

CLINICAL PHARMACY CURRENT SITUATION AND DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH

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Abstract: With the development of human society, medical reform continues to advance, and medicine has entered a new stage of development, and hospital pharmacy has also entered a period of transformation and development. trail of. The new medical reform plan proposes two purposes of the essential drug system: Mark [1,2]: First, improve the accessibility of essential medicines to poor people: The second is to promote Use medications rationally. year 2002 1 moon On the 21st, it was managed by the Ministry of Health and the National Traditional Chinese Medicine Article 10 of the " Interim Provisions on Pharmaceutical Management in Medical Institutions" promulgated and implemented by the State Council clearly states that It is pointed out that the pharmaceutical department should establish a patient-centered pharmaceutical management work model, Carry out clinical pharmacy work with rational drug use as the core, and participate in clinical disease diagnosis diagnose, treat, provide pharmaceutical technical services, and improve medical quality. Department of Clinical Pharmacy Refers to hospital pharmacy being clinically oriented, patient-centered, researching and practicing clinical medicine drug therapy, ensuring the rational use of drugs and improving the quality of drug treatment Technical subjects [3]. Hospital pharmacy is facing a shift from "traditional supply-based" to "clinical The transformation and development of "pharmaceutical service-oriented" will affect the current clinical pharmacy from the following aspects: Analyze and discuss the current situation and development.

Keywords: Hospital; Clinical pharmacy; Development

1 CONSTRUCTION OF CLINICAL PHARMACIST TEAM

The development of hospital pharmacy can be divided into three stages. The first stage is the traditional medicine stage. The purpose of the hospital pharmacy department is to ensure the supply and quality of medicines. The second stage is the clinical pharmacy stage. At this stage, a patient-centered service model was gradually established, the functions of the pharmacy department were transformed from supply-oriented to technical service-oriented, and pharmacists began to participate in clinical treatment work. The third stage is the pharmaceutical care (PC) stage. First proposed by Americans in 1990 PC idea. PC It is a new stage in the development of clinical pharmacy. It is a new model of hospital pharmacy work developed on the basis of clinical pharmacy. It has changed from the previous " drug management " to " people " pharmaceutical care, and gradually established a new model of medical, pharmaceutical, A medical team with nursing as its core Team. The development of the clinical pharmacist team determines the development stage of hospital pharmacy. At present, the pharmacy work in our hospital is still in the second stage and is developing towards the third stage. Main work contents of clinical pharmacists: Participating in clinical rounds and consultations requires each clinical pharmacist to not only participate in the drug treatment work of their respective departments, but also share the hospital's rational drug use work, such as drug consultation, prescription and order review, medication education, and pharmaceutical affairs. Management consultation, etc. [4]. However, the current clinical pharmacist system is still in its infancy, and the ability to participate in clinical work is not strong. Development is slower. The subjective reason is that China's pharmaceutical education has a knowledge structure based on chemistry education, and clinical pharmacy education lags behind. The knowledge structure of hospital pharmacists cannot adapt to the needs of clinical pharmacy, resulting in pharmacists not only lacking pharmaceutical thinking, but also lacking clinical thinking models. The establishment of pharmaceutical thinking requires clinical pharmacists to understand the action characteristics of drugs from the perspective of drug dosage forms. Only by understanding the drug structure and dosage form characteristics can we truly have a deep understanding of drugs and master the correct use of drugs [5]. At the same time, clinical pharmacists can only truly integrate into clinical work if they have clinical thinking and master certain clinical knowledge and skills. It is the basis for equal communication between clinicians and clinical pharmacists [6]. The objective reason is Under the current medical system, drug income has always been an important compensation for hospital income, and some doctors are not easy to accept the participation of clinical pharmacists in clinical treatment. There are some resistances to clinical work under the division. In fact, clinical pharmacists serve as As a member of the medical, pharmaceutical and nursing teams, clinical pharmacists use comprehensive knowledge of pharmacological properties to Learning can make up for clinicians' lack of pharmaceutical knowledge such as pharmacokinetics and interactions. Insufficiencies in use, incompatibility, etc., and at the same time, educate patients on medication, and discover Only by leveraging the expertise of the pharmacy major can you find your place in the clinic.

