

Organization Of Hospital Pharmacy

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DEFINITION

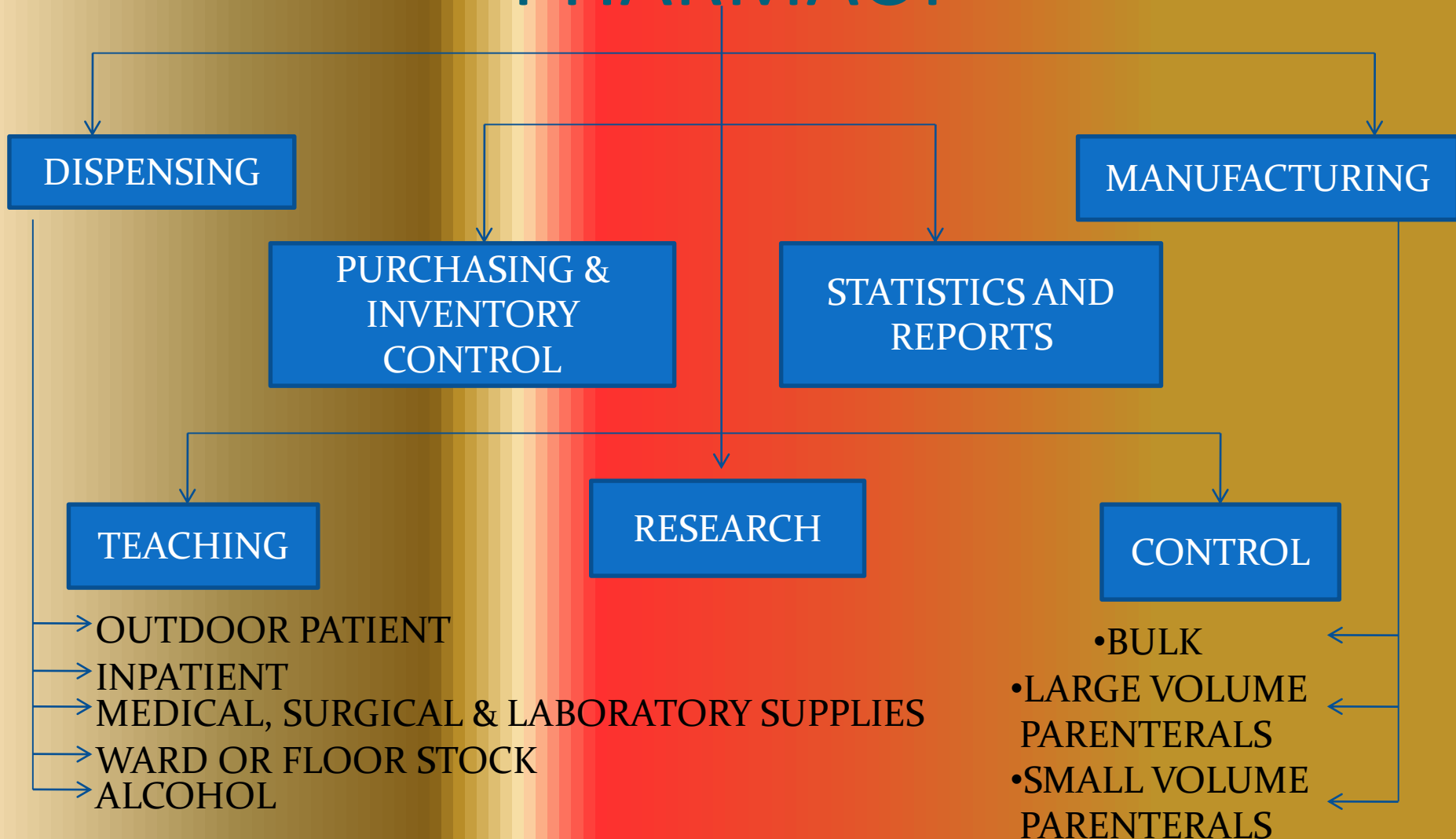
- Department of hospital which deals with procurement, storage, compounding, dispensing, manufacturing, testing, packaging and distribution of drugs.
- It is also concerned with education and research in pharmaceutical services.
- Hospital Pharmacy is controlled by a professionally competent and a qualified pharmacist.



