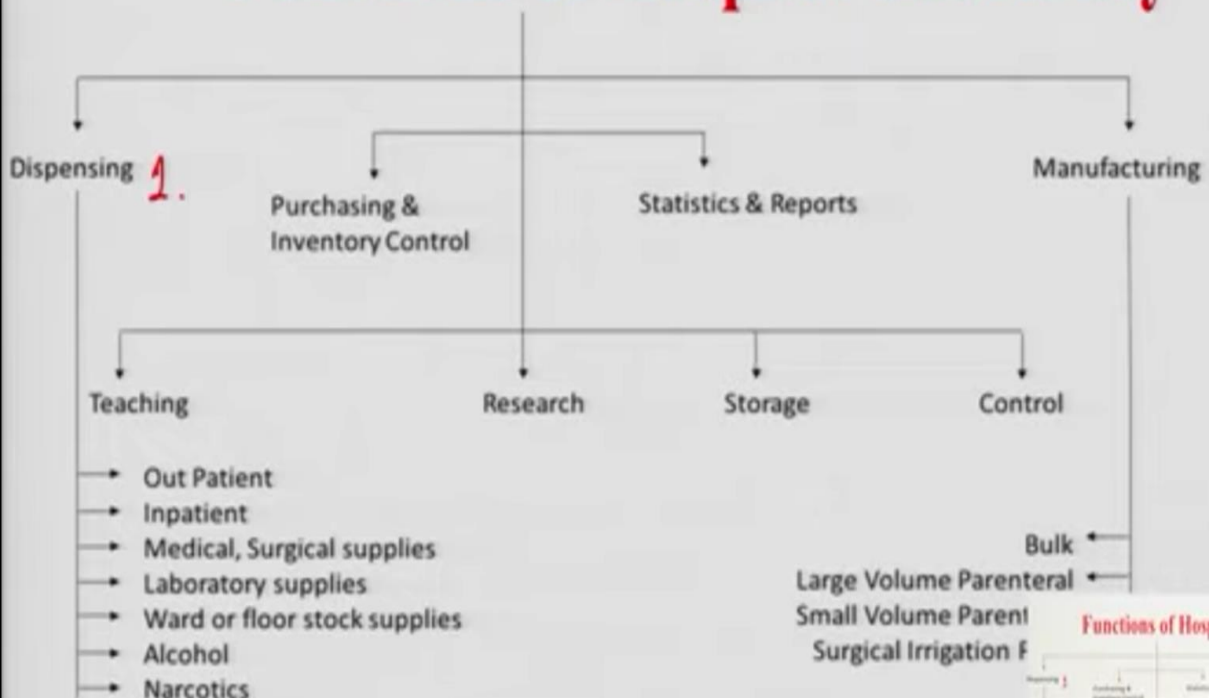


# Hospital pharmacy and its organization

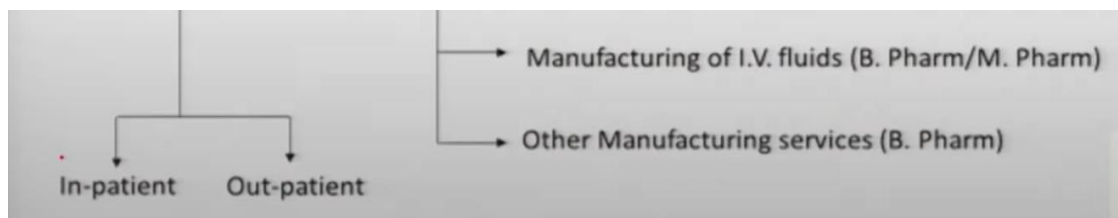
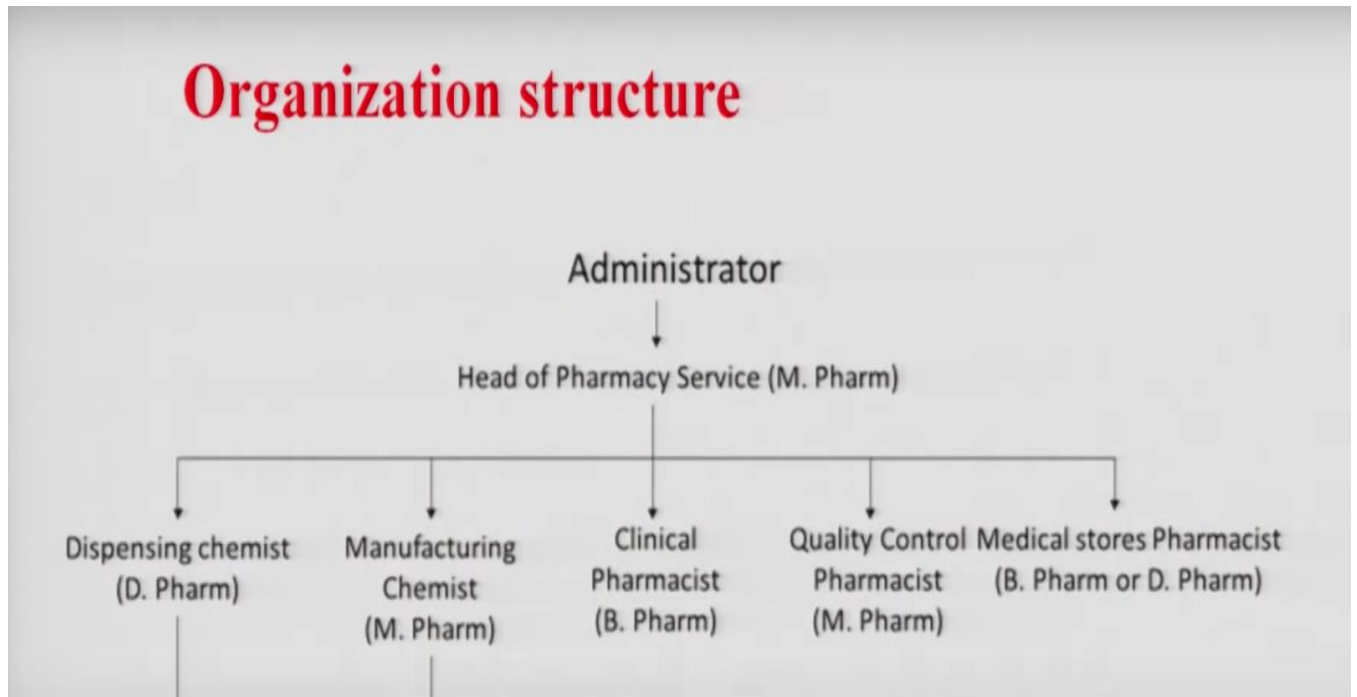
## Introduction and Definition

- The department of the hospital which deals with procurement, storage, compounding, dispensing, manufacturing, testing, packaging, and distribution of drugs.

## Functions of Hospital Pharmacy



# Organization structure



## Qualifications And Experience Required for a Hospital Pharmacist

\* The chief Pharmacist must have minimum postgraduate degree in pharmacy , especially in Pharmacology or Hospital Pharmacy .

- \* Manufacturing chemist should have graduate degree in pharmacy with minimum 18 month experience in drug manufacturing .
- \* dispensing pharmacist should have minimum diploma in pharmacy .
- \* Ph.D degree holder is preferred in all categories .

### A Chief Pharmacist must have these qualities

#### 1) Administrative and Management Ability :

- a) A pharmacist should have the ability of planning , implementing the pharmacy policies and ability of making budget , stock control .
- b) He / she should have ability to interview and select staff for pharmacies .
- c) He / she should have ability to manage staffs and distribute works between them .

2) Manufacturing Ability : He should be able to manufacture drug in case of shortage or high cost of drugs than normal .

3) Knowledge : He / she must have complete knowledge about drug action , side effect , routes of administration , and quality control .

4) research ability : he should have ability to research and develop new drugs .

5) Teaching Ability : he should have ability to give lecture to the nursing staff and students are under training .

