



A Review: Different Occupation Of Pharmacist In Pharmacy

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ABSTRACT

Pharmacists are health professionals who are ideally located, are the first point of contact for patients in the community and serve to reduce the communication gap between doctor and patient. They are the foremost care professionals providing a wide range of professional services from traditional dispensing to clinical services. They play a significant role in clinical, psychological and economic aspects in various sectors of healthcare. Because pharmacists are the main experts in drug information services, they provide effective and qualified drug information to patients as well as other care providers. They play a vital role in treating chronic diseases, reducing drug-related problems, controlling adverse drug effects, treatment costs, promoting lifestyle modification, increasing medication adherence, and reducing over-the-counter drug use through patient counseling and education.

Communication between doctor and patient, their knowledge and personal skills are very important in healthcare. It makes it easier for the doctor to collect information about the patient for diagnosis, for better treatment outcome and for good adherence to treatment. The communication gap between doctor and patient is one of the most common problems in public health care and leads to a range of health problems from simple misunderstanding to death. Poor communication leads to many health problems such as incorrect medication, increased medical costs, delays in hospitalization and readmission, increase in drug-related problems (DRP), decreased medication adherence, increased adverse drug reactions, increased morbidity and mortality.

The paper highlights the current scenario of "Pharmaceutical Profession in Healthcare System". Pharmacists are the backbone that strengthens the healthcare system. Various roles of pharmacist in various sectors of the pharmacy profession such as industry, academia, community health, clinical research, drug design and discovery, development

NDDS etc. In short, pharmacists play an integral part of the health care system: "The doctor gives the medicine to the patients, but the life of the medicine given by the pharmacist".

Keywords: Communication, Physician, Patient, Occupation of pharmacist.

I. INTRODUCTION

A pharmacist is a person who is involved in the design, creation or production of a medicinal product, the dispensing of a medicinal product, the management and planning of pharmaceutical care. They are experts in the action and use of drugs, including their chemistry, pharmacology and formulation. The professional life of a hospital pharmacist may seem insignificant compared to that of a physician, but in reality, they are highly trained healthcare professionals who play an important role in patient safety, patient compliance, therapeutic monitoring, and even direct patient care. With the passage of time and advancements in healthcare services and pharmaceuticals, the role of the hospital pharmacist has become increasingly diversified. In order to have a career, a hospital pharmacist must have a diploma/degree in pharmacy from an accredited college of pharmacy and must be registered with the state pharmacy board of the relevant region. In this study, we assessed behavior, communication skills, pharmacist qualifications, ability to handle prescriptions, and other factors to evaluate the diverse role of hospital pharmacists and compare them to pharmacists practicing in rural and urban areas. Current surveys show that pharmacists are not practicing to standard due to a lack of proper guidelines and are guarding their sense of practice. The pharmacist did not follow the rules and guidelines prescribed by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission (IPC).

Pharmacists are ideally located and multi-professional health professionals, so there is a huge opportunity to solve many health problems

(Delton; 2017). Many patient drug problems can be easily addressed by pharmacists, including over-the-counter drug selection and appropriate product use (Sangiriy & Patel; 2013).

Pharmacists have become a key element of multidisciplinary healthcare teams and play a vital role in the aforementioned clinician-patient communication gap, as they have more time, available, rational healthcare professionals and relevant expertise to deliver comprehensive, high-quality patient-centred health care services. The intervention of pharmacists in various health departments contributes a significant role in clinical and economic aspects (Delton; 2017, Yarnall; 2009).

According to the Pharmacy Act 1948, "A registered pharmacist is a person whose name is for the time being entered in the pharmacy register of the state in which he currently resides or carries on his profession or practice as a pharmacist".

The word **PHARMACIST** stands for

P- Patience
H- Honesty
A-Alertness
R-Research
M- Motivator
A-Administrator
C- Courageous
I-Intelligent
S- Studious
T- Thinker

It has been clear since ancient times that drugs were prepared by an expert, whom we call a druggist. To this day, drugs save people's lives. Food, apparel and sanctum are the introductory requirements of man, but moment drug is the main introductory need of mortal beings." Without drugs there's no life, it acts as sanjivani for mortal beings", similar drugs are made only by druggists, according to a discussion at a British pharmaceutical conference in 1963, a druggist is considered the first person in healthcare. medicine expert.

Some important aspects of healthcare are outlined in the report of the International Conference on Primary Health Care held in Alma Ata in September 1978 to achieve the goal of "Health by the time of the 2000 announcement". they are

Education about prevailing health problems and styles of their identification, forestallment and control.

Supporting food force and proper nutrition.

