

PHARMACY AND THERAPEUTICS COMMITTEE

Hasson defines pharmacy and therapeutics committee as "a policy framing and recommending body to the medical staffs and the administration of the hospital on matters related to the safe and rational use of drugs."

Objectives:-

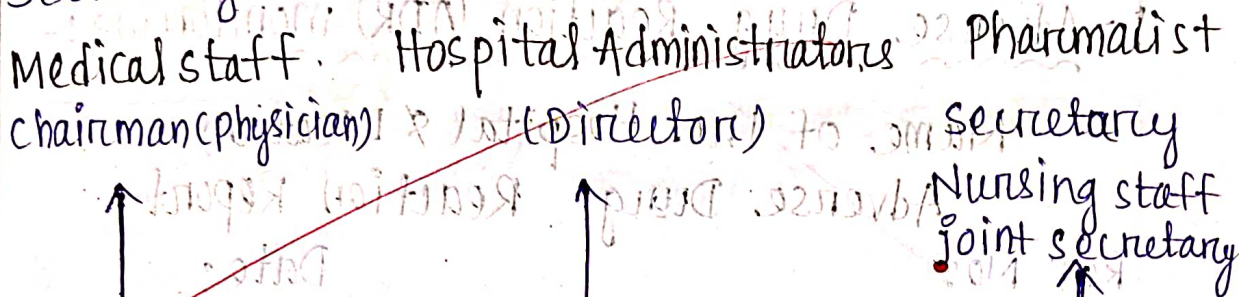
- There are 3 major roles for the PTC.
- 1) Advisory:- The primary role of PTC is to assist the physician in the proper selection of drugs. Hence PTC is advising on the formulation and adaptation of policies regarding evolution, selection and therapeutic use of drugs in hospital.
It also advises the pharmacy department regarding effective drug distribution and control.
 - 2) Education:- PTC helps the administration of hospitals in formulating programmes to meet the educational needs of all the staff concerned like physicians, Nurses, pharmacists & other health care professionals to update their knowledge on matters related to drugs & their use.
 - 3) Safe and rational use of drugs:-
As present day medicines are highly potent & powerful one has to take extra care while handling, administering and using the drugs. PTC is repeatedly warning the staff not to ignore its guidelines on matters pertaining to the safe and rational use of drugs.

Organisation:-

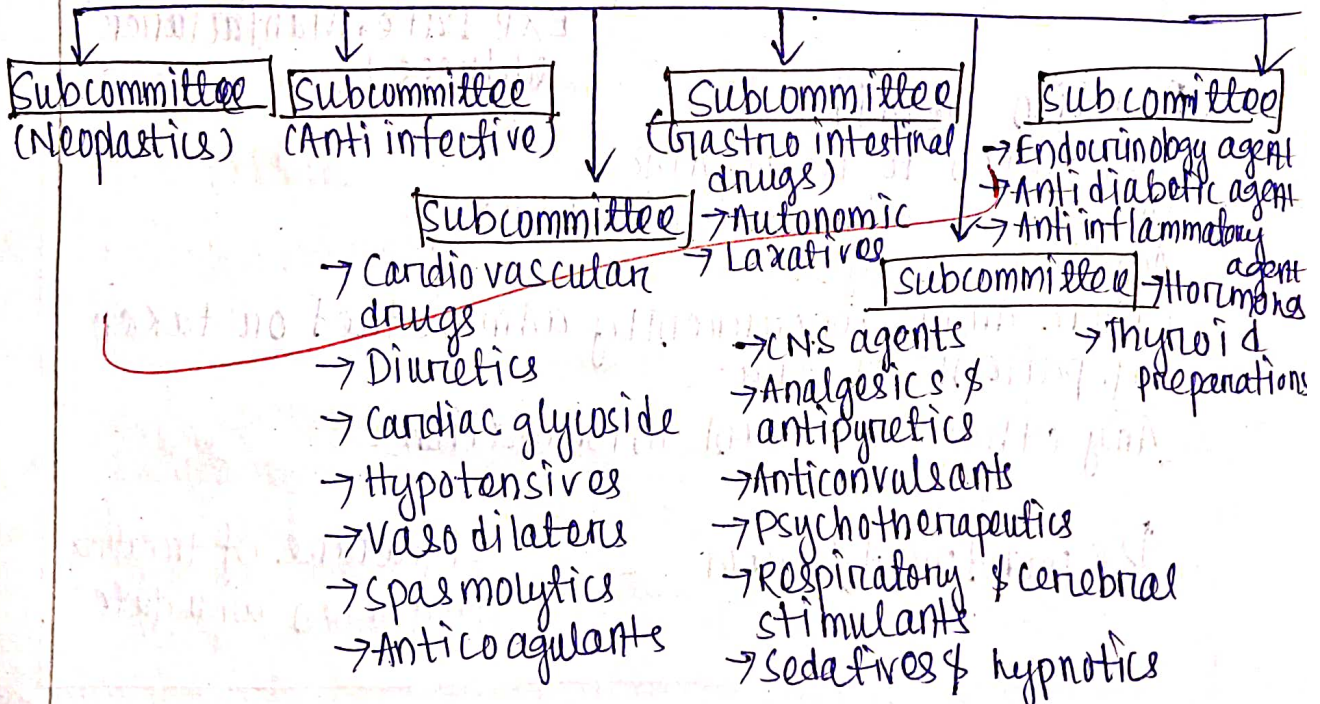
The composition of committee i.e, generally followed.

