

Good Pharmacy practice

In 1992, the international pharmaceutical Federation (FIP) developed standards for pharmacy services under the heading Good pharmacy practice in community and hospital pharmacy settings which were circulated in March 1993 to WHO information officers for comments.

Pharmacy practice:

- PP is knowledge - based execution of the prescription by qualified registered pharmacist to ensure safe, effective, rational and cost effective medications with suitable communication with medical, paramedical staff and patient.
- pharmacy practice is strongly emerging as imp funcⁿ executed by pharmacist in healthcare system.
- Now the role of pharmacist is not limited to merely counting tab and caps but much beyond that.

Now practice of pharmacy is highly specialized and skillful profession of high importance and responsibility to the level of advisor or consultant to medical, paramedical staff & pt.

Pharmacy Practice Regulation 2015

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 10 & 18 of the pharmacy Act 1948 (8 of 1948) the pharmacy council of India, with the approval of central govt hereby makes the following regulation namely Pharmacy Practice Regulation, 2015

Practice of Pharmacy Means:

- Interpretation, evaluation and implementation of medical orders; dispensing of prescriptions, drug orders.
- Participation in drug and device selection, drug administration, drug regimen reviews, drug or drug related research.

↳ Provisions of patient counselling and the provision of those acts or services necessary to provide pharmaceutical care in all areas of patient care including primary care, and.

- Responsibility for compounding and labeling of drugs and devices, proper and safe storage of drugs & devices, maintenance of proper record for them.
- Therefore key functions or elements of pharmacy practice are.

- (i) Attending and dispensing prescription
- (ii) Patient counselling
- (iii) Drug information centre
- (iv) Inventory Management

Mission of Good Pharmacy Practice

provide Medication and health care products and services to people and society to achieve good outcomes from treatment.

Requirements of Good Pharmacy Practice:

1. A pharmacist's first priority must be the welfare of the patient.
2. A pharmacy service must supply medication and health care products of assurance quality and must monitor the effects of their use.
3. A pharmacy services must contribute in the promotion of rational and economical prescription and appropriate use of medicines.
4. Each element of pharmacy services must be relevant to the patient, is clearly defined and is effectively communicated to all those involved.

Role of pharmacist in satisfying good pharmacy practice requirement.

1. He must establish and maintain relationship particularly with physician as a therapeutic collaborative partnership which involves mutual trust and confidence in all matters relating to pharmacotherapeutics.
2. In hospital, pharmacy manager should accept a share of responsibility for the selection and evaluation and improvement of quality of drugs used.
3. Pharmacist must update the information about therapeutics and medicines in use.
4. Pharmacist must ensure the integrity of supply chain and quality of medicine.

5. Pharmacist should accept personal responsibility for maintaining and accessing their own competence throughout their professional working lives.
6. Pharmacist must prepare, store, secure distribute and dispose of medical products.
7. Pharmacist must provide effective medication therapy management to assess patient health status and needs.
8. Pharmacist must provide information about medicines and health related issues.
9. Pharmacist must monitor patient progress and outcomes.
10. Pharmacist must engage in preventive care activities and services.
11. Pharmacist must support national policy that promotes improved health outcomes.
12. Comply with national professional obligation guidelines and legislations.

Main elements of GPP: For each of four main elements of GPP, national standards, covering processes and necessary facilities should be established and promoted to the profession.

Health promotion and ill health prevention:

- National standards are needed for
- Provision of general advice on health matters
 - Involvement of personnel in briefings for special campaigns to ensure coordinating effort and consistency of advice

supply and use of prescribed medicines and other health care products:

g - Reception of the prescription and confirmation of the integrity of the communication.

h - National standards are needed for: Facilities, procedure & personnel.

Assessment of the prescription by the pharmacist:

- Therapeutic aspects (pharmaceutical and pharmacological)
- Appropriate for the individual
- Social, legal, economic, aspects

Assembly of the prescribed items:

National standards are needed for

- Sources of supply of medicines and other items
- manufacture of medicines
- Storage
- condn at time of supply to the patient
- personnel involved
- Equipment required
- facilities and workplace required
- Preparation and quality assurance of extemporaneous prepar

Influencing Prescribing and Medicine use

General rational prescribing policies National standards are need for

- Quality of prescribing data provided to the pharmacist
- the preparation of formularies on medicines
- Educational programmes for health professionals