

CHARACTERIZING PHARMACY RESIDENCIES IN BRAZIL: A SURVEY ON FORMER RESIDENT PHARMACISTS' OPINION

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Background

The Brazilian Federal Council of Pharmacy (CFF) conducted a study to assess the impact of pharmacy residencies.

Purpose

The purpose of this study was to assess residents' opinions on their training.

Method

An on-line survey with 60 questions was sent to former resident pharmacists (RP), trained until 2017. The questionnaire consisted in assessing social and demographic profiles and the results from residency training (work after residency, the local modifications they promoted while in training period, articles they had published, the impact factor of the papers and professional awards and other distinctions they had received).

Results

Out of 199 respondents, 79% were female, aged 31 years old and had finished their residency program for 3 years (Figure 1).



Figure 1: Profile of residents: most of them were women.

Most of them finished their residencies in Southeast (34%) and South (34%), while Northeast (26%) and North/Middle-West regions accounted for 6% (Figure 2).

Regions	North	Northeast	Midwest	Southeast	South
Resident	4 (2%)	51 (26%)	9 (5%)	67 (34%)	68 (34%)

Figure 2: Place where pharmacists finished residency

A total of 54% of RP were working for the public health system, and 20% were hired by the same institution where they attended residency (Figure 3).



Figure 3: Photos of residents.

There were 24 awards, being 21 national and 3 international professional recognitions during congresses and prizes from pharmacy and medical associations. Locally, 76% of RP implemented services, such as medication reconciliation and ambulatory consultations. A total of 22% of the respondents worked as preceptors. By the time this survey was conducted, 19% of the former residents had published their research projects in 27 scientific journals. 50% of those publications had a minimum impact factor of 1.5 and 4 were greater than 3 (Figure 4).



Figure 4: Complete report on the survey and QR code to access it.

Conclusion

This pioneer study reflects the diversity of residence programs in Brazil. It is necessary to implement standards of residencies in the country, in order to promote the education of future pharmacists and their services.

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