

Survey on Pharmacist Integration in Health Care System

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ABSTRACT

Authors' Contributions

1 Conception & Study Design, Critical Review.

- 2 Data Collection.
- 3 Data Analysis, Drafting.

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Aim of the Study: The aim of this examination was "Integration of Pharmacist in the Health Care System for the improvement of Patient Care and Better Management of Resource Allocation".

Methods: This investigation was an observational, descriptive or expressive examination in which a survey containing 10 questions were assessing the fulfillment of the patients with respect to drug store care administrations or pharmacy care services from Government part medical clinic, hospital systems in Karachi. SPSS 19.0 and Microsoft Office Excel 2007 were utilized for factual description and examination of this data (where appropriate). Generally, 100 patients of the medical clinic, government hospitals entered the examination.

Results: Generally, 86% patients would like pharmacy under the continuous supervision of pharmacist, 98% were interested in a drug expert to council them about their medicine while 58% patients were unsatisfied in the health care system they did not having Professional pharmacy care services. There was a highly significant relation about patients and written instructions about their medicines (p<0.001), follow regimen (p<0.001), prescribed medicines were effective (p<0.001), adverse event due to medicine, patients required pharmacy under continuous supervision of pharmacist (p<0.001) and patient wanted a drug expert (p<0.001).

Conclusion: Our results revealed that the status of the services (like proper medication chart, patient counseling, dose related problems, *etc.*) offered by the government hospitals were far behind the desired satisfactory level.

Keywords: Health care system, pharmacist, SPSS, government hospitals.

INTRODUCTION

The idea of what integration means can be fairly uncertain. In most emergency clinic and hospitals settings, the drug conveyance framework is a blend of exercises given by various distinctive human services suppliers [1]. An oversimplified build of the work process is that a doctor analyzes the sickness and endorses drug treatment; a drug specialist surveys the medicine request for clinical propriety, readies the prescription, and guarantees its convenient conveyance to the nursing staff; and an attendant guarantees that the patient gets the medicine at the fitting time [2, 3]. Wherever drug store sets up its underlying foundations as a calling, it is inside the social insurance organizations and in the network itself that drug specialists will serve in most prominent numbers and with the most prompt impact on patient welfare. Drug specialists' particular information of the administration and properties of medications in an undeniably advanced human services condition brings them closer to recommending specialists as a wellspring of free data about helpful choices. what's more, about the outcomes - both positive and negative - of treatment. It likewise conveys them closer to patients in the network as promptly available allocators of drugs as well as of wellbeing related information [4]. Their essential preparing should intend to give upon them ability to offer talented exhortation on the treatment of minor ailment and the selection of sound ways of life, and it ought to enrich them with the knowledge important to perceive when the best advantages of the patient are served by brief referral to a therapeutic expert [5]. Convincing medicine can be practiced exactly where there is capable prescription the board. This is assaying that applies with comparable authenticity to both made and making countries. Be that as it may, on various events, in less wealthy settings, deficiencies in the plan of fundamental social protection are inferable from insufficiencies inside the prescription dispersion chain [6]. Only when the drug specialist has been acknowledged as a crucial individual from the human services group can the essential supporting administrations be composed with the demonstrable skill that they demand [7, 8]. In astoundingly industrialized countries, affirmation of the prerequisite for cleaned aptitude in the supply and overseeing of prescriptions and prosperity machines has since quite a while prior been indispensable because of the multifaceted design of present day social protection advancement. Starting late, in any case, a creation advance toward economy brought about by the reliably blooming costs of social protection inside the open region has credited much confirmation and immediacy to conflicts that a redefinition of the activity of the medication authority could serve the interests of both individual patients and general society free to move around at will [3, 8]. The ordinary activities of the medication expert in these two clearly uncommon settings may appear, remotely, to be through and through various. Regardless, everywhere, the call for pharmaceutical skill is built up upon comparative Medication specialists (Pharmacists) are rules. strikingly qualified in light of the fact that: a) They appreciate the principles of significant worth attestation as they are associated with meds; b) They welcome the complexities of the allotment chain and the measures of compelling stock-keeping and stock turnover; c) They think about the assessing structures associated with therapeutic items that get inside the business divisions in which they work; d) They are the overseers of much concentrated information on the

