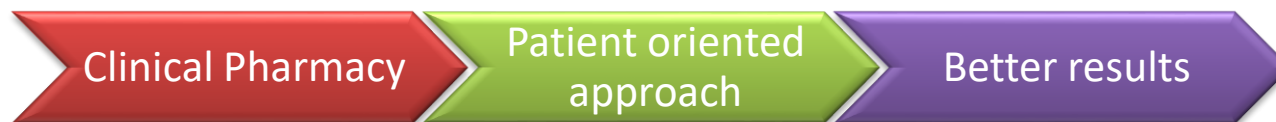


# Clinical Pharmacy

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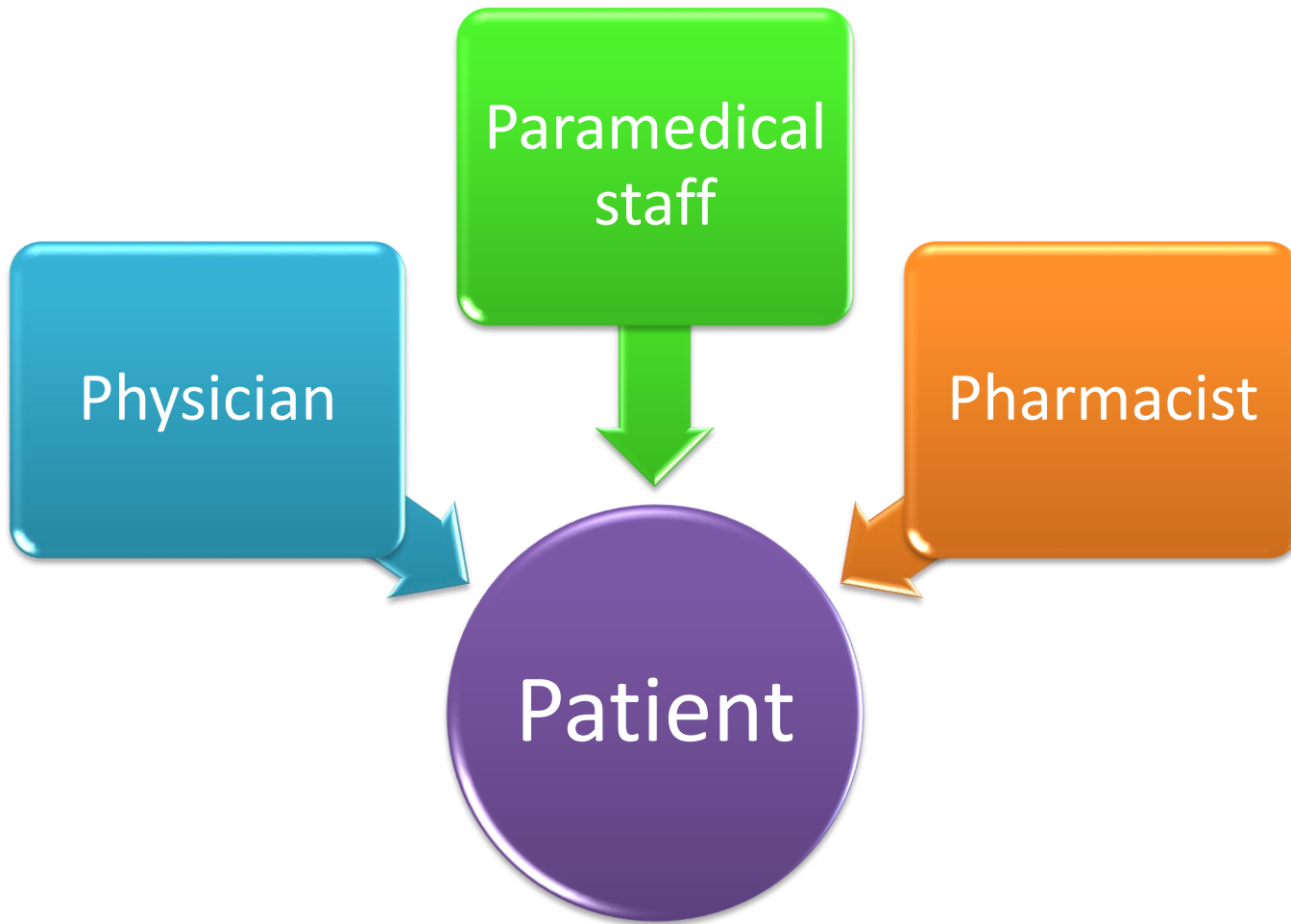
# What is clinical Pharmacy?

- Clinical Pharmacy Clinical pharmacy is defined as the branch of pharmaceutical science dealing with utilization of pharmacist knowledge, skills and judgments related to biomedical and pharmaceutical sciences, to prove the safety, the cost and the precision of the drug usage in the patient care.



# Major responsibilities of clinical pharmacist

- Prescribing drugs
- Dispensing and administering drugs
- Documenting professional services
- Direct patient involvement
- Reviewing drug use
- Education
- Consultation



# Aim of clinical Pharmacy

To help the physician in doing better job of prescribing and monitoring drug therapy for the patients

To assist medical and paramedical staff

To maximise patient compliance

# Qualities of clinical Pharmacist

- **Communication skill:** the clinical pharmacist should have good communication skill so as to communicate efficiently with the patient and other members of health care team
- **Clinical skill:** Pharmacist should have up to-date knowledge about etiology of disease, signs, symptoms, treatments and side effects
- **Professional relationship:** the pharmacist must be able to maintain a healthy relation with patient as well as with other members of healthcare team

- **Empathy:** The pharmacist must possess a sense of shared responsibility towards medical care of patient,
- **Monitoring drug therapy:** The clinical pharmacist must monitor drug therapy since it is an ongoing process and changes with patient's condition.

# Role of clinical Pharmacist

- Designing patient-specific drug dosage regimens
- Recommending or scheduling measurements of drug concentrations in biological fluids
- Monitoring and adjusting dosage regimens
- Evaluating unusual patient responses to drug therapy for possible pharmacokinetic and pharmacologic explanations



- Communicating patient-specific drug therapy information to physicians, nurses, and other clinical practitioners and to patients orally and in writing, and including documentation of this in the patient's health record
- Educating pharmacists, physicians, nurses, and other clinical practitioners about pharmacokinetic principles and appropriate indications for clinical pharmacokinetic monitoring, including the cost-effective use of drug concentration measurements
- Designing and conducting research