy sales potential as well as the tailoring of efforts based on interest groups based on pharmacy sales potential (for example, price sensitivity or responsiveness to promotional activities, etc.).

Fig 2: Role of AI in Pharmacy Management

ISSN (Online): 2455-3662
EPRA International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research (IJMR) - Peer Reviewed Journal
Volume: 11| Issue: 12| December 2025|| Journal DOI: 10.36713/epra2013 || SJIF Impact Factor 2025: 8.691 || ISI Value: 1.188

AI & Patients

AI can be a true friend in the patient journey as it manifests through the health environment to support patients. Awareness & Recognition: Search Marketing: Programmatic media bidding allows for highly targeted ad targeting. Search Optimization: Messages are automatically customized based on the patient's previous / expected actions. Voice search paired with a chat interface produces a special search experience. Google Duplex appointment scheduling allowed essential health visits to be easily synchronized with a busy schedule. Presentation & Diagnosis Improved testing and research procedures (MRI, CT scan, melanoma) Chat interfaces operated by AI Adherence & Switching Patients are linked to related care threads through forum bots. Reminders for medication purchase and consumption dependent on AI

EMPLOYING AI IN PHARMACEUTICAMARKETING STRATEGIES SALES AND DISTRIBUTION

Artificial intelligence (AI) is transforming how pharmaceutical companies market their products by helping them make smarter, data-based decisions. With AI, companies can offer more personalized communication, stay compliant with regulations, improve patient outcomes, and strengthen their commercial results.

In sales, AI supports representatives by giving predictive insights, automating routine tasks, and helping them engage healthcare professionals (HCPs) more effectively. In distribution, AI improves supply-chain efficiency by reducing stock shortages, improving logistics, and ensuring timely delivery—even under strict rules like the Drug Supply Chain Security Act (DSCSA).
Below is an overview of the main strategies, tools, and benefits used in the industry.

- **AI Strategies for Pharmaceutical Sales:**

Pharmaceutical sales teams often struggle with scattered HCP information, changing prescribing trends, and limited time for personal visits. AI helps overcome these challenges by allowing companies to move from a “reactive” to a “proactive” approach, with better targeting and real-time decision-making.

1. Predictive Analytics and Customer Segmentation
AI studies past sales patterns, current market movements, HCP behaviors, and outside influences (such as insurance or payer requirements).
This helps teams:
Predict product demand
Group HCPs into meaningful segments
Identify high-priority customers
Suggest “next best actions” like ideal visit timing or the most relevant educational content

2. Personalized Engagement and Territory Optimization
Machine learning helps understand each HCP’s preferences, past interactions, and barriers to access.
With this information, companies can:
Customize their messages
Offer content that matches HCP interests
Reassign territories based on real prescribing data
This leads to better coverage and improved sales efficiency.

3. AI-Powered Sales Enablement
AI tools such as chatbots and virtual assistants support sales reps with quick answers during fieldwork.
Generative AI can also:
Produce compliant marketing content
Create multilingual training materials
Expand outreach without hiring additional staff

TYPES OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

1. Based On Capabilities
Narrow Al
General Al
Super intelligent Al

2. Based On Functionalities
Reactive Al
Limited Al
Theory of mind
Self-aware Al

3. Based On Technologies
Machine language
Deep learning
Natural learning processing
Robotics
Computer vision
Expert System

ISSN (Online): 2455-3662
EPRA International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research (IJMR) - Peer Reviewed Journal
Volume: 11| Issue: 12| December 2025|| Journal DOI: 10.36713/epra2013 || SJIF Impact Factor 2025: 8.691 || ISI Value: 1.188

APPLICATION OF AI IN PHARMA

1.AI-Based Market Analysis & Demand Forecasting

2.Personalized Marketing & Targeted Promotion

3.Optimized Sales Team Planning & Territory Management

ISSN (Online): 2455-3662
EPRA International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research (IJMR) - Peer Reviewed Journal
Volume: 11| Issue: 12| December 2025|| Journal DOI: 10.36713/epra2013 || SJIF Impact Factor 2025: 8.691 || ISI Value: 1.188

