

Hospital pharmacy



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Chapter No.2.Hospital pharmacy

Content of Topic:-

Defination, Function and objectives of Hospital pharmaceutical services.

Location, Layout, Flow charts of material and man.

Personal and facilities requirements including equipments based on individual and basic needs.

Requirements and abilities required for hospital pharmacists.



Hospital pharmacy: It is service department of hospital which receives drugs and supplies, stores, dispenses them to inpatients and outpatients under supervision of legally qualified registered pharmacist.

○ **Functions of hospital pharmacy.**

- 1. Dispensing of drugs, chemicals and pharmaceutical supplies.
 - 2. Dispensing of all narcotic drugs, alcohol & maintaining running stock account of the same.
 - 3. Filling and labelling of all drug containers.
 - 4. Inspection of all pharmaceutical supplies.
 - 5. To maintain satisfactory system of record and book keeping of all products available in hospital pharmacy.
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- 6. To maintain stock of approved drugs.
- 7. To maintain adequate control over dispensing of all drugs.
- 8. To maintain correct specification of drugs.
- 9. To maintain correct costing of drug.
- 10. To prepare large volume Parenterals & other parenteral preparations & to maintain aseptic condition while manufacturing.
- 11. To check quality of manufactured product.
- 12. To give information concerning to medicines to physicians, interns & nurses.

- 13. To prepare periodic & annual report about working of Hospital pharmacy.
- 14. To implement decisions of PTC.
- 15. To implement programme of education for pharmacist, nurses and interns.



Objectives of Hospital pharmacy.

- 1. To professionalize the functioning of pharmaceutical services in a hospital.
- 2. To ensure the availability of the right medication at the right time, in the right dose, at the minimum possible cost.
- 3. To teach the hospital pharmacist about the philosophy and ethics of hospital pharmacy and guide them to take responsibility of professional practice.
- 4. To strengthen the management skills of hospital pharmacist working as the head of the department .
- 5. To strengthen the scientific and professional aspects of practice of hospital pharmacy such as his consulting, teaching role and research activities.

- 6. To utilize the resources of hospital pharmacy for the development of profession.
- 7. To attract the greater number of pharmacist to work in the hospital.
- 8. To promote the payment of good salaries to pharmacist.
- 9. To establish drug information services.
- 10. To participate in research projects carried out in hospital.
- 11. To implement decisions of Pharmacy and Therapeutics Committee



- **Location and Layout of Hospital pharmacy:-**

- The location of hospital pharmacy should be such that it is convenient for providing service to all departments of hospital and personal who make daily use of such service. In general hospital of less than 200 beds the pharmacy should be located on the first floor in the centre and near to the out patient department. This will increase the efficiency and reduce the man hours of work.

- **Flow chart of Material and Man:-**

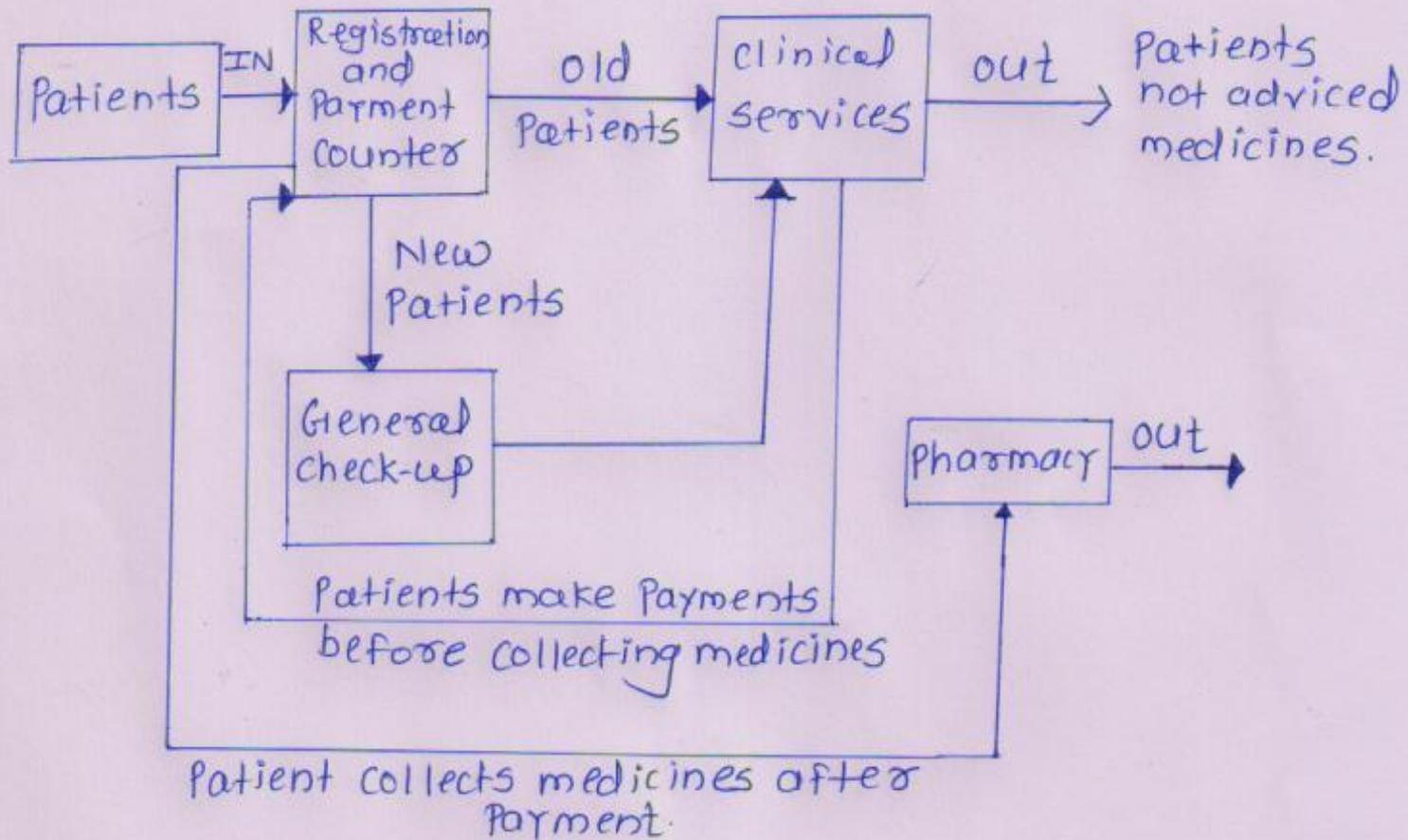
- **Flow chart for man:-It has three stages**

