



# AI device automates medication identification



With medication errors costing USD 42 billion worldwide,<sup>1</sup> Onyx Healthcare created the AI Medicine Recognition Device. The solution automates the process of identifying medicine, making it possible to dispense medication quickly with a high accuracy rate.

Enabled by the Intel® Distribution of OpenVINO™ toolkit, Intel® Movidius™ Myriad™ X VPUs, and an Intel® Xeon® E3 processor, the Onyx solution is designed to streamline workflows for nurses and pharmacists and help improve patient care. By using machine vision and artificial intelligence (AI) to quickly and seamlessly identify medications that might otherwise look remarkably similar to the human eye, the Onyx solution can help reduce medical errors that cause up to a quarter of a million annual deaths in the US.<sup>2</sup>

Though still a prototype, the Onyx AI Medicine Recognition Device automates the “five rights” of medication administration—right patient, right drug, right dose, right route, and right time—into a single-scan workflow that simplifies the duties of nurses and other healthcare providers, allowing personnel to focus more on patient care and other sensitive tasks.

Onyx Healthcare Inc. is a medical IT company that provides innovative, customer-centric medical PC products and services.

**Industry**  
Healthcare

**Use case**  
Product inspection

**Country**  
Global

**Learn more**  
[onyx-healthcare.com](http://onyx-healthcare.com)

“Onyx has developed the Medicine Recognition Device to improve medication administration workflows and reduce the amount of time it takes to check medicines.”

Bob Wang  
CEO  
Onyx Healthcare Inc.

[Read the solution brief](#)

## Intel® products and technologies

[Intel® Xeon® processors](#)  
[Intel® Distribution of OpenVINO™ toolkit](#)  
[Intel® Movidius™ Myriad™ X VPUs](#)  
[Intel® Vision Accelerator Design](#)



1. <https://www.who.int/news-room/detail/13-09-2019-who-calls-for-urgent-action-to-reduce-patient-harm-in-healthcare>

2. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2818600/>