## Job specifications for a Hospital Pharmacist

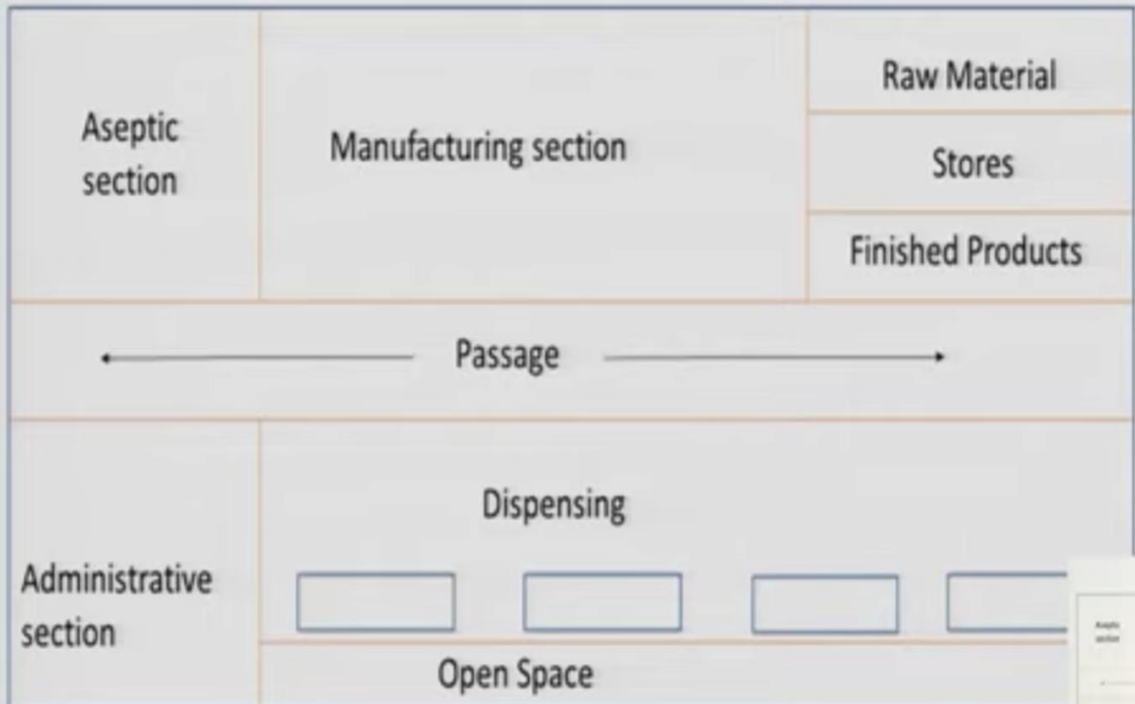
A job specification is the list of recommended qualities for a person to qualify a position .

A Pharmacist Should have the quality and experiences in " dispensing drug , performing quality check , formulating and reformulating dosage form , monitoring and reporting drug safety , creating medications budgets, storing medication and in planning of drug qualities for hospital " .

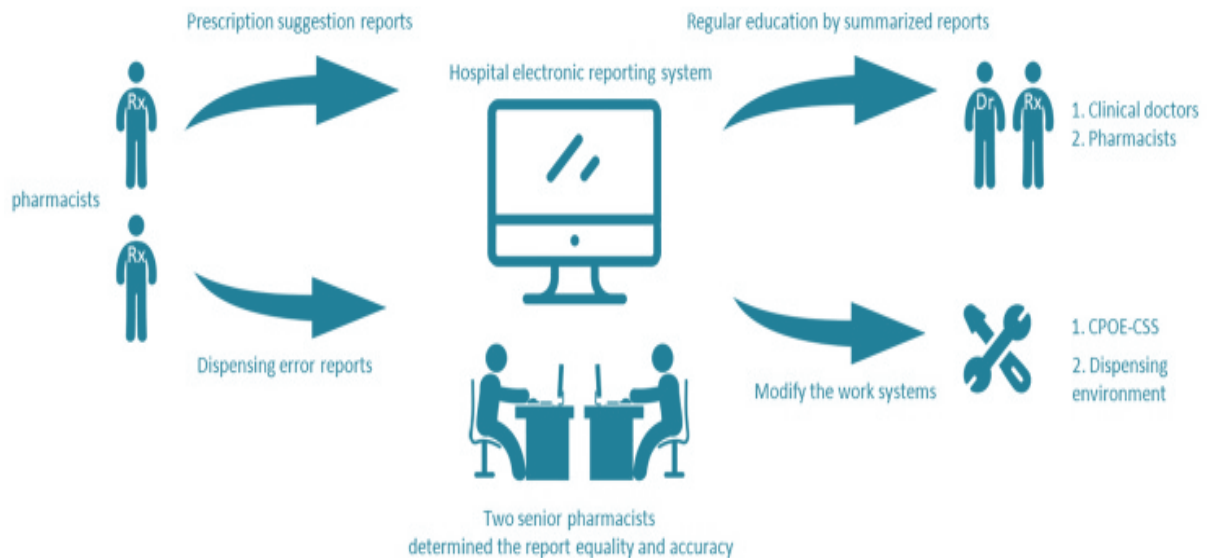
## Location

- Should be located in the hospital premise so that it can be easily approached by patients and staff.
- In a multi - storeyed hospital building, should be located on the ground floor.
- The department are so laid out that there is a continuous flow of men and material.
- Out – patient pharmacy should give a pleasant appearance and must have space for seating of patients who have to wait for medicine.
- Space should be provided for routine manufacturing of stock solution, bulk powders, ointments, etc. Manufacturing room should be adjacent to the pharmacy.
- Pharmacy receives materials from two sources:
  1. Medical stores
  2. Manufacturing division of the hospital