OUTLINE

- Definition of Hospital pharmacy
- Functions of Hospital pharmacy
- Objectives of Hospital pharmacy
- Location and layout of Hospital pharmacy
- Personnel and floor space requirements
- Requirement and Abilities required for Hospital Pharmacist

FUNCTIONS OF HOSPITAL PHARMACY



FUNCTIONS OF HOSPITAL PHARMACY

- Provide specifications for the purchase of drugs, chemicals, biological etc.
- Proper storing of drugs.
- Manufacturing and distribution of medicaments such as transfusion fluids, parenteral products, tablets, capsules, ointments, and stock mixtures.
- Dispensing and sterilizing parenteral preparations which are manufactured in hospital.
- Dispensing of drugs as per the prescriptions of the medical staff of the hospital.

FUNCTIONS OF HOSPITAL PHARMACY

- Filling and labelling of all drug containers from which medicines are to be administered.
- Management of stores which includes purchase of drugs, proper storage conditions, and maintenance of records.
- Establishment and maintenance of “Drug Information Centre”.
- Providing co-operation in teaching and research programmes.
- Discarding the expired drugs and containers worn and missing labels.

OBJECTIVES OF HOSPITAL PHARMACY

- To ensure the availability of right medication, at right time, in the right dose at the minimum possible cost.
- To professionalize the functioning of pharmaceutical services in a hospital.
- To act as a counseling department for medical staff, nurses and for patient.
- To act as a data bank on drug utilization.
- To participate in research projects.

