

BUDGET PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION CLINICAL PHARMACY

FUNCTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF CLINICAL PHARMACIST-

- 1) Taking The Medical History Of Patient.
- 2) Patient Care
- 3) Patient Education.
- 4) Drug Information
- 5) Formulation And Management Of Drug Policies .
- 6) Teaching And Training To Medical And Paramedical Staff .
- 7) Dispensing
- 8) Therapeutic drug monitoring
- 9) Adverse Drug Reaction Reporting.
- 10) Safe Use Of Drug
- 11) Disease Management Cases .

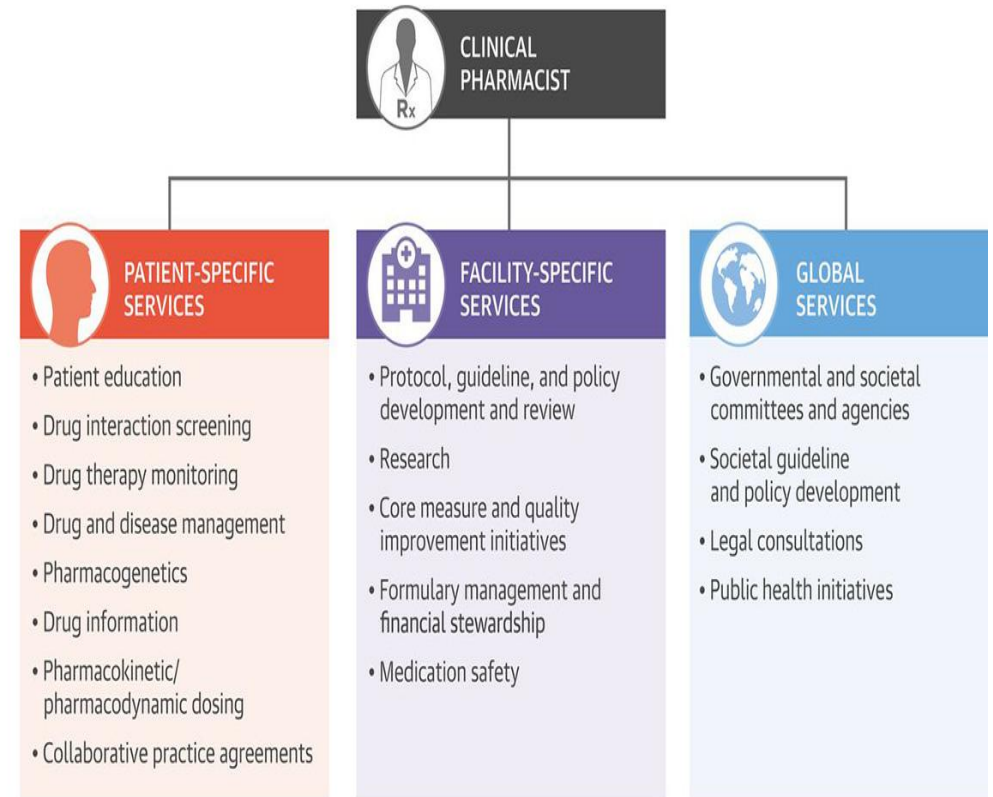


FIG NO 1 –RESPONSIBILITIES OF CLINICAL HARMACIST



DRUG THERAPY MONITORING-

It is the measurement of specific drug and their breakdown products (metabolites) at time intervals to maintain a relatively constant concentration of medication in the blood.

1) Medication Chart Review-

STEP 1 Patient and medication history taking

Data collection; Patient records, medication charts, symptom scores and biochemistry values



STEP 2 Systematic medication review

Identifying medication-related problems
Tools: National medication formularies, clinical therapeutic guidelines, NORGEF-NH, START/STOPP, DDI databases



STEP 3 Interdisciplinary case conference

Presenting, discussing, solving medication-related problems, and pharmaceutical care planning



STEP 4 Follow-up of pharmaceutical care plan

Changing or adjusting prescribing*; monitor and follow-up agreed recommendations

FIG NO2-MEDICATION CHART REVIEW

2) Clinical Review-

Clinical review is one of the integral components of medication review and should preferably be performed on a daily basis. The therapeutic goal for the specific disease should be clearly identified before the review.

