

Chapter-1 | Hospital Pharmacy

Topic in this Notes:

- Definition, scope, national and international scenario
- Organisational structure
- Professional responsibilities, Qualification and experience requirements, job specifications, work load requirements and inter professional relationships
- Good Pharmacy Practice (GPP) in hospital
- Hospital Pharmacy Standards (FIP Basel Statements, AHSP)
- Introduction to NABH Accreditation and Role of Pharmacists

Hospital:

It is a Place where Treatment & diagnosis of disease by expert doctor.

Or

Hospital is a organization is governing body which make the use of specialized scientific equipment and functioning through team of trend.

Hospital word has been derived from Latin word “Hospes” as we know which means a host, guest or Hotel.

Some also believe that the origin of the hospital from the word „HOSPITUM“ a rest house for travelers or night shelter showing „hospitality“ to the guests.

Function of Hospital

- Take care of sick & injured patient.
- Promote good service to patient getting relief from disease and pain.
- Restoring & Keeping up good health of community.
- To run programmer people education.
- Primary function is to take care of inpatient and outpatient.

Hospital pharmacy

Hospital pharmacy is the healthcare service which comprises the art practice and profession of choosing preparing storing compounding and dispensing medicine and medical device advising healthcare professionals and patients on their safe effective and efficient and use.

Or

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Hospital pharmacy is a specialized field of pharmacy that is integrated into the care of a medical center. These include centers such as a hospital, outpatient clinic, drug-dependency facility, poison control center, drug information center of residential care facility.

The profession involves choosing, preparing, storing, compounding and dispensing medications for patients in a medical environment. Another important area is the provision of advice to both patients and other health professionals about the safe and effective use of medicines.

Function of Hospital pharmacy:-

- To precipitate in the patient care system by dispensing medicine.
- It inspects the received items and maintains an inventory for the same.
- It keeps a record of all the narcotic drugs and alcohol received and issued.
- Packaging of medicine drug and labeling containers.
- Profit center of the Hospital
- It discusses about the drug related information with the medical staff, residents nurses, health care team and the patients.
- It participate in minimizing the incidence of illness, and improves the general health of the population.

Objectives of Hospital pharmacy services.

- It maintain the professional working environment of the hospital pharmacy in order to attain the objectives of the hospital.
- To provide the right medicine to right patients and right time in right quantity with minimum cost.
- To participate in and apply the rules of the pharmacy and therapeutic committee.
- To interact, co-operate and coordinate among departments of the hospital.
- It act a counseling center to the patient.
- It act as an information center about drug.

Scope, national and international scenario

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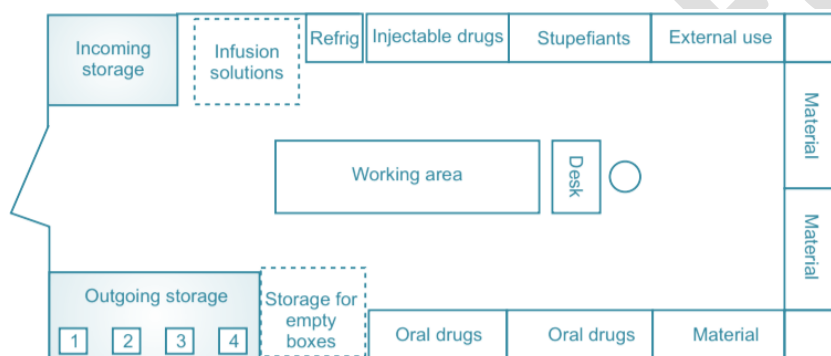
Organisational structure of Hospital Pharmacy

- **Location of Hospital pharmacy:-**
 - The pharmacy should be situated at the ground floor or the first floor to ease its accessibility and to provide adequate service to the various departments and nursing stations.
 - If the hospital has an out-patient department the pharmacy or its branch should be near it.

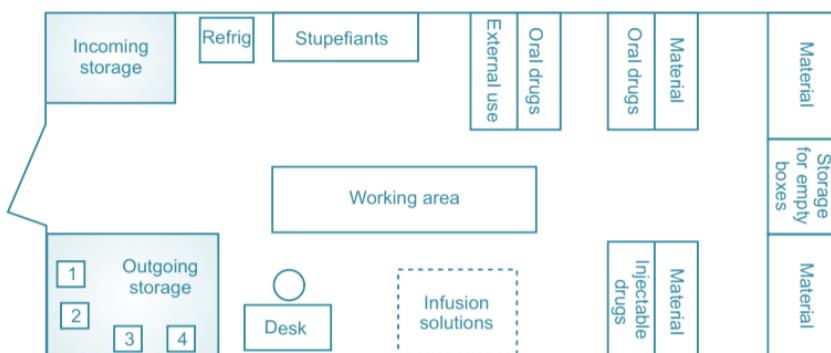
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- The layout of floor pharmacies should be such that continuous flow of men and materials is maintained.
- **Layout of Hospital pharmacy:-**
 - The design and construction of the hospital pharmacy should be done considering its functionality.
 - Its location and size should support personnel and inventory movement, work process and activities.
 - Built in storage and fixed equipment for storing documents, bulk supplies, portable medical gas cylinders, etc.



