STRUCTURE OF RESIDENCIES FOR PHARMACISTS IN BRAZIL:

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Background

Created in 1997 and consolidated in 2005 (Law 11129), currently, residencies consist 80% of their work load directed to practice, totaling 5,760 hours in 2 years.

Purpose

This study aims to assess the structure of Pharmacy residences.

Method

Cross-sectional study, in which questions were sent to alumni of residence programs about their structure. The questionnaire was elaborated based on documents of the Brazilian Society of Hospital Pharmacy and the Brazilian Federal Council of Pharmacy.

Results

Out of 144 responses, it was verified that the majority came from programs of "Pharmacy Practice" (27%), followed by oncology and hematology (15%), intensive therapy (10%), and elderly care (8%). Most of the alumni were residents in large hospitals (69%) and 50% worked in specialty clinics (Figure 1).

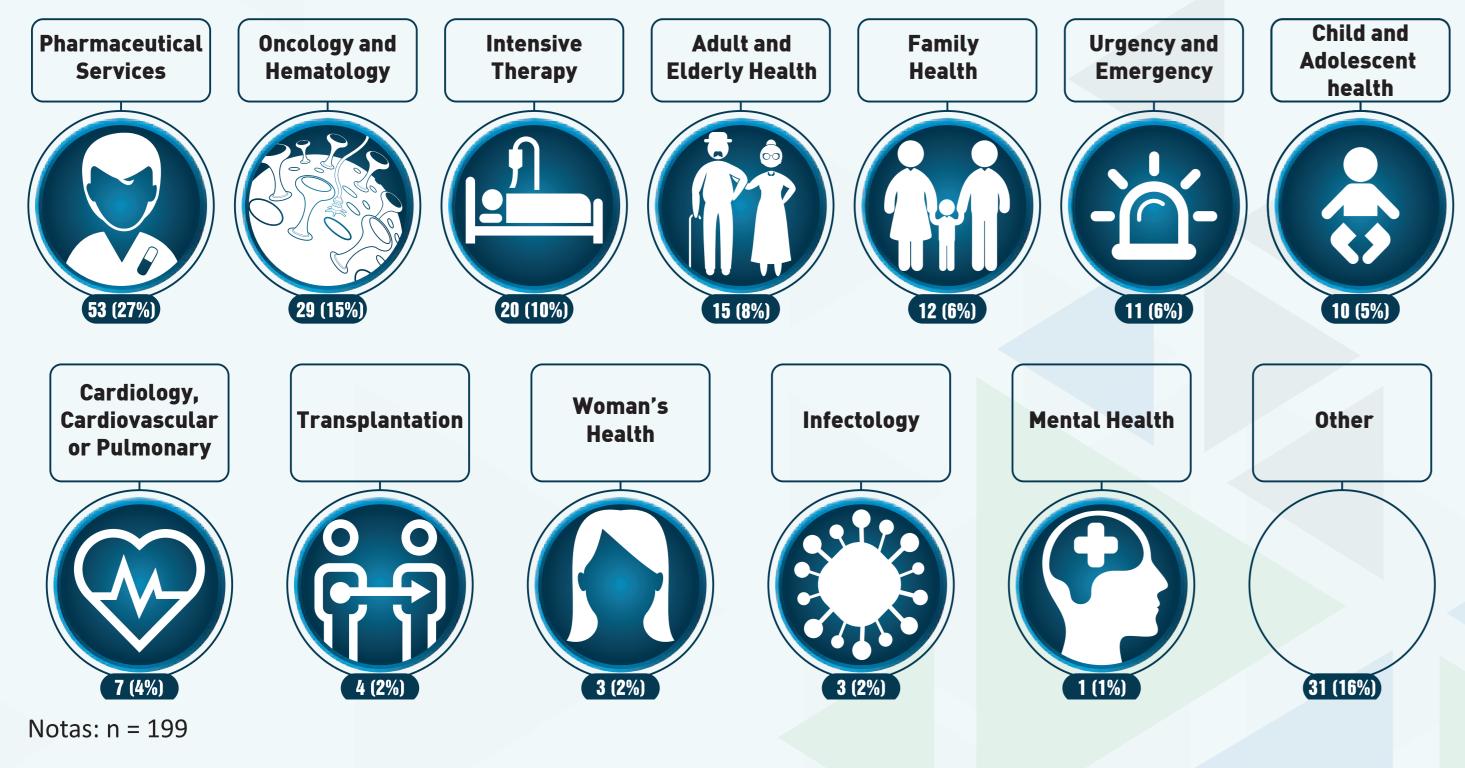


Figure 2: Programs per professionals areas.