# Layout



# Workload requirements



- The organized hospital pharmacy department has an integrated set up consisting of dispensing section, manufacturing section, quality control section and clinical pharmacy.
- The number of pharmacist required in a hospital are calculated on the basis of workload, like the number of prescription received and dispensed, number of beds available. For a very small hospital minimum of 3 pharmacists are required. As the number of beds increases, the number of pharmacist also increases.
- The Pharmacist should possess adequate pharmacy qualifications and experience. The overall charge of the IPD should remain with the chief pharmacists.
- If the pharmacy is involved in ‘manufacturing of the drugs’ an adequate number of pharmacy technicians, assistants, peons etc. may be required.

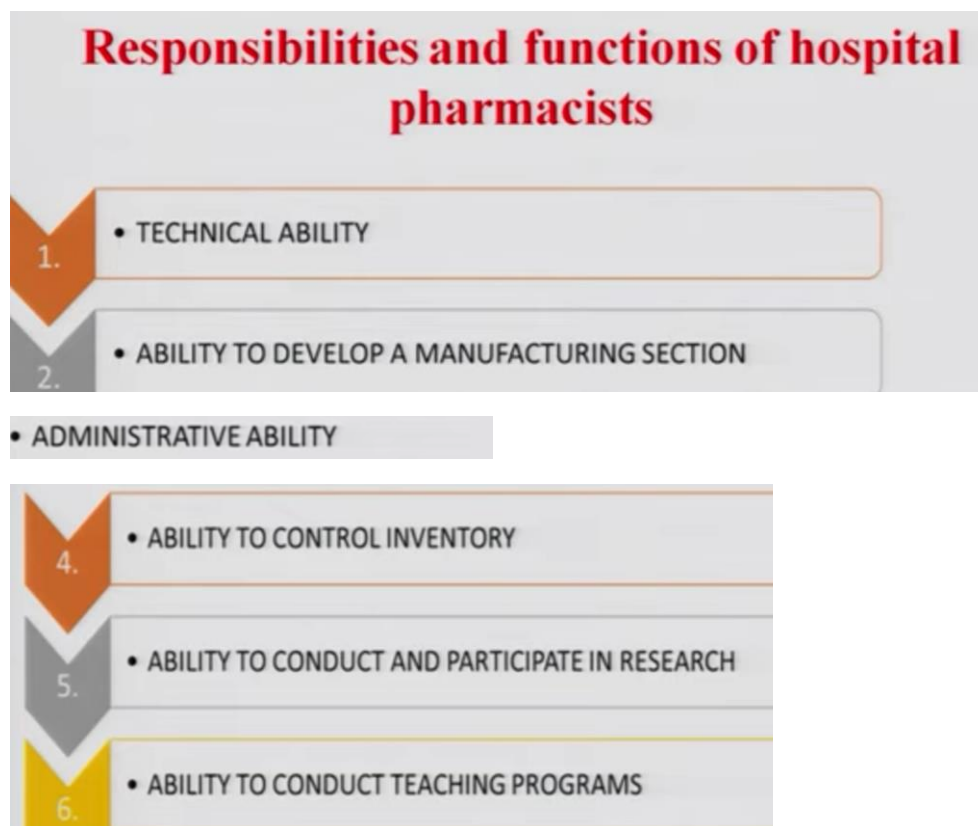
**Staff**  
 • The organized by consisting of dispensing section and clinical  
 • The number of pharmacist  
 • The number of pharmacist

## PHARMACIST REQUIREMENT

Bed Strength	No. of Pharmacist required
Upto 50 beds	3
Upto 100 beds	5
Upto 200 beds	8
Upto 300 beds	10
Upto 500 beds	15

## Role of Pharmacists in Hospital Pharmacy

1. Review Prescriptions
2. Dispense Prescription / Non-Prescription Medicines
3. Provide Patient Counseling / Education
4. Hospital and Community Pharmacy Management
5. Expertise on Medications
6. Proficiency on drugs / pharmaceuticals
7. Entrepreneurship and Leadership
8. Deliver Primary and Preventive Healthcare
9. Professional, Ethical and Legal Practice
10. Continuing Professional Development





## Inter-professional Relationships of a Hospital Pharmacist

The relationship between two or more professionals is called Inter-professional relationship .

To get good result it is necessary to maintain positive relationship between various professionals , as doctor prescribed drugs , pharmacist dispenses , and nurses give to patients .

## 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 .