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Abdelmoneim Awad

Editor PPT

- **Abdelmoneim Awad is an Associate Professor of Clinical Pharmacy and Chairman of the Department of Pharmacy Practice, Faculty of Pharmacy, Kuwait University.**
- **Dr. Awad is a reviewer of 23 professional journals, and member of the Editorial Board of Journal of Advanced Clinical Pharmacology and Journal of Archives of Pharmacy Practice.**
- **He is a member of the American College of Clinical Pharmacy, Gulf College of Clinical Pharmacy, European Society of Clinical Pharmacy and the International Association of Drug Therapeutic Monitoring and Clinical Toxicology.**
- **Dr. Awad has published 37 peer-review papers in journals such as European Journal of Clinical Pharmacology, Annals of Pharmacotherapy, Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences, American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, Epilepsia, BMC Public Health, Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy and International Journal of Clinical Pharmacy. These papers have been cited 308 times. He has an h-index of 10.**

Biography

- **Pharmacoepidemiology:** studies of drug use practices in specific diseases including diabetes, asthma and cardiovascular diseases; assessment of different interventional methods to improve patterns of drug use; and studies of self-medication practices among the public.
- **Pharmaceutical Care and Pharmacy Practice:** implementation and evaluation of pharmaceutical care services for patients with chronic diseases particularly asthma, diabetes and cardiovascular diseases; assessment of pharmacy practice in hospitals and community pharmacies; studies of public knowledge, attitudes and perceptions towards specific diseases including epilepsy, cardiovascular diseases and diabetes; and pharmacy education at undergraduate level.
- **Clinical pharmacokinetics studies**
- **Drug Therapy Evaluation Studies**

Research Interests

PHARMACEUTICAL CARE





Changes in Pharmacy Practice

The need for pharmacists to provide patient care practice

What is Pharmaceutical Care?

The Pharmacist becomes more specialised as a therapeutic advisor

Pharmacy practice has evolved through the last 50 years to type of pharmacy practice today

Pharmaceutical-Centered Practice

Emphasizes product identification, preparation, dispensing, availability, and selection



Disease and Condition-Centered Practice

- **Emphasizes signs, symptoms, pharmacotherapy and outcomes of a particular disease**
- **Clinical Pharmacy (*ACCP definition 1990's*)**



Patient care Practice

- **Clinical Pharmacy (*ACCP definition 2005*)**
- **Pharmaceutical care**
- **Medication therapy management**
- **Patient-Centered Pharmaceutical care**

SHIFTING FOCUS OF PHARMACY PRACTICE



MOVING FROM:

Product oriented service →

Serving Customers →

Knowledge based education →

Little communication →

Fragmented services →

Independent professional →

Answering questions →

Dispensing →

TO:

Focusing on therapeutic outcomes

Caring for Patients

Building problem solving skills

Increased communication

Continuity of care

Being member of healthcare team

**Teaching appropriate
medicine usage**

Providing pharmaceutical care



- **Current concerns worldwide about patient safety & quality of health care**
- **Prominently include concerns about drug therapy**
- ❑ **The need for this professional practice results from:**
 - 1. Multiple prescriptions for a single patient without coordination & communication between medical doctors.**
 - 2. Large number of medications with overwhelming amount of drug information.**
 - 3. Increase in medicine use.**
 - 4. Increase in self-treatment with complementary and alternative medicine.**
 - 5. Increase in complexity of drug therapy.**
 - 6. Increase in drug related problems and medication error.**
 - 7. Increase in drug related morbidity and mortality.**
 - 8. Increase in health care cost**

- ❑ All these drug therapy concerns have prompted a call for an **ENHANCED ROLE FOR PHARMACISTS** as
- Experts of medication use to ensure **effective, & safe drug use & optimal medication therapy outcomes**
- Their role is both **unique & important**
 - because no other health care provider focuses attention on all of a patient's medication
 - They focus their attention on the patient's drug related needs

PHARMACEUTICAL CARE

“Pharmaceutical care is the direct, responsible provision of medication-related care for the purpose of achieving definite outcomes that improve a patient’s quality of life.”

- Cure of the disease
- Elimination or reduction of symptoms
- Arrest or slowing of a disease process
- Prevention of disease or symptoms

Hepler CD and Strand LM (1990)

Since Hepler and Strand first introduced the concept of Pharmaceutical care (PC), the American Society of Health-System Pharmacists (ASHP) and the American Pharmacists Association (APhA) have expanded the initial description.

