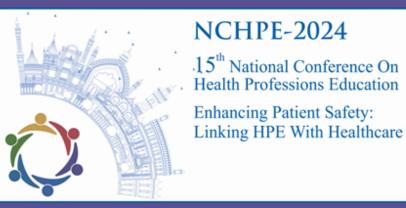


HOSPITAL TRAINING CURRICULUM FOR PHARMACISTS

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INTRODUCTION:

- There are about one million registered pharmacists practicing in both, community and hospital pharmacist in India. It is difficult to cater to the health needs of entire population. However, pharmacists can play a major role in the health care system if involved judiciously. For this a cooperation among pharmacists and physicians is warranted to support optimized patient care.
- Analyzing the challenges and approaches in patient care can lead to better and improved health care.2
- The Pharmacy Council of India (PCI) has formulated explicit program learning objectives as well as stated the purpose of programmes for both, D.Pharm. and B.Pharm. programmes. Hospital training is a part of both the programmes, For B.Pharm. students practice training of total 300 hours (8 weeks) is included, which can be taken in the hospital setting. For DPharm. II year students, 3 months training after the final University examination is mandatory.
- However, apart from the objectives and time duration, the details of educational strategy for hospital training is not prescribed by PCI and therefore, there
 can be chances that training received by the pharmacy students in various hospitals may be varied. To bring in uniformity it is necessary to design a
 curriculum for hospital training based on the prescribed objectives. As a prerequisite of the same, one needs to know the graduate perceptions regarding
 the training so that areas of strength and weakness can be identified. Similarly it is a must to understand what physicians expect from the pharmacists
 working in the hospital so that any gaps to meet their expectations in the current programme can be identified,



To do Need Assessment study to find out perceptions of students regarding the competencies achieved during training, teaching-learning strategies
and assessment.



METHODOLOGY:

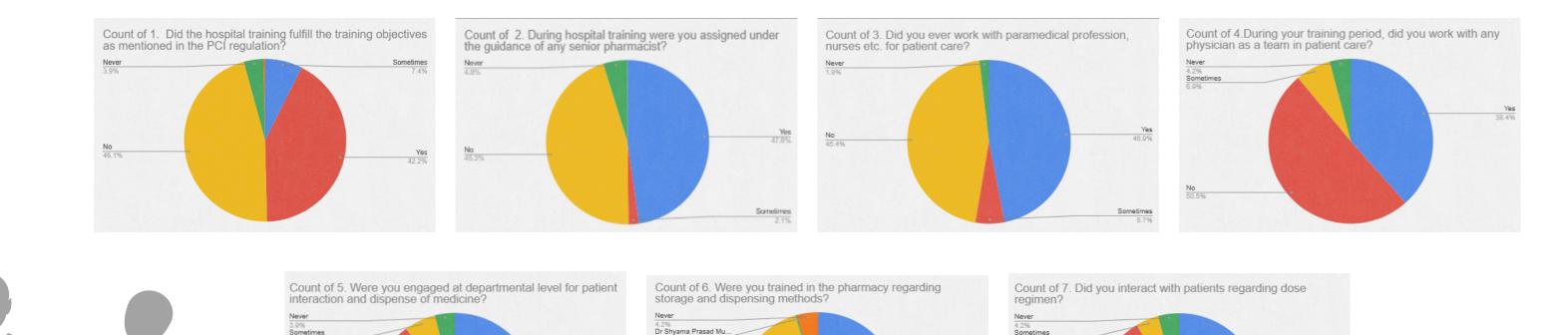
- Design: Cross- sectional
- Setting: Era University, Lucknow and other colleges in UP
- Sample & Sampling technique:
 a. Graduates of B Pharm and D Pharm (passed out in last 5 years).
- b.Convenience sampling
- Inclusion criteria:
- a. Alumni of Pharmacy colleges existing in UP and nearby places. (Graduates of
- B.Pharm and D Pharm passed out in last 5 years) b.Physicians including faculty as well as residents willing to participate by giving an informed consent.
- Data collection tool:

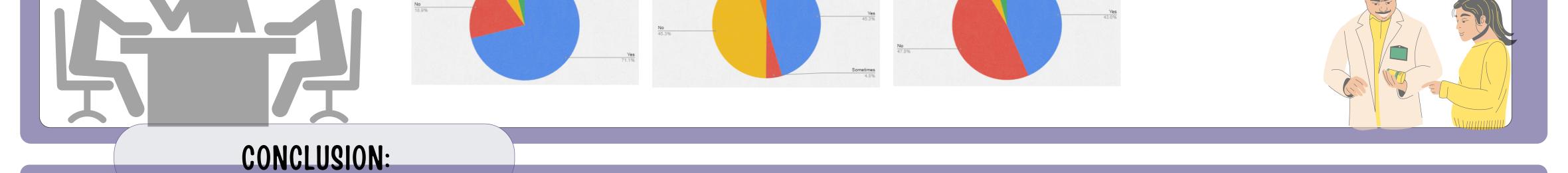
Questionnaires prepared separately for Pharmacy graduates and physicians.
These questionnaires will include questions to seek following information:
a. Educational background and experience of participants.
b. Perceptions regarding achievement of competencies, T-L methods and assessment.

RESULT:



Total 288 pharmacists completed the survey. 44.2% seems satisfied by the training received out of these mainly 5.1% are satisfied 'sometimes' and remaining 51% respondents are not satisfied by the way they have received the training in the hospitals.





- The study reveals the requirement of the development of curriculum for training of pharmacist in hospitals. The full potential of the pharmacists with respect to their knowledge can only we utilized when the training is conducted with a streamline approach. Highlights of the curriculum should be essential role in the multidisciplinary team and patient care. Roles of hospital pharmacists should be strategically allocated in clinical expertise.
- Further I would like to take this project towards, establishing a training centre for pharmacists in Era hospital within which we can implement the systematic curriculum for the training.

Challenges: The survey needs widespread collaboration to develop a curriculum and further to implement. **Enabling factors:** The enthusiasm of our alumni students to prepare this curriculum. Support received from fellow pharmacists.



Challenges and E.F.

REFERENCES & ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:

I express my sincere gratitude to the students who have participated in the survey. Dr Nirmala Rege, Dr Suchita Dandekar and Dr Saurabh Srivastava for helping me in designing the study and guiding me all through. Dr Tanzeem Jahan Siddiqui, Dr Mohammad Asif and Mr Viqar Agha for assisting in conducting survey and making this study possible.

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