2 ORGANIZE A TALENT ECHELON AND CARRY OUT ACADEMIC RESEARCH

2.1 The Overall Quality of Pharmaceutical Personnel Needs to be Improved, and Training for All Employees Should be Gradually Implemented

For a long time, the pharmacy management model of our hospital has always been supply-based management. Now although there have been some adjustments in recent years, it has been in a supply-guaranteed mode. Most drug doctors are still engaged in the simple work of dispensing medicine and dispensing medicine, and they still stay in the traditional and sealed model. The mobile model provides drug consultation and services to medical staff and patients, and there is a lack of service and competition awareness. Hospital pharmacy management must achieve smooth transformation. It only requires the attention of hospital managers to allow pharmaceutical staff to receive administrative support and legal guarantee of rules and regulations. This requires pharmaceutical personnel to continuously improve their professional standards, level and adapt to the development of hospital pharmacy in the new situation. The development of hospital pharmacy should not only be limited to a limited number of clinical pharmacists, we should rely more on more pharmaceutical personnel for more. More pharmacists have been trained in clinical pharmacy, so that outpatient pharmacists and inpatient ward pharmacists can effectively review prescriptions and medical orders, and promptly detect irrational drug use problems. Proactively correct the problem of irrational drug use before the incident occurs and get rid of irrational drug use. The passive situation of control after a drug incident occurs. Hospital pharmacists are all clinical pharmacists. This is our development direction.

2.2 The Future of Hospital Pharmacy

Pharmaceutical care commonly found in pharmaceutical circles at home and abroad. Believing that future hospital pharmacy should aim at "pharmaceutical care" aimed at patient health, within this framework, pharmacists should increase their functions in drug use control and provide services with the specific goal of achieving and improving patients' quality of life. Head currently, only respiratory and cardiology departments are equipped with clinical pharmacists. In the future, clinical pharmacists should be continuously expanded. The departments where bed pharmacists serve are constantly improving the means and methods of pharmaceutical care. Pro bedside pharmacists should go to the front line of clinical practice and treat every individual who needs monitoring at the bedside. Participate in the entire process of patient diagnosis and treatment, and carry out full medication monitoring for patients with COPD, asthma, and hypertension, and analyze the efficacy of their medication after pharmacist intervention. Analysis and discussion will be the development direction of our clinical pharmacists.

2.3 Carry Out Academic Research and Improve the Status Of Pharmacy

Adhere to "combined with clinical needs" "To solve clinical difficulties" direction, carry out targeted pharmaceutical scientific research and improve academic status. Current Department of Pharmacy Clinical Pharmacy Class I Incisional Perioperative Surgery. The topic of antimicrobial intervention research is in a leading position in the province. The results show that the prophylactic use of antibacterial drugs in Class I incision surgery after intervention. The rationality of choice, first dose timing, course of prophylactic medication, and usage rate of antibacterial drugs has been significantly improved, and the rational use of antibacterial drugs has curbed multidrug resistance. Growth of bacteria, the intervention measures implemented in this project are feasible and effective, and play a positive role in promoting the safe, effective and rational use of antibacterial drugs. Although our topic has ended, antimicrobial intervention has included. It has been incorporated into the hospital's quality control system and will be adhered to as a system of rational drug use for a long time. Future medication can be carried out in various departments such as drug procurement, outpatient pharmacies, and central pharmacies. Safety culture construction and quality control circle projects. The spirit of the quality control circle is based on the same department (workplace) use the power of people to solve problems, therefore, in order to unite for its centripetal force and smooth implementation of activities, personnel participating in the quality control circle need to circle, to declare to the outside world the determination to implement the quality control circle and the intention to implement quality improvement. Willingness to achieve the goals of quality control circle activities. The quality control circle is the Ministry of Health. One of the actively recommended construction projects is better carried out in provincial hospitals. In pharmacy, this project can reduce medication dispensing errors and improve employee interpersonal relationships. Improving the level of rational drug use can reduce medical costs and improve patient outcomes for hospitals. Patient satisfaction and improve medical quality.

3 HOSPITAL PHARMACY MANAGEMENT MODEL NEEDS IMPROVEMENT

3.1 Application of Information Technology

The current information system is limited to pricing and pricing, without truly establishing a pharmaceutical intelligence and information system, which not only limits it but has hindered the development of hospital pharmacy and also restricted the development of modern hospitals. Informatization Technology can establish basic hospital medication catalog information to help doctors understand relevant drug information and requirements, provide reminders on irrational drug use, and effectively control the quantity and cost of medicines to be prescribed, as well as reminders and restrictions on personnel qualifications. Effectively control the use of antibacterial drugs. The development needs of modern hospital pharmaceutical management. Need to effectively utilize and develop hospital

computer information network system (HIS) level Platform, real-time dynamic monitoring of medication, effective guidance and supervision of reasonable medication, thus ensuring Effectively strengthen hospital pharmaceutical management [7].