- **ASHP's statement described five primary elements of PC:**

1. **It is medication-related;**
2. **It is care that is directly provided to the patient;**
3. **It is provided to produce definite outcomes; these outcomes are intended to improve the patient's quality of life; and**
4. **The provider (pharmacist) accepts personal responsibility for the outcomes.**

- **APhA principles delineate five key characteristics of PC:**

1. **A professional relationship between the patient and the pharmacist must be established and maintained.**
2. **Patient-specific medical information must be collected, organized, recorded and maintained.**
3. **Patient-specific medical information must be evaluated and a drug therapy plan developed mutually with the patient.**
4. **The pharmacist assures that the patient has all supplies, information and knowledge necessary to carry out the drug therapy plan.**
5. **The pharmacist reviews, monitors, and modifies the therapeutic plan as necessary and appropriate, in concert with the patient and healthcare team.**



PHARMACEUTICAL CARE PRACTITIONER RESPONSIBILITIES

FOUR PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITIES

1. To ensure that patient's health care needs are met at all times
 - Establish a therapeutic relationship with the patient to recognize his/her concerns & needs
 - Incorporate patients' **ideas, feelings & expectations into treatment planning & care**



PHARMACEUTICAL CARE PRACTITIONER RESPONSIBILITIES

2. To ensure that patient's drug-related needs are met at all times. This means that

- A. All of a patient's drug therapy is/are **appropriately indicated** for each medical condition
- B. All of a **patient's indications** (*medical problems/complaints*) *being treated* with drug therapy (if appropriate)?
- C. Patient's drug therapy is/are the **most effective available**;
- D. Patient's drug therapy is/are the **safest possible**; and
- E. The patient drug therapy is the **most convenient to take** & the **most economical**



PHARMACEUTICAL CARE PRACTITIONER RESPONSIBILITIES

3. To identify patient's **actual and potential DTPs**, resolve actual DTPs or **prevent** potential DTPs

4. To ensure that the patient's **therapeutic goals** are met for each of the medical conditions

Core areas of development needed by a Pharmacist to provide patient-centered PC

1. Philosophy of Practice

2. Personal Beliefs & Professional Judgments

3. Responsibility as Patient Advocate

4. Learn how to establish therapeutic relationship with each patient – Use of Care as Prevention and Treatment

5. Identifying the patient's health care needs

6. Clinical Practice Skills

- Physical Assessment Skills
- Clinical Assessment Skills
- Drug Information & Evidence-Based Practice skills
- Communication Skills & Patient Counseling Skills
- Caring Behaviour Skills
- Professional Behaviour Skills
- Proficient Documentation Skills
- Learning to be reflective in practice

7. Clinical Reasoning (Clinical Problem Solving or Clinical Scientific Method)

8. Prioritizing Patient Care in a Busy Practice

**Clinical Pharmacist
serves 60 beds**



*Emergence
of the
Teacher-
Practitioner*

**Clinical Pharmacist
integrates into
medical specialties**



*Variety of
models*

**Pharmacist as
ward visitor
serves 120**



**Pharmacy Patient
Computer Records
and Services to
Elderly Nursing
Homes**



**Community Pharmacy
Patient
Medication Records**

**Primary Care
Pharmacy
Targeted Services**



Innovations in Pharmacy Services

1970s

1980s

1990s

2000s

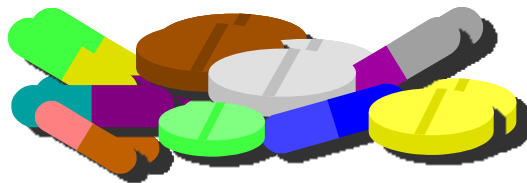
Clinical Management Plan



**Verifying
Treatment**

**Monitoring
Treatment**

**Confirming Outcomes
of Treatment**



Transferring care



Verification

**Profile of Patient's Characteristics
Patient Comprehension/Participation
Confirmation of Need**



Confirmation of outcomes

Achievement of Treatment Goals

Confirmation of Safety

Unwanted Symptoms

Recorded Adverse Reaction

**Drug History
Contra-indications/Interactions
Treatment Plan
Conformity to Guidelines**



Monitoring

**Individualised Dose,
Dose Frequency,
Means of Administration**

**Clinical Monitoring
Laboratory Markers**

Adherence to Treatment

Documentation



Laboratory tests

Patient Profile

Pharmaceutical care plan

Medication



Responsibility

REFERENCES

- Pharmaceutical Care Practice: The Clinician's Guide. Robert J. Cipolle, Linda M. Strand, Peter C. Morley. 3rd edition.
- Patient Centered Care for Pharmacists. Kimberly A. Galt & Michael A. Galt. American Society of Health-System Publications.

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