4.Predictive Analytics for New Product Launche

ISSN (Online): 2455-3662
EPRA International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research (IJMR) - Peer Reviewed Journal
Volume: 11| Issue: 12| December 2025|| Journal DOI: 10.36713/epra2013 || SJIF Impact Factor 2025: 8.691 || ISI Value: 1.188

5.Intelligent CRM & Customer Behavior

6.Chatbots & Virtual Medical Representatives (VMRs)

RESEARCH OBJECTIVE

1.Improving AI capabilities: To create more advanced systems by developing new algorithms and techniques for learning, reasoning, and problem-solving.

2.Ethical and fair AI: To ensure AI systems are unbiased, transparent, and treat everyone fairly, preventing discriminatory outcomes.

3.Enhancing human-AI interaction: To improve the synergy between humans and AI, making systems easier to use and more effective at assisting human decision-making.

4.Robustness and security: To build AI systems that are resistant to attacks and can operate reliably and securely, especially when handling sensitive data.

ISSN (Online): 2455-3662
EPRA International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research (IJMR) - Peer Reviewed Journal
Volume: 11| Issue: 12| December 2025|| Journal DOI: 10.36713/epra2013 || SJIF Impact Factor 2025: 8.691 || ISI Value: 1.188

5.Accessibility: To make AI tools and technologies more accessible to a wider range of people and industries, reducing cost and complexity barriers.

6.Specialized tasks: To develop AI that can perform complex, long-term tasks with minimal human supervision, such as in robotics and
au

LITERATURE REVIEW

- Artificial intelligence (AI) is changing the way many industries work, and pharmaceuticals are no exception. In the pharma world, AI has huge potential to boost sales and marketing efforts. It can process large amounts of data, help make smarter decisions, personalize customer experiences, and make advertising more effective.
- AI is also transforming drug development and discovery. Smart algorithms can identify potential drug targets, improve lead compounds, and design clinical trials more efficiently. These improvements don't just speed up research—they also help companies create better, more targeted medications, which strengthens their market presence and drives sales.
- In pharmaceutical marketing, AI is used in many ways. It can forecast sales, analyze social media trends, craft personalized marketing strategies, and segment customers effectively. By understanding their audience better, pharma companies can tailor their marketing approaches, connect with the right customers, and ultimately increase revenue.
- This looks at how artificial intelligence (AI) can support pharmaceutical marketing, focusing on managing customer relationships, analyzing competitors, and researching the market. Sales and marketing teams can use AI tools to gather and study data from multiple sources, giving them clear insights into market trends, competitor actions, and customer preferences.
- AI can also predict product demand, spot influential healthcare professionals, plan sales representative territories efficiently, and choose the best marketing channels. By using AI, pharmaceutical companies can boost sales, improve promotions, and adapt their marketing strategies to keep up with changing market conditions.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1.Identification of the Research Problem
Clearly define what AI will solve.
Examples:-Predicting disease from symptoms
2. Literature Review
Understand what research has already been done.
Identify research gaps and opportunities,Sources,Journals
AI conference papers (NeurIPS, ICML) Technical reports,Patents
3. Hypothesis Formulation
A hypothesis is a testable assumption.
Example:- "Using a deep learning model will improve diagnostic accuracy by 20% compared to logistic regression."
"Reinforcement learning can optimize drug distribution routes more efficiently than classical algorithms."
4. Research Design
This step determines how the research will be conducted.
Types of Research Design in AI
1. Experimental:-Testing different algorithms on datasets.
2. Descriptive:-Observing data patterns.
3.Exploratory:-Trying new architectures or techniques.
4. Simulation:-Virtual modeling to test AI behavior.
5. Data Collection
Data is the foundation of all AI models.
Types of Data
Structured: tables, records, patient data.
Unstructured: images, videos, text, audio.
Semi-structured: XML, JSON.
6. Data Preprocessing
Raw data is cleaned and prepared.

STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

A statement of problem in Artificial Intelligence (AI) is a precise description of the issue that an AI system is expected to address. It clearly defines the objective of the AI model, the type of data it

ISSN (Online): 2455-3662
EPRA International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research (IJMR) - Peer Reviewed Journal
Volume: 11| Issue: 12| December 2025|| Journal DOI: 10.36713/epra2013 || SJIF Impact Factor 2025: 8.691 || ISI Value: 1.188

will use, the expected output, and the limitations or constraints under which the system must operate. A well-written problem statement helps researchers and developers understand what needs to be solved, why it is important, and how success will be measured. It provides a foundation for selecting the right algorithms, designing the methodology, and gathering suitable data. Without a properly defined problem statement, AI research may become directionless, leading to ineffective or unreliable solutions.

HYPOTHESIS

1.Alternative Hypothesis (H_1)

H_1: Artificial intelligence significantly improves pharmaceutical marketing strategies and enhances efficiency in sales and distribution compared to traditional marketing and distribution approaches.

2.Null Hypothesis (H_0)

H_0: Artificial intelligence does not significantly improve pharmaceutical marketing strategies and does not enhance efficiency in sales and distribution compared to traditional marketing and distribution approaches.

AIM AND OBJECTIVE

AIM:- To understand how artificial intelligence (AI) changes the way medicine companies do marketing and helps make sales and distribution work better.

OBJECTIVE OF STUDY

1. To study how AI uses data to find and group the right doctors and patients.
2. To understand how AI tools help in making better sales forecasts and predicting demand.
3. To see how AI makes distribution faster and smoother using automated systems and real-time tracking.
4. To check how AI-based customer management systems improve the performance of sales teams.
5. To explore how AI tools like chatbots, personalized ads, and prediction of customer behavior help reach more people and increase engagement.
6. To find out the problems and limits of using AI in medicine marketing and distribution.
7. To suggest ways to use AI effectively for better sales and distribution in the pharmaceutical industry.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The goal of this chapter is to explain the main results of the study on how artificial intelligence (AI) impact on marketing in the pharmaceutical industry, especially in sales and distribution. As the industry becomes more data-focused and competitive, tools like machine learning, predictive analysis, automation, and digital communication are changing how companies plan and improve their marketing. The results show that AI helps companies predict demand better, boost sales performance, target healthcare professionals more effectively, and make supply chains more responsive.

This section also connects the study's results with earlier research and current industry practices. It shows how AI supports smarter decisions, reduces inefficiencies, and creates opportunities for more personalized marketing. The chapter also discusses challenges such as data quality, system integration, and regulatory issues that can affect how well AI is used in pharma.

The value of AI in pharmaceutical marketing. It prepares readers to explore how technology makes sales and distribution more effective and helps companies perform better in a fast-changing and tightly regulated market.

1. **AI substantially improves demand forecasting and inventory optimisation.**

Reducing stock-outs and overstocks by producing more accurate short- and mid-term forecasts using heterogeneous data (prescriptions, HER trends, seasonality, promotions).

2. **AI increases supply-chain transparency and operational resilience.**

AI models help detect risks, optimise routes/warehousing, and enable "smart warehouse" automation that speeds order fulfilment and reduces handling errors.

3. **AI strengthens commercial effectiveness through better HCP segmentation and pre-call planning.**

Machine learning systems identify high-value healthcare professionals (HCPs), recommend optimal channels/times, and personalise messaging — improving rep productivity and conversion rates.

4. **AI-powered training and guided selling materially lift salesforce performance.**
5. Simulators and LLM-driven roleplay/training tools accelerate onboarding, sharpen objection handling, and provide real-time coaching for reps. Case studies show measurable improvement in call quality and rep readiness.
6. **There is strong commercial interest and rapid market growth, but real-world scaled deployments remain uneven**.

