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# Diploma in Pharmacy 2nd Year
# Hospital & Clinical Pharmacy
# Important Questions
# Chapter 8 : Clinical Pharmacy


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# Chapter 8
# Clinical Pharmacy
# IMPORTANT Questions

**Q1. Define Clinical Pharmacy? Describe the scope of clinical pharmacy.**

**Ans.**

## Clinical Pharmacy

- → Clinical pharmacy is a branch of pharmacy that provides patient care by optimizing the medication therapy and promoting health, wellness, and disease prevention by means of pharmaceutical care.
- → Clinical pharmacy is a health science discipline in which pharmacists provide patient care that optimizes medication therapy and promotes health, and disease prevention.
- → Pharmaceutical care comprises of responsible provision of drug therapy for the purpose of achieving positive outcomes that improve a patient's quality of life.

## Scope of Clinical Pharmacy

A Clinical pharmacist has many scope some of them are following :

- **Patient monitoring :** A clinical pharmacist monitors the symptoms of a patient if the disease is under control of pharmacist he tries to treat otherwise refer the patient to a senior doctor or physician.
- **Medication history :** The pharmacist interviews the patients and prepares their medication history which helps a doctor in treatment of those patient and save the doctor's time to interview the patient.
- **Treatment of patient :** A clinical pharmacist treats the minor ailments without performing a big surgery procedure.
- **Preparation of IV Admixture :** They prepare the IV admixtures under specific condition.
- **Training :** A clinical pharmacist trains the new pharmacist ( fresher) .
- **Retail Pharmacy Store :** A clinical pharmacist can sale drugs after getting license
- **Patient Counselling :** Clinical pharmacist can perform patient counselling service
- **Clinical research and development :** A clinical takes parts in clinical research and development .
- **Drug formulary :** Pharmacist helps in formation of hospital formulary.
- **Drug consultant :** A clinical pharmacist can offer his services as a drug consultant

**Q2. Define term Pediatrics**
**Geriatric**
**Antenatal Care**
**Postnatal Care**

**Ans.**

# Pediatrics

- Pediatrics is the branch of medicine dealing with the health and medical care of infants, children, and adolescents from birth up to the age of 18.
- The word “paediatrics” means “healer of children”; they are derived from two Greek words: (pais = child) and (iatros = doctor or healer).

# Geriatric

- Geriatrics is the medical specialty dedicated exclusively to providing high-quality, patientcentered care for older adults.
- Older adults have a unique set of issues and concerns which geriatric clinicians are trained to focus upon.
- Illnesses, diseases, and medications may affect older people differently than younger adults, and older patients may have overlapping health problems that require multiple medications.

# Antenatal Care

- Antenatal care is the care you get from health professionals during your pregnancy.
- It's sometimes called pregnancy care or maternity care.
- You'll be offered appointments with a midwife, or sometimes a doctor who specialises in pregnancy and birth (an obstetrician).
- This is the care you receive while you're pregnant to make sure you and your baby are as well as possible

# Postnatal care

- Providing care to a woman during the 6-week time period beginning immediately after childbirth.
- Postnatal care should be a continuation of the care the woman has received through her pregnancy, labour and birth and take into account the woman's individual needs and preferences.

## Q3. Write the daily activity of Clinical Pharmacist ?

**Ans.** # Daily Activity of Clinical Pharmacist

**Flowing activities a pharmacist should perform :**

- Ward Round Participation.
- Treatment chart review.
- Adverse drug reaction monitoring.
- Drug Information and poisons information.
- Medication history.
- Patient Counselling.
- Inter - Professional Collaboration.

## Q4. Write a note on Ward Round Participation ?

**Ans.** # Ward Round Participation

→ A ward round is a visit of medical practitioner (Alone or with a team of Health care professionals and medical student) to hospital inpatient at their bedside to review and increase the progress in their health.

## Goals

- To review the patient and understand the patient condition
- To improve the patient health
- To provide appropriate drug related information on drugs availability , optimum and cost effective or alternate drug.
- To identify the medication compliance.
- For patient discharge planning.

## Procedure

- Pre-Ward Round preparation : the doctor / pharmacist should prepare before participating in ward round , they should get up to date information on patient disease , disease management and patient medical history.
- During ward round the physician or pharmacist interview the patient and observe their symptoms and current status.
- The physician also consults the pharmacist regarding the effective and cheap drugs.
- A detailed medication history should be collected from a new inpatient.
- If required the patient existing profile can be updated.

## Q5. Write a note on Treatment Chart Review ?

**Ans.**

# Treatment Chart Review

→ Treatment Chart Review is a process where a pharmacist reviews the patient's drug treatment during his hospital admission and involves evaluation of the therapeutic efficacy of each drug and the progress of the conditions being treated.

## Goals

- To minimize the risk of medication errors , that might occur during prescription writing or during drug administration.
- To provide economical and rational drugs.

