

ASHP (AMERICAN SOCIETY OF HEALTH-SYSTEM PHARMACISTS)

⇒ American Society of Health-System Pharmacists have been formerly called as American Society of Hospital Pharmacist.

⇒ It is a professional organization that Pharmacists who serve as patient care providers in Hospitals and other Health care settings.

following are the minimum standards required to the pharmacist.

- 1) Proper knowledge and understanding of the health care institution and pharmacy department.
- 2) A complete knowledge and understanding of the duties and responsibilities of his position.
- 3) A working knowledge of the pharmaceutical medical terms, abbreviations and symbols regularly used in prescribing and dispensing.

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- 4) The ability to perform the important functions relating to drug purchasing and inventory control.
- 5) A working knowledge of drug dosage, routes of administration and dosage forms.
- 6) The ability to perform the manipulative record keeping function relating to dispensing of prescription.
- 7) A working knowledge of the procedures and techniques associated with the sterile manufacturing and parenteral admixture preparation.

National Quality Assurance Standards (NQAS)

- ⇒ National Quality Assurance Standards have developed with aim of recognizing the good performing facilities as well improving credibility of public hospitals in community.
- ⇒ NQAS are currently available for District - Hospitals, CHCs, PHCs and Urban PHCs.
- ⇒ The National Quality Assurance Standards are broadly arranged under eight "Areas of concern".
 - * Service Provision
 - * Patient Rights
 - * Inputs
 - * Support Service
 - * Clinical Care
 - * Infection Control
 - * Quality Management
 - * Outcome

⇒ These standards are ISQua (International Society for Quality in Health Care) accredited and meets global benchmarks in terms of objectivity, evidence and rigour of development. It formulates policies and procedures to ensure the safety of patients and the Quality of care.

The Hospital has Structured Patient Safety program and Quality Improvement program in place and ensure involvement of all areas of the Hospital.

NABH ACCREDITATION AND ROLE OF PHARMACIST

INTRODUCTION:

The National Accreditation Board for Hospital and Healthcare (NABH) was started in the year 2005. It is developed by the Quality Council of India (QCI)

The accreditation program was started with the intent to improve the standards of Health Care organization. It is the highest benchmark for quality of Hospital in India.

Quality Indicator's

These are the Set of functional parameter's which have been selected across different departments Hospitals.

- * NABH provide guidelines to Setup Patient and Hospital management Centered Standard.
- * NABH provides guidelines for the benefits of patients, employees and Hospitals.



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NABH

* NABH also provides guidelines in training of hand hygiene, fire safety, biomedical waste management and BLS (Basic Life Support)

Benefit's of Accreditation

- 1) Patients are the largest beneficiary as the implementation of accreditation standards assures patient safety.
- 2) Accreditation standards assure commitment to quality care associated with good clinical outcomes.
- 3) Enhances patient satisfaction and increases community confidence as services are provided by medical staff.
- 4) Accreditation status delivers a promising marketing advantage in competitive health care.

Quality Indicators for Pharmacy and Role of Pharmacist in NABH Accreditation.

- 1) Incidence of dispensive errors.
- 2) Percentage of wastage of drugs.
- 3) Percentage of Medicine expiring in a period.
- 4) Percentage of out-of-stock medicines along with emergency medicines.
- 5) Percentage of drug's rejected before preparation of goods receipt note.
- 6) Percentage of Medicines ~~procured~~ Procured through local purchase.

All the above data of Quality indicators is collected.

Pre-9
MHBH

⇒ By the pharmacists from the Pharmacy every month and analyze it. He always keeps watch and control on the major deviation in any of the above data.

Different Committees in the Hospital.

⇒ Hospital Committees play's an important role in management and decision making in Hospital.

⇒ Depending upon the type of issue in Hospital various Committees are formed like Pharmacy therapeutic Committee.

* Quality Improvement Committee.

* Infection Control Committee.

* Pharmaco-therapeutics Committee (P.T.C)

* Emergency preparedness Committee.

* Ethics Committee.

* Grievance redressed and disciplinary action Committee etc.

Pharmacy & Therapeutic Committee.

Definition :- P.T.C is a policy framing & recommending & educational body on matters related to rational use of Prescribing Right Medicine.

⇒ drug in the hospital, comprising members from various departments of the Hospital.

Objective of the Pharmacy & Therapeutic Committee.

01) Advisory Objective:

* To assist in the formulation of policies regarding evaluation, selection & therapeutic use of drug in the hospital.

* To advise Medical Staff & Hospital-administrator about all matters regarding drug use including investigational drug.

02) Educational Objective:

* To review adverse drug reactions & also provide Hospital Formulation System.

* To look after arrangement of training programs for the professional staff involved in drug use.



Composition of Pharmacy and Therapeutics - Committee.

⇒ Committee members appointed by governing body or an elected officially from medical staff.

following members for the composition of -
- P.T.C -

- * Minimum three Physicians
- * Pharmacist
- * Nursing Staff
- * Chairman of P.T.C appointed from -
- ~~the physicians~~ the Physicians & ~~Secre~~ Secretary of P.T.C appointed from pharmacist.

function of Pharmacy & Therapeutics - Committee:

- 01) The Committee promotes rational -
- therapeutic & prevent's duplication, waste, confusion.
- 02) The ~~formulation~~ formulary is - ⇒
- subjected to constant review and revision.

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PTC

- 03) The committee develops written Policies Procedures to afford guidance in Selection, Procurement, Storage, distribution and use of drugs.
- 04) It also develops Policies regarding drug Safety.
- 05) The PTC Studies Problems related to drug administration, distribution, drug-reaction stocking and drug use.
- 06) The Committees help the developments of training programs for professional Staff in drug use
- 07) The Committee's recommendation is adopted by the medical Staff.

