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Diploma in Pharmacy 2nd Year Hospital & Clinical Pharmacy Important Questions Chapter 2 : Different Committees in the Hospital	
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Chapter 2
Different Committees in the Hospital
IMPORTANT Questions

Q1. Describe in brief function & objective of Pharmacy therapeutics committee.

Ans.

Objectives of PTC

1. **Advisory Objectives**
   - To make policies regarding drugs to evaluate and select the best drugs for therapeutic usage in hospital.
   - To provide guidance to Pharmacists about drug distribution in an efficient way (without mistake and wasting time and energy)
   - To aware the hospital administration and medical staff about the problems are related drug usage , especially experimental drugs.
2. **Educational Objectives**
   - To examine adverse effects of the drugs and offer new formulary system.
   - To provide up-to dated information about drugs and their usage to satisfy the demand of policy maker professionals.
   - To plan training program for staff regarding the drug usage.

Functions of PTC

- It acts as an advisory council to the medical staff and hospital administration regarding the therapeutic use of drugs.
- It develops a formulary of drugs and prescriptions to be used in hospitals.
- It suggests written policies and procedures regarding the selection, procurement, storage, distribution, and therapeutic use of drugs.
- It establishes suitable educational schemes for the hospital staff regarding the therapeutic use of drugs.
- It studies the problems related to drug distribution and administration.
- It advises the pharmacy to implement effective drug distribution and control procedures.

Q2. Write the role of pharmacist in PTC

Ans.

Role of Pharmacist in PTC

- Pharmacists are important to make the formulary, because they can ensure safe, effective, and affordable drug use.
- They examine scientific , clinical , and economical data.
- They convey the staff to obey the decision taken.
- They create a schedule for committee meeting.

Q3. Define Hospital Formulary? Write the required procedure for development of Hospital Formulary.

Ans.

HOSPITAL FORMULARY

→ The Formulary System is a method by which Physicians & Pharmacists Working through a Pharmacy & Therapeutics Committee of medical staff, evaluate and select medications for use in a hospital.

Or

→ The Hospital Formulary is a list of evaluated and selected drugs with their important information to use or distribute in a hospital.

Procedure for development of Hospital Formulary

⇨ To make a hospital formulary the first step is to form a good PTC . The PTC develop a formulary in written form .

⇨ This committee take decision on

1. The type of publication of formulary (Hospital's won formulary or purchased formulary services).
2. Fixation of rules which the PTC required during evaluating and selecting the drug for formulary.
3. Addition of other content like,
   - Prescription writing
   - Uses of drug
   - Table of metric weight (1g = 1000 mg)
   - table of common laboratory values (BP 120/80)
   - Calculation of dosage (for children)
4. Type of format of formulary (size , loose leaf , bounded)

Q4. What are the Criteria required for Addition and Deletion of Drugs from Hospital Formulary.

Ans.

Addition and Deletion of Drugs from Hospital Formulary

➢ It is a important step in maintenance of Hospital formulary . Criteria For addition and deletion are :

- The medical staff should approved the drug to be added in formulary.
- The drug should be reccognised by the Pharmacopoeias.
- The drug manufacturer should hold a license , and he should not have been punished for any serious offence under any law of Drug and medicine.
- There should not be used secret ingredient in drug which is not labeled.
- The drug containing multiple ingredients should not be added in formulary , if the same therapeutic effect can be obtained by a single ingredient drug.

Q5. What are the Guiding principle for use of Hospital Formulary.

Ans.

Guiding Principle for use of Hospital Formulary

- The Following Principle act as a guide for those who utilize the hospital formulary
  - The hospital's medical staff should appoint PTC and outline its scope, purpose, organisation, and function
  - The medical staff should sponsor the formulary system based on the recommendations of PTC.
  - The medical staff should adopt the written policies and procedures of the formulary system.
  - Pharmacist should be responsible for specifications as to the quality, quantity, and source of supply of drugs used for diagnosis and treatment.

Q6. Give the role of pharmacist in Hospital Formulary.

Ans.

Role of Pharmacist in Hospital Formulary

- The PTC pharmacist has an important role in creating the rules and regulations governing the hospital formulary.
- The chief pharmacist is primarily in-charge of creating the hospital formulary.
- He/she should make sure that economic aspects do not affect the drug quality.
- He/she will evaluate several drugs in accordance with PTC recommendations.

Q7. Write about Infection Control Committee (ICC).

Ans.

INFECTION CONTROL COMMITTEE (ICC)

- → It is a committee to prevent and control healthcare related infections by making infection control policies and monitoring practices to reduce these risks.
- → Nosocomial In fection = Patient get infection inside the hospital

Objectives of ICC

- To understand the methods of infection control.
- To understand the reason of nosocomial infection.
- To reduce the danger of infection for patients , medical personnel , and gests.
- To conduct antimicrobial program and instruct the medical staff , patients , and gests.

Q8. Define Antimicrobial Resistance ? Write the role of pharmacist in preventing Antimicrobial Resistance.

Ans.

Antimicrobial Resistance

- Anti-Microbial Resistance is a ability of microorganisms to protect them from the effect of antimicrobial drugs.
- This resistance ability they develop themselves or developed naturally . overuse of antibiotics is the main reason of AMR .(Anti-Microbial Resistance).

Role of Pharmacist in preventing AMR .

- He / she should distribute medicine in safe and appropriate manner.
- He / she raises awareness on the risk of inappropriate drug use.
- He control the infection by decreasing the infection transmission.
- He guide hospitals on the selection and use of suitable antibiotics , disinfectants , and sterilants.

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