Schema 2



Professional responsibilities, Qualification and experience requirements, job specifications, work load requirements and inter professional relationships

Professional responsibilities

- The key responsibilities of a hospital pharmacist include:

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Medicine Management

- A key role in a hospital pharmacist's job is determining which form of medication best suits each patient. Each decision must be made in a timely and efficient manner and requires significant input from doctors, nurses and other healthcare professionals.
- Hospital pharmacists will often monitor the effects of the medications they prescribe and counsel their patients on the effects of the drugs.
- Another aspect of this role is to recommend administration routes and dosages, all of which are dependent on an individual's needs.

A source of information

- A hospital pharmacist is often a great source of advice for patients. They can also be called upon to recommend safe combinations of medicines or solutions to specific patient problems.
- Hospital pharmacists can offer information on potential side effects and check that medicines are compatible with existing medication. They will often also monitor the effects of treatments to ensure that they are proving effective, safe and appropriate to the user.

Monitoring drug charts

- As hospital pharmacists are required to work closely with other members of staff, such as physicians, nurses and dieticians, information must be passed on in a way that is clear to understand. While this might seem simple, performing hand-overs between shifts has the potential to make this aspect of the role a little more complicated.
- Luckily, drug charts provide a vital source of information and act as an efficient method of communication between hospital pharmacists and other members of medical staff. Hospital pharmacists must monitor these charts and ensure that the correct medication is being provided to each patient.
- Such information may include which form of medication a patient requires, with options including tablets, injections, ointments or inhalers. How the medication should be administered must also be communicated.

Discharging patients

- Discharging patients is another important role. It is the duty of a hospital pharmacist to keep track of which patients are being discharged and inspect the discharge summary. This requires the pharmacist to inspect the patient's drug chart to ensure that the medication prescribed matches that contained in the discharge summary. It is then the responsibility of the pharmacist to dispense the correct medication.
- Many hospital pharmacists are also qualified to prescribe medication, however, this does not apply to all those in the profession.

Keeping up to date

- As with any healthcare job, hospital pharmacists are expected to remain up to date with all aspects of medicine. This includes their usage and any new developments that may occur.
- To do this, hospital pharmacists must use electronic databases and read research papers.
- These provide invaluable data that enables pharmacists to learn more about new drugs before recommending that they are purchased by the hospital.

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- Utilising these resources regularly will allow hospital pharmacists to remain an excellent source of pharmaceutical advice.

Beyond the ward

- Of course, hospital pharmacist duties can extend beyond the ward too.
- Hospital pharmacists are responsible for monitoring the supply of all medicines used in the hospital and are in charge of purchasing, manufacturing, dispensing and quality testing their medication stock along with help from pharmacy assistants and pharmacy technicians.
- The role can extend to manufacturing medicines when ready-made preparations are unavailable.

Qualification and experience requirements

- The head of hospital pharmacy department should be at least M.Pharm in Pharmacology Clinical pharmacists, should have a degree such a master in clinical pharmacology Quality control incharge should be M.Pharm in Pharmaceutical chemistry and assist should be B.Pharma or D.Pharma.
- Hospital pharmacists can improve their skills through regular rotations. Rotations see hospital pharmacists operate in a different department within their hospital for a set amount of time, essentially like a shift pattern. Such departments can include clinical wards and medicine information. Working these rotations allows a hospital pharmacist the chance to develop and gain a much more well-rounded skill set.

