



DRUG INFORMATION SERVICES

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OUTLINE

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INTRODUCTION

- Growth of medical information at an alarming rate.
- Vast data by FDA & from clinical investigations.
- Decision to choosing the best information.
- WHO→developed DIC to promote rational use of drugs*

**Promoting rational use of medicines: core components. WHO Policy Perspectives on Medicines, September 2002*



DRUG INFORMATION

The Provision Of Written And/Or Verbal
Information About Drugs And Drug
Therapy In Response To A Request From
Other Healthcare Providing Organizations,
Committees, Patients, And Public
Community

Drug information center(DIC)

**Provides in-depth, unbiased
source of crucial drug
information to meet needs of the
practicing physicians, pharmacists
and other health care
professionals**

MISSION

To increase the community knowledge & awareness about drug & drug usage



HISTORY:

- **First DIC at University of Kentucky in 1960.**
- **In US- 80% of the Hospitals have DIC.**

INDIAN SCENARIO*

- WHO India country office + KSPC (Karnataka State Pharmacy Council)



5 DIC in India

Haryana (Sirsa)

Chhattisgarh(Raipur)

Rajasthan (Jaipur)

Assam (Dibrugarh)

Goa(Panaji)

**Chauhan N:Indian aspects of drug information resources & impact of DIC on community, J. Adv. Pharm. Tech. Res*

Ideal DIC service

- **Gear to the need of its users.**
- **Information- dependable, timely & standard.**
- **Expertise should be readily accesible.**
- **SOPs for categorising enquiries & maintaining search pattern.**



**OPTIMAL USAGE OF DRUG
INFORMATION**

STAFFING

- **Pharmacy team:**
Pharmacist
Pharmacy Technicians & Students
- **Medical team:**
Toxicologists
Clinical pharmacologist
- **Supporting team:**
**People trained in library science with
computer knowledge**