GOALS-

Assess the response to drug treatment.

Evaluate the safety of the treatment regimen.

Assess the progress of the disease and the need for any change in therapy.

Assess the convenience of therapy. (to improve compliance).

PHARMACIST INTERVENTION-

It is a recommendation initiated by a pharmacist in response to a drug-related problem in an individual patient occurring in any phase of the medication process.

Intervention by pharmacist have always been considered as a valuable input by the health care community in the patient care process by reducing the medication errors,rationalizing the therapy and reducing the cost of therapy.

It decreases health care cost and utilization.

Effective communication and establishing patient relationship.

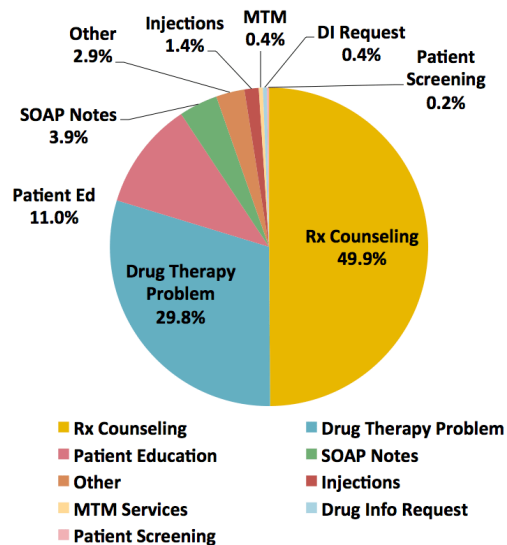


FIG NO 3-PIECHART OF PHARMACIST INTERVENATION

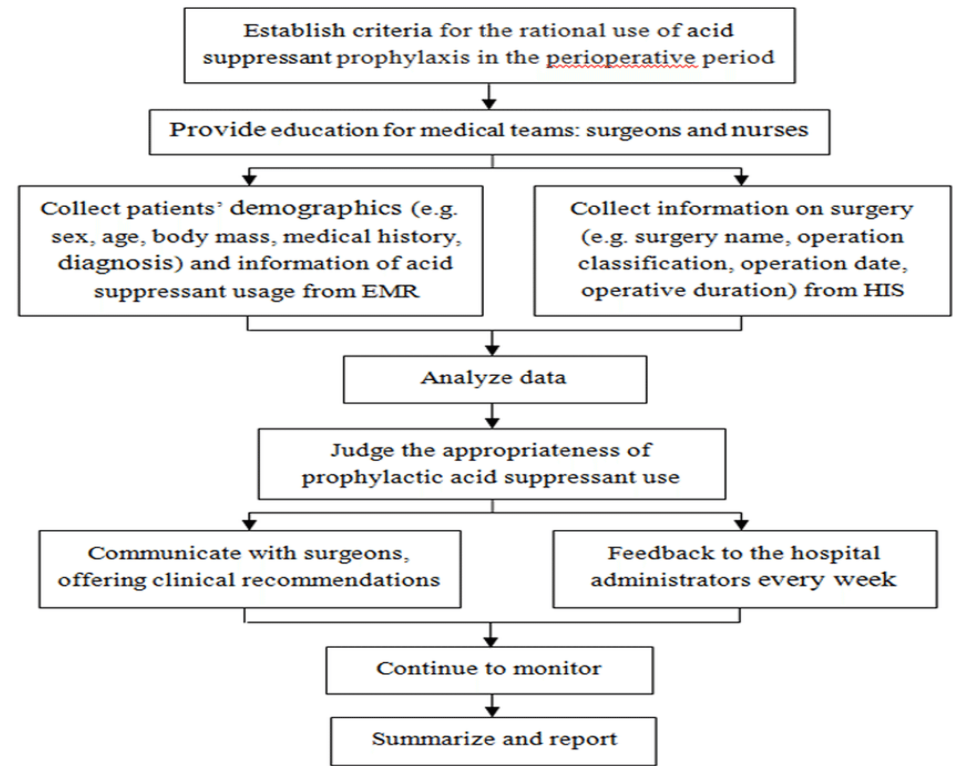


FIG NO 4-INTERVENATION CHART

WARD ROUND PARTICIPATION- Ward rounds

participation also provides many learning opportunities for pharmacist.it allows pharmacists to see first hand how drugs are used and prescribed to see the effects of these drugs on patient.

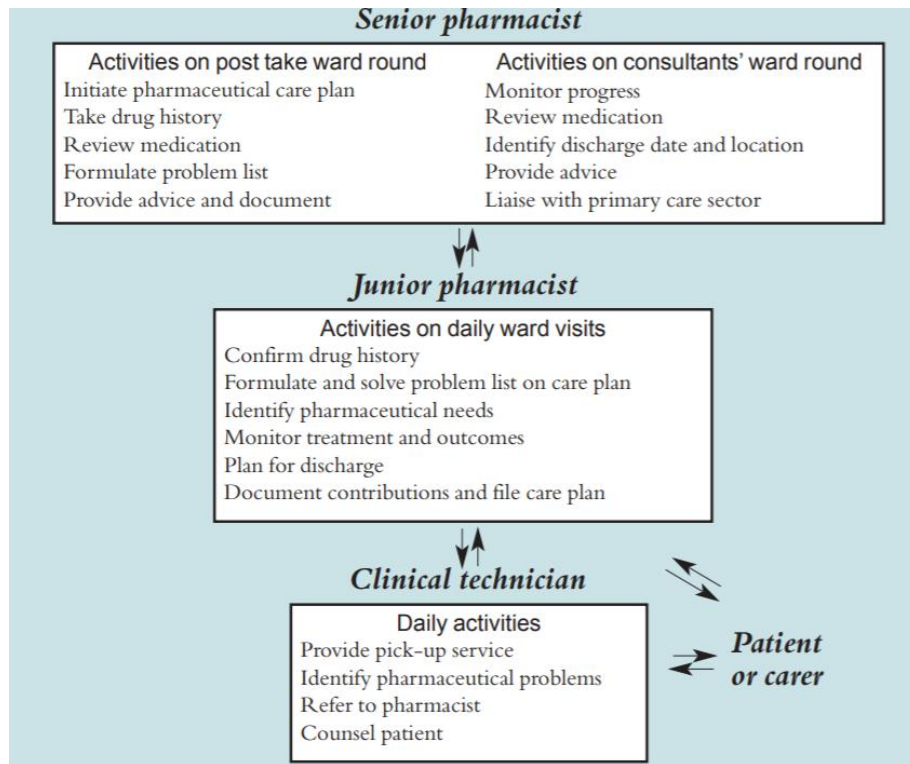


FIG NO 5 WARD ROUND AND ROLE OF PHARMACIST



MEDICATION HISTORY AND PHARMACEUTICAL CARE

A medication history is a detailed, accurate and complete account of all prescribed and non-prescribed medications that a patient had taken or is currently taking prior to a initially institutionalized or ambulatory care.

