COMMUNITY PHARMACY



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DEFINITION

Community pharmacy includes all the establishments that are privately owned and whose function is to serve the society's need for drug products and pharmaceutical services.

Includes corporate pharmacy chain to pharmacy department in supermarket and independently owned pharmaceutical shop.

Hybrid of professionalism and business.

SCOPE

Advancement in research and technology – newer drug in market.

❖ Population explosion – medical facility insufficient for all.

Disease prevention and health promotion in society

SELECTION OF SITE

During the selection of a site for new pharmacy following factors should be considered:

- A needy town or city should be selected.
- Site of pharmacy in a particular city should be most suitable among those available.
- Site of pharmacy should be convenient and accessible to the majority of consumers. For this purpose site location should be centre to population to be served.

CNTINUED.....

- Pharmacy site should be equipped with adequate free parking facility.
- If possible then site should be in neighborhood of a community shopping centre for the convenience and accessibility of the consumers.
- An island type of location, where the pharmacy sites by itself in a main traffic artery and surrounded by adequate parking facility, should be preferred.
- Usually, a bargain location in terms of rent proves to be a liability rather than an asset in the long run.

Plan of an Ideal Retail and Whole Sale Drug Store

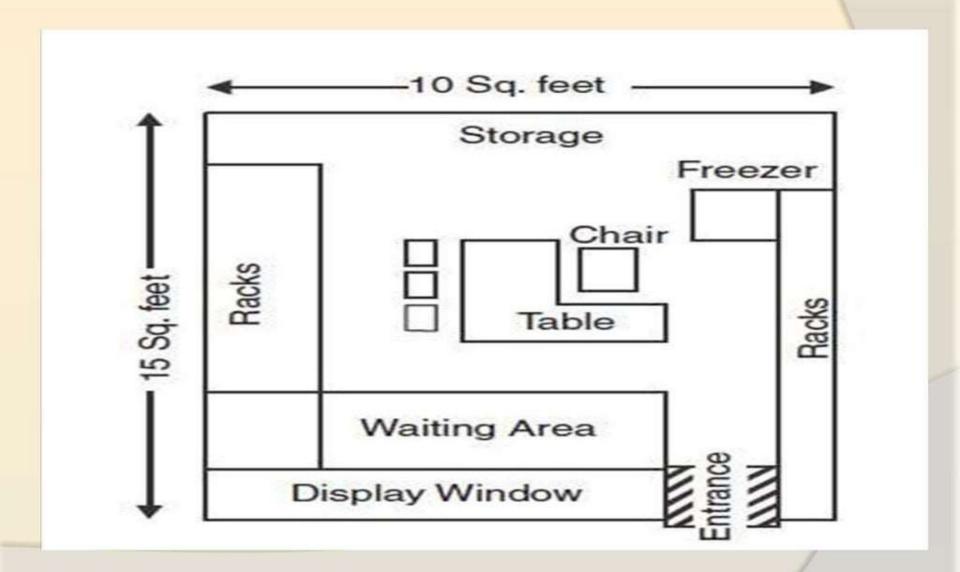
OBJECTIVE OF LAYOUT DESIGN

- To attract a large number of customer.
- To increase the sale of a store.
- To reduce the selling expenses to a minimum.
- To provide the customer satisfaction.
- To have space for reserve for stock, office and resting place for the employees.

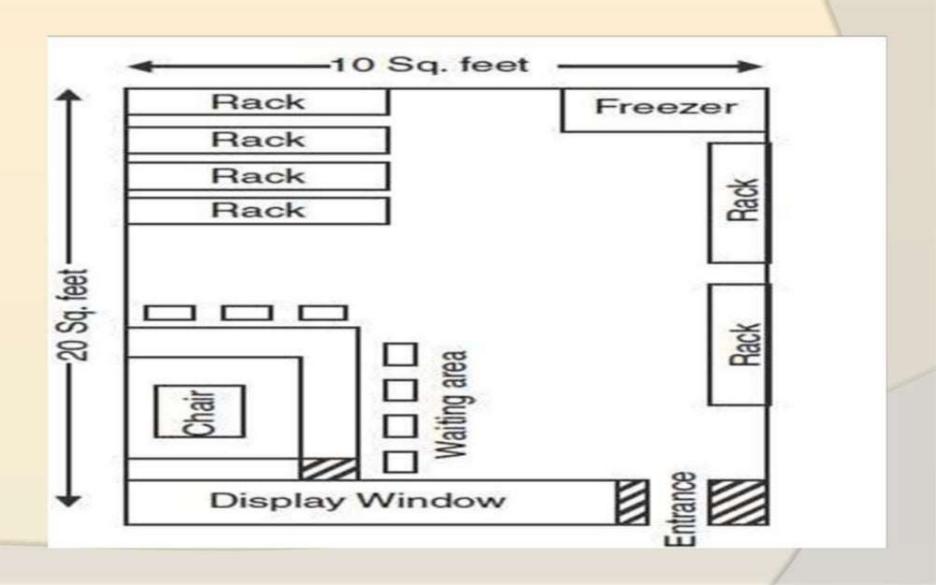
OBJECTIVES CNTINUE....