things available on their family unit promote; e) They can outfit instructed appeal to patients with minor infections and every now and again to those with continuously ceaseless conditions who are on set up help treatment; f) They give an interface between the commitments of embracing and selling prescriptions and, thusly; they dispose of any evident or potential beyond reconciliation condition between these two limits.

The skill of the drug specialist is now demonstrated and apparent in every field of pharmaceuticals [9, 10]. In these exercises, the medication master fills in as a person from a multidisciplinary amass instead of in a self-administering limit; anyway in a particular country the calling must be a beneficially dealt with segment of the medicinal services framework when it has grabbed portrayal inside the senior places of association in both government and industry, and when pharmaceutical training has ended up being developed at college level [11]. Drug experts are used in managerial control and prescription the board, organize tranquilize store, center medication store, the pharmaceutical business, insightful exercises, planning of other prosperity workers, and research. In all of these fields, their point is to ensure perfect prescription treatment, both by adding to the game plan, supply and control of medications and related things, and by giving information and exhortation to the people who prescribe or use pharmaceutical items [11, 12].

METHODOLOGY

This observational and descriptive investigation was led in government medical hospitals at Karachi from January 2013 to March 2013, in which 100 people were incorporated. Above all else, a questionnaire containing that accompanying two sections: Part I: Eight close ended questions. Part II: Two questions that were open ended to assess the fulfilment rate of patients with a medical clinic and hospitals that is giving drug store care administrations without pharmacist. In the main stage, the essential survey experienced a face legitimacy assessment by Administrative staff of emergency clinic and Manager of drug store just as employees, and was settled for applying in this investigation. In the second period of the investigation, the guestionnaire was given to every patient and their reactions were gathered for analysis [13]. Collected information was entered the Microsoft Office Excel 2007 and the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS[®], adaptation 19.0) programs. Proper factual tests (essentialness dimension of < 0.05) were utilized at whatever point material. So as to assess need of drug specialist in medicinal services framework by taking patients reaction, Chi-square (Pearson connection) and recurrence dispersion were connected.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Overall 100 people were entered the study. Ten questions were evaluated. In this questionnaire 8 questions were close ended and two were open ended as shown in Table **1** and **2**; chi-square presents the Pearson correlation. The results showed that there was no significant relationship about counseling of medicines (p<0.001). There was highly significant relation about patients needed written instructions about medicines (p<0.001), follow regimen (p<0.001), prescribed medicines were effective (p=0.000), adverse event due to medicine, patients required pharmacy under continuous supervision of pharmacist (p<0.001) and patient wanted a drug expert (p<0.001). In the **first section**