PHARMACEUTICAL CARE-

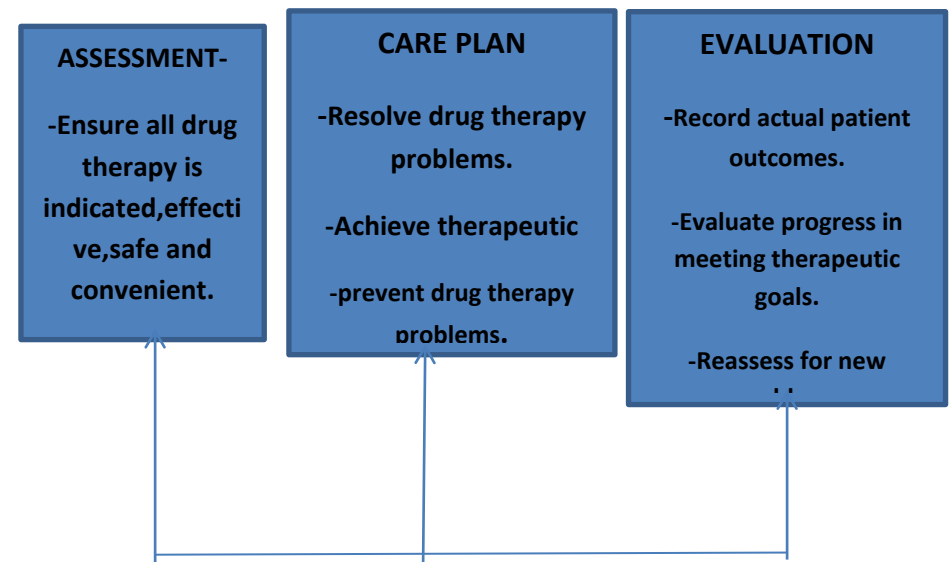


FIG NO 6-PHARMACIST CARE PLAN

OVER THE COUNTER DRUG



INTRODUCTION AND SALE OF OVER THE COUNTER-

- OTC medicines means drugs which are legally allowed to be sold by pharmacists without need for a prescription.

- It is also called prescription de controlled drugs used primarily for symptomatic relief and not as substituents for prescription.
- Drugs may be sold who is authorized to dispense them and whether a prescription is required vary considerably from country to country.
- OTC drugs are selected by a regulatory agency to ensure that they contain ingredients that are safe and effective when used without a physician's care.
- The term over-the-counter (OTC) refers to a medication that can be purchased without a medical prescription.
- Some drugs may be legally classified as over-the-counter (i.e.no prescription is required), but may only be dispensed by a pharmacist after an assessment of the patient's needs or the provision of patient education. OTC drugs are usually regulated according to their active pharmaceutical ingredient (API) rather than final products. By regulating APIs instead of specific drug formulations, governments allow manufacturers the freedom to formulate ingredients, or combinations of ingredients, into proprietary mixtures.

RATIONALE USE OF COMMON OTC MEDICATION-

1. Analgesics
2. NSAIDS
3. Cough suppressant.
4. Expectorants
5. Antibiotic
6. Antiseptic
7. Decongestant
8. Counselling
9. Antifungal
10. Antacids
11. Smoking cessation drug
12. topical medicine
13. Anti acne
14. cosmetics
15. Antibacterial

