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Diploma in Pharmacy 2nd Year
Community Pharmacy & Management
Important Questions
Chapter 1 : Community Pharmacy Practice

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FDSPharmacy
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Chapter 1
Community Pharmacy Practice
IMPORTANT Questions

Q1. Describe the term Community Pharmacy ? Write the Scope of Community Pharmacy.

Ans.

COMMUNITY PHARMACY

- → Community pharmacy is a branch of pharmacy that deals with varied areas of patient care, drug dispensing, and advising patient on safe and rational use of drug.
- → Community pharmacy (or retail pharmacy) is by far the most popular form of pharmacy that provides medication and health advice to the general people.
- → Community pharmacy deals with compounding, counselling, and dispensing of drugs to the patients.
- → The above responsibilities are deals with care, accuracy, and legality.
- → Community pharmacy also involves proper procurement, storage, dispensing and documentation of medicines.

A community pharmacist should :

- Have a good understanding of pharmaceutical care, pharmacotherapy, and health promotion strategies,
- Have good skills of communication with patients and healthcare providers,
- Maintain high standards with respect to products, services, and Communication, and Document everything in order.

Scope of Community Pharmacy

- ⇨ Patient Counselling and Evaluation
- ⇨ Drug Distribution
- ⇨ Drug Selection
- ⇨ Drug Utilisation
- ⇨ Drug Development

Q2. Write the History of Community Pharmacy and Development of Community Pharmacy.

Ans.

History of Community Pharmacy

- In ancient time pharmacy practice was not recognized as today , and was no scope .
- there was no need of community pharmacy because Yunani or aurvedic doctors dispense medicine by themselves or by their workers .
- there were no professional courses for community Pharmacy practice .
- when allopathic medicine system started in beginning doctors dispense the medicines themselves but with the passage of time they started having workers with them and then doctors prescribe the drugs and workers compound and dispense the drugs to patients , from there the word "Compounder " coined .
- before 1948 Act many of people started to sell drugs without any drug license and this was not a crime .
- After Drugs And Cosmetic Act 1948 enforced , it was compulsory that the pharmacist are working in India , must a Pharmacist Registration Certificate issued by the state in which they wish to practice , but no qualification was required .
- After the pharmacy education have become effective , now it was compulsory to pass a approved examination to become a new registered pharmacist .
- the minimum qualification required is diploma in pharmacy or any other qualification approved by PCI .

Q3. Write the Indian Scenario and International Scenario of Community Pharmacy.

Ans.

International Scenario

- In England community pharmacy play an important role in primary care .
- In England there are about 11700 community pharmacies and 106 million people use them every day .
- People want to go to pharmacists for primary care because they are easily available and no appointment required , and their services are economical .

Indian Scenario

- In India there are about 600000 lincensed retail stores for selling and supplying the medication but all the registered pharmacists don't have sufficient knowledge about medicines and diseases and practicing , which is very dangerous for Indians.
- There is a problem in India to break the rules . In India all the drugs even those listed in schedule H of drugs and cosmetic Act are sold without prescription.
- People want to go to pharmacists for primary care because they are easily available and no appointment required , and their services are economical.