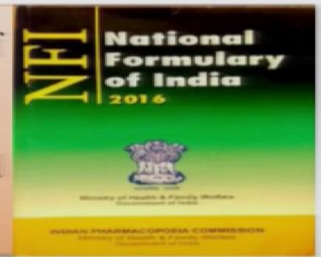


Hospital Formulary

1. It is a continuously revised compilation of pharmaceutical dosage agents and their forms etc.
2. It reflects the current clinical judgement of the medical staff.



Hospital Formulary

Advantages

1. Therapeutic
2. Economic
3. Educational
4. Rational drug use

Disadvantages

1. Deprive the physician of his right and privilege to prescribe
2. Permits the pharmacist to act as the sole judge of whom brands of drugs are to be purchased and dispensed

Hospital Formulary System

System whereby the medical staff of a hospital with the help of pharmacy and therapeutic committee selects and evaluates medicinal agents and their dosage forms which are considered to be most useful in the patient care

Member Involved in the Preparation of Hospital Formulary System

1. Clinician from each major specialty, including surgery, internal medicine etc.
2. Clinical pharmacologist and microbiologist
3. Nurse, usually the senior infection control nurse
4. Chief or deputy chief pharmacist
5. Hospital administrator

Types of Hospital Formulary

1. **Open formulary**
2. **Closed or restricted formulary**
3. **Incentive-based formulary**

Examples of Formulary WHO Formulary, British National Formulary, Indian National Formulary are some of the formularies used as standard references in many hospitals

Contents of Hospital Formulary

A typical formulary must have the following composition:

1. **Title page**
2. **Names and titles of the members of the PTC**
3. **Table of contents**

Contents of Hospital Formulary

4. **Information on hospital policies and procedures concerning drugs**
 - a. The PTC of hospital
 - b. Objective and operation of the formulary systems
 - c. Hospital regulations and procedures for prescribing and dispensing drugs
 - d. Hospital pharmacy services and procedures

Contents of Hospital Formulary

5. **Products accepted for use at hospital**
 - a. Items added and deleted from the previous edition
 - b. Generic, Brand name cross reference list
 - c. Pharmacologic/therapeutic index with relative cost codes
 - d. Descriptions of formulary drug products by pharmacological therapeutic class

⌄ Pull up for precise seeking

Contents of Hospital Formulary

Contents of Hospital Formulary

6. Appendix

- a. Central service equipment and supply list
- b. Guidelines for calculating pediatrics doses
- c. Schedule of standard drug administration

Difference Between Hospital formulary and Drug list

Formulary

It consist of a listing of therapeutic agents by their generic names followed by information on strength, form, posology, toxicology, use and recommended quality to be dispensed

Drug list

It consist of a listing of therapeutic agents by their generic names followed by data on strength and form

Formulary

It is more informative publication and may exert an influential role in the educational aspects of drug therapy particularly in hospitals with an active internees and residency training programme and a school of nursing

Drug list

It may or may not be any additional information although some drug lists may provide the prescriber with recommended quantities to be dispensed

Hospital Formulary

1. Formulary is an essential part of hospital pharmacy
2. It improves drug therapy in hospital
3. Pharmacy and Therapeutic Committee takes decision to make formulary
4. It allows standardization to reduce errors, wastage and required personnel time

Steps Involved in Preparation of Formulary

1. Identify the most common diseases being treated in the hospital by consulting all medical departments.

2. For each disease, an appropriate first choice of treatment should be identified using standard treatment guidelines.

3. An expert committee can be brought together to identify the appropriate treatment for each of the common health problems.

4. The alternative method is reviewing the WHO model list of essential medicines may also be used as a starting point.

5. The capability of the hospital and its staff to handle specific drugs should not be forgotten during the selection process.

6. A draft of the list must be prepared and must be given to each department to comment on the list.

7. After the preparation of final list, monographs for each drug should be prepared and it should contain unbiased for information.



