

Good Pharmacy Practice In Hospital

It is a pharmacy Practice that responds to the need of people who use the pharmacist 's services , to provide them optimal (best) and evidence based care at standard level .

Requirements Of Good Pharmacy Practice

The main Important part of pharmacy activity to help patients through :

- * the supply of medicines and healthcare products .
- * the provision of appropriate information and advices to the patients .

Roles of Pharmacists In Good Pharmacy Practice

Roles of pharmacists in GPP are to prepare , obtain , secure , distribute , administer , dispense and dispose of medical products at the standard level .

Hospital Pharmacy Standards (standards of good pharmacy practice in hospitals)

1) FIP (International Pharmaceutical Federation) Basel Statements

FIP is a global organisation that represent and assist Pharmacy , Pharmaceutical science , and pharmaceutical education worldwide .

In 2008 , a conference was conducted in Basel, Switzerland by FIP which included hospital pharmacist from all over the world and discussed about the future of hospital pharmacy .

FIP Basel Statement

1) procurement

2) Influence On Prescribing (doctor's choice , cost , marketing influence the prescription)

3) Preparation and delivery of medicines

4) administration of medicine

5) monitoring of medicine use

6) Human resources , training and development

2) ASHP (American society Of Health System pharmacy)

The American Society Of health System Pharmacists represent all pharmacists who provide health care service . This organisation is made up of more than 60,000 member including Pharmacy technicians , pharmacists in training and professional Pharmacists .

Minimum Standards required

1) The pharmacist should have appropriate knowledge of pharmacy department .

2) Knowledge of abbreviation .

- 3) Knowledge of dosage calculation
- 4) Knowledge of procurement and inventory
- 5) Knowledge of administration
- 6) Knowledge of production , packaging and labeling .

NQAS(National Quality Assurance Standards)Guidelines

Introduction

NQAS is a organization, it was made up by Ministry of health and Family Welfare to highlight top performing facilities and to increase the trust of people on public hospitals .

Organisational structure

NQAC → SQA → DQAC

Some Area where they focus

- 1) Service Provision , Patient right , infection control , quality management ,

- 2) hand washing Facilities .

- 3) Postpartum care (hormonal level and uterus size return to a non pregnant state after 6 weeks of childbirth)

- 4) oxytocin administration within 60 seconds of childbirth .

- 5) Availability of curtains etc .

NABH (National Accreditation board for Hospitals & Healthcare Provider) Accreditation

NABH is a constituent (part) of Quality Council Of India (QCI) . It is made up to operate hospital accreditation (approval) program for health care organizations . This board give approval the hospitals and health care providers after completing certain standards (criteria) .

NABH Standards For Hospital Pharmacy

1) Legal requirements :

- a) Qualified Pharmacists should have their certificate displayed in the pharmacy .

- b) Schedule H and X drug should only be sold by retailer , when they prescribed by a licenced medical professional .
- c) The pharmacy should not sold the physician samples .
- d) the NDPS medications should be kept in locked container and a register should be available to keep record of every issue of NDPS medications .
- e) All the legal document should be updated during valid time .

2) Access to Medications :

- a) The pharmacy should stock only those medicines which are listed on the hospital's formulary (list of medicines) .
- b) The pharmacy in-charge should be aware of the procedure for obtaining medications
- c) the room and area where the medications are kept should be clean and free from vermin and bugs .
- d) the proper security like CCTV and entry restriction should be available in pharmacy .

3) medicine Safety :

- a) Refrigerator should be available for the drugs are not stable in room temperature .
- b) personal items like food drinks should not be kept in the refrigerator is used for drugs
- c) LASA drugs should be stored separately or colour - coded.
- d) A list of high risk drugs should be identified and made easy available .

4) other safety :

- a) Fire safety like fire extinguisher should be available .