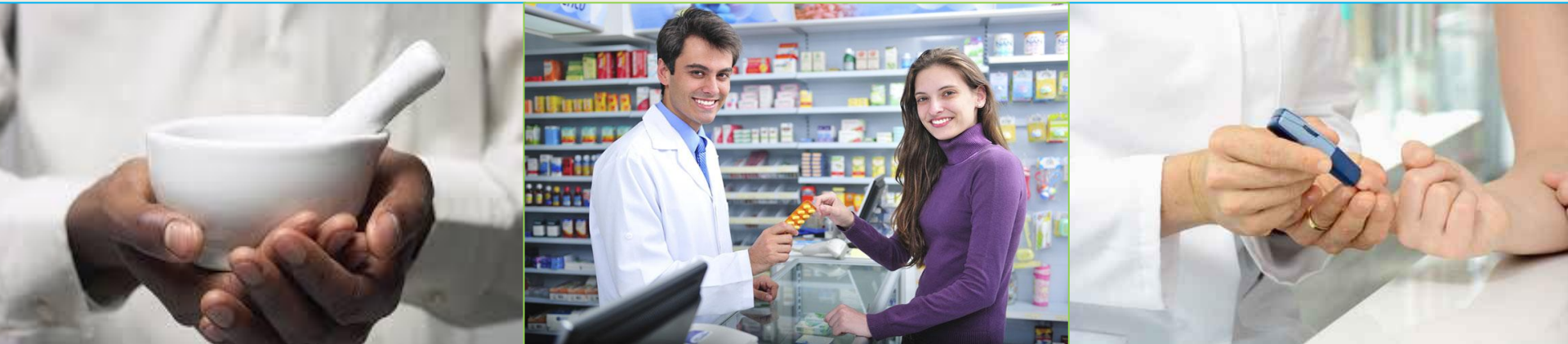


Evolving to a Clinical Practice: New Paradigm, New Thinking

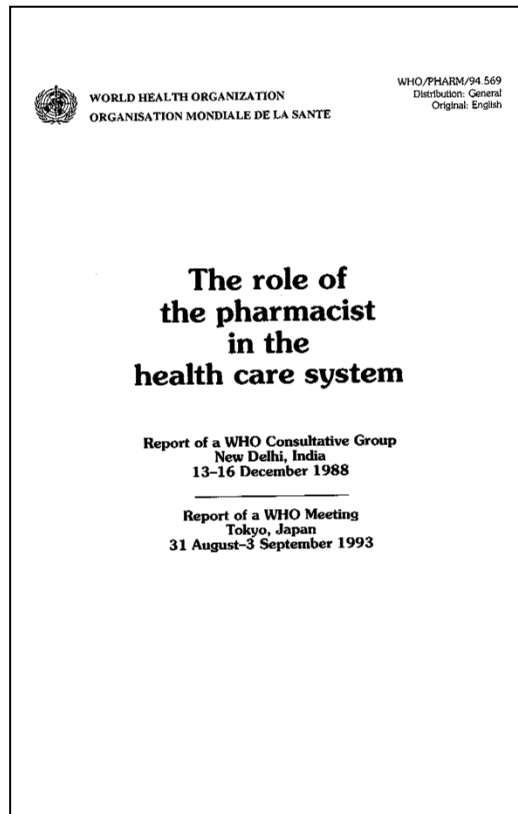


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Outline

1. WHO Consultations on Pharmacy and Pharmacy Education
2. World Health Professions Alliance
3. WHPA Statement on Interprofessional Collaborative Practice
4. Pharmacists as a member of the health care team
5. FIP Ministers Summit: Amsterdam and Stakeholders Roundtables
6. Pan-American Conferences on Pharmaceutical Education
7. Amsterdam Declaration – FIP Centennial
8. Pharmaceutical Care
9. Future Agenda

