Keynote Speech

Educational renovation in US for pharmaceutical care

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Pharmaceutical Care (PC) emerged in the United States as a philosophy of pharmacy practice in the late 1980s and has matured from a theoretical model to the preferred approach to delivering patient care by pharmacists. Implications of this transformation in pharmacy have affected all facets of the profession. Both the day-to-day practices of pharmacists have changed as well as how pharmacists are educated. Pharmacy educators were challenged to rethink what they teach and how it is taught. Responses to the opportunities PC brought to pharmacy education have included redesign of curricula, changes in learning strategies by educators, renovation of practice models by teacher/practitioners and emphases on knowledge and skills associated with clinical pharmacy practice. Many challenges remain, including overcoming a widespread lack of acceptance of PC by the public and practicing pharmacists.

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How Long Has "PC" Been Around?

- Hepler CD and Strand LM, Opportunities and responsibilities in pharmaceutical care. Am J Pharm Educ., 53, 7S-15S (1989)
- Hepler CD and Strand LM, Opportunities and responsibilities in pharmaceutical care. Am J Hosp Pharm., 47, 533-43 (1990)

Definition of Pharmaceutical Care

"Pharmaceutical Care is a patient-centered, outcomes oriented practice that requires the pharmacist to work in concert with the patient and the patient's other healthcare providers to promote health, to prevent disease, and to assess, monitor, initiate, and modify medication use to assure that drug therapy regimens are safe and effective."

Ref: Principles of Practice for Pharmaceutical Care www.aphanet.org/pharmcare/prinprac.html

Pharmaceutical Care is...

- · A practice philosophy for pharmacists
 - Patient focused practice
 - Team delivered health care
 - Comprehensive knowledge and information required
- · A curriculum mandate for educators
 - Knowing "WHAT" (content)
 - Knowing "HOW" (application)

Pharmacy Education

- · Focus changes from product to patient
- · Understanding of disease states
- · Ability to assess patient condition
- · Interpretation of patient specific data
- Communication
- · Team collaboration
- Evidence Based Care (EBC)
- · Assessment based on outcomes

Challenges/Opportunities

- · Movement from theory to practice
- Re-educating faculty
- Identifying/developing models of PC practice
- Governmental/legal constraints
- · Cultural barriers
- Compensation for non-product associated services

U.S. Pharmacy Education...

The Accreditation Council for Pharmacy Education (ACPE) expects schools to commit to Pharmaceutical Care as the template for the pharmacy curriculum.

Ref: Accreditation Standards and Guidelines for the Professional Program in Pharmacy Leading to the Doctor of Pharmacy Degree Adopted June 14, 1997. Accreditation Council for Pharmacy Education, Inc., Chicago, Illinois, USA

Responses by U.S. Schools

- · Curriculum redesign
- Emphasis on drug information access and utilization
- · Faculty development in learning strategies
- · Practice renovations to create PC models
- · More clinical laboratory emphasis
- · Patient assessment laboratories
- · Certification/training in immunization
- Certification/training in Basic Cardiac Life Support (BCLS)
- · Increased communications training

Yet to come...

- Widespread acceptance of PC as the standard of care in community-based practices...by patients <u>and</u> pharmacists.
- Transformation of U.S. faculty attitudes to wholehearted adoption of PC as the primary focus of their teaching.
- Validation of PC as an effective quality assurance and cost effective model of practice.

Thank You!