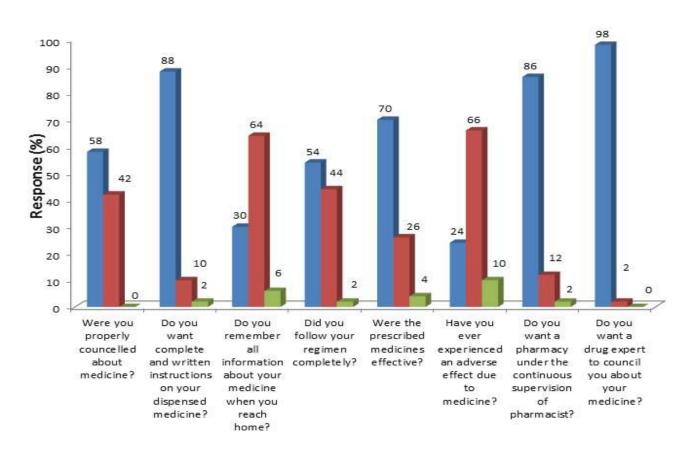
of the questionnaire descriptive statistics and close ended questions were evaluated. 58% Patients were counseled about medicine and 42% were not, 88% patients wanted complete and written instructions on dispensed medicine and 10% were not, 64% patients were forgot the information about their medicines when they reach home and 30% were not, 44% patients followed their regiment completely and 54% were not, according to patients 70% prescribed medicines were effective and 26% were not, 24% patients experienced an adverse event due to medicines and 66% were not, 86% required pharmacy under the continuous supervision of pharmacist and 12% were not and 98% wanted a drug expert to council them about their medicines graphical representation expressed in Figure 1. In the second section of the questionnaire, open ended questions were evaluated. 58% Patients were unsatisfied with the health care system that did not having pharmacist and 32% were satisfied. Figure 2 showed that 36% need pharmacist, 38% need proper counseling, 2% suggest improvement in storage of medicines, 2% says there were staff shortage and 16% were satisfied.

Table 1. Tabular chi-square representation of close ended questions.

S. No.	Questions	Yes	No	Don't Know	Chi- Square	P- Value
1	Were you properly counseled about medicine?	58	42	0	1.280	0.258
2	Do you want complete and written instructions on your dispensed medicine?	88	10	2	67.720	0.000
3	Do you remember all information about your medicine when you reach home?	30	64	6	25.480	0.000
4	Did you follow your regimen completely?	54	44	2	22.840	0.000
5	Were the prescribed medicines effective?	70	26	4	33.880	0.000
6	Have you ever experienced an adverse effect due to medicine?	24	66	10	25.480	0.000
7	Do you want a pharmacy under the continuous supervision of pharmacist?	86	12	2	63.160	0.000
8	Do you want a drug expert to council you about your medicine?	98	2	0	46.080	0.000

What's Your Suggestion for the Improvement of Pharmacy?							
	Observed N	Chi-Square	P-Value				
Need pharmacist	36						
Need proper counseling	38		0.000				
Medicines should store in controlle environment	ed 2	41.200					
Staff shortage	2	41.200	0.000				
Should decrease	6						
Satisfied	16						
Total	100						
What's	s the Impression You Hav	e About Pharmacy?					
	Observed N	Chi-Square	P-Value				
Satisfied	32						
Unsatisfied	58	17.320	0.000				
Waiting time more	10	17.320					
Total	100						





Close ended questions



Figure 1. Graphical representation of responses vs. close ended questionnaire.

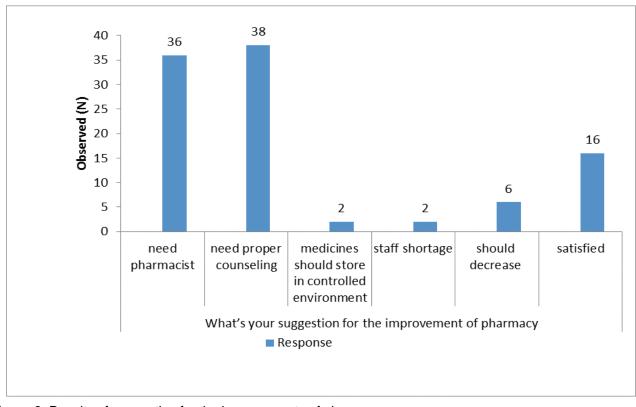


Figure 2. Results of suggestion for the improvements of pharmacy.

CONCLUSION

Our examination demonstrated that, the greater part of the individuals concurred on incorporation or integration of drug specialist in human services framework, the normal level of the fulfillment isn't significantly higher than the ones who did not concur with this improvement. Especially, in certain purposes of perspectives like "need drug specialist", "legitimate counseling", "drug store under the persistent supervision of drug specialist", and "patients need a medication master to guide them about prescription", the scores were not for the framework that isn't having drug specialist or pharmacist [14, 15].

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