WHO Consultations on Pharmacy



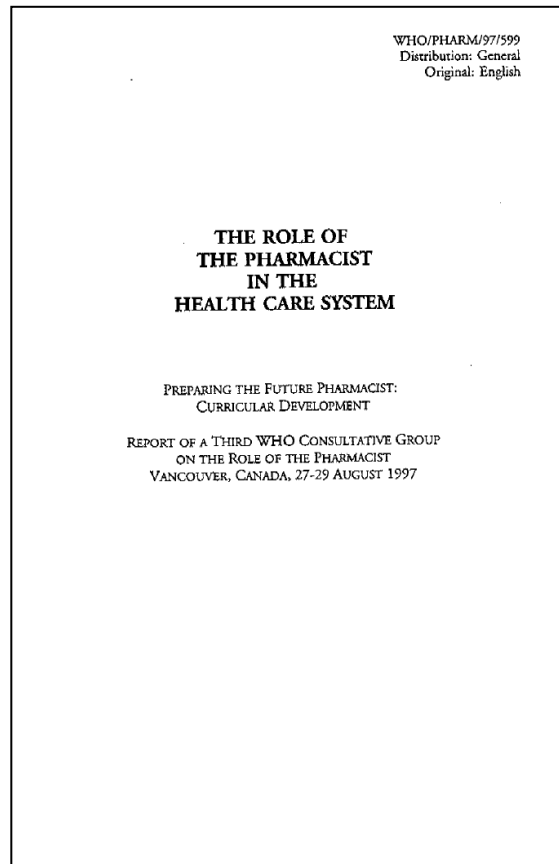
The role of the pharmacist in the health care system

– New Delhi, India, 1988 and Tokyo, Japan 1993

Recommendations regarding:

- The scope of pharmacy and functions of pharmacists: Legislation, drug information, community and hospital pharmacy, industrial pharmacy and academic activities, training other health care workers, role in health care teams.
- Pharmacy manpower development for health care systems: Manpower planning, undergraduate education, postgraduate education and research, continuing education

WHO Consultations on Pharmacy



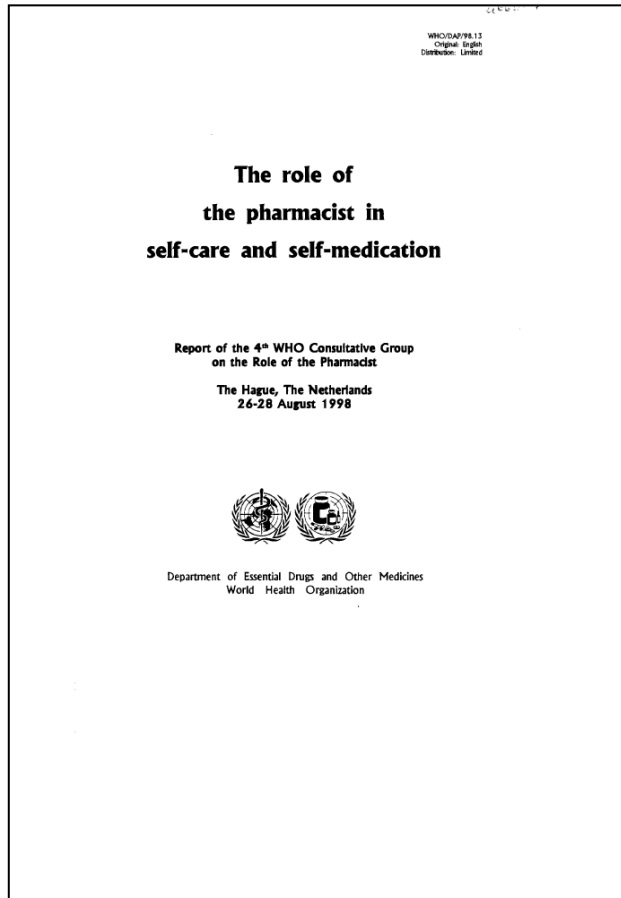
The role of the pharmacist in the health care system: Preparing the future pharmacist: Curricular Development - Vancouver, Canada, 1997.

Outcome:

Planning a framework to serve as a guide to schools/faculties of pharmacy for curricular revision, which should include the following aspects:

- Effective use of existing resources, the role of the pharmacists as described in “The Seven-start Pharmacist”,
- Curricular changes
- Promotion of effective partnerships.

WHO Consultations on Pharmacy



The role of the pharmacist in self care and self medication: The Hague, The Netherlands, 1998.

Recommendations:

- Education: “Teachers – practitioners”
- Training
- Self and peer audit: Performance Standards
- Ethical and commercial factors

World Health Professions Alliance

The Alliance works to improve global health and the quality of health services and facilitates collaboration among the health professions and other major stakeholders.

According to **WHO**: “Collaborative practice happens when multiple health workers from different professional backgrounds work together with patients, families, carers and communities to deliver the highest quality of care across settings”.



What do you think??