1. A minimum of 3 physicians from among the medical staff of hospital.
2. A pharmacist (usually HOD / chief pharmacist)
3. A Nurse
4. An Administrator.

One of physician appointed as chairman of the committee & the pharmacist designated as secretary.



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Primary Functions:-

PTC has advisory and educational objectives, in order to fulfill that PTC plays an important role in,

- 1 - Adverse drug reaction (ADR) monitoring.
- 2 - Drug Product defect Reporting
- 3 - Psychotropic drugs use
- 4 - Emergency drugs use
- 5 - Drug utilization review
- 6 - Safe use of all drugs.

1 - Adverse Drug Reaction (ADR) monitoring:-

Name of the Hospital & Location	
Adverse Drug	Reaction Report
Ref No:-	Date:-
Patient's Name:-	
Age / sex:-	
Hospital O.P / I.P / Regd No:-	
Disease reported / diagnosed.	
Details of treatment given:-	
Drugs suspected to have produced ADR:-	
Details about that drug (B.No, Mfg Date, EXP Date, Manufacturer's address)	
Reaction Detail:-	
Step taken to treat ADR:-	
Drug in question prescribed by:-	
Administered by:-	
Other drugs concurrently administered or taken by patient, if any:-	
Any other relevant information:-	
Department / ward	Signature of treating Physician with date

- Adverse drug reaction is a reaction that is noxious, unintended & occurs at normal doses used in human.
- PTC main aim to prevent ADR & if occurred, to take follow up action, including treatment to the particular patient, reporting to authorities, concerned & avoids such ADR in future.
- The PTC interacts with the various bodies like Govt, DTAB, Drugs controller general of India, All India Institute of Medical Sciences (Delhi), post graduate institute (Chandigarh) for consultation.

DTAB (Drugs Technical Advisory Board)

2. Drug Product defect reporting :-

Name of the Hospital and Address
DRUG DEFECT REPORT

Ref No: -

Date: -

1. Name of the drug: -

2. Dosage form & strength: -

3. Batch no. _____ Date of MFG: _____ Date of EXP: _____

4. Manufacturer's Name & address: -

5. Date of Purchase: -

6. Name of the supplier & address: -

7. Defects noted or suspected: -

8. Reported by (Name & Designation)

9. Signature

10. Department/Ward

- Due to machine error or human error, occasionally drug reaches the user point with some or other noticeable defect. Such defects should be detected by the pharmacist or nurse or doctor if detected they are bound.

report the same to PTC of hospital.

→ Reportable defects include, inadequate, contaminated or defective dosage form, inaccurate fill or count of a drug product, faulty drug delivering apparatus etc.

3) Psychotropic drug use:-

→ Psychotropic drugs are those drugs which on longer use produce dependence or addiction and hence it is dangerous to the patient as well as society.

→ PTC develops guidelines where by dangerous drugs are purchased, stored, dispensed & properly administered under control.

4) Emergency drugs use:-

→ PTC of the hospital is responsible for preparation and up keeping of the emergency Drugs Kit or "Bed side pharmacy".

→ The PTC makes the list of such drugs and supplies to prepare an emergency box.

→ The emergency box contains different syringes, needles, ampoules, cutters & drugs like amino-phylline, amyl nitrate, atropine sulphate, amphetamine, pheno barbitone, phenylephrine, water for injection, digoxin etc.

5. Drug Utilization Review:-

Name of the hospital & Address
Patient Medication Profile

Ref No:

Patient's name:-

Age / Sex:-

Address:-

Hospital OP/IP Regd no. -

Date of Admission -

Diagnosis on Admission -

Date:-

Drug Profile:-

Date	Name of the drug	dose	Route	Started on	stopped on	Remarks	Patient initials

Discharged on:-

signature of chief
pharmacist

- Drug utilization includes prescribing, dispensing & administration of prescription drugs. Such a review can be organised in a hospital by PTC.
 - Obtaining "medication history" of the patient & maintaining "patient medication profile" are the other two programmes, useful for a pharmacist to monitor drug utilisation.
6. Safe use of all drugs:-
- Day by day lots of new drugs are introduced by hundred of pharmaceutical manufacturers throughout the world.
 - Drug safety is the major area of responsibility of the hospital pharmacist.
 - PTC formulates following guidelines to ensure the adequate safety in handling & administration of drugs.
 - (i) The pharmacists should be aware of narcotic & psychotropic drugs.
 - (ii) The hospital should appoint a qualified pharmacist to supervise the entire pharmacy service.
 - (iii) Hospital should have a hospital formulary & must provide adequate & safe work space & storage facilities for the pharmacy.

(iv) In the hospital manufacturing section, the drugs should be manufactured according to current Good manufacturing practice (CGMP) & other rules by Drugs control department.

(v) Periodical continuing education Programs should be conducted by the hospital for the staff & attendance for those programs must be compulsory.

(vi) The pharmacy should have a small library with reference books on pharmacology, toxicology, posology & pharmacopoeia, hospital formulary drug index etc.

Other functions of PTC :-

- (i) The manufacturing unit of the hospital is inspected by the PTC for quality production.
- (ii) Forms sub committees and when necessary on the subjects considered essential by it.
- (iii) Prepare the hospital formulary & update it periodically.
- (iv) Establishes procedures for cost effective drug therapy.
- (v) Prepare written policies, procedures for the evaluation, selection, purchase, storage, dispensing and use of drugs.

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