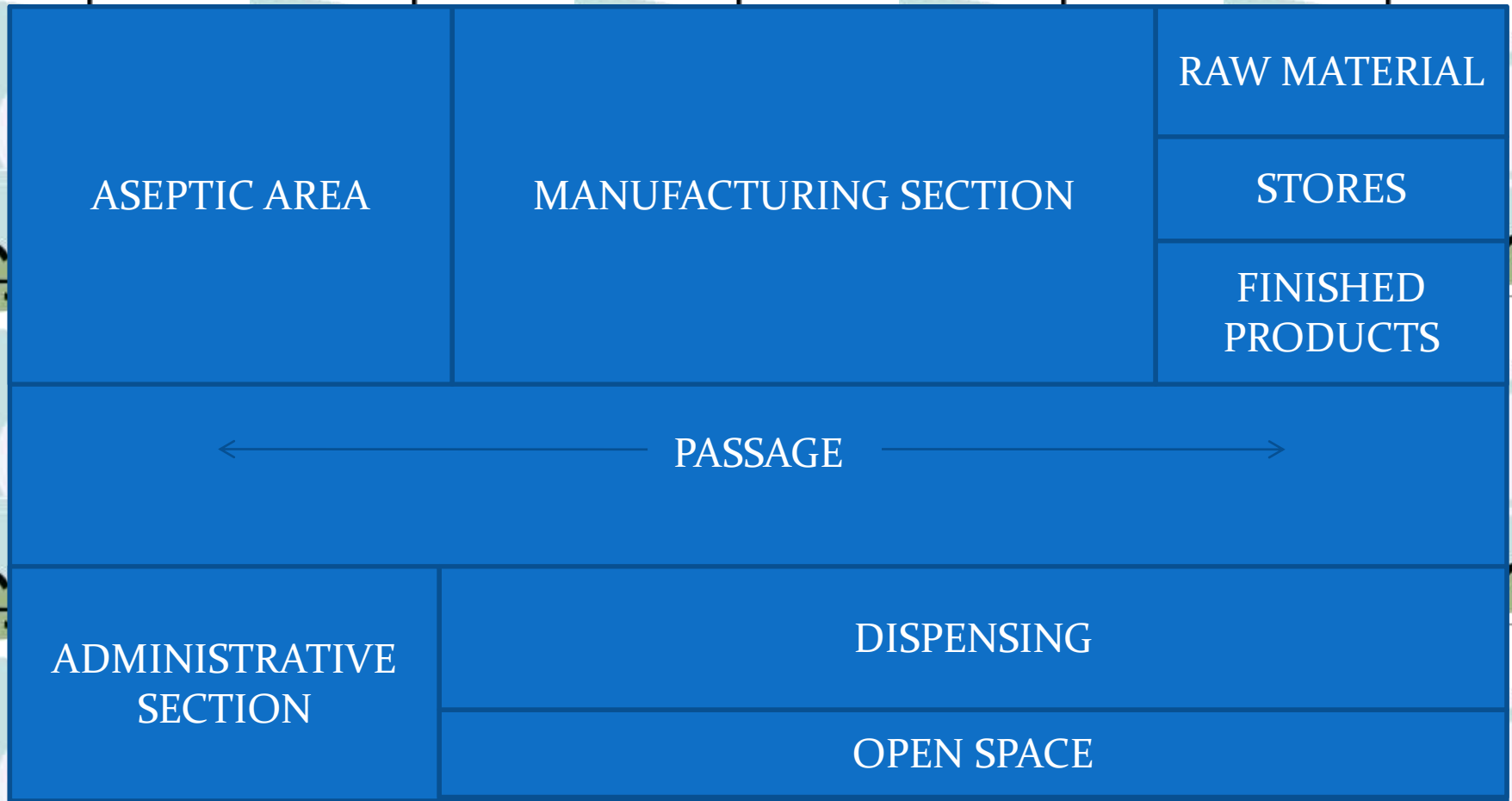
OBJECTIVES OF HOSPITAL PHARMACY

- To implement decisions of the pharmacy and therapeutics committee.
- To co-ordinate and co-operate with other departments of a hospital.
- To plan, organize and implement pharmacy policy procedures in keeping with established policies of the hospitals.

LOCATION OF HOSPITAL PHARMACY

- Located in hospital premises so that patients and staff can easily approach it.
- In multi-storeyed building of a hospital, the pharmacy should be preferably located on ground floor especially the dispensing unit.
- It should be laid in such a way that there is a continuous flow of men and materials.