**When all is said and done, more is said
than done!**

George Carlin, comedian

WHPA Statement on Interprofessional Collaborative Practice

Effective interprofessional collaborative practice can lead to:

- Improved access to health interventions and improved coordination between different sectors;
- A comprehensive, coordinated and safe health system that is responsive to the needs of the population;
- Efficient use of resources;
- Reduced incidence and prevalence of disability;
- Increased job satisfaction, with reduced stress and burnout of health professionals.

Pharmacists as a member of the health care team

Responsibility

Commitment

Confidentiality

Patient
Orientation

Competence

Over the past 40 years, the pharmacist's role has changed from that of compounder and dispenser to one of **"drug therapy manager"**.

This involves **responsibilities** to ensure that wherever medicines are provided and used, quality products are selected, procured, stored, distributed, dispensed and administered so that they contribute to the health of patients, and not to their harm.

Pharmacists as a Member of the health care team

To be effective health care team members, pharmacists need skills and attitudes enabling them to assume many different functions. The concept of the “seven-star pharmacist” was introduced by WHO and taken up by FIP in 2000 in its policy statement on **Good Pharmacy Education Practice**.

Leader

Caregiver

Decision-maker

Communicator



Life-long learner

Teacher

Manager

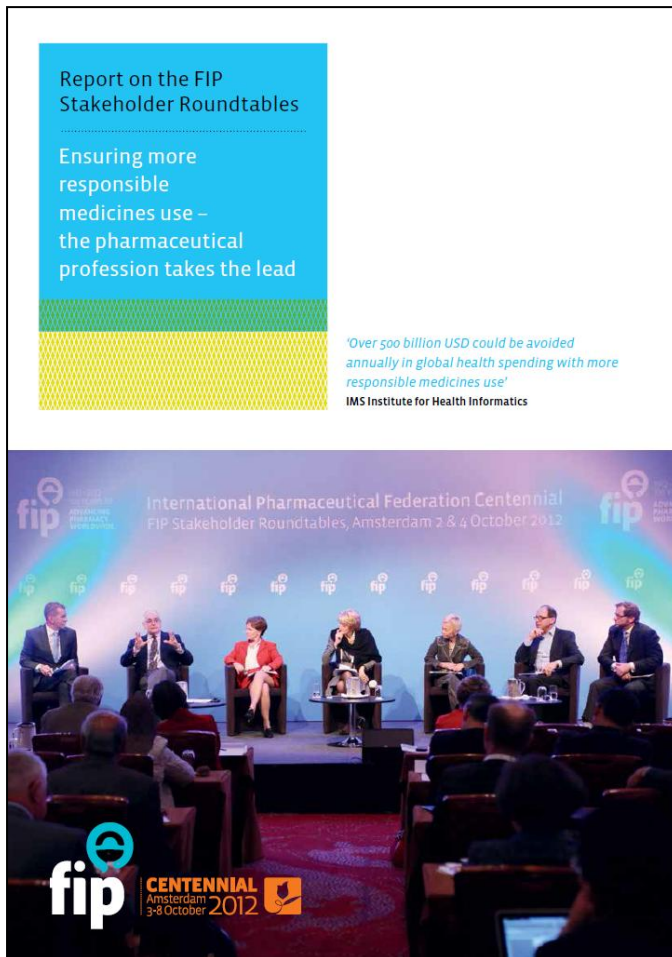
Ministers Summit: Amsterdam

**“The benefits of responsible use of medicines:
setting policies for better and cost-effective healthcare”**

The Ministers' Summit called for action in four areas:

- Coordinating and incentivising better alignment between healthcare professionals to foster continuity of care and better management of medicines.
- Ensuring patient needs determine policies to manage key usage issues, such as nonadherence, the single largest cause of suboptimal use of medicines.
- Showing commitment to successful initiatives in innovation and learning.
- Supporting evidence-driven policymaking by investing in healthcare data to plan and evaluate effective intervention policies.

Stakeholders Roundtables



The ***responsible use of medicine*** will not emerge from any isolated single sector taking the initiative; rather, it will depend fundamentally on aligning and bringing together the interests and capacities that are represented in all of those stakeholder sectors.