3.2 Monitoring of Adverse Drug Reactions

With the development of medical science and technology, the varieties, dosage forms, and types of drugs are increasing, and adverse drug reactions are also rising sharply. Article 71 of the "Drug Administration Law": The state implements an adverse drug reaction reporting system. Article 18 of the "Interim Provisions on Pharmaceutical Management in Medical Institutions" also makes corresponding provisions. The "Adverse Drug Reaction Reporting and Monitoring Management Measures" formulates detailed operating methods for the monitoring and reporting of adverse drug reactions. The ultimate goal of adverse reaction monitoring is to reduce drug-related incidents and maximize drug treatment effects. Therefore, in addition to timely and effective treatment of patients with adverse reactions, clinical pharmacists can also use their superior search capabilities in the pharmaceutical field. According to literature reports and Database information, using prospective research methods to provide clinical pharmaceutical services [8]. Try to choose drugs with a lower incidence of adverse reactions for clinical use, and be a good informant and counselor for clinical medication. Currently, a working group for reporting adverse drug reactions has been established. However, due to clinical medical staff's lack of understanding of adverse drug reactions, they are not active in reporting adverse reactions, and clinical pharmacists cannot fully and timely grasp the drugs in the hospital due to limited numbers. Information about adverse reactions has resulted in the underreporting of adverse drug reactions. The content and statistical data of adverse drug reaction reports are used to re-evaluate drug safety, The basis for guiding the rational use of drugs can avoid the occurrence of drug-induced diseases and avoid the occurrence of medical accidents caused by drug abuse. In order to enable the monitoring of adverse drug reactions to be carried out smoothly, it is recommended that adverse drug reaction work be included in the hospital's management assessment content: ① Implement adverse drug reaction monitoring indicators into each department, ② Incorporate adverse drug reaction monitoring into the hospital's monthly inspections, and the inspection results will be reported to the whole hospital quarterly1 Second-rate; ③ Summarize at the end of the year, reward individuals and departments with outstanding performance, and report criticism on the contrary. Through the combination of rewards and punishments, pressure and motivation are present, which effectively ensures the smooth development of adverse drug reaction monitoring [9].

3.3 To Implement Clinical Pathways, Clinical Pharmacy Management must be Strengthened

The clinical pathway is Refers to clinical experts, nursing experts, pharmaceutical experts, psychologists, nutritionists, laboratory personnel and administrative personnel jointly carry out a specific A set of optimal and standard service and management models formulated for diagnosis and treatment Formula [10]. The clinical path is to transform traditional flexible treatment into standardization and normalization treatment plan to reduce recovery delays and waste of resources, so that patients can gain The best medical care services [11]. It is the service object of the hospital (patients and family members) A technology implemented to reduce costs and effectively ensure high-quality services Learning service and management methods [12]. Clinical pathways announced by the Ministry of Health for drugs The choices simply indicate the type, without listing specific drugs in detail. products, dosages, courses of treatment, etc., resulting in more randomness in actual treatment, and some effects The results are uncertain, the cost performance is not high, and auxiliary drugs have entered the path. Can be based on circumstances According to the situation, we work with various clinical departments to formulate specific medication plans for the disease and standardize the route. Drugs, dosages, administration methods, discontinuation indications, strict restrictions on auxiliary drugs Use medication and avoid excessive medical behavior. In medication, clinical pharmacists can actively participate in Provide pharmaceutical knowledge education to patients based on clinical path adjustment opinions [13]. Place Therefore, clinical pharmacy management must be strengthened to implement clinical pathways.

3.4 The Establishment of Intravenous Dispensing Centers in Hospitals Increases with the Increasing Complexity of Medication

The higher the value, the more social problems caused by drug use and the greater the need for patients to take drugs. are safe and effective, so the preparation of medicines is undertaken by professional pharmacists. The development direction of services. Intravenous infusion is the main means of clinical treatment. Infusion The routine operation of dispensing medicine has not yet been standardized in our country, and most of it is done by patients. The nurse in the ward completes the work in the ward, which is prone to secondary pollution, infusion particles, and incompatibility. Avoid waiting, establish an intravenous preparation center, and provide supervision and guidance by professionals to make infusion preparation Make the preparation more standardized, reduce the occurrence of incompatibility, and avoid long-term use of drugs after preparation. placed in space to make the use of medicines safer and more effective, allowing patients to get higher levels of pharmaceutical services.

