

D.PHARMA

2 YEAR



Chapter - 1

HOSPITAL PHARMACY-INTRODUCTION

Part - 1



SYLLABUS

1 Hospital Pharmacy

- 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 NAQS guidelines and NABH Accreditation and Role of Pharmacists



HOSPITAL

Hospital is a complex organization provides health care services with the help of trained, well educated staffs and special scientific equipment's.

अस्पताल एक जटिल संगठन है जो प्रशिक्षित, सुशिक्षित कर्मचारियों और विशेष वैज्ञानिक उपकरणों की मदद से स्वास्थ्य देखभाल सेवाएं प्रदान करता है।

Hospital Pharmacy

Hospital Pharmacy is a healthcare service provider in which medicines storing, compounding, dispensing are performed and medical devices and advices are provided to patients with safe and effective manner.

हॉस्पिटल फार्मेसी एक स्वास्थ्य सेवा प्रदाता है जिसमें दवाओं का भंडारण, संयोजन, वितरण किया जाता है और रोगियों को सुरक्षित और प्रभावी तरीके से चिकित्सा उपकरण और सलाह प्रदान की जाती है।



It has a record of each dispensed medicine.

It provides drug related information to the health care team and patients.

It inspects (check) the medical items are received and maintains an inventory (record).



It helps in quality control of drugs.

Scope Of Hospital Pharmacy

It dispenses drugs and other pharmaceutical products to patients.

It helps in minimizing the illness and promotes the health.

It manufactures the drugs in case of shortage and drugs available in high cost.

It has a record of narcotic and alcoholic drugs received and issued.





Hospitals can be classified in different ways:

- 1. Based on Type of Service
- (a) General hospitals: These hospitals provide general care to patients with any type of illness (medical, surgical, pediatric, psychiatric and maternity).

सामान्य अस्पताल: ये अस्पताल किसी भी प्रकार की बीमारी (चिकित्सा, शल्य चिकित्सा, बाल चिकित्सा, मनोरोग और मातृत्व) वाले रोगियों को सामान्य देखभाल प्रदान करते हैं।



(b) Specialized Hospitals: restrict the care they provide to special conditions (Cancer, psychiatric, pediatric or maternity).

विशिष्ट अस्पतालः वे जो देखभाल प्रदान करते हैं उसे विशेष स्थितियों (कैंसर, मनोरोग, बाल चिकित्सा या मातृत्व) तक सीमित रखें।

(c) General Specialized hospitals: provide specialized care to different types of patients.

सामान्य विशिष्ट अस्पतालः विभिन्न प्रकार के रोगियों को विशेष देखभाल प्रदान करते हैं।

2. Based on Length of Stay ठहरने की अवधि के आधार पर



(a) Short-term hospital: They are those hospitals where the average length of stay of the patient is less than 30 days.

General hospitals are short-term hospitals.

(b) Long-term hospital: They are those hospitals where the average length of stay of the patient is 30 days or longer.

Specialized hospitals are long-term hospitals.



3. Based on Ownership

- (a) Government hospitals
- (b) Non-governmental hospitals
 - (i) Non-profit (Missionary hospitals)
 - (ii) For profit





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4. Based on bed capacity

Type of hospital	Number of beds
Small hospital	<100
Medium hospital	100-199
Big hospital	200-500
Very big hospital	>500

National And International Scenario Of Hospital Pharmacy



The pharmacists are the third largest group of healthcare professional in the world, and along the growth of Pharmacists the hospital Pharmacy is also growing steady.

फार्मासिस्ट दुनिया में स्वास्थ्य पेशेवरों का तीसरा सबसे बड़ा समूह है, और फार्मासिस्टों की वृद्धि के साथ-साथ अस्पताल फार्मेसी भी लगातार बढ़ रही है।

The main job of pharmacist is to manufacture and dispense the drugs, but this role is evolved now and they are playing an important role in the care of patients.

फार्मासिस्ट का मुख्य काम दवाओं का निर्माण और वितरण करना है, लेकिन अब यह भूमिका विकसित हो गई है और वे मरीजों की देखभाल में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा रहे हैं।



Many of countries are not accepting the pharmacists as healthcare team, although they are capable to work in this field.

कई देश फार्मासिस्टों को स्वास्थ्य देखभाल टीम के रूप में स्वीकार नहीं कर रहे हैं, हालांकि वे इस क्षेत्र में काम करने में सक्षम हैं।

In India a hospital Pharmacist has a limited role in comparison to western countries.

पश्चिमी देशों की तुलना में भारत में हॉस्पिटल फार्मासिस्ट की भूमिका सीमित है।



Many of countries granted the pharmacists to prescribe drugs for patients.

कई देशों ने फार्मासिस्टों को रोगियों के लिए दवाएँ लिखने की अनुमति दी।

Hospital pharmacy is a important part of hospitals to provide Pharmaceutical preparations.

