

# **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 if 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.**