## Procedure

- First of all he should try to get information about patient
- He should verify that the medication order is completed or not or is there any mistake such as in terminologies used , drugs name , administration route.
- He should identify Drug Related Disorders if find he should record them in patient medication profile .
- He should provide medication care information to nurses who take care of the patient.
- When medication therapy supposed to finish , the pharmacist should double check that the order is cancelled in all part of the Drug administration record

## Q6. Write a note on Adverse Drug Reaction Monitoring ?

**Ans.**

# Adverse drug reaction monitoring

→ World Health Organization (WHO) defines that adverse drug reactions (ADRs) are noxious and unwanted effects produced by the drug, when it is applied for the ailment of disease or diagnosis (Shukla etal.2012).

→ The most common examples of drugs that produce ADRs include paracetamol and nimesulide (hepatotoxic effects) (Rehan et al.2002).

→ It is a well-known fact that no drug is completely free from side effects

## Goals

- To detect adverse drug reaction in a early stage.
- To control the adverse drug reaction.
- To inform the drug regulatory authority to identify the risk factors that can cause severe health damage.

## Procedure

- Information about the patient
- Continuous monitoring the suspected patient
- Recording and informing the drug regulatory authority.

## Q7. Describe the term Drug Information & Poisons Information ?

**Ans.**

# Drug information and poisons information

## Drug information

- → Drug information means providing clinically relevant information on any aspect of drug use relating to individual patients, or general information on how best to use drugs for populations.
- → Drug information service can be applied to any activity where information about drug use is transferred, and includes patient related aspects of pharmaceutical care.

## Poison information:

- → Poison information is a specialised area of drug information which includes information about the toxic effects of chemicals and pesticides, hazardous material spills, household products, overdose, of therapeutic medicines including mushrooms, animal toxins from bites of snakes, spiders and other venomous creature and stings

## Goals

- To prevent patient from poisoning effect of drugs or animals
- To provide appropriate and exact drug to patient to increase the therapeutic effect.

## Procedure

- ➢ The pharmacist should get information about the drugs are going to be administered.
- ➢ The physician can consult the pharmacist about drug and poisons information.
- ➢ Pharmacist can get these information from manufacturers through leaflet or electronic medium or any other authentic sources.

## Q8. Write about Medication history of the Patient ?

**Ans.**

# Medication history

- → Medication history is a detailed, accurate, and complete information of all the prescribed and nonprescribed medications that a patient had taken or currently taking in a hospital, ambulatory, or OP care.
- → It identifies patient's needs and helps to improve the efficiency of medication by rendering medication errors and concerns of illness and treatment.

## Goals

- It provides the patient's previous History which helps the physician for choosing appropriate drug therapy.
- It can reduce drug reaction , ( if patient is staking a drug before ).
- It provides an information about drug related allergies.

## Procedure

- ➢ Pharmacist should introduce himself to patient.
- ➢ He should get details on diseases , prescribed and non prescribed treatment. and record all the information.
- ➢ He should notice the duration of therapy.
- ➢ He should understand the patient's behaviour regarding taking drug

## Q9. Write a note on Patient Counselling ?

**Ans.**

# Patient counselling

- → Patient counseling is defined to the process of providing information, advice and assistance to help patients use their medications.
- → Counseling patients regarding their medications is an important responsibility for pharmacists and an excellent learning opportunity for students.
- → Pharmacists are often the only health care providers focusing patient education on medication: how to take it, what to expect, and side effects and drug interactions.
- → Many pharmacists have been trained to use a counseling method developed by the Indian Health Service (IHS)

## Goals

- To provide a better knowledge to the patient about disease and drugs.
- To make treatment more effective.
- To reduce chances of drug reaction.

## Procedure

- ➢ **Preparation for Counselling session :** In this stage pharmacist collects information about patients disease and the drugs prescribed for patients.
- ➢ **Opening Session :** In this stage Pharmacist start taking with patients and ask questions , to know their understanding about disease.
- ➢ **Counselleng Content :** In this session Pharmacist gives information to the patients or their attendant orally or in written form regarding proper use of medications.
- ➢ **Closing Session :** In this session Pharmacist get Feedback , to know if patients have any doubt

## Q10. What is Medication Therapy Management (MTM).

**Ans.**

# Medication therapy Management (MTM)

- → MTM is a set of services provided by a pharmacist which maximizes the therapeutic results for Certain patients , through using safe and effective Medication.
- → MTM promotes Collaboration between the pharmacist , patient and Prescriber for better therapeutic outcomes.

## Goals

- To Solve medication related problems.
- To reduce adverse drug effects.
- To help those patients who have multiple healthcare problems , and taking multiple medication and require a close monitoring , and have queries regarding medication.

**Q11. What is Home Medication Review.**

**Ans.**

# Home Medication Review

- → A program, called Home Drug Review (HMR), was created to help consumers who live at home make the most of their medication regimen and avoid medication-related issues.
- → It is a customer-focused, organised, and cooperative service provided to customers living at home in the community.
- → HMR takes a collaborative approach, including the patient, their general practitioner, their pharmacist, and other pertinent healthcare professionals in a thorough examination of drugs used at home.

## Goals

- To improve patients medication Knowledge.
- To reduce the adverse drug effects.
- To solve the patient's drug related queries.

## Need of HMR

- ✓ Takes maore than five medication per day.
- ✓ He forgets to take medication or has some confusion.
- ✓ Requires a close monitoring.

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