

GUJARAT TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

B.Pharm (Practice)

2nd Year

Subject Name: Pharmacy Practice III

Subject Code: PP203TP

Scope: Practicing pharmacists have opportunity to provide various patient care services to improve the patient's health in community settings through counselling, health screening services, and other education programs. In hospital settings, pharmacists can ensure appropriate dispensing, education to patient, and provide all hospital pharmacy services including clinical pharmacy services such as drug information and ADR reporting

Objectives: Upon completion of this course the student should be able to:

1. Understand the professional roles of pharmacists in community, hospital and clinical pharmacy areas.
2. Understand the professional responsibilities of the pharmacists.
3. Provide the intended services

Course duration:

Learning: 40 hours of learning by blended mode of teaching. Blended teaching includes didactic and onsite learning.

Case Presentations: During the course each student should present **5 cases** covering the diseases prescribed in the syllabus.

Assignments: Each student should complete **two assignments** covering therapeutics and pharmacy practice concepts and will be evaluated at the time Final Examination

Sr No	Course Contents	Total Hrs
1	Drugs and Poison Information (a) Introduction to drug information resources available (b) Systematic approach in answering DI queries (c) Critical evaluation of drug information and literature (d) Preparation of written and verbal reports (e) Establishing a Drug Information Centre (f) Poisons information- organization & information resources (a) (g) Drug Information Bulletin	6
2	Pharmacovigilance (a) Scope, definition and aims of Pharmacovigilance (b) Adverse drug reactions - Classification, mechanism, predisposing factors, causality assessment [different scales used] (c) Reporting, evaluation, monitoring, preventing & management of ADRs (d) Role of pharmacist in management of ADR.	5
3	Medication Errors - classification, consequences, prevention, and role of Pharmacist. Dispensing errors, and ways to minimize them	3
4	Medication adherence - Consequences on non-adherence, role of pharmacist methods to improve adherence, compliance aids	3
5	Communication skills – verbal, written, Body language	3
6	OTC medications – definition, need, and role of Pharmacist. OTC medications in India, counseling for OTC products. Self medication and role of pharmacist in promoting safe self-medication	2

7	Responding to symptoms/minor ailments Relevant pathophysiology, common non-pharmacological and OTC drug therapy, and referral to doctor – in :Pain, GI disturbances (Nausea, Vomiting, Dyspepsia, diarrhea, constipation), Worm infestations, Pyrexia, Ophthalmic symptoms, URT infections, skin disorders, oral and dental disorders	10
8	Hospital supplies: Surgical items/supplies – catheters, syringes & needles, I.v. sets, Ryle’s tubes, Study of Wound management, stoma and incontinence products, Surgical dressing like cotton, gauze, bandages and adhesive tapes sutures, ligatures, patient care equipment – nebulizers, thermometers	7
9	Veterinary Pharmacy – introduction and Role of pharmacist in procurement and distribution of veterinary medicines	4