फार्मास्युटिकल तैयारियां प्रदान करने के लिए अस्पताल फार्मेसी अस्पतालों का एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा है।



Developed countries have clearly defined the role of hospital pharmacist, but many of countries have not defined their roles.

विकसित देशों ने अस्पताल फार्मासिस्ट की भूमिका को स्पष्ट रूप से परिभाषित किया है, लेकिन कई देशों ने उनकी भूमिका को परिभाषित नहीं किया है।

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF PHARMACIONAL DEPARTMENT

☐ The organization pattern of the hospital pharmacy depends upon the duties and function carried out by the hospital pharmacy department.

☐ The head of the department should be a pharmacist.

☐ In large hospitals, there is a separate in-charge of each department within the hospital pharmacy is appointed.

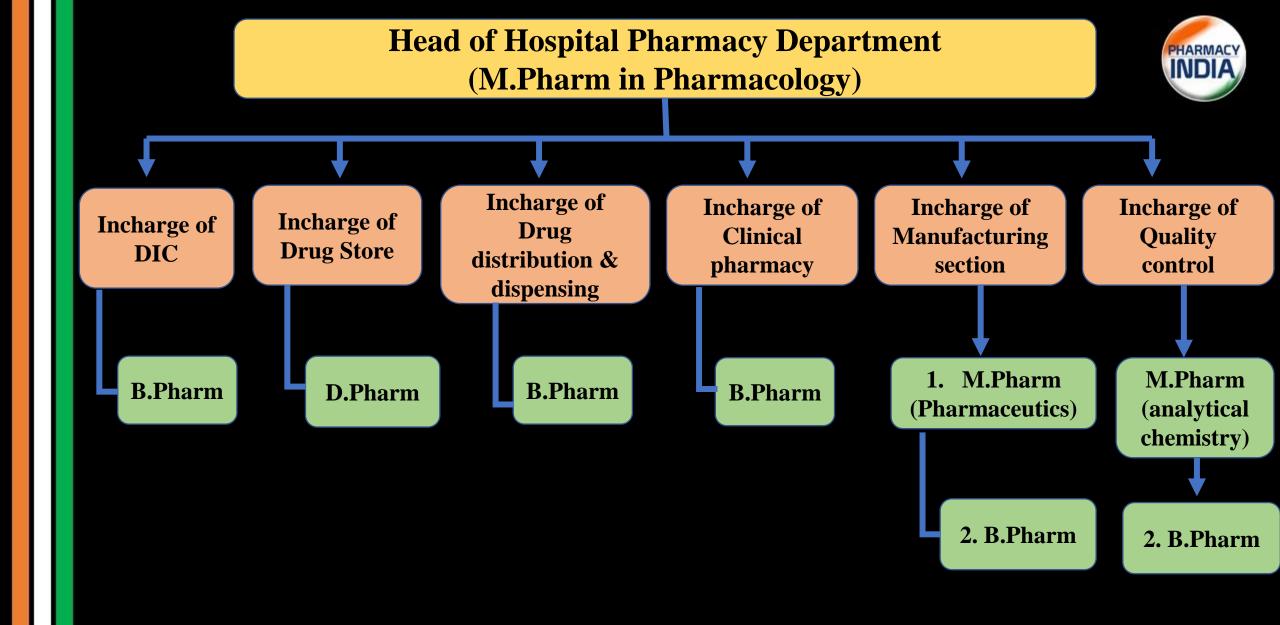
☐ The head of the hospital pharmacy department should possess M. Pharm.



☐ The head of drug store should be D. Pharm. and that of manufacturing section, M. Pharm. in pharmaceutics.

□ Only quality control department should have a head from analytical chemistry and have at least a master degree in pharmacy.

☐ The in-charge of manufacturing section is assisted by two bachelor in pharmacy, in-charge of quality control section is assisted by two B. Pharms, in-charge of dispensing and distribution is assisted by two D. Pharms As per workload the staff pattern.



Professional Responsibilities of a Hospital Pharmacist

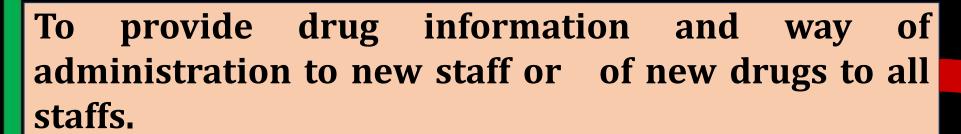


To follow the hospital's policies and convey other for that policies.

अस्पताल की नीतियों का पालन करना और उसके लिए अन्य नीतियों को बताना।

To maintain accuracy of dosage are prescribed.