Most of the respondents carried activities in sectors related to the practice pharmacy (84%), dispensation pharmacovigilance (64%), pharmaceutical supplying (61%) and satellite pharmacies (54%). The clinical wards where the residents worked during the program were: intensive therapy (65%), general practice (46%), surgery (44%), oncology (34%), cardiology (32%) infectology (31%). The average assistance the hours/week (Figure 2).



















Figure 2: Photos of residents

Daily, 51% of the respondents participated in clinical meetings. 47% had access to electronic medical records, 85% had access to exam results in the system and 8% had permission to require tests. Figure 3 shows the complete report on the survey and the QR code to access it.

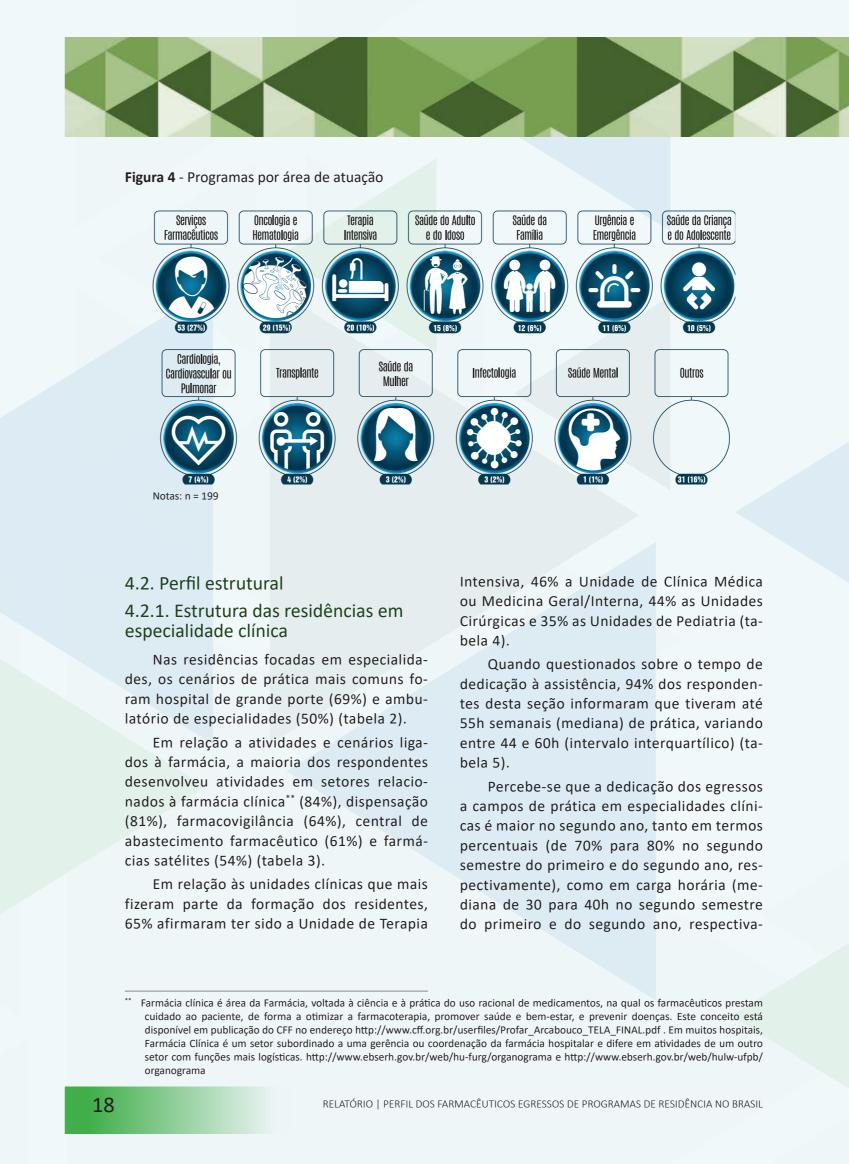




Figure 3: Complete report on the survey and QR code to access it.

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.

Contact information

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