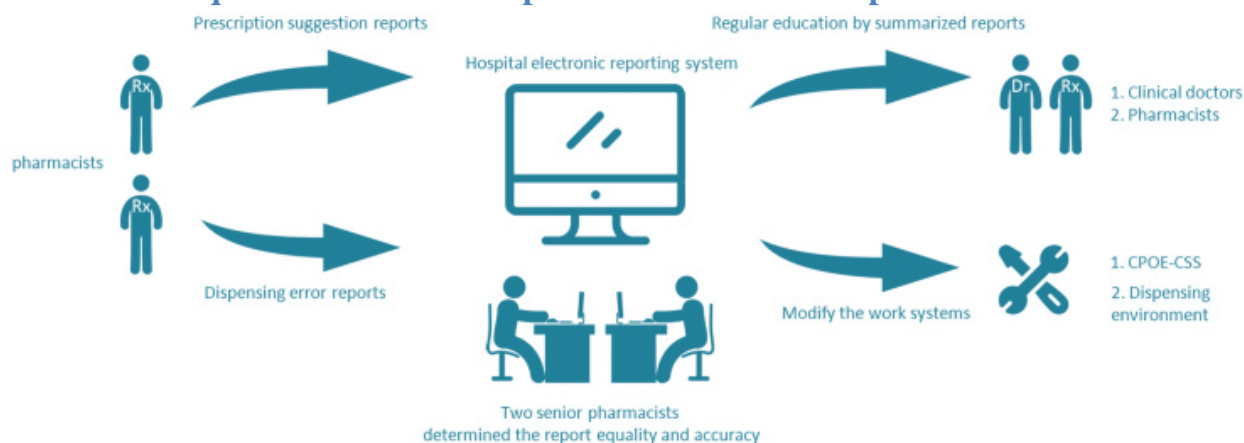
Job specifications:

- Sales and Marketing
- Research and Development
- Quality Assurance/ Control Manager
- Production
- Drug Inspector
- Hospital Pharmacist
- Analytical Chemist
- Customs Officer
- Drug Therapist
- Quality Control Manager
- Medical store

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Work load requirements and inter professional relationships



Good Pharmacy Practice (GPP) in hospital

Good Pharmacy Practice (GPP) is at the very heart of the profession of Pharmacy indeed it is the very essence of the profession. Moreover, it expresses our covenant with the patient not only to 'do no harm' but also to facilitate good therapeutic outcomes with medicines.

GPP is the practice of pharmacy that responds to the needs of the people who use the pharmacists' services to provide optimal, evidence-based care. To support this practice it is essential that there be an established national framework of quality standards and guidelines.

Hospital Pharmacy Standards (FIP Basel Statements, AHSP)

The Global Conference on the Future of Hospital Pharmacy was hosted by the International Pharmaceutical Federation (FIP) Hospital Pharmacy Section as part of the 68th Annual Congress of the International Pharmaceutical Federation (FIP) on 30th and 31st August 2008. A total of 348 hospital pharmacists representing 98 nations met in Basel and successfully developed the attached consensus statements reflecting the profession's preferred vision of practice in the hospital setting.

Prior to the conference, facilitators commissioned by the FIP Hospital Pharmacy Section prepared literature reviews on each of six topics, covering all areas of the medicine use process in hospitals, including the procurement of medicines, preparation and distribution, prescribing, administration of medicines, and the monitoring of patient outcomes. In addition, issues related to human resources and training were addressed. Medication safety was an important consideration in all consensus statement development.

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AHSP means Approved Health & Safety Plan

- AHSP may be the Director General of Quality Assurance (DGQA) or an authority in the Service Headquarters for service specific items.
- AHSP is the authority responsible for collecting, collating, developing, amending, updating, holding and supplying sealed particulars of the defence items in accordance with the laid down procedure.
- These Benefits programs include the Ambulance & Hospital Semi-Private (AHSP), Dental, Vision, Prescription Drugs, Extended Health, Travel Health, Long-Term Disability (LTD) plans and Health Spending Account and nurses will be "grandparented" to those plans for the duration of their employment.
- The testing of advance sample and bulk sample during PDI will be carried at the designated AHSP labs. When testing facilities are not available, the facilities of Govt labs/NABL/Accredited labs will be utilized.

Introduction to NABH Accreditation and Role of Pharmacists

(NABH) National Accreditation Board for Hospitals

National Accreditation Board for Hospitals & Healthcare Providers (NABH) is a constituent board of Quality Council of India (QCI), set up to establish and operate accreditation programme for healthcare organizations.

The board while being supported by all stakeholders including industry, consumers, government, have full functional autonomy in its operation.

- Patients are treated with respect, dignity and courtesy at all times.
- Patients are involved in care planning and decision making.
- Patients are treated by qualified and trained staff.
- Feedback from patients is sought and complaints (if any) are addressed.
- Transparency in billing and availability of tariff list.
- Continuous monitoring of its services for improvement.
- Commitment to prevent adverse events that may occur.

Role of Pharmacists in Hospital Pharmacy

1. Review Prescriptions
2. Dispense Prescription / Non-Prescription Medicines
3. Provide Patient Counseling / Education
4. Hospital and Community Pharmacy Management
5. Expertise on Medications
6. Proficiency on drugs / pharmaceuticals
7. Entrepreneurship and Leadership
8. Deliver Primary and Preventive Healthcare
9. Professional, Ethical and Legal Practice
10. Continuing Professional Development