

# Hospital Pharmacy (PHCT 542)

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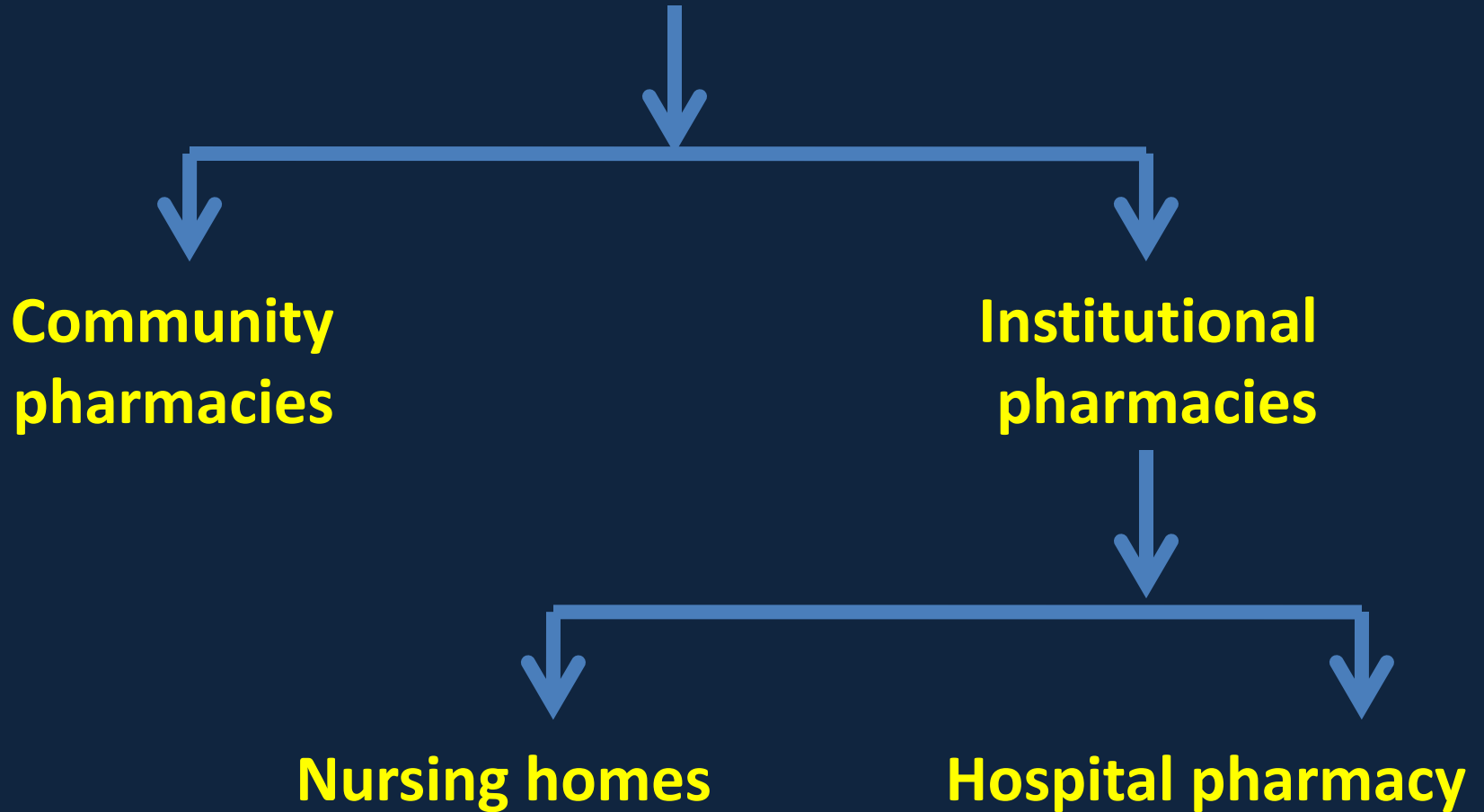
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# Health services

The health services performed by individuals or institutions for the purpose of maintaining or restoring health include:

- Treatment programs
- Education programs
- Preventive programs

# Places of pharmacy practice



**They are facilities or units that are planned, staffed and equipped to accommodate individuals who do not require hospital care but who are in need of nursing care and related health and social services.**

**Nursing homes**

# HEALTH CARE SYSTEM

The health care system is a structure in which people and resources are grouped together in subsystems for the purpose of delivering all types of health services.

