

PHARMACY AND THERAPEUTIC COMMITTEE

Pharmacy and Therapeutic committee-

DEFINATION:-

The pharmacy and therapeutics committee(PTC) is an advisory group of the medical staff and serves as the organizational line of communication between the medical staff and the pharmacy department. Ø

COMPOSITION OF PTC:-

At least three physicians A pharmacist A representative of the nursing staff A hospital administrator or his/her designated person and ex-officio member of the committee The physician may be appointed as the “ Chairman ” of P.T.C. The pharmacist is designated as the “ Secretary ” of the committee.

RESPONSIBILITIES:-

Ensure safety medication to patients.

The preparations of a hospital formulary.

Publishing of a pharmacy educational bulletin.

The establishment of automatic stop orders for dangerous drugs

The supervision of investigational use drugs

The development of a program for reporting and investigating adverse drug reactions

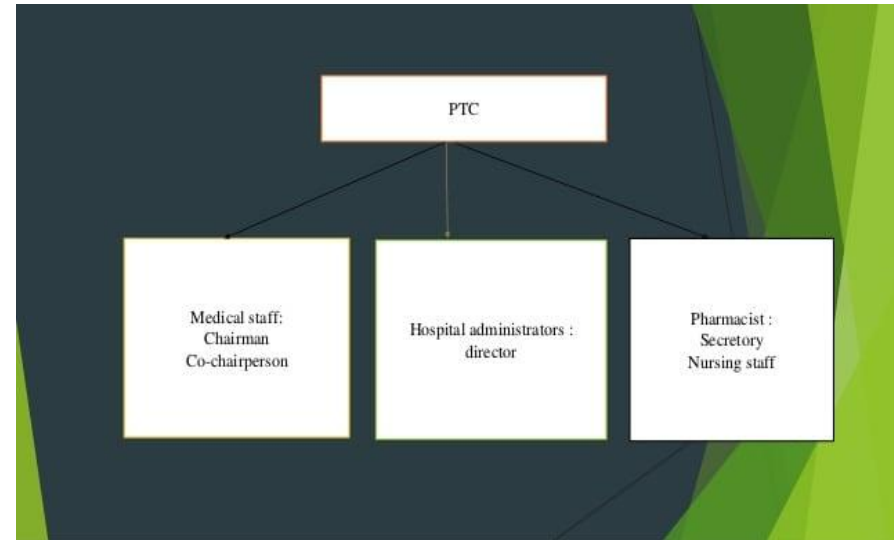


Fig no. 1 Oranization of PTC

APPLICATION OF PTC:-1. To help improved drug prescribing practices by promoting the safe and rational use of the drugs.

2. To detect and help prevent drug-interactions.

3. To help detect and prevent adverse drug reactions.

4. To detect and prevents IV additive incompatibilities.

5. To detect drug-induced diseases.

6. To detect possible drug-induced diseases.

7. To help detect and potential drug-toxicities

Pharmacy & Therapeutics Committee (cont'd)

□ Committee Membership:



Fig no. 2 Committee Membership

- The primary responsibilities of the P & T Committee are to ensure high-quality drug therapy for hospital patients, provide liaison between the medical staff and the department of pharmacy services, and advise the Institutional Review Board of the University on the study of investigational drugs in humans.
- PTC is a policy framing & recommending body to the medical staff and the administration of the hospital on matters related to the therapeutic use of drugs. to the therapeutic use of drugs. selection, procurement, dispensing, labeling, availability

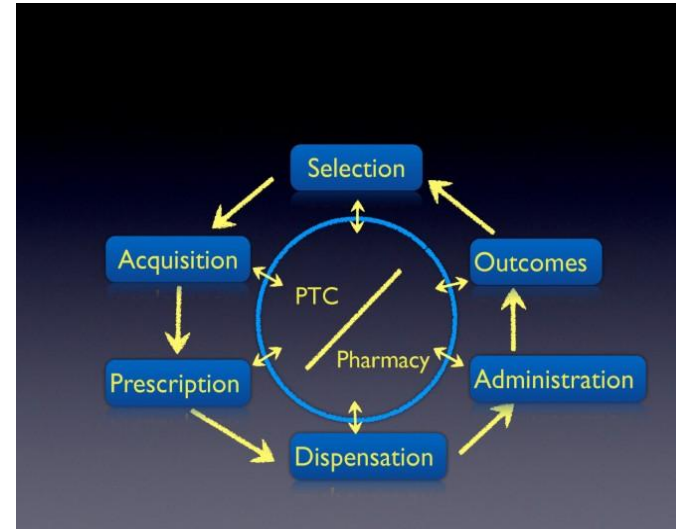


Fig no. 3 Process of PTC

The pharmacy and therapeutic committee is a policy framing and recommending body to the medical staff and the administration of hospital on matters related to therapeutic use of drugs.

