



MedWatch AI

Understand every medicine before you take it

What this project is, in plain language

Bilingual medicine information and symptom triage for Bangladesh.

A website, a patient app, and an app for doctors.

It tells you what a medicine is for, how urgent a symptom looks, and which doctors have had their registration checked. It never diagnoses and never prescribes.

1 The problem

Most medicine in Bangladesh is bought without a prescription. A person walks into a pharmacy, describes what is wrong, and walks out with a strip of tablets. Nobody in that exchange is required to explain what the medicine is, what it interacts with, or what would mean the problem is serious rather than ordinary.

Three things follow from that, and MedWatch was built for them:

- **The packet is in English and names a brand.** What is written on it — *Napa, Sergel, Monas* — is not the name of the drug, and a person who wants to look up what they are taking does not have the word to look up.
- **Nothing distinguishes the ordinary from the dangerous.** A fever in the monsoon might be nothing, or it might be dengue. A headache is usually a headache. Somebody at home has no way to tell which conversation they are having.
- **A doctor's registration is hard to verify.** There is a national register. There is no convenient way for a patient to check it.

2 What MedWatch does

2.1 Look up a medicine

Type what is printed on the packet. MedWatch resolves the brand to the actual drug and shows what it treats, how it is usually dosed, what it interacts with, what to watch for, and what the other brands of the same thing cost.

The register holds 21,193 Bangladeshi brands with their prices, alongside 12,143 Indian entries kept for what they say a packet contains — those are what make a great many strips resolvable at all. Prices are shown in Taka or not shown at all: a price from another country is not what anybody pays here, so those rows show none.

2.2 Check a symptom

Describe how you feel, in English or Bangla, in your own words. MedWatch asks questions back — one at a time, each a tap — and only then says what it thinks.

It asks in a deliberate order:

1. **The warning signs first.** Several in one question, so the common answer costs one tap.
2. **Then the facts that change the answer:** where it is, what it feels like, how it began, how bad, how long.
3. **Then a few that separate one explanation from another:** fever, nausea, sensitivity to light.
4. **Then about the person:** age, pregnancy, allergies, current medicines, long-term conditions.

The answer arrives once, at the end. It gives a sense of urgency — from *safe to manage at home* to *call 999 now* — what the possible causes are, described in words rather than percentages, what helps that is not a medicine, and what would mean going back sooner.

An urgent answer is never behind a price.

If a check comes back as an emergency or as *see a doctor today*, the whole thing is shown, subscribed or not. The emergency numbers work for everybody, always.

2.3 Find a doctor

Search by specialty and area. Every doctor listed has had their BMDC registration checked by a human reviewer against the national register, and the badge says so. Fees are shown before booking, not after.

Medical students and interns appear too, clearly labelled, as people who advise by message rather than by appointment.

2.4 Ambulance numbers

A plain list of numbers that works without an account, without a subscription, and without an internet connection once the page has loaded.

3 What it refuses to do

This is the part of the design that matters most, and it is enforced in code rather than in instructions to a language model.

- **It does not diagnose.** It says what something *may* be, and it says how confident that is in words.
- **It does not prescribe.** Prescription-only and controlled medicines are never suggested, whatever is asked.
- **It does not suggest a medicine until it is safe to.** Age, pregnancy, allergies, what somebody already takes and any long-term condition all have to be answered first. Ibuprofen is not offered to somebody with a stomach ulcer, whatever the complaint.
- **It does not keep your symptom conversations.** They are stored on your own phone or in your own browser. Nothing is sent to a server, and nobody at MedWatch can read them.
- **It does not invent facts.** Every clinical statement comes from a stored, cited source. When it does not hold information on something, it says so rather than filling the gap.

4 How it is built, briefly

MedWatch rents a large language model for language, and keeps its own database for truth. The model is never the source of a medical fact; it is given facts that have already been checked and asked to phrase them.

Part	What it does
Red-flag rules	Run before anything else, in ordinary code. An emergency never reaches the model at all.
Symptom catalogue	Around 108 symptoms and 55 conditions, each with weights that decide what fits.
Medicine database	Dosing, interactions, contraindications and legal class, each carrying its source.
Safety policy	Decides what may be suggested to this particular person.
Language model	Written in code, not in a prompt. Phrases the answer that has already been decided.

Why the model is kept away from the facts. A language model will produce a confident, fluent, wrong dose as readily as a right one. Keeping every clinical claim in a database with a source attached means a wrong answer is a data problem somebody can find and fix, rather than something the model made up that day.

5 What it costs

Free, for everybody	Subscription
Checking a symptom	Booking an appointment with a doctor
Looking up any medicine	
Emergency numbers and ambulances	
Reading a doctor's profile	

The subscription is **2.78 BDT per day**, including VAT, SC and SD, charged to the mobile balance through the operator. It is available to **Robi and Cirkle** customers. It can be stopped from inside the app at any time, and stopping it keeps the account and its history.

6 Where to get it

- **The website** does everything the app does: `medwatch.ruetandroiddevelopers.com`
- **The patient app** and **the doctor app** are downloaded from that same address. They are not on the Play Store, so the browser will warn that the file could be harmful — that is a statement about where a file came from, not about what is in it.