Definition and scope of community pharmacy pdf



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By continuing to browse this site you agree to our use of cookies. More info. 1. Community Pharmacy- Definition It is defined as a place where the medicines are stocked and dispensed to the patients on a valid prescription and where legally permitted without a prescription and also offer various professional services that improves the health of the patient. 3. Community Pharmacist as legally gualified trained healthcare professional who act as a vital link between the patient and prescriber. 4. Scope Population of the whole world is rising tremendously day by day, during the last few decades it has been realized that available health services and medical services are insufficient for the overall improvement of health status. Now a days community pharmacists are paying attention towards the health of the patient, and the state of patient general wellness. 5. Roles And Responsibilities Of Community Pharmacist. The WHO listed the following responsibilities of community pharmacist: *Processing of the prescriptions *Dispensing *Patient Counseling *Drug information services *Health Promotion *Health screening services *Responding to symptoms of minor ailments *Consultation to General Practitioners 6. Processing of the Prescriptions Review and check the prescription for the legality, appropriateness and potential drug related problems in the prescription. 7. Dispensing means-make up and give out the medicines on the prescription. 7. Dispensing means-make up and give out the medicines on the prescription. patients ,but now a days the prepackaged medicines are available. Thus the dispensing activity became more easy. The pharmacist has to label each item prescribed (should contains): Name of drug Instructions for proper use of drugs Name of prescriber Seal of pharmacy 8. Patient Counseling Majority of the patients may not have proper idea about the correct usage of their drugs Due to busy schedules and over load ,Often prescribers give only brief information Research studies have corroborated the positive influence of counseling in disease management and improved medication adherence . Thus improve the therapeutic outcome and quality of life. 9. Drug Information Services -It is defined as the systemic approach of reviewing various sources of published literature ,evaluating the published information and provid the suitable answer for requester. The pharmacist can use Primary sources [peer reviewed journal]eg; BMI, LANCET Secondary sources[databases]eg; Micromedex Tertiary sources [textbooks] 10. Health Promotion Smoking cessation programs Family planning Participation in Vaccination program Education about deworming and balanced diet 11. Health Screening Services By offering the health screening services community pharmacist can also involve in monitoring and managing the chronic disease like hypertension , diabetes ,asthma etc This will minimise the disease burden of patient and society. 12. Responding to symptoms of Minor Ailments In cases of minor disease like common cold, diarrhea, sprains, simple body aches pharmacist will be able to give suitabe medications . 13. Consultation to General Practitioners Pharmacist by virtue of their professional liasion, they can guide patients to the general practitioners for management of medical condition. If required pharmacist will provide the drug information with the general practitioner participate in Home Medicine Review programe [HMR]. Community Pharmacy is defined as a place where the drugs are grazed and allocated to the cases on a valid tradition and where fairly permitted without a tradition and also offer colorful professional services that improves the health of the case. World Health Organisation (W.H.O) defines Community Pharmacist as fairly good, trained health care professional who act as a vital link between the case and the prescriber. The druggist ensures the correct force of drugs and provides drug operation information both to cases and prescribers and helps in minimizing the medicine related problems through clinical drugstore services. 1. SCOPE OF COMMUNITY PHARMACY By: B. Shailesh Kumar (16AB1T0003) 2. Drug information and their actions. Drug utilization. Drug distribution. Drug distribution. Drug selection (or) patient counselling 3. Drug information and their actions: Besides proper understanding of biological and physical science community pharmacy also provides grasp on pharmacology, toxicology, route of administration stability and their information regarding drugs. Drug utilization: Stock control reports on prescription and controlled drugs dispense, drug purchases, inspection and improvement in operations. 4. Drug distribution: Quantities of drugs are localised physically outside of the pharmacy to have control for the internal distribution for patients. Drug selection: Rational drug therapy Training of health care professionals. Maintainance based on clinical quidelines. Essential drug concept. 5. Role of community pharmacist responsibilities. • To ensure that established policies and procedures are followed. • Check up for accuracy of dosages prepared. • Unit dose formulations. • Intravenous mixture. • Provide for proper drug control. 1. Ensure that drugs are stored and dispensed properly. Eg:- Investigational drugs. 2. Ensure that all state federal drugs are followed. 7. • To ensure that good techniques are used in compounding intravenous mixtures and extemperious preparations. • Provide for proper records billing. • Intravenous mixtures records billing. • Investigational drug records. • Reports (monthly loaded records) 8. General responsibilities of a pharmacist: • Dispensing (or) compounding of drugs. • Patient counselling. • Drug information services to physician. • Health care promotions (or) health care area: • Effective / ineffectiveness of drugs. • Side effects. • Toxicity of drugs. • Allergic drug reactions. • Drug interactions. • Appropriate therapeutic outcome. 10. Patient counselling area: • Medication to be self administered in the hospital. • Discharge medication. • Provide education to the pharmacists, clerks, students, residents and other nursing staff. • Sometimes provide information to physician and medical students regarding the new drug information.

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