- **1.Registration**

- **2.General check up counter**

- **3.Dispensary or pharmacy:**

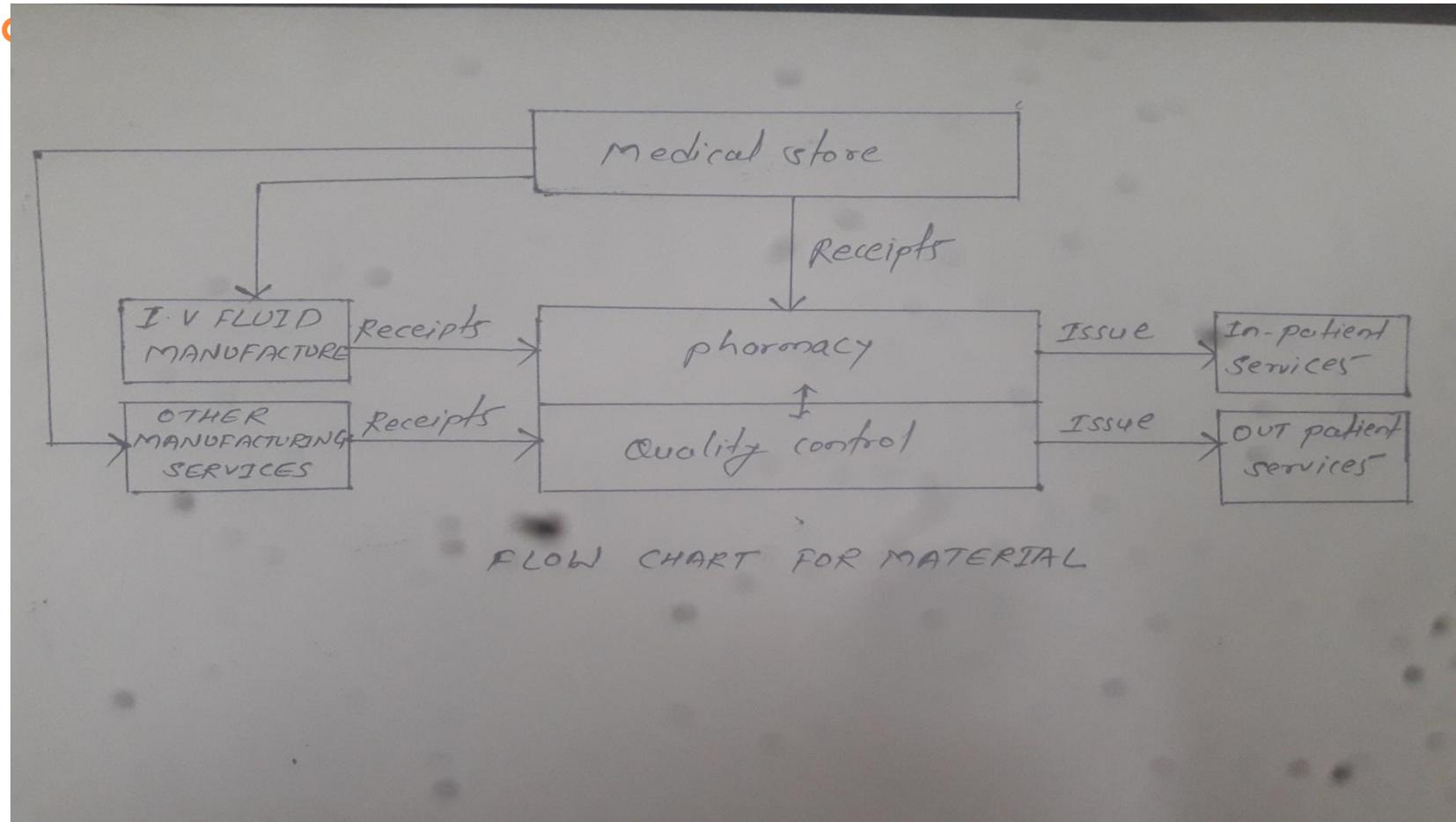




FLOW CHART OF PATIENTS

○ Flow Chart for Materials.

- A pharmacy is a receiving and distribution centre for materials. The layout should ensure an unhindered flow of materials.



- **Requirements for personnel in a hospital pharmacy:-**
- The director of pharmacy should be a graduate of an accredited college of pharmacy or bachelor of science with at least one year experience in hospital pharmacy. He should have an adequate number of assistants who are licensed pharmacists to supply highest quality of pharmaceutical service.

- **Personnel required for Hospital pharmacy are:**
- **a. Director of pharmacy**
- **b. One or more assistant directors of pharmacy**
- **c. Staff pharmacist**
- **d. Residents**
- **e. Personnel trained in non-professional and clerical help.**



○ **Facilities Required for Pharmacy:-**

- a. Suitable equipment for compounding dispensing and manufacturing of pharmaceutical.
- b. Supply of necessary book keepings stationary furniture material and equipment for proper administration of department.
- c. An adequate library and filing facilities to make the information of drug radily avilable to both physician and pharmacist.
- d. Adequate locking arrangement for storage of narcotics and alcohol.



- e. Sufficient floor space with proper lighting and ventilation should be provided adequate storage of pharmaceuticals and other operation of pharmacy.
- f. The facility of refrigerator should be provided for the storage of thermolabile product.
- **Equipment required for pharmacy:-**
 - 1. Fixed equipments:-
 - e.g. Cabinets, Counters, Sink.
 - 2. Movable equipments:-
 - e.g. Balances, desks, mixers



- **Responsibilities of Hospital pharmacist**

- **A. In patient pharmacy department**

- **I. Dispensing area**

- 1.Policies
- 2.Accuracy
- 3.Maintanance of record
- 4.Storage
- 5.Working
- 6.Co-ordination
- 7.Drug Information

- **II. Patient care area**

- 1.Co-ordination
- 2.Communication
- 3.Technical
- 4.Supervisory



- **III. Direct patient care**

- 1. Patient medication history
- 2. Patient monitoring
- 3. Patient counselling
- 4. Selection of drug
- 5. He participate in cardiopulmonary emergencies.

- **IV. General responsibilities**

- **B. Out patient pharmacists responsibility**

- I. In dispensing area