- To have a proper entrance for coming goods.
- To project a professional image and improve general appearance.
- To minimize the movement of customers within the premises of the drug store.

RETAIL DRUG STORE DESIGN



WHOLESALE DRUG STORE DESIGN



LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- For retail sale two types of licenses are issued.
- 1.General licenses

2. Restricted licenses

GENERAL LICENCE

General licenses are granted to persons who have the premises for the business and who engage the services of a qualified person to supervise the sale of drug store.

- The license for the retail sale of drugs other than those specified in the Schedule C,C1 and X are issued in form 20.
- ❖For drugs specified in Schedule C and C1 in form 21.
- Schedule X drugs in form 20F.

CONDITIONS FOR GENERAL LICENCE

- The licenses should be displayed in prominent place in a part of premises open to the public.
- 2. The licenses should comply with the provisions of drugs and cosmetics act and rules there under in force.
- 3. Any change in the qualified staff should be reported to the licensing authority within one month.
- 4. Precaution prescribed by the licensing authority for the storage of schedule C and C1 drugs should be observed.
- 5. For the sale of additional categories of drugs listed in schedule C, C1 excluding X the licensee must take prior permission of the licensing authority.

RESTRICTED LICENSE

The licenses for the restricted sale of drug other than those specified in schedule C, C1 and X are issued in form 20 A.

Those specified in schedule C and C1 but not in schedule X are issued in form 21A.

CONDITIONS FOR restricted LICENCE

- The licensee must have adequate premises equipped with facilities for the proper storage of drugs to which the licenses applies provided that this condition does apply to vendors.
- Licensee should be complying with the provisions of the drugs and cosmetics act and rules there under in force.
- Drugs only purchased from a duly licensed dealer or manufacturer.
- 4. The licenses can deal only in such drug as can be sold without the supervision of qualified person.
- 5. Drugs should be sold in their original container.

DISPENSING

It as an important part of pharmacy, in which the pharmacist or the pharmacy aide (under the direct supervision of the pharmacist) interprets the physician's requirements on the prescription and accordingly supplies for the treatment of his patients.

GOOD DISPENSING PRACTICE

Ensures that the right drug, in the right dosage form indicated for the patient's condition, is delivered to the right patient, in the prescribed dosage and quantity with clear instructions and in a package that maintains the potency and stability of the drug

VARIOUS ACTIVITIES INVOLVED IN DISPENSING ARE

RECEIVING AND CONFIRMING ORDER

CHECKING PRESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION

VERIFYING AND CONSULTING IF REQUIRED

REMOVING MEDICINES FOR ISSUE AND COMPOUNDING

ISSUING MEDICINES TO THE CLIENT WITH CLEAR INSTRUCTIONS AND COUNSELING

MAINTENANCE OF RECORDS

- Legal records: Required by law regarding the acquisition
- and disposition of drugs.
- Patient records: Regarding the patient utilization of the drugs.
- Financial records: Regarding the past and present financial status of the company

LEGAL RECORD

- According to federal and state law.
- Adequate and up to date records should be maintained according to Drugs and cosmetics act 1940, Rules 1945 and the Poison Act 1919.
- Maintain adequate record related to acquisition and disposition of certain drugs.
- Records of distribution of poisonous and hazardous substances.

PATIENT RECORD

- Patients drug history
- Information on all kinds of information about kinds and
- amount of drugs taken by average patients.
- Source of information on insurance claims and income tax
- deduction of patients.

FINANCIAL RECORD

- For making sound decision regarding future needs, inventory requirements, etc.
- For evaluation of past operations, planning of present activities, forecasting needs, and controlling the activities.
- Analyzing revenues and expenses.
- Measuring return on investment.
- Help ensure profitable operations.

Thank You