LAYOUT OF HOSPITAL PHARMACY

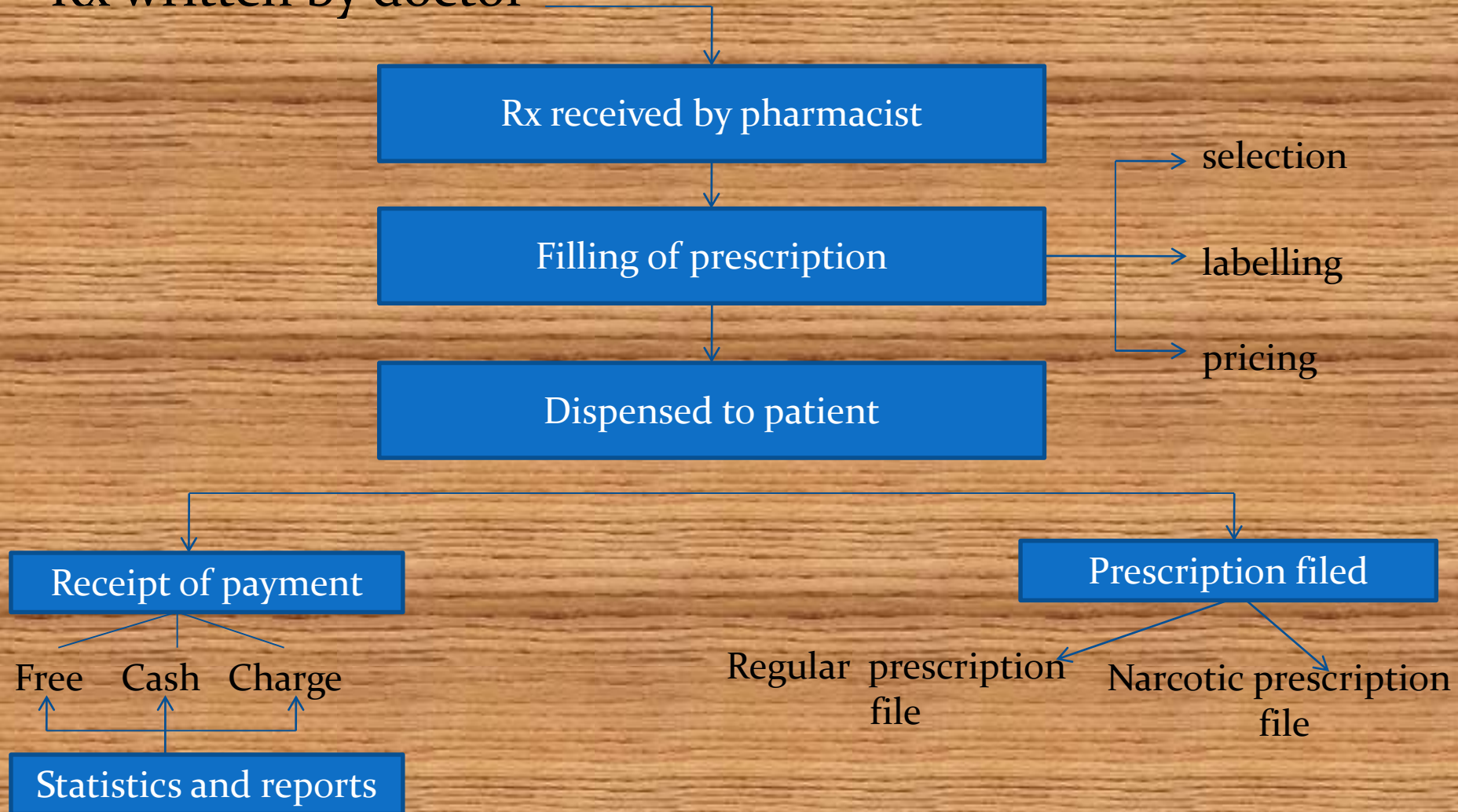




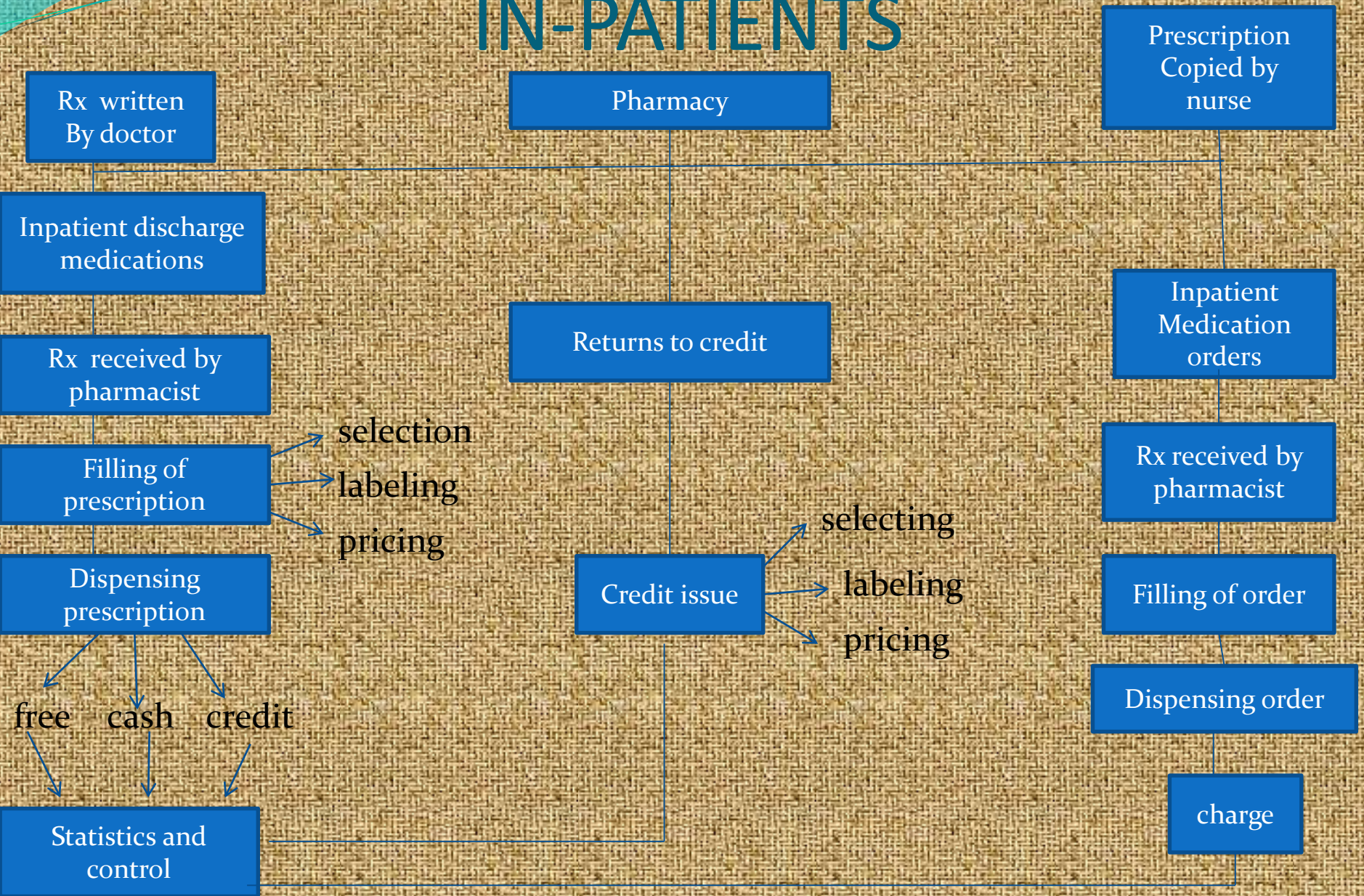
FLOW CHARTS FOR MATERIALS AND MEN

GENERAL FLOW CHART FOR OUTPATIENTS

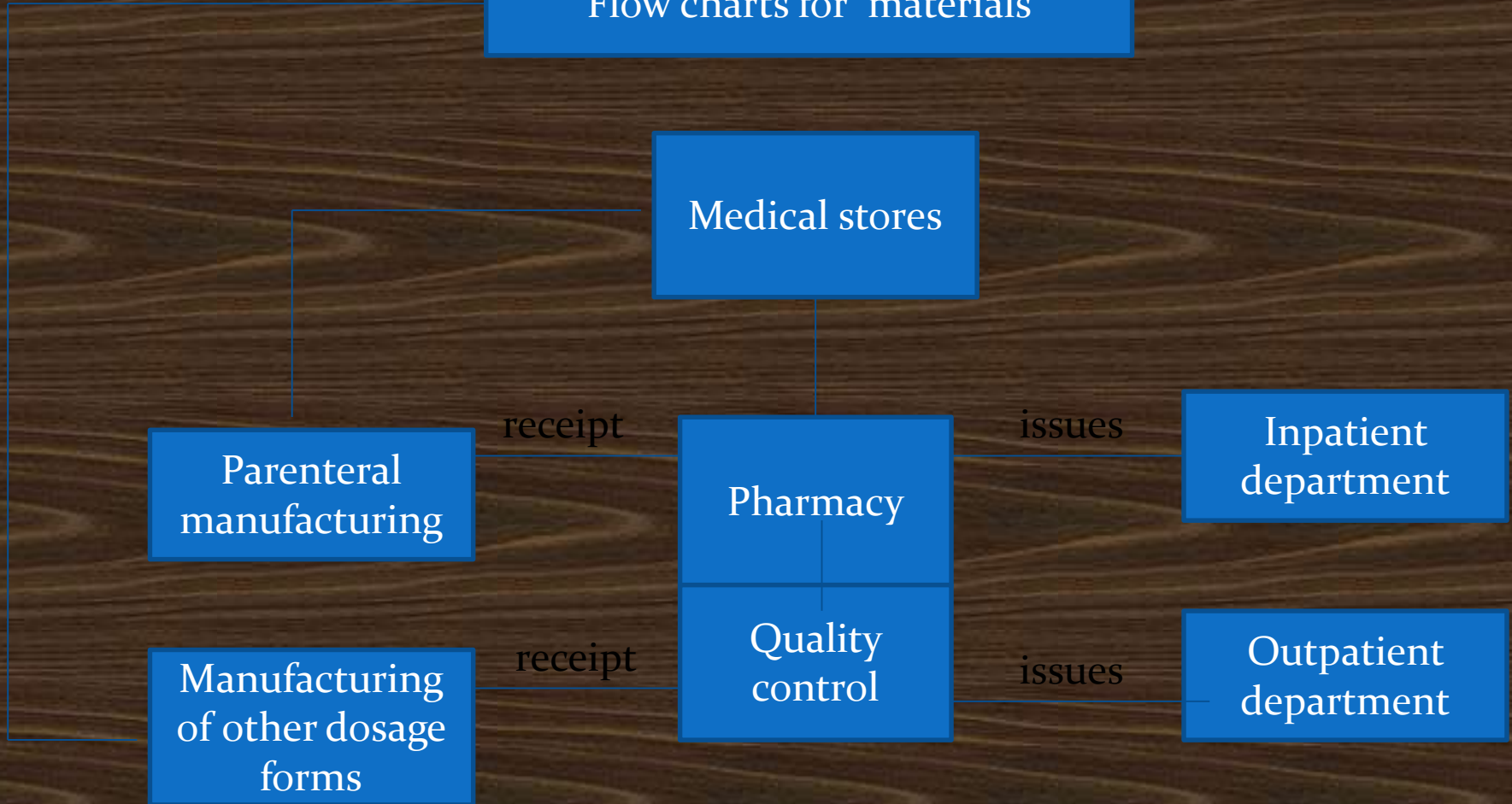
Rx written by doctor



GENERAL FLOW CHART FOR IN-PATIENTS