OBJECTIVES OF DIC

1. Promote **evidence based practice**.



2. Meet the **patient's needs** while providing pharmaceutical care



3. Improve the patient adherence

4. To provide accurate and unbiased information.

5. To provide an organized database.



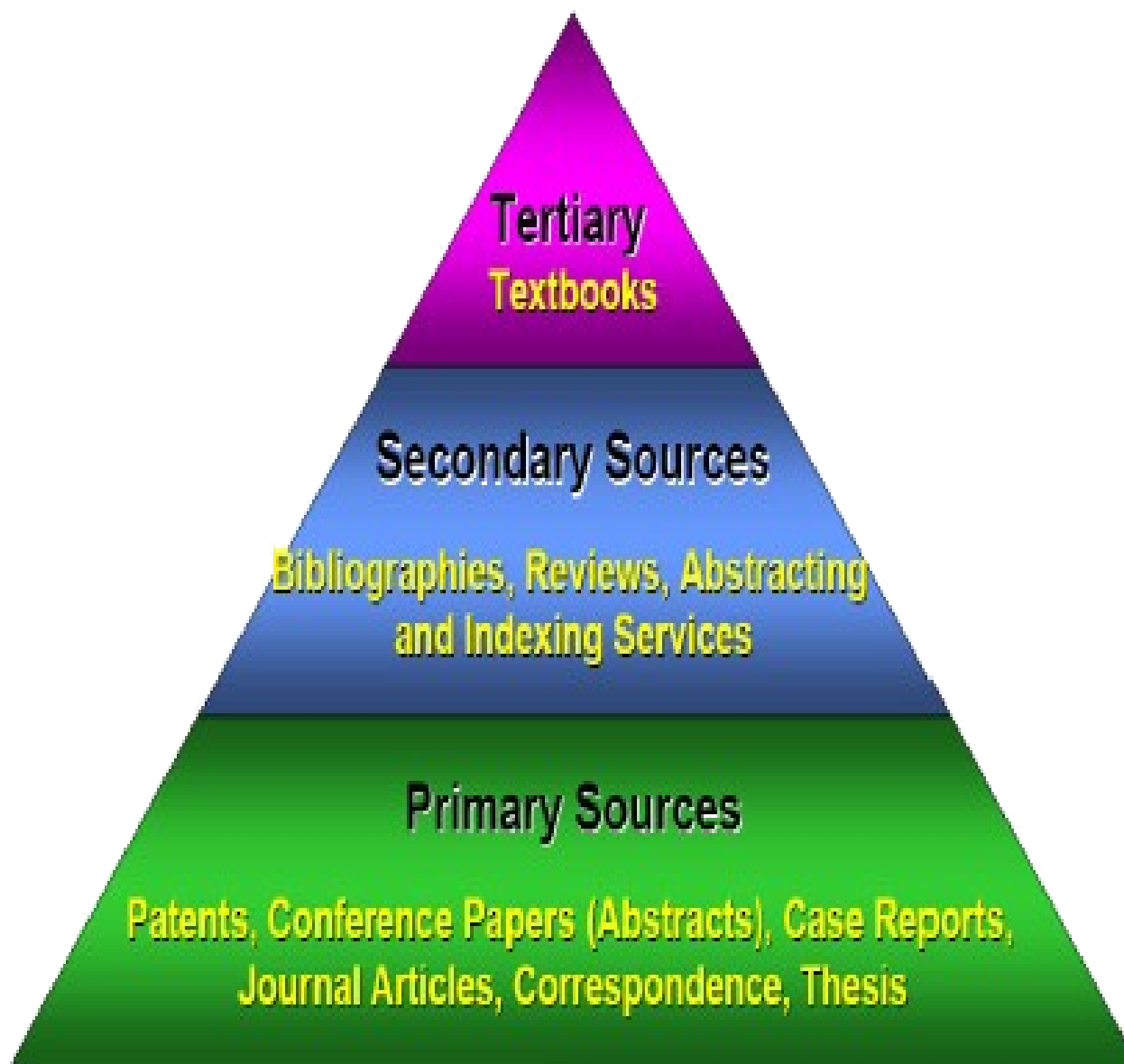
AVAILABLE INFORMATION IN DIC

- ✓ **General**
- ✓ **Pharmacological**
- ✓ **Toxicity**
- ✓ **Formulation**
- ✓ **Pharmacokinetics**
- ✓ **Adverse effects**

SOURCES OF INFORMATION



Classification of Scientific Literature



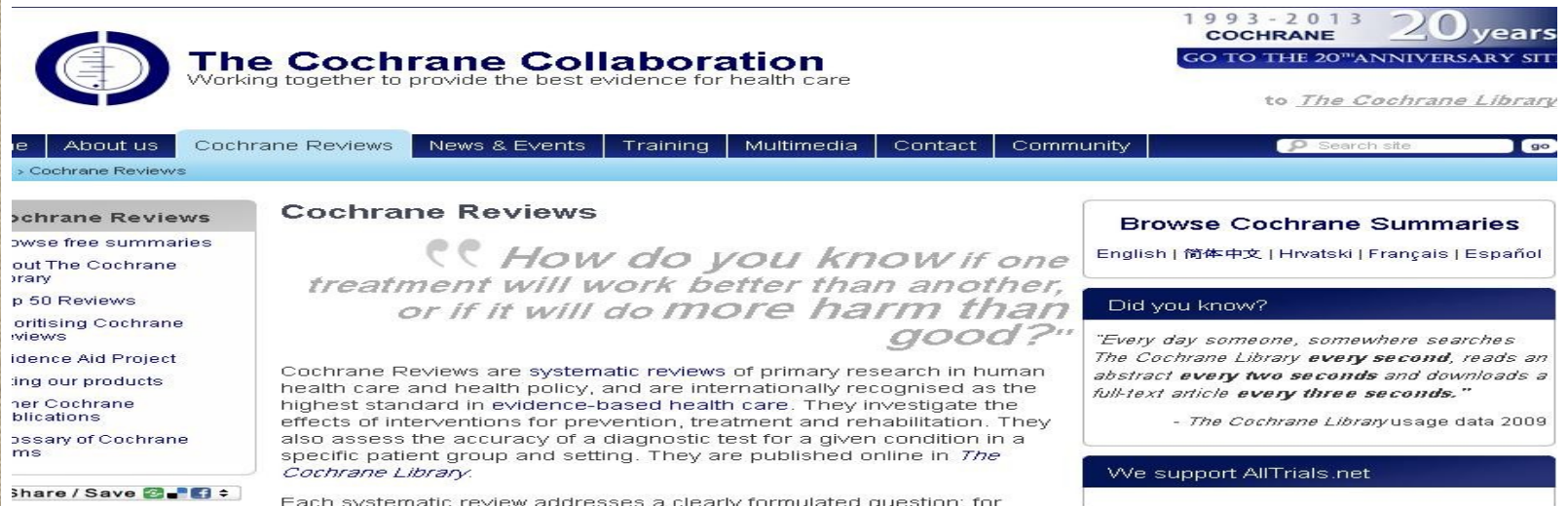
1. PRIMARY SOURCE:

- Original information
- Scientific Journals
- Thesis
- Proceedings of conferences



2. SECONDARY SOURCE:

- Database(pubmed,embase, scopus, toxline,National Library of Medicine Gateway)
- Low drug information services[<http://www.uiowa.edu/~idin/>]
- Review articles.



The screenshot shows the homepage of The Cochrane Collaboration. At the top, there is a logo for The Cochrane Collaboration with the tagline "Working together to provide the best evidence for health care". To the right, a banner celebrates the 20th anniversary (1993-2013) and includes a link to "GO TO THE 20th ANNIVERSARY SITE". Below the header, a navigation bar contains links for "About us", "Cochrane Reviews", "News & Events", "Training", "Multimedia", "Contact", and "Community". A search bar is located on the right side of the navigation bar. The main content area features a large quote: "How do you know if one treatment will work better than another, or if it will do more harm than good?". Below the quote, a paragraph describes Cochrane Reviews as systematic reviews of primary research in human health care and health policy, recognized as the highest standard in evidence-based health care. To the left of the main content, there is a sidebar with links to "Browse free summaries", "About The Cochrane Library", "50 Reviews", "Critiquing Cochrane reviews", "Evidence Aid Project", "Using our products", "Order Cochrane publications", and "Essays of Cochrane reviews". To the right of the main content, there is a section titled "Browse Cochrane Summaries" with language options: English, 简体中文, Hrvatski, Français, and Español. Below this, a "Did you know?" section states: "Every day someone, somewhere searches The Cochrane Library every second, reads an abstract every two seconds and downloads a full-text article every three seconds." and cites "The Cochrane Library usage data 2009". At the bottom right, a blue box says "We support AllTrials.net". A footer at the very bottom of the page reads "Each systematic review addresses a clearly formulated question: for".

The Cochrane Collaboration
Working together to provide the best evidence for health care

1993 - 2013
COCHRANE 20 years
GO TO THE 20th ANNIVERSARY SITE
to The Cochrane Library

About us | Cochrane Reviews | News & Events | Training | Multimedia | Contact | Community | Search site | go

Cochrane Reviews

"How do you know if one treatment will work better than another, or if it will do more harm than good?"

Cochrane Reviews are systematic reviews of primary research in human health care and health policy, and are internationally recognised as the highest standard in evidence-based health care. They investigate the effects of interventions for prevention, treatment and rehabilitation. They also assess the accuracy of a diagnostic test for a given condition in a specific patient group and setting. They are published online in *The Cochrane Library*.

Each systematic review addresses a clearly formulated question: for

Browse Cochrane Summaries
English | 简体中文 | Hrvatski | Français | Español

Did you know?
"Every day someone, somewhere searches The Cochrane Library every second, reads an abstract every two seconds and downloads a full-text article every three seconds."
- The Cochrane Library usage data 2009

We support AllTrials.net

3.TERTIARY SOURCE:

- **Textbooks on drug or disease topics**
- **Pharmacopeias - IP, BP, USP, BNF etc.,**
- **Encyclopedia**
- **Dictionaries**
- **Guides**

Other Sources::

- **Public and hospitals about the AE of any drug.**
- **Local drug lists**
- **National formularies, Hospital formularies**
- **Internet**
- **Phone calls to manufacturers, government and non-government organizations & to other DIC.**

SERVICES OFFERED:

- **Information about drugs.**
- **Poison management information.**
- **Patient education service.**
- **Assistance on drug usage in patients.**
- **Professional assistance for investigations in drug usage.**
- **Drug related information to hospital staff.**
- **Reporting and investigating ADR.**