4 ESTABLISH MARKETING CONCEPTS AND COMPREHENSIVELY DEVELOP PHARMACEUTICAL SERVICES

Healthcare is a special market. The traditional concept of a market refers to a place where buyers and sellers exchange services or products, and where product prices are determined. The concept of market in management is that the market is composed of all potential customers who have specific needs or desires and are willing and able to satisfy such needs or desires through exchange [14]. In pharmaceutical services, we set up outpatient medication consultation services, carry out patient education on rational medication use, provide medication delivery services to special patients, distribute rational medication use brochures, and design free medication consultation contact cards for out-of-hospital patients (provided to every discharged patient and those in need) of outpatients) and hospital patient suspected adverse drug reaction registration cards. Through this series of pharmaceutical services, the marketing brand of clinical pharmacy will be effectively established, and while providing satisfactory pharmaceutical services to patients, it will also bring good social impact to the hospital. The trend of hospital pharmacy management has evolved from linear management to patient-centered concentric management. These changes and developments are mainly reflected in the following two aspects: First, the professional and technical work of hospital pharmacy is expanding and extending to clinical practice, changing from "drug-centered" to "patient-centered" in the past, and from ensuring drug supply to Dispensing focuses on focusing on medication outcomes and improving patient quality of life. Second, in terms of economic management trends, there is a shift from simply generating revenue for hospitals to ensuring drug quality while saving medical costs, focusing on cost-effectiveness. This is not only related to the sustainable improvement of hospital medical quality in the future, but also to the future development prospects of hospital pharmacy [15]. Hospital reform will weaken the relationship between drugs and the economy, and the concept of using drugs to support medicine will shift to using drugs as a means to provide comprehensive and high-quality pharmaceutical services. Clinical pharmacy will definitely become the development direction of hospital pharmacy. Normal secretion. Experiments have fully demonstrated the effectiveness of propolis in the treatment of oral ulcers. It has obvious effects on the face, especially in promoting the healing and alleviation of oral ulcers. The patient's pain effect is better. The effect of propolis is so obvious mainly with bees Depends on the composition of the glue. Propolis contains beeswax, pollen, lipid aromatic oils, vitamins Vitamins, various trace elements, plant antibiotics and other substances have their own It has the effect of anti-inflammatory, pain relieving and promoting wound healing [3]. Propolis can promote oral ulcers The healing of ulcer wounds and the relief of patient pain may be attributed to the following characteristics of propolis related. (1) Propolis contains an immune factor activator that can promote Antibody production enhances the phagocytic ability of macrophages in the body; various types of life support The interaction of mineral substances, trace elements, organic acids, etc. can effectively activate itself. immune system, enhance the function of immune cells, promote the production of antibodies, and increase Improve the body's immune function and regulate the immune function of the oral mucosal barrier; (2) Propolis is rich in natural antibacterial substances and has broad-spectrum antibacterial effects. It solves the problem that antibiotics only act on a single microorganism and has no side effects. use. (3) The flavonoids, phenolic acids and caffeic acid derivatives in propolis are effective against herpes simplex Surgery on rash viruses has a destructive effect, reducing the ability of the virus to infect and replicate. power, thus reflecting the natural antiviral ability of propolis. (4) The fragrance of propolis Oils and ethers can act as topical anesthesia and are analgesic ingredients. (5) Propolis is rich in amino acids and polysaccharides, which can provide rich nutrients for tissue healing. (6) Propolis is a glue-like things The substance can form a protective film attached to the ulcer layer to reduce external influences. Stimulate, reduce the overflow of inflammatory substances, and effectively isolate the entry of harmful external substances invade. The main functions of watermelon cream are to clear away heat and detoxify, reduce swelling and relieve pain. Used for sore throat Pain, sores on the mouth and tongue, swollen and painful gums, or Bleeding, acute and chronic pharyngitis, tonsils inflammation, stomatitis, oral ulcers, thrush in children and mild burns and trauma Blood. The main ingredients in watermelon cream spray are as follows N kinds of effects. (1) broad spectrum anti The main reason is that trace elements including iron, manganese, copper and amino acids such as watermelon cream and menthol have the effect of reducing swelling and analgesic. (3) borneol, Borax, licorice, etc. all have the effect of clearing away heat and detoxifying. (4) Scutellaria baicalensis, rhubarb, coptis, phellodendron and other substances have detoxification, blood circulation and anti-infection effects. Therefore, the use of watermelon cream has the effects of anti-inflammation, clearing away heat and detoxification, reducing swelling and promoting muscle growth. The combination of various medicines has a significant effect on ulcer damaged mucosa. Watermelon cream and propolis solution are jointly applied to the oral ulcer surface. They have a synergistic effect in treatment and can make the ulcer surface heal as soon as possible. In addition, propolis can form a resin-like film on the wound surface to protect the medicine from being easily washed away by saliva, making the medicine last longer [3]. At the same time, during the treatment process, we must pay attention to prevention. First, we must eat light, Easily digestible with vitamins A vitamin B food, try to reduce spicy food, smoke, Wine, etc. Secondly, we must maintain oral hygiene and correct bad living habits [4]. In addition, a good attitude and adequate sleep are also important self-care measures for patients with oral ulcers. It has obvious advantages and stable efficacy in treating recurrent oral ulcers and other oral diseases. It is simple to prepare and easy to use. Patients are willing to accept it, and it is worthy of clinical promotion and application.

COMPETING INTERESTS

The authors have no relevant financial or non-financial interests to disclose.

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