Prevention and control of locally epidemic nutrition.

Provision of introductory conditions.

Immunization against major contagious conditions.

Vacuity of health professionals.

Vacuity of health professionals.

National Health programs(Singh et al., 2018).

The word "**HEALTH**" means different effects to different peoples from different nations. For numerous people it only means freedom from any complaint or absence of complaint. According to the WHO, "Health is a state of complete physical, internal and social well-being and not simply the absence of complaint. According to Ayurveda, Swetha health is defined as "a balanced metabolism. A happy state of being of senses and mind. Despite the WHO's differences, the conception of health is broad and positive and provides an overall thing towards which nations. He should march. The" health" of citizens leads to a socially and economically defensive life,i.e. Why health for all nations

- Health is an integral part of development.
- Health intersects oral.
- Health is central to the conception of quality of life, which is why health is a global societal thing.

Objective of Indian Health Policies

- Improve health status through concerted policy action in all sectors and expand preventive, promotive, curative, palliative and rehabilitative services provided through the public health sector with focus on quality.

The policy identifies coordinated action on seven priority areas for improving the environment for health:

- The Swachh Bharat Abhiyan.
- Balanced, healthy diets and regular exercises.
- Addressing tobacco, alcohol and substance abuse.
- Yatri Suraksha – preventing deaths due to rail and road traffic accidents.
- Nirbhaya Nari –action against gender violence.
- Reduced stress and improved safety in the workplace.
- Reducing indoor and outdoor air pollution.

- The policy also articulates the need for the development of strategies and institutional mechanisms in each of these seven areas, to create Swasth Nagrik Abhiyan – a social movement for health. It recommends setting indicators, their targets as also mechanisms for achievement in each of these areas.

The National Health Policy prioritizes addressing the primary health care needs of the urban population with a special focus on the poor population living in sheltered and unlisted slums, other vulnerable populations such as the homeless, rag pickers, street children, rickshaw pullers, construction workers, sex workers and temporary migrants. The policy would also prioritize utilization of AYUSH personnel in urban healthcare. Achieving convergence between the broader determinants of health – air pollution,

better solid waste management, water quality, occupational safety, road safety, housing, vector control and reducing violence and urban stress – will be an important area of focus for urban health policy. These dimensions are also important components of smart cities. The health needs of people living in peri-urban areas would also be addressed under NUHM. Further, non-communicable diseases (NCDs) like hypertension, diabetes which are prevalent in urban areas would be addressed under NUHM through planned early detection. Better secondary prevention would also be an integral part of the city's health strategy. Improving health-seeking behavior influenced by building the capacity of community organizations and creating an appropriate referral mechanism would also be important components of this strategy (Tousib et al., 2020).

Occupation of Pharmacists (Jaiprakash et al., 2016).