Steps in Answering

Classification of question



Background Information



Search of literature



**Preparation of Response
or answer**

Fig. 1: Categorization of drug information queries based on speciality

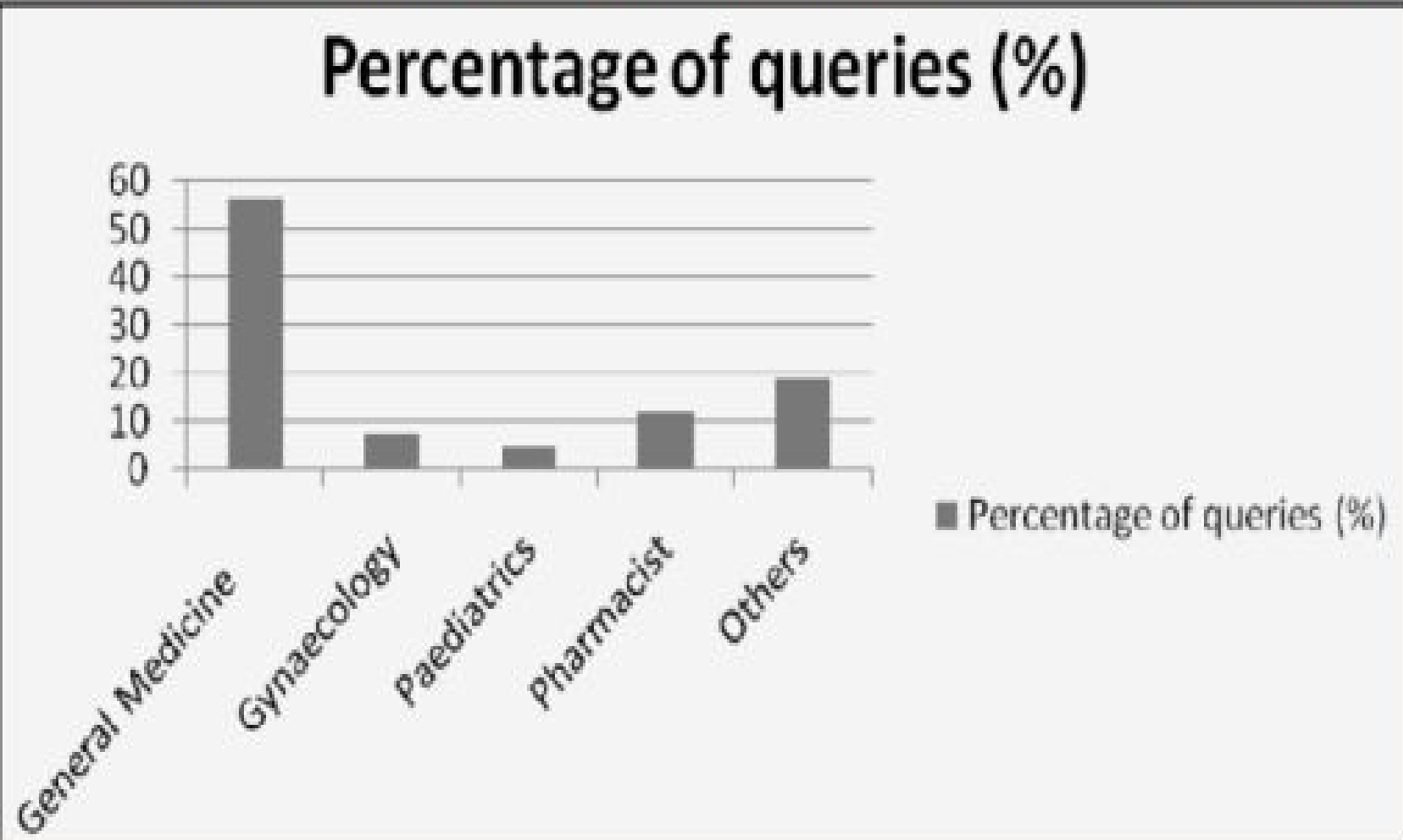


Fig. 2: Categorization of drug information queries based on status of the enquirer