Stakeholders Roundtables



Right medicine to the right patient

- 1- Utilizing the full capacity of the entire workforce
- 2- Focus on the high return targets
- 3- Systems based-approach to achieve proper use of medication

Adherence

- 1- Focuses on the needs of the patient
- 2- Reimbursement and financial policies: Promote integrated care
- 3- Richer understanding of patient needs

Transformative power of shared information

- 1- Pharmacists and pharmacies must be brought into the electronic record system

Innovation

- 1- New Medicines
- 2- Enable environments to promote and support new services provided to patients

Pan-American Conferences on Pharmaceutical Education

Pharmaceutical education throughout the **Americas** is responsible for preparing students to begin the practice of pharmacy as vital members of the health care team with all the required skills and knowledge.

The **Pharmaceutical Conferences on Pharmaceutical Education** have been held since 1990 each three years to promote the collaboration among Colleges, Schools and Departments of Pharmacy in the Americas.



Pan-American Conferences on Pharmaceutical Education

I Pan American Conference on Pharmaceutical Education, Miami, USA 1990

Declaration of Principles:

- Pharmacists should be seen as the medicines experts;
- Commitment from the pharmacists towards primary care;
- Integration of pharmacists in the health care team;
- Increase collaboration among universities, pharmacy; organizations, professional organizations and governments
- Promote international cooperation between Schools of Pharmacy and student exchange programmes.

Pan-American Conferences on Pharmaceutical Education

IX Pan American Conference on Pharmaceutical Education: Innovative Methodologies for Education and Evaluation, Maryland, USA

Two documents approved:

**Propuesta de
Acreditación para carreras de Farmacia de América Latina**

**Propuesta de
Plan Básico de Educación Farmacéutica y Competencias del Farmacéutico para la
práctica profesional**

Amsterdam Declaration – FIP Centennial

CENTENNIAL DECLARATION
Improving Global Health by Closing
Gaps in the Development,
Distribution, and Responsible Use of
Medicines



“Pharmacists and Pharmaceutical scientists **accept responsibility and accountability** for improving global health and patient health outcomes by closing gaps in the development, distribution, and responsible use of medicines.”

“As pharmacists and pharmaceutical scientists, we are experts in the development, distribution, and responsible use of medicines. We are committed to ensuring optimal outcomes from medication therapy through patient-centered care.”

Pharmaceutical Care

In 1990 Hepler and Strand defined a new way to look at the responsibilities of the pharmacist and pharmacy services, applying the term "**pharmaceutical care**" to a new concept of pharmacists' services.

Hepler CD, Strand L. Opportunities and responsibilities in pharmaceutical care. *Am J Hosp Pharm.* 1990;47:533-43.

“The **mission** of the pharmacist is to provide pharmaceutical care. Pharmaceutical care is the direct, responsible provision of medication-related care for the purpose of achieving definite outcomes that improve a patient’s quality of life.”

American Society of Hospital Pharmacists. ASHP statement on pharmaceutical care. *Am J Hosp Pharm.* 1993; 50:1720–3.

Pharmaceutical Care

An updated definition describes pharmaceutical care as "a patient-centered practice in which the practitioner assumes responsibility for a patient's drug-related needs and is held accountable for this commitment".

Cipolle RJ, Strand LM, Morley PC. Pharmaceutical care practice: the clinician's guide. 2nd ed. New York: McGraw-Hill; 2004