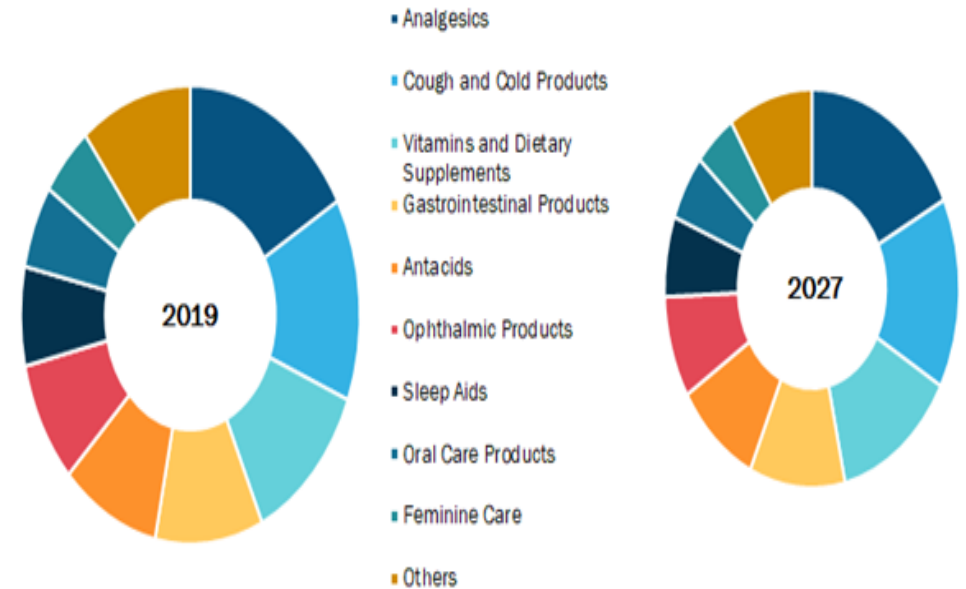


FIG NO 7-USE OF OTC DRUGS

OTC drugs are medications that are safe and effective for use by the general public without seeking treatment by a professional.

examples include pain relievers like acetaminophen (Tylenol) and ibuprofen (Advil , Motrin), cough

suppressants such as dextromethorphan (Robitussin) and antihistamines like loratadine

examples of. Over the counter drugs-

- 1.Ibuprofen
- 2.paracetamol
- 3.disprin
- 4.aspirin
- 5.domperidone
- 6.cetirizine
- 7.omeprazole
- 8.diclofenac
- 9.roxatidine



FIG NO 8 OTC HEALTHCARE

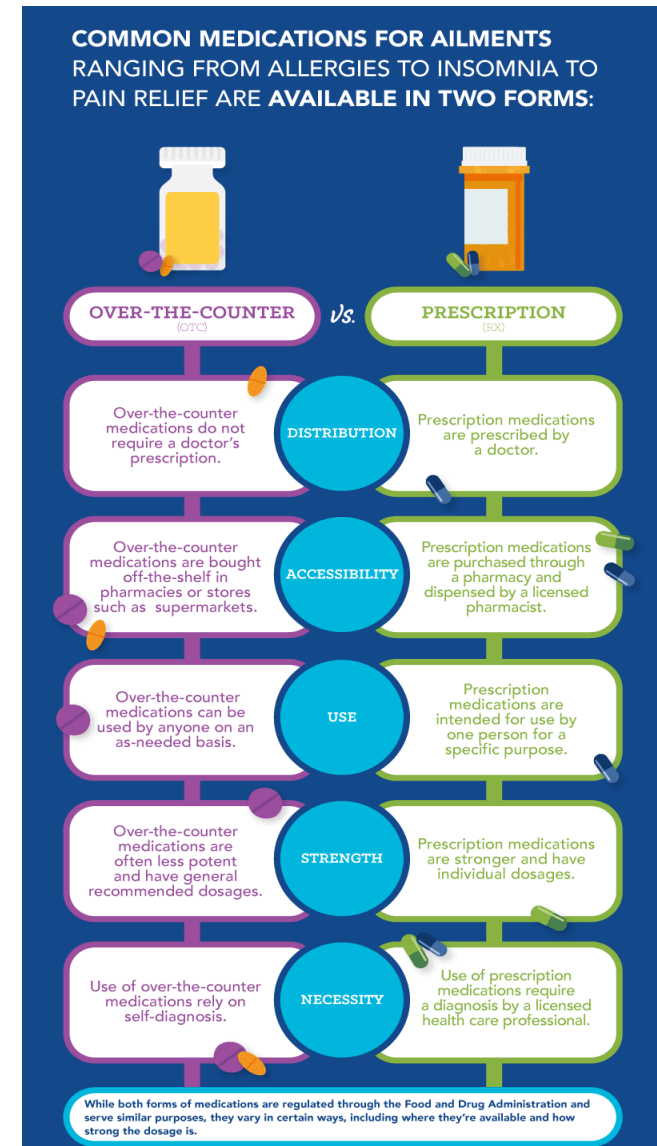


FIG NO 9 DIFFERENCE BETWEEN OTC AND PRESCRIBED DRUGS

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