8. The Drugs and Therapeutics Committee must deliberate on their comments and provide feedback.



9. All information should be discussed with evidence based reviews where possible.

Steps In

And the process should be

Features of Hospital Formulary

1. Size of the formulary
2. Physical appearance and structure of the formulary
3. It should meant for professional use
4. It should be visually pleasing and easily readable with proper grammar, correct spelling and with neat designing

Revision of Formulary

1. Selected drugs are entered in the formulary but the entry of a new drug is a complex procedure, the members alone are not competent to evaluate each therapeutic agent.
2. Committee take help from various experts for inclusion of specialized drug
3. Any formulation whose formula is not disclosed cannot be entered in the formulary.
4. The PTC makes certain guidelines for inclusion or deletion of drug in the formulary with the consultation of medical staff

Revision of Formulary

Revision Requirement and Procedure: Generally for addition, deletion, change in the drug products, removal of drug from the market, change in the hospital policies and procedures the formulary need revision annually.

Revision of formulary can be represented by:

1. Attach a separate sheet to the back cover of formulary books.
2. Using a different color for the cover of each edition of the formulary

Revision of Formulary

During revision and preparation of formulary system, methods used are:

1. **Cost Effectiveness Analysis**
2. **Cost Benefit Analysis**

Addition of New Drug in Formulary

A request for addition of a medicine to the formulary, which can be made only by a physician or pharmacist, is done by completing a “**Request for Addition/Deletion**” form.

Information needed from the physician or pharmacist includes:

1. List of specific pharmacological actions of the medicine
2. Reason, why the medicine is superior to current formulary medicines
3. Specific literature support for use
4. Background on any financial support received from supplier



Addition of New Drug in Formulary

4. Medicine information should obtain from :
 - Primary literature
 - International newsletters
 - Standard treatment guidelines
 - Textbooks
 - Internet sources
5. All sources of information must be credible and unbiased.
6. The evaluation is performed using established criteria.
7. The medication information monograph is written.

Medication Monograph

The medication monograph should include details about the medicine obtained from several information sources:

- Pharmacology
- Pharmacokinetics
- Efficacy compared to placebo and other medicines
- Clinical trial analysis
- ADRs

Medication Monograph

- Formulary recommendations are developed by drug and therapeutics committee.
- Recommendations should include dosage forms and strength of drugs
- Specific guidelines for administration or use should also be placed in these formulary recommendations

Selection Criteria for New Medicines

1. Country disease patterns
2. Efficacy, relative efficacy and effectiveness
3. Safety
4. Quality
5. Cost and cost-effectiveness
6. Medicines that are well known
7. Health system personnel
8. Financial resources available

Deletion of Drug in Formulary

1. Medicines that are no longer used or lack sufficient evidence of efficacy, safety, and quality should be recommended for deletion.
2. Medicines that no longer meet the criteria for being cost effective should be evaluated and deleted.

Origin:-

- The first scientific hospital formulary in India was published in 1968 by the pharmacy department of CMC Vellore.
- The first HF for a Government teaching hospital in India was published in 1997 at Govt. Medical College & Hospital, Trivandrum.

The need for Hospital Formulary:

- The increasing number of new drugs manufactured and marketed by drug companies.
- Increasing complexity of untoward effects of modern potent drugs.
- Newer sales promotion strategies of pharmaceutical industry.
- The public interest in getting possible health care at lowest possible cost.

HOSPITAL FORMULARY SYSTEM

- It is a system whereby medical staff of the hospital can select and evaluate medicinal agents and their various dosage forms with the help of pharmacy and therapeutics committee (PTC).
- It provides them the required information on procuring, prescribing, dispensing and administration of drugs under brand/generic names.

Advantages of hospital formulary

1. It provides the practitioner with approved and efficacious medicines to treat disease .
2. Hospital formulary reduces the inventory cost of the drugs. It regulates the number of medicines by improving the procurement and inventory management.
3. It improves the quality assurance and easier dispensing.
4. It gives stress on medicine information and focused on patient's education efforts.
5. It removes the irrational combinations of drugs and also improves adverse drug reaction management.

Disadvantages of hospital formulary

1. The hospital formulary system deprives the physician of the right and prerogative to prescribing and obtaining the brand of his choice.
2. The system may sometimes permit the pharmacist to act as the sole judge to which the brands of the drugs to be purchased and dispensed.
3. The system may allow buying inferior quality of drugs and it may also not reduce the cost of drug dispensed to the patient or the third party payer.

1. Introductory information:

- Acknowledgement
- List of abbreviations
- Intended usage of the formulary manual.

2. Basic information of the drug :

- Generic name
- Dosage form
- Strength Indications
- Pharmacological action
- Precautions
- Side effects
- Frequency Instructions
- Drug interactions.