Market reports show fast growth of AI in pharma, yet systematic reviews note many models are still in pilots or academic settings; regulatory, data and integration barriers slow wide adoption.

Key Elements of Discussion

Demand Forecasting: AI helps predict how much of each product will be needed, reducing the chances of running out of stock.

Supply Chain Efficiency: AI makes inventory, storage, and delivery faster and more cost-effective.

HCP Targeting: AI helps identify and connect with the right healthcare professionals in a more personalized way.

Salesforce Performance: AI increases the productivity of sales teams and helps them sell more effectively.

Data-Driven Decisions: AI provides useful insights that help in making smarter marketing and business choices.

ISSN (Online): 2455-3662
EPRA International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research (IJMR) - Peer Reviewed Journal
Volume: 11| Issue: 12| December 2025|| Journal DOI: 10.36713/epra2013 || SJIF Impact Factor 2025: 8.691 || ISI Value: 1.188

Implementation Challenges: Using AI can be difficult due to issues like poor data quality, system integration problems, and strict regulatory rules.

ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF AI INTEGRATION

- **Advantages**

✓ Better Stock Management: AI helps accurately predict how much product people will need. This means you won't run out of popular items (stock-outs) and you won't have too much stuff sitting around going to waste (overstock).
✓ Smarter Operations: AI makes the entire process of getting a product from the factory to the customer (supply chain) easier to see and less likely to break down. This helps avoid delays and mistakes.
✓ Custom Advertising: AI looks at what customers buy and what doctors prescribe to understand people better. This lets the company send personal, relevant ads and messages that people are more likely to care about.
✓ Automated Work: AI handles the simple, repetitive chores. This gives the sales team more time to focus on important decisions and big-picture strategy instead of routine paperwork.
✓ Quick Decisions: AI delivers information right away. This allows managers to see what's happening in sales and distribution instantly and make faster choices.

- **Disadvantages**

✓ AI technology can be expensive, making it hard for companies to afford.
✓ There aren't enough skilled people to use and manage AI, which can limit its usefulness.
✓ Using AI too much might mean less human decision-making in important marketing choices.
✓ Handling lots of personal and sales data with AI can create privacy and security problems.
✓ If AI learns from bad or unfair data, it can make biased decisions.
✓ Technical problems or failures can stop AI from helping with marketing or distribution.
✓ AI systems need regular updates and maintenance, which adds more work.
✓ Employees may not like AI because they worry about losing their jobs.
✓ Connecting AI with old company systems can be difficult and take a long time.
✓ AI technology changes fast, so companies might need to spend more money to keep up with new tools.

SUGGESTIONS

1.Sales Forecasting and Demand Prediction
✓ AI helps predict how much demand there will be for each drug.
✓ This prevents running out of stock or having too much.
2. Personalized Marketing Strategies
✓ AI studies doctors' and patients' patterns.
✓ It helps design marketing campaigns meant for specific doctors, clinics, or areas.
3. Supply Chain Optimization
✓ AI finds the best delivery routes for medicines.
✓ It helps avoid delays and saves transport costs.
4. Customer Relationship Management (CRM)
✓ AI tools record and track interactions with doctors and medical staff.
✓ They help sales teams focus on the most important customers.

CONCLUSION

Recent progress in artificial intelligence has created many technologies that can be used in pharmaceutical product development. In today's highly competitive world, the companies that will succeed are the ones who can use this technology effectively. The main challenge is to turn these opportunities into real actions. When AI is used properly, it can help increase productivity, and improve the consistency and quality of pharmaceutical products.