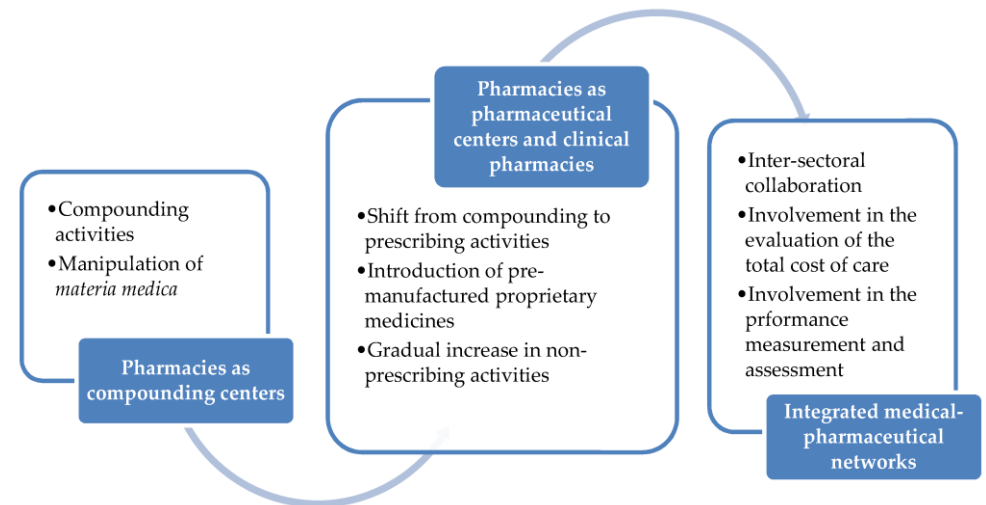


Fig no. 4 Steps of PTC

EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAMME IN HOSPITAL

EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAM IN HOSPITAL:

Role of pharmacist in the education and training program, internal and external training program,

Services to the nursing/clinics, Code of ethic for community pharmacy, and role of pharmacy in

the interdepartmental communication and community health education.

EDUCATION / TRAINING RESEARCH :

-Offering continuous education CE programs to pharmacist, physicians, nurses.

-Training pharmacy students (internship).

- Providing residency programs.

CONTENT OF PHARMACEUTICAL EDUCATION:

Pharmacy profession must serve needs of society and individual patient through the

WorldPharmacy profession plays main role in discovery, development production and distribution of drug products and in the creation dissemination of related knowledge.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING DEVISION :

Coordinate programs of undergraduate and graduate pharmacy student. .

DRUG INFORMATION SERVICES

Participate in hospitals- wide educational programs involving nurses, doctors, etc.

Train newly employed pharmacy department personnel.

Types of staff development:-



Fig no.5 Types of staff development

CONTINUING PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT:

Continuing professional development (CPD), in comparison to CME, is a broader

Concept, refers to the continuing development of the multi-faceted competencies inherent

In medical practice, covering wider domains of professionalism needed for high quality

Professional performance.

The purpose of training and educating healthcare professionals is to ensure both individual understanding and a team approach with shared knowledge, skills and attitudes towards the prevention (and management) of this condition.

Education helps patients make informed decisions

Ensuring informed decision-making relies heavily on patient education. When patients are more knowledgeable about their care and potential treatment options, they are better able to identify how they do or do not want to receive their healthcare.

DRUG INFORMATION SERVICES :

It is the current, relevant, critically examined data about drug and drug use for given patient or situation. Many institutes run DIC(Drug Information Center) for the provision of drug information, to every group/kind of people from any place.

NEED OF INFORMATION :

- The no of drugs in the international market has increased very much.
- The newer drugs are generally more potent & selective, and formulations becoming increasingly complex .
- The literature on drugs has also expanded and covers a wide range of information

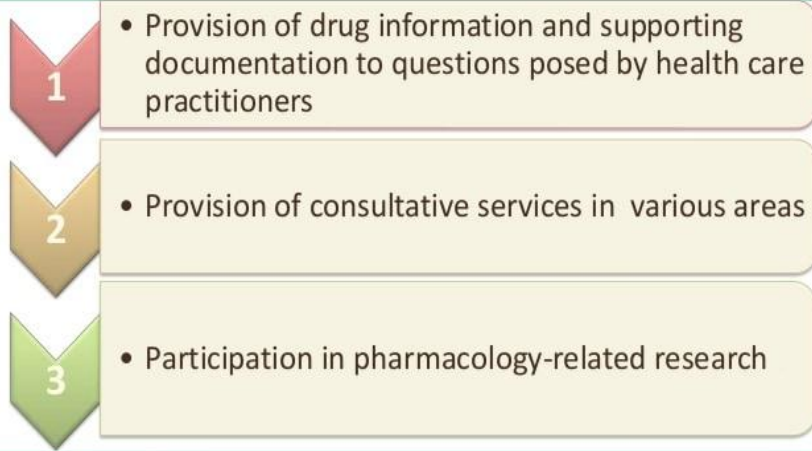


Fig no.6 Mission of DIC

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF DRUG INFORMATION SERVICES :