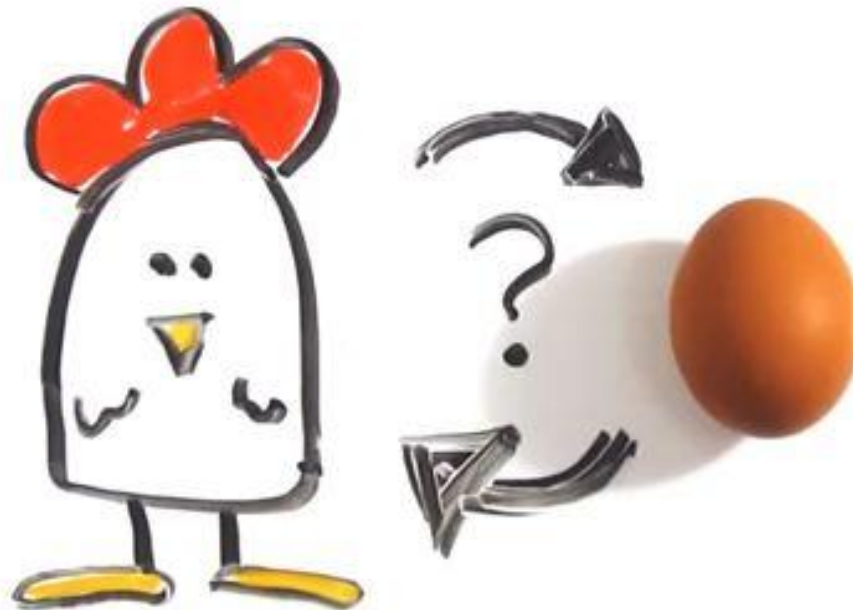
Product Centered



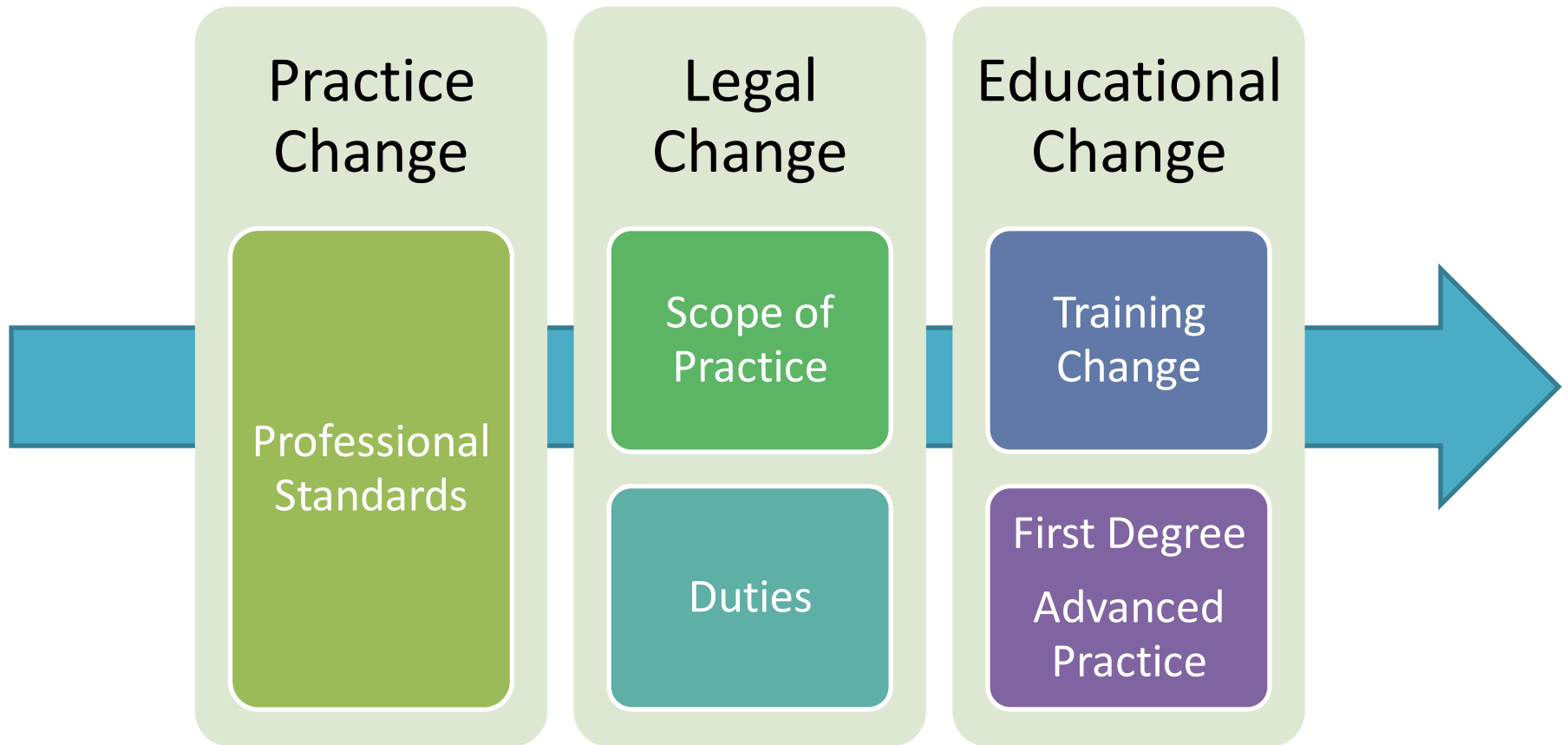
Patient Centered

What came first?

"THE CHICKEN -OR- THE CHICKEN EGG"



Future Agenda



How to engage with FIP?



Thank you for your attention!

Questions?? Comments??