

HOSPITAL PHARMACY

The hospital pharmacy is one of the key departments in hospitals that deals with procurement, storage, compounding, dispensing, manufacturing, testing, packaging, and distribution of drugs under the supervision of a professional PHARMACIST.

The research in pharmaceutical science and education is also the responsibility of this department; it is carried out under professional and competent pharmacists.

YOU ONLY REALLY UNDERSTAND SOMETHING WHEN YOU GO OUT IN THE REAL WORLD AND APPLY IT

OBJECTIVES OF HOSPITAL PHARMACY

1. To professionalize the functioning of the pharmaceutical services in hospitals.
2. To ensure availability of the required medication at an affordable cost at the required time.
3. To plan, organize and implement the policies of the pharmacy.
4. To perform functions of management of material, purchase, storage of essential items.
5. To maintain strict inventory of all items received and issued.
6. To counsel the patient, medical staff, nurses and others involved in patient care on the use of drugs, possible side effects, toxicity, adverse effects, drug interactions etc.
7. To serve as a source of information on drug utilization.
8. To manufacture drugs, large/ small volume parenterals which are critical for use in patients.
9. To participate in and implement the decisions of the pharmacy and therapeutics committee.
10. To organize and participate in research programmes, educational programmes,
11. To provide training to various members of the patient team on various aspects of drug action, administration and usage.
12. To engage in public health activities to improve the well-being of the population.
13. To interact, cooperate and coordinate with various other departments of the hospital.

FUNCTIONS OF HOSPITAL PHARMACY

1. Forecast of Demands
2. Selection of reliable suppliers
3. Determining specifications of the required medicament.
4. Manufacturing of sterile or non-sterile preparations.
5. Maintenance of manufacturing records.
6. Quality control of purchased or manufactured products.
7. Distribution of medicaments to out-patients.
8. Drug information source in hospitals.
9. Center for Drug utilization studies.

10. Implement recommendations of the PTC.
11. Patient counseling.
12. Maintaining liaison between medical, nursing staff and the patient.

INFRASTRUCTURE

1. Located in the ground floor or in the first floor.
2. Sufficient space for seating of patients.
3. Waiting room for out-patients. It should contain educative posters on health, hygiene and offer literature for reading.
4. Suitable space – routine manufacturing of bulk preparations (stock solutions, bulk powders and ointments etc.
5. Office of the Chief Pharmacist.
6. Packaging and labeling area
7. Cold storage area
8. Research wing
9. Pharmacy store room
10. Library
11. Radio isotope storage and dispensing area

- The functions of hospital pharmacists further include medication monitoring services for inpatients and cooperation in the research program of hospitals. Today, drug monitoring services and drug information services are integrated in the hospital pharmacy.
- Furthermore, pharmacists provide drug information to all health care professionals and the public and act as a connection between the patient and the physician.
- The hospital pharmacy has a high impact on the economics of health costs.
- The purchase of drugs, proper conditions for drug storage, maintaining records, and supplying of drugs to the outpatient department are the responsibilities of hospital pharmacists.