- The provision of information to health professionals on specific problems related to the use of drugs in particular patients
- The provision of information to officials in government agencies to optimize the decision making process;
- The preparation and development of guidelines and formularies;
- To improve patient compliance and to provide a guide to responsible self medication;
- To develop and participate in continuing education programs;

Services



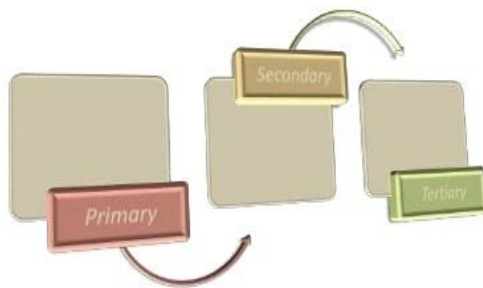
Mansoura CPD-DIC

PREVIOUS NEXT

Fig no. 7 Services of DIC

Sources

'The information should be properly updated and maintained.'



Mansoura CPD-DIC

PREVIOUS NEXT

Fig no.8 Sources of DIC

SUMMARY:

DICs are regarded as a gateway of drug information. —

They have responsibility to provide highest possible std information. Sources of information.

DICs aim at rational use of drugs. —

A proper working DIC is necessary to make best use of its services.

Steps in Answering:

Classification of question

Background Information

Search of literature

Preparation of Response or answer

SUMMARY:

They have responsibility to provide highest possible std information. Sources of information.

DICs aim at rational use of drugs. —

A proper working DIC is necessary to make best use of its services.

Fig no.9 Steps in answering

PRESCRIBED MEDICATION ORDER AND COMMUNICATION SKILL

INTRODUCTION AND DEFINATION:

Prescriptions and medication orders are the primary means by which prescribers communicate with pharmacists regarding the desired treatment regimen for a patient.

Prescriptions are used in the outpatient, or ambulatory, setting, whereas medication orders are used in the inpatient or institutional health system setting. Prescriptions and inpatient orders are legal orders that can be used for medications, devices, laboratory tests, procedures, and the like. The focus of this chapter is on prescriptions and orders for medications.

CONTENT:

Every prescription contains who prescribed the prescription, who the prescription is valid for, and what is prescribed.

INTERPRITATION OF PRESCRIPTION:

Interpretation Of the Prescription or Medication order
Medication order n Abbreviations commonly used in
Abbreviations commonly used in prescriptions and Medication
order prescriptions and Medicationor Abbreviation Meaning
a.c.a.c before mealsbefore meals adad up toup to a.d.a.d. Right
earRight ear ad lib.ad lib. at pleasure, freelyat pleasure, freely
a.m.a.m. morningmorning amp.amp. AmpulAmpul aq.aq.
waterwater

LEGAL REQUIREMENT:

A PRN protocol is needed for PRN medication orders because, unlike medications that are ordered on a regular daily basis, you have to know when a PRN medication should be given.

The PRN Protocol gives you additional information about the medication order and helps you to understand when and how much of the medication to give.

COMMUNICATION SKILLS

To be professionally effective ,pharmacists need to be aware of:
a) The different messages they are sending. b) How these could be perceived c) The messages others are sending to us d) The ways in which we are interpreting these messages,which may be inaccurate.

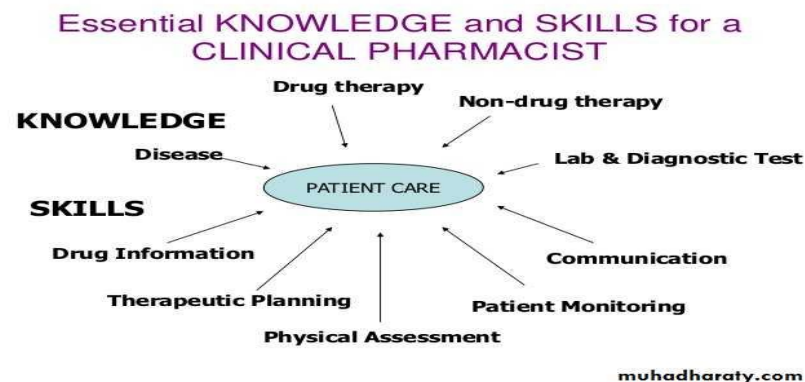


Fig no.10 Clinical Pharmacist

PATIENT COUNSELLING

PATIENT COUNSELLING:

•Patient counseling refers to the process of providing vital information, advice and assistance to help you with your medications and to ensure you take them properly.