# The health care team

The health team is a management concept which declares each health provider (physician, pharmacist, nurse and physical therapist) has obligations to that optimal care is provided through cooperative efforts.

# Levels of Health Care



# Primary level of health care

Its services include health education

- \*General practitioners
- \*Therapists
- \*Immunization & vaccination
- \* Family planning
- \*Practice & district nurses
- \*Community pharmacists
- \*School Health

## The pharmacist role includes:

- \*Primary & emergency medical care
- \*Health maintenance.
- \*Poisoning diagnosis & treatment
- \*Contact with information centers.



# Secondary level of health care

## Secondary level care services include:

- \* Elective and emergency major surgery
- \* Diagnosis and treatment of more complex medical disorders
- \* Short term psychiatric care
- \* Community health care
- \* Preventive and educational services.

specialists in general medicine, orthopedics, cardiology, general surgery and diagnostic services.

Pharmacist have greatly expanded **therapeutic** responsibilities that will bring him to the bed-side, into the clinic, and into the health care team.

# Tertiary level of health care

**Its services focus on the experimental, the unique & the complex medical problems**

**Tertiary centers include:**

**\*Neurosurgery**

**\*Organ transplantation**

**\*Cancer treatments**

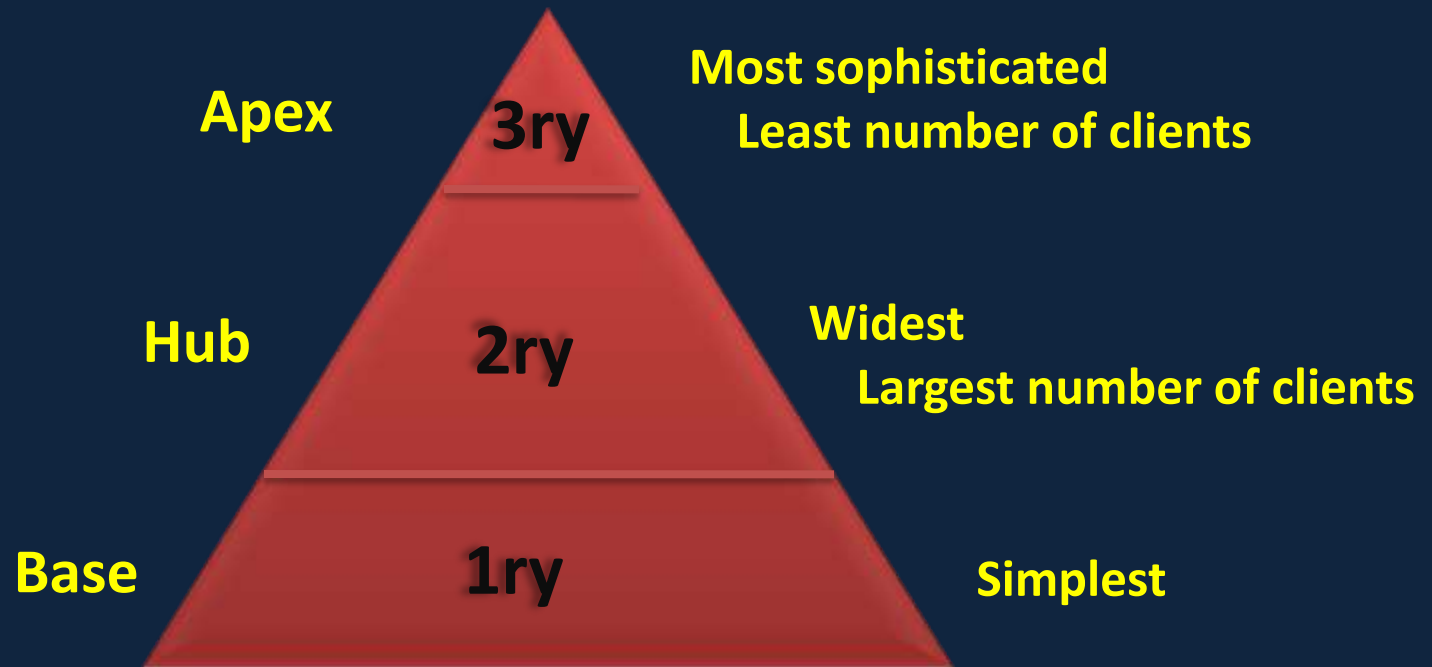
**\*Large medical centers**

**\*University hospitals**

**Pharmacists need a more fundamental knowledge of pharmacology, drug effects and usages in complicated multidisease, multitherapy clinical situations.**