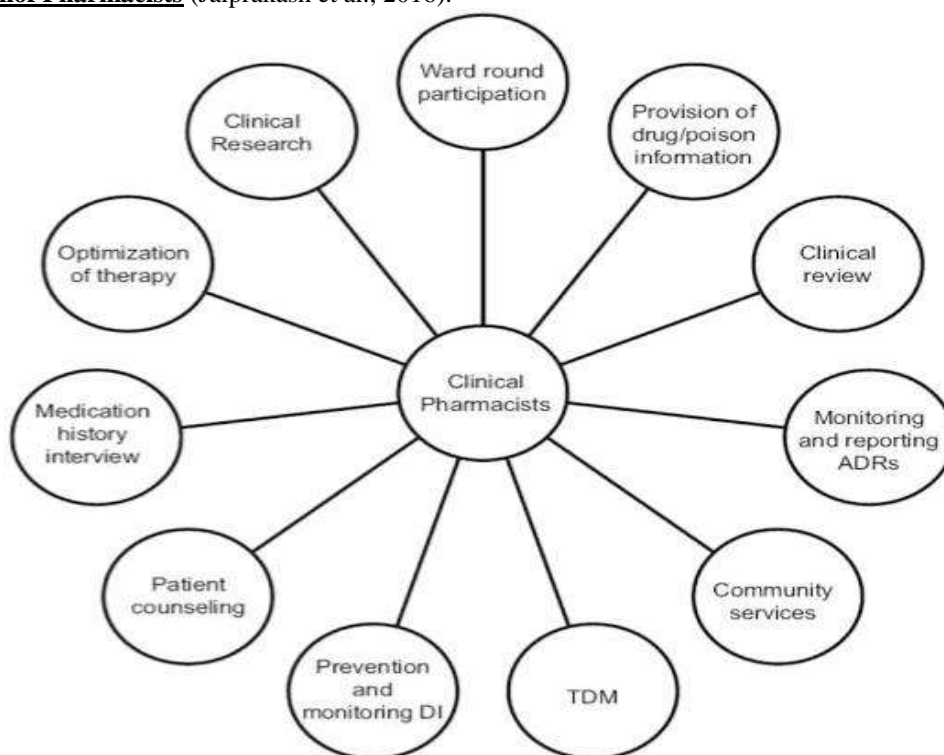


Figure 01: Occupation of pharmacist in different departments



Figure 02: Different contributions of pharmacist

1. **Academic Pharmacist:** In academic pharmacist focus on teaching, research and training of the upcoming pharmacist. Academic institutes are a major source of pharmacists, who add professionals into the healthcare system. By arranging seminars, projects, or system academics, pharmacists play a valuable role in the health care system. Education motivates the professionals in the healthcare system. From their basic education training and pre-registration training, students acquire a broad understanding of the scientific principles and techniques of the pharmaceutical sciences and the ability to keep pace throughout their careers with developments in medicine and pharmacy. Their knowledge and expertise extend to all aspects of the preparation, distribution, action and uses of drugs and medicines as well as to enable those who wish to continue their studies to undertake postgraduate training and research. Educational training programs help professionals for their current knowledge.

Pharmacists get a specialized knowledge regarding drugs and therapeutic action through their practical training. Overall we can say academic pharmacist preliminary part in the pharmacy profession.

2. **Industrial Pharmacist**

- **Research and development:** Pharmacists contribute to research, and their expertise in formulation development is of particular relevance to the biological availability of active ingredients.

- **Manufacture and quality assurance:** The pharmacist's broad knowledge of the pharmaceutical sciences ensures an integrated approach to quality assurance (including good manufacturing practice) through the validation of the various stages of production and the testing of products before release.

- **Drug Information:** The pharmacist has the knowledge and expertise to provide detailed

information on medicines to members of the health profession and the public. Also, pharmacists provide an information service within the company.

- **Parent application and drug registration:** The pharmacist is ideally qualified to understand and collate the diverse Information required for potent and authorization submissions.
- **Clinical trials and post-marketing surveillance:** The pharmacist has the knowledge of drug and health care provision required to facilitate collaboration between companies, health professionals and governments in relation to clinical trials and surveillance.
- **Sales and marketing:** The pharmacist, whose professional ethics demand a concern for the interest of Patients, can make a contribution to proper marketing practices related to health care and to the provision of appropriate information to health professionals and the public.
- **Management:** The inclusion of pharmacists in all levels of management promotes an ethical approach within management policies.
- **Primary care pharmacist/ prescribing advisors:** These are people who work for NHS organizations that are in charge of a range of locales. Health services - such as doctor's surgeries and community pharmacies. Their job is to ensure the best use of medicines and resources across the area. In Some places, practice pharmacists or primary care pharmacists also run medication review Clinics and have lots of patient contact.
- **Community pharmacists:** Pharmacists work at the frontline of healthcare in cities, towns and villages across the nation. They work from their own pharmacies or out of local healthcare centres and doctors surgeries.

A community pharmacist's job would be all about helping the public, assessing their condition and making decisions about which medicines they should take. They will be involved in dispensing medicine and offering patient advice and practical help on keeping health. It is a very

responsible job and community pharmacists tend to be highly respected members of their communities.

Community pharmacists are also taking on more of the clinical roles that have traditionally been undertaken by doctors, such as the management of asthma and diabetes as well as blood pressure testing. They also help people give up smoking ,alter their diets to make them healthier and advise on sexual health matters.

Some community pharmacists own their own business and enjoy the challenges of financial management and responsibility for staff, stock and premises that this brings. Others work for large high street pharmacy chains and have the opportunity to move around within an established company structure.

- **Pharmacist with special interest:** Pharmacists with special interests are involved with developing their skill and expertise in specialist areas such as cancer or diabetes.

Almost half of all pharmacists (42%) offered additional clinical and educational Services to community residents including blood pressure checks, screening for Cholesterol and osteoporosis, glucose screening and diabetes counseling, tobacco Cessation programs, immunizations. As per government of India now pharmacist is considered as "Arogya Doot" who can formulate, compound and dispense medicine in his pharmacy.

- **Hospital pharmacy:** Hospital pharmacists are a vital part of the healthcare term. Working in either the PHC or private hospitals, being a hospital pharmacist means you're part of a team where the focus is firmly on patients.

In a hospital pharmacy department there are many areas we can get involved in. Like doctors, pharmacists regularly attend ward rounds and are more involved in selecting treatments for patients than ever before.