Flow charts for materials



FACILITIES REQUIRED IN HOSPITAL PHARMACY

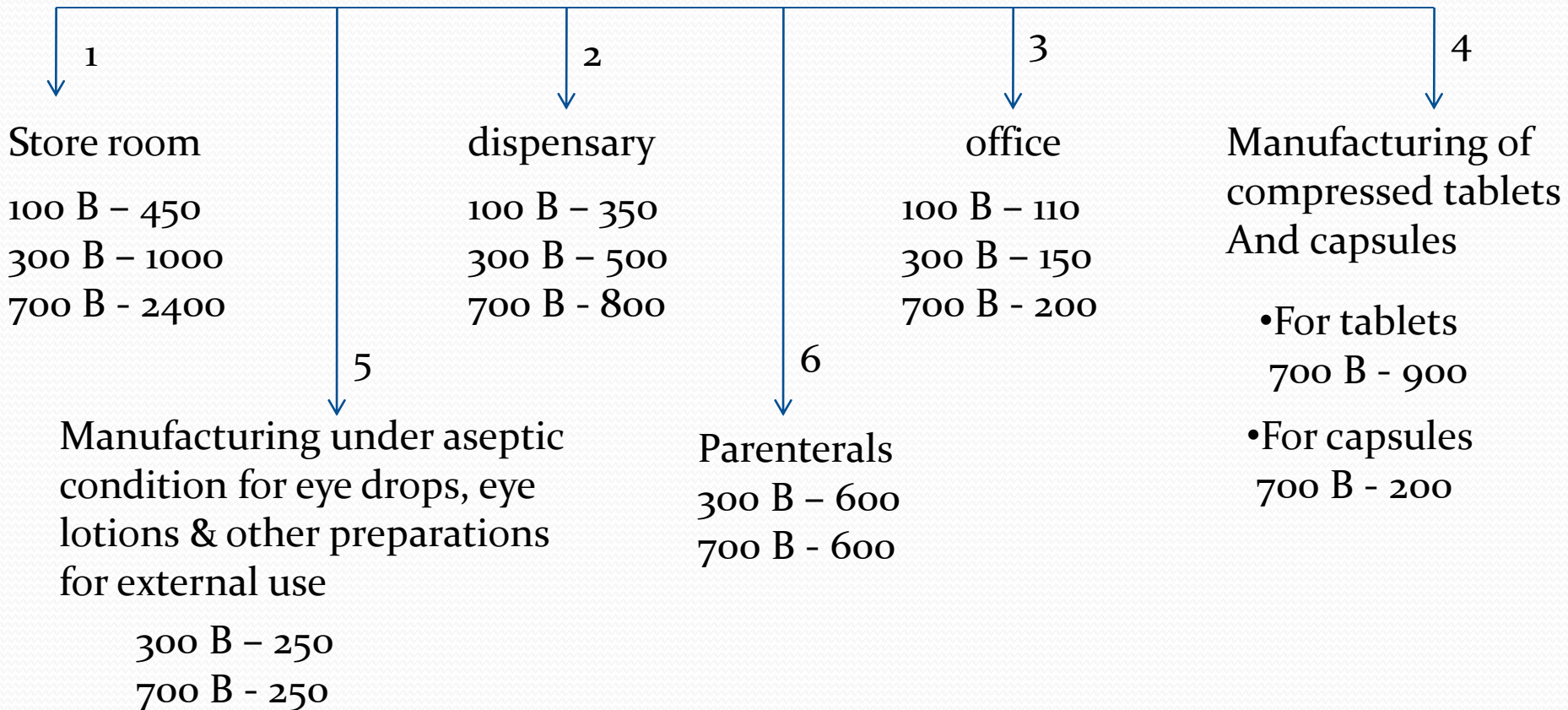
- In smaller hospitals, with one pharmacist only, one room is required for pharmacy, having a combination of dispensing, manufacturing, administrative and all other sections of complete pharmaceutical service.
- For sterile products there should be a separate room or area.
- In large hospitals, with 200 or more beds, departmentalization of pharmacy activities is required.
- A separate area is required for :-
 - Inpatient services and unit dose dispensing