**The health team on which the pharmacist participates will be made up of academic clinicians and medical researchers.**

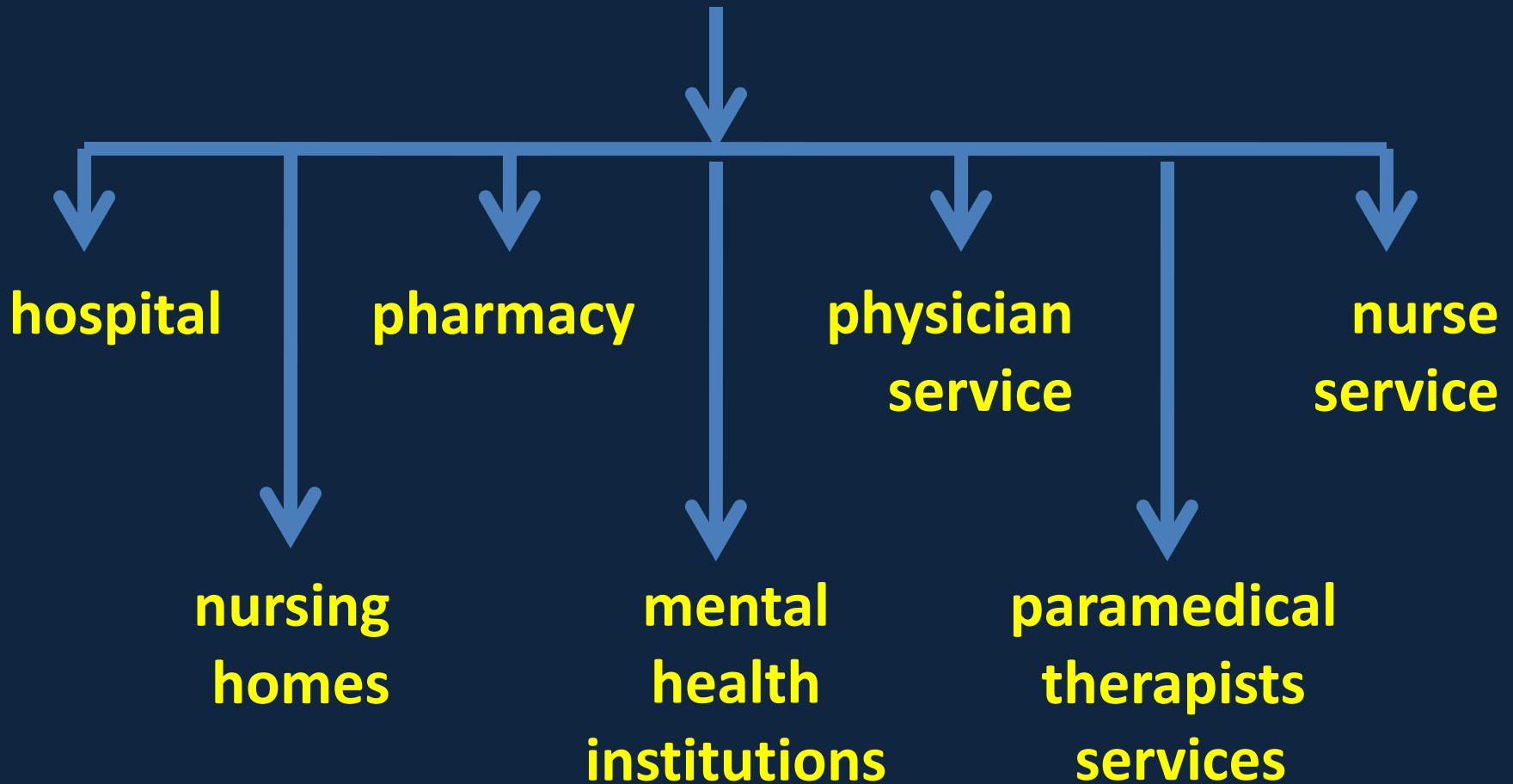
# Professional Levels of Health Care



# Health Care Subsystems

**The performance of the health care system relates and interfaces the professional and administrative activities performed by the various subgroups**

# Health Care Subsystems



# The Hospital

- \*Hospital is the hub or center of the health care system.**
- \*It is located in the 2ry level of health care**
- \*Hospitals are major providers of health services.**

# Hospitals are classified in many ways:



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## By size (bed capacity)

- Under 50 beds
- 50-99 beds
- 100-199 beds
- 200-299 beds
- 300-399 beds
- 400-499 beds
- 500 beds and more

# Hospitals are classified in many ways:



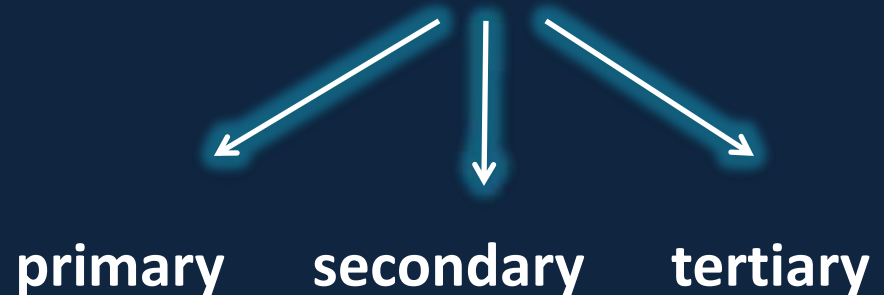
## chronic

Long stay ( $\geq 30$  days )

e.g  
psychiatric &  
rehabilitation hospitals

## acute

Short stay



# The Pharmacy

**\*Pharmacy service is synonymous with the drug component of health care.**

**\*It is inserted into the health care system at the various levels.**

# The Pharmacy

hospital pharmacy may be defined as the  
practice of pharmacy in a hospital setting  
including its organizationally related facilities  
or services.

# The Pharmacy

**Hospital pharmacy is the department or division of the hospital wherein the procurement, storage, preservation, compounding, manufacturing, packaging, rolling, assaying, dispensing, distribution, and monitoring of medications for hospitalized and ambulatory patients are performed by legally qualified, professionally competent pharmacists.**

# The Pharmacy

Clinical pharmacy is good, professional, patient oriented pharmaceutical services.

hospital pharmacy can be described as: providing medicines, information and advice to inpatients and outpatients, as well as, to the health professionals and others giving them health care.

# The Pharmacy

**However, there is much more to hospital pharmacy than the patient sees:**

- Ensuring the appropriate purchase of medicines
- Establishing safe systems to store and supply medicines
- Decision-making on formularies
- Budgetary-planning

# The Pharmacy

**Hospital pharmacy is about ensuring that medicines are available and are used safely and effectively by patients and professionals both within and beyond the hospital**



# The Pharmacy

## Types of drug knowledge