Aside from working on the wards, there is the manufacturing of sterile medicines, managing the care of patients with all types of conditions, working in the dispensary, providing information on medicines for the whole hospital. You can also get involved in general management of the hospital itself.

Some pharmacists specialize as consultant (or as pharmacists with specialist interests) in many areas as Hematology (blood),

Nephrology (kidneys), Respiratory medicine, Cardiology (heart), Urology (urinary), Diabetes, Gastroenterology (stomach and intestine), Infection diseases, pediatrics (children) and care of the elderly.

Pharmacy a complete profession: Pharmacists reflect on every sector of society in the form of

- **Artists** – designing a drug dosage form,
- **Lawyer** – having fair knowledge of laws and legislation about the drug
- **Engineer** - having sound technical knowledge
- **Entrepreneur** - with sound knowledge of management, accounting, marketing, Counseling
- **Health professional** - having fair knowledge regarding health.

As pharmacists deal with every issue regarding the health of the society and build superior health care systems, constantly endeavours and elaborates his knowledge with ethics. Thus, pharmacists are the one and only well qualified practitioner that provides backbone that strengthens the health care of the nation (Jaiprakash et al., 2016).

Multidimensional role of pharmacist in health care

- Pharmacists have more opportunity to communicate closely with the prescriber and, therefore, to encourage the rational prescribing and use of drugs.
- Pharmacist in larger hospital and institutional pharmacies, is usually one of several pharmacists, and thus has a greater opportunity to interact with others, to enumerate and to gain greater proficiency.
- Pharmacist has access to medical records, is in a position to control the selection of drugs and dosage regimens, to monitor patient compliance and therapeutic response to drugs, and to identify and report adverse drug reactions
- Pharmacist can more easily than the community pharmacist judge and monitor patterns of drug usage and thus recommend changes where necessary
- Pharmacist serve as a member of policy-making committees, including those concerned with drug selection, the use of antibiotics, antiviral, antihypertensive, anticancer like drugs and hospital infections (Drug and Therapeutics Committee) and thereby

influences the preparation and composition of an essential-drug list or formulary in the updating the list.

- Pharmacist is in a better position to educate other health professionals about the balanced use of drugs
- Pharmacist more easily participates in studies to conclude the valuable or unfavorable effects of drugs, and is involved in the analysis of drugs in body fluids
- Pharmacist can control hospital manufacture and procurement of drugs to ensure the contribution of high quality products
- Pharmacists take part in the scheduling and achievement of clinical trials (Basak et al., 2009; Barber et al., 1994; Gray et al., 2017; Anderson et al., 2018; Chandrashekhar et al., 2018; Khan et al., 2013).

II. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Poor communication between doctors and patients results in a range of health problems from simple misunderstandings to death. Pharmacists are an ideal location and element of a multidisciplinary healthcare team and play a significant role in bridging the communication gap between patient and physician by providing extensive professional services. They play an effective role in reducing and preventing drug-related problems, medication errors, adverse drug reactions, reducing health costs, managing chronic diseases, promoting health through patient counseling, patient education, and physician-patient interactions. They are ideally placed as a conduit between patient and physician and play an important clinical and economic service through healthcare intervention because they have multi-professional skills, are available and have more time and relevant expertise to provide high-quality patient care. centered health care.

Pharmacists are the first people in the healthcare system by playing various roles such as academic pharmacists, industrial pharmacists, community pharmacists, clinical pharmacists, hospital pharmacists, veterinary pharmacists, etc. All pharmacists working in different fields of the profession are directly or indirectly related to the health of the nation. . Finally, pharmacists are responsible for ensuring "the right drug to the right patient at the right time in the right dose by the right route in the right way". Pharmacists are therefore an integral part of the healthcare system.

The profession of pharmacists in society is expanding due to the latest innovations in the dispensing and prescribing of medicinal substances for patient safety and compliance. For the sake of fair and effective communication, there must be a mutual understanding between the three parties, i.e. patients, doctors and the hospital pharmacist. Delivering the prescribed medication to the patient is not the only central role of the pharmacist; in addition, the pharmacist must provide proper information to the patient according to his requirements and must provide information such as prescribed doses, their time interval and also instructions for use. The future of hospital pharmacist roles looks set to become more functional in the coming future due to advances in hospital pharmacy. In addition, pharmacists working in different locations differ in so many factors such as dress sense, qualifications, etc. The above factors related to pharmacists and regulations show how there are still gaps in the practical sense of a pharmacist working in hospitals, cities and rural areas. To overcome these loopholes, the rules and regulations must be strictly followed by the authorized authorities.

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