INTRODUCTION:

It is a method by which professionals working in hospital (doctor, pharmacist etc) perform an important task of evaluating & selecting drugs to be used in the hospitals from the currently available large number of drugs present in the market, keeping in mind the goal of giving best possible care to the patient in lowest possible cost. Formulary System provides the guidelines for procuring, prescribing, dispensing & administering of drug in a hospital.

Definition: It is an important document of the hospital containing a collective list of drugs. The selected preparation used by medical staff in a hospital is called as Hospital Formulary.

Objective of the Formulary:

- 1) It provides basic therapeutic information.
- 2) Information of hospital policies & procedures use of drugs.
- 3) Special information regarding drug dosage schedule, hospital approved & special information.

= about drugs.

02
Formulary

Following criteria is used to take a decision of entry or deletion of a drug.

- * Medical staff based on their experience consider a drug to be of appropriate clinical value.
- * Selected drugs may have been included in the official book (I.P, B.P, USP etc) or in the N.F.
- * Selected drug is manufactured by a licensed party with record.
- * Any preparation whose formula is not disclosed does not qualify to enter the formulary.
- * No drug preparation containing many drugs shall be admitted if similar therapeutic effect can be obtained by the use of single ingredient preparation.

Hospital Formulary System provides following Benefits.

- o 1) Therapeutic: Therapeutic aspect of formulary system provides greatest benefits to the patients & physician. ⇒

3)

2) Economic: Economic aspect also has a double benefit in that formulary eliminates duplication thus reducing inventory & opportunity for volume purchasing means lower charges to the patient.

3) Educational: Educational benefits are also significant for the resident staff, nurses & medical students because many good formulary contain various prescribing tips and additional drug information in respect to improve the educational value.

Guiding Principles using a formulary

The formulary is framed by the medical staff upon the recommendations of P.T.C.

* It acts as a specialized guide to pharmacists, nursing staff & the procedures of physicians.

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- * The PTC advises & guides the pharmacist regarding the purchases & the procedures of purchases.
- * It guides on selection, procurement and storage.
- * The policies and procedures guide on distribution, safe and rational use of drugs.
- * The labeling should follow an adopted format.

Content's of Hospital Formulary:

Following are the contents of Hospital Formulary.

- 1) Information on Hospital Policies
- 2) Information on drug product
- 3) Special information
- 4) Index

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01) Information on Hospital Policies:

- (a) various policies & procedure is framed for drug uses & restrictions on drug use.
- (b) Brief discussion of PTC including membership responsibilities.
- (c) Policies and procedure framed for procurement, prescribing, dispensing and administration of drug.
- (d) Information on using the formulary of drugs.

02) Information on drug products:

- ⇒ This selection is the heart of formulary & consist of descriptive entries for each item to facilitate its use like
- * Generic name of basic drugs
 - * Common names (The brand names)

- * Dosage forms strength, packaging,
- * Formulation name
- * Adult / pediatric dose
- * Route of administration
- * Pharmacology
- * Precaution
- * Side effects
- * Instructions and warning
- * Drug interaction
- * Cost

03) Special information

- * Nutrition product list
- * Equivalent dosage of similar drug.
- * Guidelines for calculating pediatric dosage

04) Index to the drug product

- I) Generic name / Brand name
- II) Therapeutic and Pharmacological index.

INFECTION CONTROL COMMITTEE

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ICC

Introduction:

- * An infection is caused by microbial contamination. Infection caused by microorganisms have threatened human life science. ~~time~~
- * During the pre-antibiotic era, these have been a major concern for high morbidity and mortality in humans.
- * With the discovery of the first antibiotics the magic bullet - Penicillin.
- * This gave a huge relief to the medical practitioners. - ~~preparation~~.
- * Emergence of antimicrobial resistance in pathogens has become a matter of great public health concern.

Objective's :-

- 1) To understand the causes of nosocomial infection and basic infection - Control concept. ➔

- ⇒
- 2) To provide instructions to hospital staff to control the infection.
 - 3) To provide a way in selection of established and rational methods to control the infection.

Composition of Infection Control Committee.

- ⇒ A chairperson: hospital Director
- ⇒ A chief infection control team - Microbiology - department.
- ⇒ Chief of all clinical departments
- ⇒ A chief nurse.
- ⇒ Head of the maintenance and cleaning - department.
- ⇒ Director of Central Sterile Supply department.

Principle Responsibility of Infection Control Committee

While designing infection control policy, the hospital must consider following responsibility →

- 01) Development of written standards for - Hospital Sanitation.
- 02) Promote the procedures and teaching - ques of Sanitation for meeting ⇒

the written standards.

03) Develop the procedure for routine -
- Surveillance and review of Sanitation.

04) To prevent antimicrobial resistance -
- of antibiotics.

Selection of Antimicrobials

While designing a good Antibiotic's and antimicrobial policy of a Hospital they must consider following important points: -

(I) Appropriate investigation in all suspected infections as recommended.

(II) Use of most effective, least toxic and least expensive antibiotics for the precise duration of time needed to cure or prevent infection.

(III) Prophylactic use of antibiotics should be restricted to only those situations

Role of Pharmacist's in Preventing Antimicro- -bial Resistance (AMR)

- (a) Infection prevention and control is an essential strategy to reduce infection and the subsequent increased use of Antimicrobials.
- (b) Immunization is an important part of any infection control strategy. Help reduce & misuse of Antimicrobials.
- (c) Advise the hospital about the selection and use of appropriate antibiotics and ~~the~~ Sterilant.
- (d) Arrange the review program for accessing and improving the quality of Antimicrobial therapy.
- (e) Offer an effective ~~Medicines~~ and also engage Medication therapy - management.