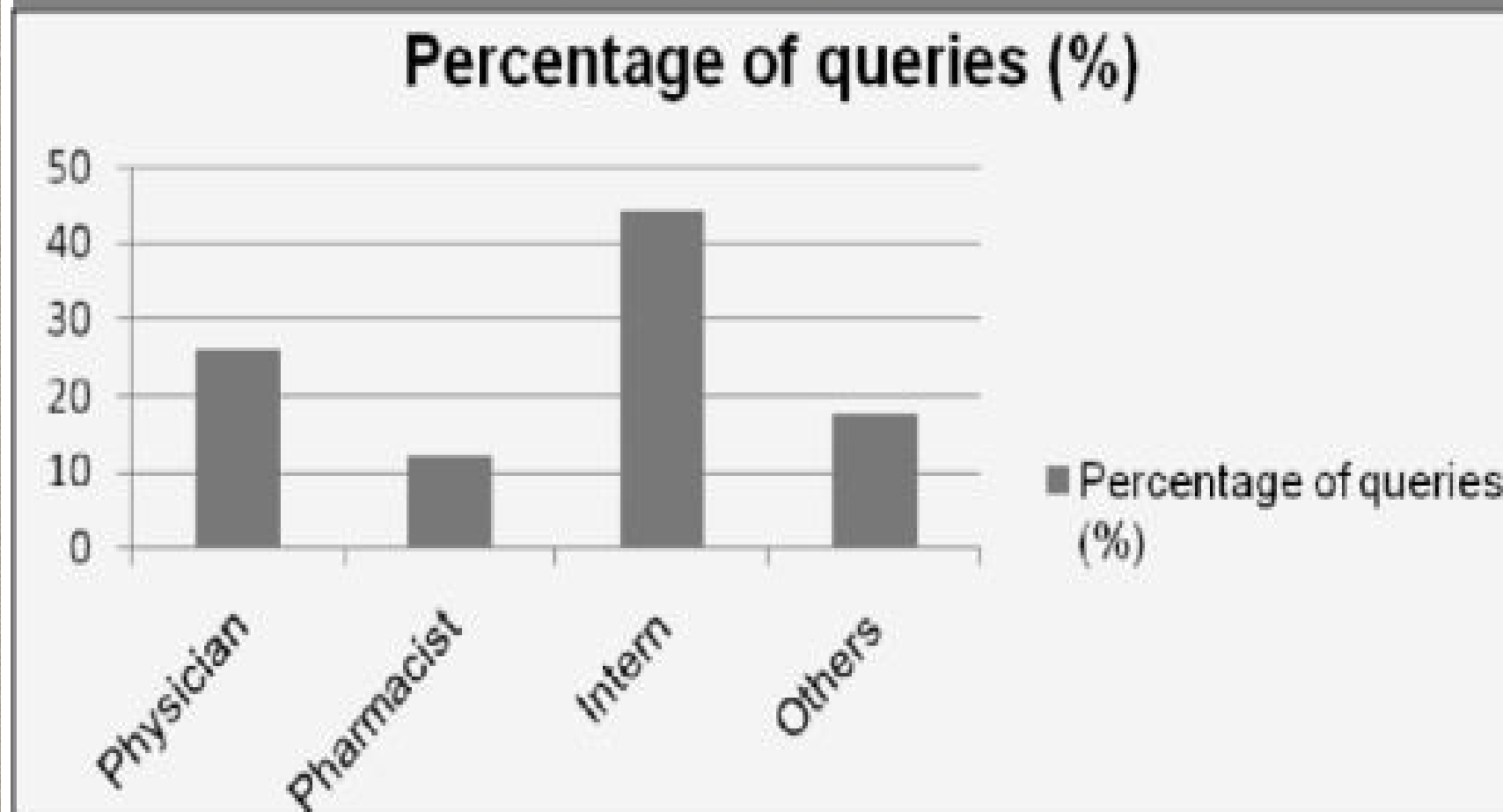
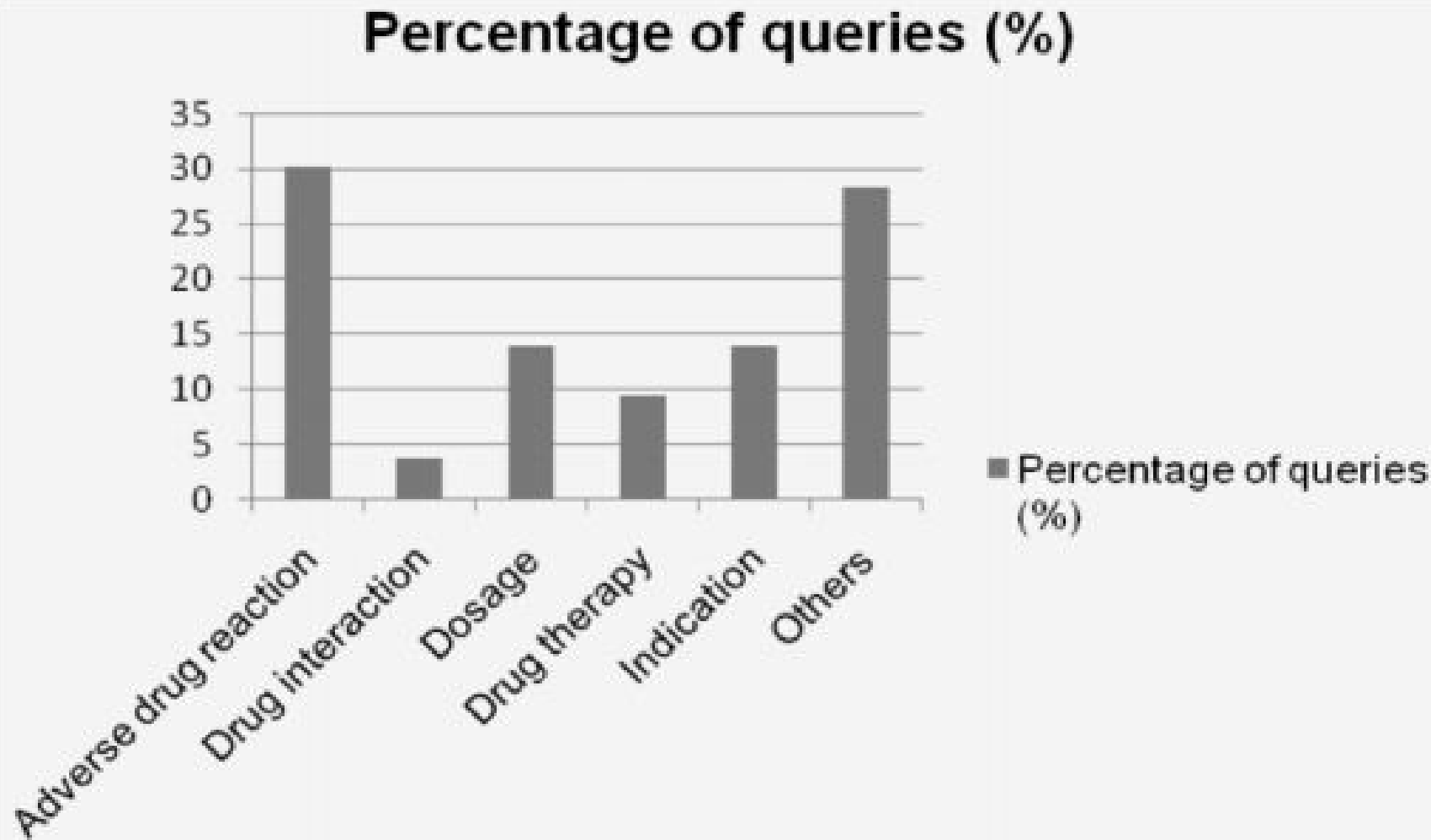


Fig. 3: Categorization of drug information queries based on type of query



- **For transmission of information to the members of health care team.**
- **Regular publication is needed on the latest developments.**



Illegal DIC*

- Report the abused drugs for victimizing some innocent.
- Illinois State Police has started this to report such cases of drug abuse & spread awareness in both public & US officials to ban such drugs OTC selling.
- Governed by DEA (Drug Enforcement Administration)

**Available from: <http://www.justice.gov/dea/pubs/abuse/index.htm>
[Last accessed on 2012 Oct 7].*

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.

References

- *Wooten J: sources of drug information, Nov 2012.*
- *Requirements of DIC: FIP Pharmacy Information Section*
- *Chauhan N et al, Indian aspects of drug information resources & impact of DIC on community:J. Adv. Pharm. Tech. Res. Apr-Jun 2013, Vol 4, Issue 2*
- *Promoting rational use of medicines: core components. WHO Policy Perspectives on Medicines, September 2002*