- II. In patient care area.
- III. General responsibilities



- Requirement of the Pharmacist as per the bed requirement

- **Bed strength Number of Pharmacist required**

Upto 50 beds 3 pharmacist

Upto 100 beds 5 pharmacist

Upto 200 beds 8 pharmacist

Upto 300 beds 10 pharmacist

Upto 500beds 15 pharmacist



- **The hospital pharmacist should possess following abilities:**
 - **1. Administrative ability-** Hospital pharmacist should be thoroughly familiar with organisation of hospital, with staff and with appropriate channel of communication. Hospital pharmacist should be capable of planning and integrating services, budgeting, inventory control, cost review, cost effectiveness, audit, maintenance of records and preparation of reports.
 - **2. Technical ability-** Hospital pharmacist must have ability to use his basic knowledge of effect of drug on biological systems, in assessing drug absorption, distribution, metabolism and excretion. Hospital pharmacist must be knowledgeable in pharmacology, toxicology, pathophysiology, therapeutics and patient care techniques.
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- **3. Manufacturing ability**-Hospital pharmacist must be able to develop formulations not available commercially. Hospital pharmacist should possess an adequate understanding of the principles involved in formulations and preparation of dosage forms.
- **4. Research ability**-Hospital pharmacist must be prepared to participate in clinical research initiated by medical staff and to conduct pharmaceutical research himself. Hospital pharmacist must be able to establish database for drugs being used and patients participating in studies. Hospital pharmacist must have ability to collect appropriate data interpret them and make conclusion from data.



- **5. Teaching/Training ability-** Hospital pharmacist is responsible for training of new personnel and for carrying out continuous educational programme for pharmacist and pharmacy supportive personnel. Hospital pharmacist must be able to develop well planned and coordinate training programme and able to deliver lectures.
- **6. Ability to Control-** Hospital pharmacist must be able to develop quality assurance programme for quality services of pharmacy department and products dispensed. Hospital pharmacist must be able to develop control programme for distribution of drugs throughout the hospital.



THANK YOU

