of Q&A sheets that were conducted from February 2000 to January 2001 at Drug Information Research Institute (DIRI) of Sookmyung University. The Q&A worksheets were analyzed to determine the trend and changes in DI centers' needs and the roles before and after the "Bunup." From April 2001 we have been collecting feedback sheets from the users of DIRI to evaluate the satisfaction scores on the response, and will continue to collect the feedback until June, 2001. To develop a standard guideline of DIC, we collected the data from other DI centers of general hospitals. The collected data will be analyzed to develop the optimal standard guideline of DIC that's needed under the current "Bunup" health-care environment.

Result : The data analysis indicates that number of inquiries increased from 94 to 286 in the evaluative period. The inquiry method is changing from telephone calls to E-mailing system (65% to 72% via e-mail, 31% to 26% via telephone). The most frequently asked question was on the "pharmacology" category both before and after the Bunup (21%, 16% respectively). The final result of the analysis and optimal guideline for DIC will be presented at the meeting.

Conclusion : It is the objective of this study to develop a standard guideline for DIC.

[PF1-10] [10/19/2001 (Fri) 14:00 – 17:00 / Hall D]

The Effect on Pharmacist Intervention Program of Dosage Adjustment for Renal Function and Conversion of Intravenous for H2-Receptor Antagonists

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Pharmacist intervention program designed to identify and correct incorrectly adjusted dosage in renally impaired patients for histamine H2-receptor antagonist and promote timely conversion of i.v. to oral therapy is described. The study population consisted of patients who received H2-receptor antagonist therapy, from April 9 to May 8, 2001 at HLMC. Each morning the staff pharmacist uses laboratory data to identify patients with serum creatinine concentrations greater than 1.2 mg/dl or age greater than 65 years. The pharmacist screens the pharmacy profiles of identified patients and calculates creatinine clearance for patients receiving H2-receptor antagonist using Cockroft & Gault equation. After reviewing the patient's medical record, pharmacist determined the proper dosage interval based on the creatinine clearance and the oral dosage that would be appropriate whom i.v. therapy was no longer indicated. A total of 149 cases (101 patients) were monitored during the study period. The dosage interval was inappropriate in 61 of 149 cases (41%), and pharmacist made recommendations for those 58 cases that were inappropriately used and 33 cases (57%) were accepted. The administration route was inappropriate in 22 of 53 cases (42%), and pharmacist made recommendations for those 22 cases that were inappropriately used and 15 cases (68%) were accepted. Based on this study, we suggest that dosing modification should be evaluated by pharmacist in renally impaired patients.

[PF1-11] [10/19/2001 (Fri) 14:00 – 17:00 / Hall D]

Cyber Education Programs for Pharmacists in Korea

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Background : Cyber education program of Drug Information Research Institute Sookmyung Women월 University in Korea is a Pharmaceutical Care Specialist Program (PCSP) for pharmacists to provide updated information in pharmacotherapy and pharmacy practice.
PCSP was established initially as an on-site module in 1996, and then transformed into a cyber

education program in 1997 with help of information technology to extend the participation of pharmacists in long distance who can get lectures at their convenient time and place. There are six modules (respiratory, cardiovascular, gastrointestinal, pharmacy management, infectious/dermatologic/ophthalmologic, and endocrine diseases) in PCSP. Until now, 450 pharmacists participated in PCSP and 23 of them completed 6-modules. Pharmacotherapy specialty certification is given to pharmacists who completed all six modules and will be approved officially nationwide in the near future.

The pharmacists can study cyber lecture as well as participate in various activities including seminars, chatting session, Question and Answer, and web board to communicate with faculty and students. They can also use the digital library databases such as Ovid? Micromedex? and Korean drug monograph database to obtain drug information in detail.

Method : This study is aimed to analyze the satisfaction score as an outcome by surveying the program registrants of PCSP. The survey measured the accomplishments and limitations of the program including quality of contents, contribution to pharmacy practice and effectiveness of cyber lecture compared to on-site lecture.

Result : The candidates for survey were 450 registrants who consist mainly 21-40 years old (83%) in age group and reside in Seoul (29.6%) and local region (70.4%). Among registrants, 100 replied to the questionnaire until now. We will present the analysis of the questionnaires in poster session.

Conclusion : Cyber education program is a critical form of continuing education for pharmacists in Korea where a new prescription law implemented since July 2000. PCSP participants gained the updated information for pharmacy practice, utilized and shared drug information efficiently. On the basis of the analysis of this survey, we will improve to an advanced cyber education program and to remodeling the role of pharmacist as a clinical specialist.

[PF1-12] [10/19/2001 (Fri) 14:00 - 17:00 / Hall D]

Development of Self-Diagnosis Program (Pharmacist@home TM) for Home Care Guide to Facilitate Self Treatment with Non-Prescription Drugs

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Background : As the new prescription law enforced in Korea, the patients are being treated with either prescription drugs or non-prescription drugs. However, Korean insurance system is experiencing financial crisis due to rapidly increasing total health care costs. One reason for this financial crisis is supposed to be the shifting of previous health care cost for drug treatment without medical diagnosis to direct insurance costs. The non-prescription drugs stand for the patients who will be able to judge his or her medical conditions and choose the treatment methods. There are quite few guides for the public to get help for self-diagnosis and find the ways for the best and cost-effective treatments.

Method : The general signs and symptoms which are commonly encountered at home were abstracted from various information resources and reviewed by clinical faculty. The selected signs and systems were divided into 10 systematic categories including general, respiratory, circulatory, gastroenterology, dermatology, etc. Weight-balance method was applied to the system to draw most potential diagnosis based on patient basic and clinical informations. For each diagnosis, home care guides were designed for patient's most appropriate actions including immediate referral to medical treatment, self-care with non-prescription drugs, self-care with nutritional support and other supportive measures. In recommending non-prescription drugs for symptomatic treatments, top 10 items were selected for patient's review as judged by the researchers considering pharmacological factors, products factors and manufacturers factors. After first top 10 products, the users can retrieve all non-prescription drugs available in the market. The system will be loaded on the web site of "Homecarecenter (http://www.homecarecenter.co.kr)" which was designed for the individuals who need to find more reliable drug information resources.