

Role of Hospital Pharmacists in the Education and Training Program

- **The hospital pharmacist has assumed the teaching role in hospitals due to their scope of activity, his professional standards and academic accomplishments.**
- **In a hospital the education and training programs are conducted for the undergraduate pharmacy students, graduate nurses, students nurses, technologists, physiotherapists, dieticians, administrative residents, social service workers and pharmacists.**
- **The teaching programs are categorized into:**

Internal Teaching Program and External Teaching Program

Internal Teaching Program

- **Involves the training of the student nurses, conducting of seminars in therapeutics for graduate nurses, house staff members, and senior medical staff; education of undergraduate pharmacy students, refresher courses for graduate pharmacy students and residents in hospital administration.**

External Teaching Program

- **Here hospital pharmacist is the guest lecturer or instructor of a specific course which are mostly sponsored by professional associations.**

Standards of the hospital undertaking training program

1. Hospital affiliation to a university:

Educational benefits should be of more concern in relation to the service benefits to the hospital from the residents.

The training should involve the technological aspect, clinical application of drugs in the treatment and significant portion should involve with the job training.

2. Pharmacy department:

Organized under the good management

under the direction of legally qualified pharmacist and have sufficient personnel to carry out a broad scope of pharmacy services; and shall comply with the prescribed legal requirements

3. Personnel for training:

- The pharmacy director or the superintendent shall have the responsibility and the authority to carry out a broad scope of professional service.**
- The later shall be a member of PTC.**
- The pharmacy director should have completed a pharmacy residency in a hospital recognized by a university and adequate experience in hospital pharmacy or**
- Have at least five years experience in a pharmacy meeting the requirements prescribed by a university and a significant part of which experience should be of an administrative nature.**
- Should be an active member of a Pharmaceutical Association.**

4. Qualifications of the applicant for residency training:

- **Graduate from a college affiliated to a recognized university.**
- **Recommended by the college from which he was graduated.**
- **Should be a member of a Pharmaceutical Association.**
- **Final approval responsibility is the director's responsibility.**

5. Facilities of the pharmacy department:

- a) Departmental administration**
- b) Collateral and Interdepartmental activities**
- c) Ambulatory patient service; 4. Inpatient drug distribution system**
- d) Technology and quality control activities**
- e) Clinical service and**
- f) Drug information services**

If any of the prior mentioned activities are not available in the training hospital arrangement should be made with a hospital acceptable to the government or other such authorities.

a) Departmental administration:

- Orient the resident to the departmental activities; increase knowledge, refine skills, management of drug related courses.**
- Specific areas: i) Organization of hospital pharmacy dept., ii)Policies planning; iii) Interdepartmental administrative activities; iv) Committee functions; v) Inter and intradepartmental communications; vi) Purchase and inventory control; vii) Budget preparation; viii) Quality assurance; ix) Space and facilities planning, etc.**

b. Collateral and interdepartmental activities:

- **This help the resident to broaden his professional horizons and stimulate to develop his professional role and responsibilities.**
- **Activities: i) observation of procedures and operation of departmental of pharmacy in other hospitals; ii) observation of other departments activities in the hospital; iii) observation of the functions of PTC and participation in its activities; iv)Participation in the teaching of pharmaceutical and therapeutic subjects; v) Investigation of any pharmacy problem should be completed as one of the requirements of the residency.**

e) Technology and Quality Control:

- i) To manufacture a product or special dosage form or package size or type not commercially available (e.g: parenteral admixtures, total parenteral nutrition, and other sterile dosage forms)**
- ii) Quality control of the drugs manufactured extemporaneously.**
- iii) To control the storage and distribution of investigational drugs.**
- iv) Storage, handling and distribution of controlled substances.**
- v) To evaluate comparatively the pharmaceutical quality of drug products under consideration for purchase by the hospital.**