- Outpatient service
 - An office for the chief pharmacist
 - A compounding room
 - Prepacking and labelling room
 - A store room
 - Sterile products room
-
- A separate area for drug information services and space assigned on various nursing units for unit dose drug administration.

FLOOR SPACE REQUIREMENTS

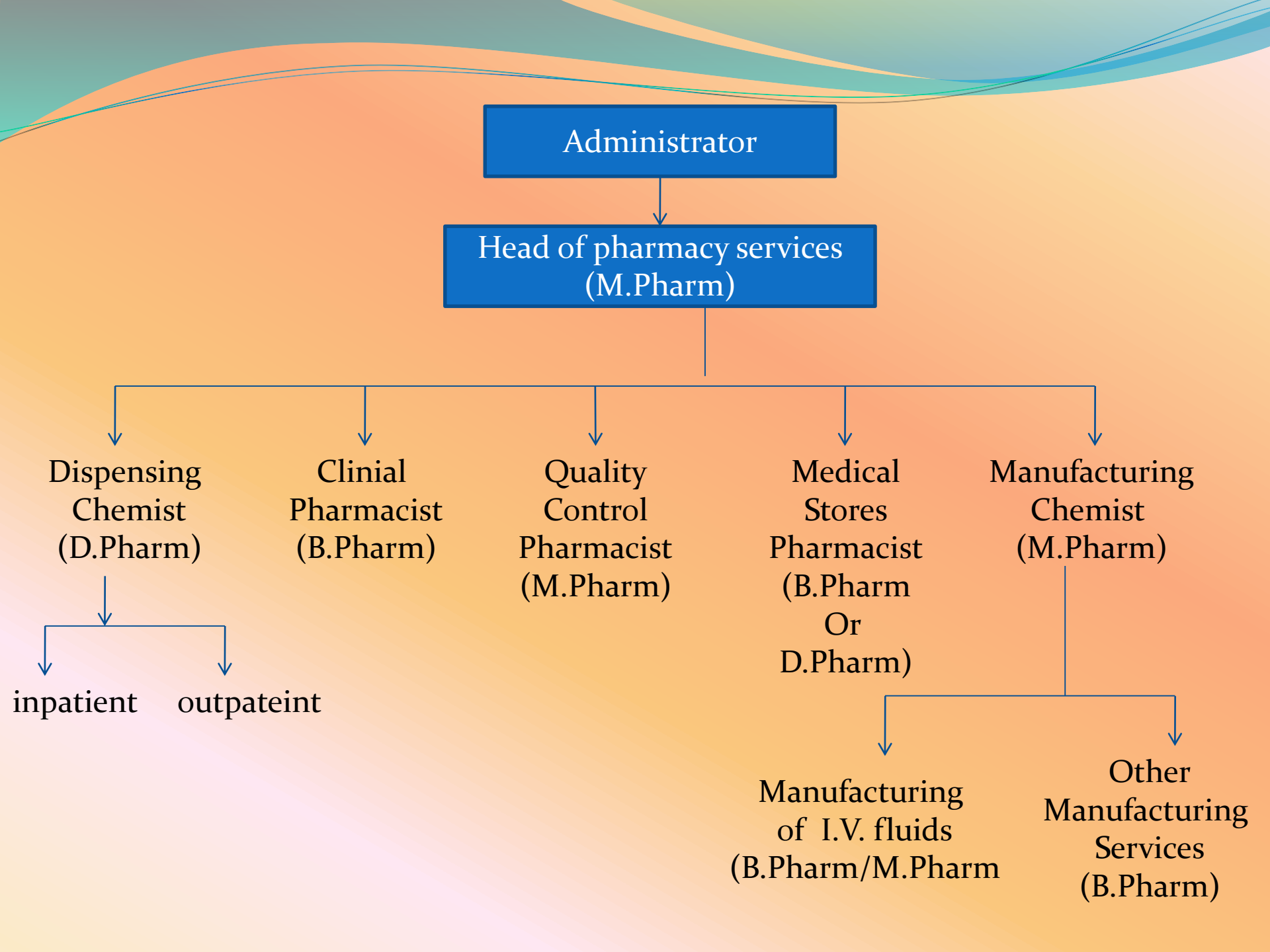
- 250 sq. feet is the minimum required area for any sized hospital.
- 10 sq. feet per bed in 100 beded hospital.
- 6 sq. feet per bed in 200 beded hospital.
- Floors of pharmacy should be smooth, easily washable and acid resistant.
- In manufacturing sections, drains should be provided, walls should be smooth, painted in light colour.
- Wooden cabinets are laminated.
- Fluorescent lamps are placed above prescription counter.
- Counter for Bunsen burner are also required.