REFERENCE

1. *L. K. Vora, A. D. Gholap, K. Jetha, R. R. S. Thakur, H. K. Solanki, and V. P. Chavda, "Artificial Intelligence in Pharmaceutical Technology and Drug Delivery Design.," Pharmaceutics, vol. 15, no. 7, Jul. 2023, doi:10.3390/pharmaceutics15071916.*
2. *S. B. Junaid et al., "Recent Advancements in Emerging Technologies for Healthcare Management Systems: A Survey.," Healthcare (Basel), vol. 10, no. 10, Oct. 2022, doi: 10.3390/healthcare10101940.*
3. *Kumar V, Rajan B, Venkatesan R, Lecinski J.Understanding the Role of Artificial Intelligence In Personalized Engagement Marketing. California Management Review. 2019;61(4):135-155. Doi:10.1177/0008125619859317*
4. *Das, S., Dey R., and Nayak A.K., Artificial Intelligence in Pharmacy. INDIAN JOURNAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH, 2021. 55(2): p. 304-318.*
5. *Fleming, N., How artificial intelligence is changing drug discovery. Nature, 2018. 557(7706): p. S55-S55.*
6. *Esmaeilzadeh, P.: Use of AI-based tools for healthcare purposes: a survey study from consumers' perspectives. BMC Med. Inform. Decis. Mak. 20(1), 170 (2020) 13. Feng, C.M., et al.: Artificial intelligence in marketing: a bibliographic perspective. Australas. Mark. J. 29(3), 252–263 (2020)*
7. *Gao, Y., Liu, H.: Artificial intelligence-enabled personalization in interactive marketing: a customer journey perspective. J. Res. Interact. Mark. 17(5), 663–680 (2022)*
8. *Nadarzynski, T., et al.: Acceptability of artificial intelligence (AI)-led chatbot services in healthcare: a mixed-methods study. Digit Health. 5, 205520761987180 (2019) 27. Niranjan, S.J., et al.: Trust but verify: exploring the role of treatment-related information and patient-physician trust in shared decision making among patients with metastatic breast cancer. J. Cancer Educ. 35(5), 885–892 (2019)*
9. *Musib, M., et al. , Artificial intelligence in research. Science, 2017. 357(6346): p. 28-30.*
10. *Tiwari, R., et al.: Role of technology for pharmaceutical marketing in the era of artificial intelligence. In: Advances*

ISSN (Online): 2455-3662
EPRA International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research (IJMR) - Peer Reviewed Journal
Volume: 11| Issue: 12| December 2025|| Journal DOI: 10.36713/epra2013 || SJIF Impact Factor 2025: 8.691 || ISI Value: 1.188

in Digital Marketing in the Era of Artificial Intelligence, pp. 267– 278 (2024) 32

11. *Virvou, M.: Artificial intelligence and user experience in reciprocity: contributions and state of the art. Intell. Decis. Technol. 17(1), 73–125 (2023)*
12. *Heudin, J.-C. Artificial life and evolutionary computing in machine perception. In Proceedings of Conference on Computer Architectures for Machine Perception. 1995. IEEE.*
13. *MsSuman Si, MsMansi Kapoor (2014)Impact of Branding Strategies on Consumer Buying Behavior in FMCD Industry.IOSR-JBM 16(1): 126-135.*
14. *Ahmad M. F. (2018). The impact of big data processing framework for artificial intelligence within corporate marketing*
19. *the Social Sciences, 23(2), 551–563.*

communication. International Journal of Engineering & Technology, 7, 384–388.

15. *Grandinetti R. (2020). How artificial intelligence can change the core of marketing theory. Innovative Marketing, 16(2), 91–103.*
16. *Kumar V., Ramachandran D. (2020). Influence of new-age technologies on marketing: A research agenda. Journal of Business Research, 125, 864–877.*
17. *Chandra A. (2020). Customer experience is catalyst to new marketing strategy in the era of artificial intelligence and machine learning. Economic Challenger, 87, 53–60.*
18. *Jahan D. M. (2020). The expanding footprint of artificial intelligence in marketing abstract. Journal of*