ख्राक की सटीकता बनाए रखने के लिए निर्धारित हैं।





नए कर्मचारियों को दवा की जानकारी और प्रशासन का तरीका या सभी कर्मचारियों को नई दवाओं की जानकारी प्रदान करना।

To remain updated about new drugs (effect, side effect etc.)

नई दवाओं (प्रभाव, दुष्प्रभाव आदि) के बारे में अद्यतन रहने के लिए

To give instructions to the patients for self administrated drugs.

रोगियों को स्व-प्रशासित दवाओं के लिए निर्देश देना।





नए अनुसंधान एवं विकास में भाग लेना।

To educate and make trained the Pharmacists and pharmacy students are taking practical training.

फार्मासिस्ट और फार्मेसी के छात्रों को शिक्षित और प्रशिक्षित करने के लिए व्यावहारिक प्रशिक्षण ले रहे हैं।

Qualifications And Experience Required for a Hospital Pharmacist.



The chief Pharmacist must have minimum postgraduate degree in pharmacy, especially in Pharmacology or Hospital Pharmacy.

मुख्य फार्मासिस्ट के पास फार्मेसी में, विशेषकर फार्माकोलॉजी या हॉस्पिटल फार्मेसी में न्यूनतम स्नातकोत्तर डिग्री होनी चाहिए।

Manufacturing chemist should have graduate degree in pharmacy with minimum 18 month experience in drug manufacturing.

मैन्युफैक्चरिंग केमिस्ट के पास फार्मेसी में स्नातक की डिग्री के साथ दवा निर्माण में न्यूनतम 18 महीने का अनुभव होना चाहिए।



Dispensing pharmacist should have minimum diploma in pharmacy.

डिस्पेंसिंग फार्मासिस्ट के पास फार्मेसी में न्यूनतम डिप्लोमा होना चाहिए।

Ph.D degree holder is preferred in all categories.

पीएचडी डिग्री धारक को सभी श्रेणियों में प्राथमिकता दी जाती है।





Administrative and Management Ability:

A pharmacist should have the ability of planning, implementing the pharmacy policies and ability of making budget, stock control.

He/she should have ability to interview and select staff for pharmacies.

He/she should have ability to manage staffs and distribute works between them.

Manufacturing Ability: He should be able to manufacture drug in case of shortage or high cost of drugs than normal.



Knowledge: He/she must have complete knowledge about drug action, side effect, routes of administration, and quality control.

Research ability: He should have ability to research and develop new drugs.

Teaching Ability: He should have ability to give lecture to the nursing staff and students are under training.



Job specifications for a Hospital Pharmacist

➤ A job specification is the list of recommended qualities for a person to qualify a position.

नौकरी विशिष्टता किसी व्यक्ति के लिए किसी पद के लिए अर्हता प्राप्त करने के लिए अनुशंसित गुणों की सूची है। ➤ A Pharmacist Should have the quality and experiences in "dispensing drug, performing quality check, formulating and reformulating dosage form ,monitoring and reporting drug safety, creating medications budgets, storing medication and in planning of drug qualities for hospital".

एक फार्मासिस्ट के पास "दवा वितरण, गुणवत्ता जांच करना, खराक फॉर्म तैयार करना और सुधारना, दवा सुरक्षा की निगरानी और रिपोर्ट करना, दवाओं का बजट बनाना, दवा का भंडारण करना और अस्पताल के लिए दवा की गुणवत्ता की योजना बनाना" में गुणवत्ता और अनुभव होना चाहिए।

Work-load Requirement for a hospital pharmacist



Work load means how much work can a person do in a specific time.

The work-load of pharmacist is observed / analyzed by work characteristic. some characteristics are following:

Working hours per week.

Numbers of hours that a person spent working alone in his or her department.

Numbers of prescription filled by a pharmacist daily.

The number of pharmacist needed for hospital is determined using the number of beds.

Up to 50 beds 3 Pharmacists

Up to 100 beds 5 Pharmacists

Up to 200 beds 8 Pharmacists

Up to 300 beds 10 Pharmacists

Up to 500 beds 15 Pharmacists

They may be increased and reduced as required.

Inter-professional Relationships of a Hospital Pharmacist.

The relationship between two or more professionals is called Interprofessional relationship.

दो या दो से अधिक पेशेवरों के बीच के संबंध को अंतर-पेशेवर संबंध कहा जाता है।



To get good result it is necessary to maintain positive relationship between various professionals, as doctor prescribed drugs, pharmacist dispenses, and nurses give to patients.

अच्छे परिणाम प्राप्त करने के लिए विभिन्न पेशेवरों के बीच सकारात्मक संबंध बनाए रखना आवश्यक है, जैसे डॉक्टर दवाएँ लिखते हैं, फार्मासिस्ट दवाएँ देते हैं और नर्सें मरीजों को दवाएँ देती हैं।



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