Requirements On The Basis Of Bed Strength (Area in sq. feet)



EQUIPMENTS REQUIRED IN HOSPITAL PHARMACY

- Prescription case
- Drug stock cabinets with proper shelves and drawers.
- Sectional drawer cabinets with cupboards bases.
- Work tables and counters for routine dispensing.
- Sink with drain board.
- Cabinet to store mortar and pestles.
- Cabinet for glass utensils, flasks, funnels and beakers.
- Refrigerator of suitable capacity.
- Narcotics safe with individually locked drawers.
- Office desk with telephone connection and file cabinet.
- Dispensing window for nurses and outpatients.



Administrator

Head of pharmacy services
(M.Pharm)

Dispensing
Chemist
(D.Pharm)

Clinial
Pharmacist
(B.Pharm)

Quality
Control
Pharmacist
(M.Pharm)

Medical
Stores
Pharmacist
(B.Pharm
Or
D.Pharm)

Manufacturing
Chemist
(M.Pharm)

inpatient outpateint

Manufacturing
of I.V. fluids
(B.Pharm/M.Pharm)

Other
Manufacturing
Services
(B.Pharm)

PERSONNEL REQUIREMENT IN HOSPITAL PHARMACY

- No standard rules regarding the requirement of personnel for inpatient pharmacy.
- Number of pharmacists required for a hospital are calculated on the basis of workload, and the number of bed available.
- For a small hospital minimum 3 pharmacist are required. As the number of bed increases, the number of pharmacist also increases.
- Pharmacist should possess adequate pharmacy qualification and experience.
- If manufacturing drugs is involved in pharmacy, adequate number of technicians, assistants, peons etc. required.

Pharmacist requirement on the basis of bed strength

Bed strength	No of pharmacist required
Upto 50 beds	3
Upto 100 beds	5
Upto 200 beds	8
Upto 300 beds	10
Upto 500 beds	15

The background of the slide is a photograph of a desert landscape, likely Monument Valley, featuring a large, prominent butte in the center. The sky is a clear, light blue. At the top of the slide, there are several decorative, wavy lines in shades of blue and green. The text is overlaid on the image in a bold, blue, sans-serif font.

REQUIREMENTS AND ABILITIES REQUIRED FOR HOSPITAL PHARMACIST

REQUIREMENTS

- Head of hospital pharmacy department should be a post graduate in pharmacy preferably in pharmaceuticals, pharmacology or hospital pharmacy.
- Acts as a co-ordinator for the pharmacy and non-pharmacy staff.
- Reports to the administrator and interacts with other medical departments.

Flow chart for requirements of a hospital pharmacist

Director



Superintendent of Pharmaceutical services
Or
Chief pharmacist (M.Pharm)



Pharmacist
(drug distribution deptt.)
B.Pharm

Pharmacist
(medical store)

Two pharmacist
B.Pharm/D.Pharm
(Dispensing)

Post graduate
Pharmacist
For
Quality control

ABILITIES REQUIRED

- Technical ability
- Ability to develop a manufacturing section
- Administrative ability
- Ability to control inventory
- Ability to conduct and participate in research
- Ability to conduct teaching programmes



THANK YOU