•Patient counseling consists of three stages :-

1.Introduction

2.Process Content and Issues regarding manner .

3.Conclusion

•Counseling is a two-way communication process and interaction between the patient and the pharmacist is essential for counselling to be effective.

1.Preparing for the session.

2.Opening the session.

•CONCLUSION:

At last we can say that patient counselling is a part and parcel of good medication. A good counselling can provide a patient to take his medication.



Fig no.11 Benefits of counselling

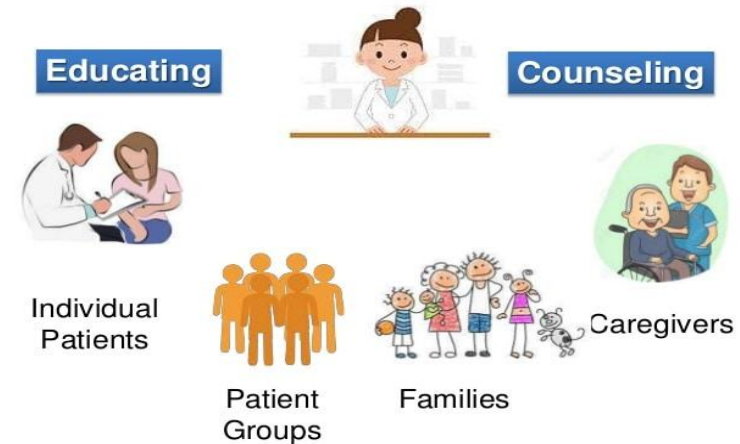


Fig no.12 Education counselling

Pharmacist Roles



assess that The patients have sufficient:

- **understanding**
- **Knowledge**
- **skill**

to follow their pharmaco-therapeutic regimens and monitoring plans.

seek **ways** to **motivate** patients to:

- learn about their treatment
- be active partners in their care.

EFFECTIVE PATIENT COUNSELLING AIMS TO PRODUCE THE FOLLOWING OUT COME OF PATIENT COUNSELLING

Better patient understanding of their illness and the role of medication in its treatment. •Improved medication adherence.

More effective drug treatment.

Reduced incidence of medication errors, adverse and unnecessary healthcare cost. •Improved quality of life of patients

Better coping strategies for medication-related adverse effects. Improved professional rapport between the patient and pharmacist

Fig no.13 Role of Pharmacist

Outpatient Prescription Order

HOW TO WRITE PRESCRIPTION IN 4 PARTS :

1. Patient's name and another identifier, usually date of birth.
2. Medication and strength, amount to be taken, route by which it is to be taken, and frequency.
3. Amount to be given at the pharmacy and number of refills.
4. Signature and physician identifiers like NPI or DEA numbers.

HANDLING OF A PRESCRIPTION:

Easy Ways to Manage and Organize Your Medication

Use a Daily Pill Organizer. mother image/Getty Images. ...

Create a Dosing Schedule Chart. ...

Make a List of All Your Medications. ...

Use a Medication App. ...

Check Prescription Labels Often. ...

Use a Pill Reminder Gadget or App.

The following steps are to be followed during handling of a prescription for compounding and dispensing:

♣ Receiving ♣ Reading and checking ♣ Collecting and weighing the material

Compounding, labeling and packing ☞ Receiving:

The prescription should be received by the pharmacist himself

The diagram shows a sample outpatient prescription order form with the following fields and labels:

- Patient's full name:** Points to "Patient's Name: Joe Smith".
- Patient's address:** Points to "Address: 456 Buckeye Lane".
- Drug name & strength:** Points to "Rx: Percocet 5/325mg # 30 (thirty)".
- Directions for use:** Points to "Sig: i po q 6 hr prn pain".
- Refills authorized:** Points to "Refills: 0".
- Prescriber signature:** Points to the signature of "Mary Jones M.D.". Below the signature is the text "For Instructional Purposes Only".
- Preprinted full name & professional title of prescriber:** Points to "Mary Jones M.D.". Below this is the DEA number "AJ1234563".
- Prescriber DEA #:** Points to "AJ1234563".
- Address & phone # of prescriber:** Points to "The Ohio State University Physicians Group, 123 Main St. Columbus, OH 43210, 614-555-5555".
- Date issued:** Points to "Date: 9/29/2014".
- Quantity to dispense*:** Points to "# 30 (thirty)".

Refills authorized notes:

- If nothing specified, 0 refills allowed for that prescription unless you call the physician
- "Refill P.R.N." is NOT valid

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