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Clinical outcome assessment: Role of clinical pharmacist

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The context of clinical pharmacy services and patient compliance are being discussed since a decade in India but the suboptimal undertakings are still exists. The role of clinical pharmacist in respect to optimum treatment outcome is yet to be established and brought national attention. The extensive clinical studies were conducted stated the clinical expected outcome and actual outcome were imbalanced since years. The popular concept of drug related problems still not addressed in respective to expected clinical outcome. The mostly recommended utilization of generic medicines once known for its lesser cost but effectiveness over the cost were seem failure. The optimum clinical outcomes involve hard and soft endpoints like quality of life, drug-related problems and patient satisfaction were argued to achieve interventions to have an effect. The concerns of Pharmacokinetics (PK) and its suboptimal impacts on expected treatment outcome are to be propagated through the active involvement of clinical pharmacist. The phase-3 trials and post marketing surveillance of generic medicines are still to be proved in terms of its effective outcome. It could be either the optimal outcome measures were unlikely to find clinical pharmacist's interventions or unlikely to result in changes in these measures. Clinical pharmacy services would also extended to special populations like high altitude inhabitants, high physical activity people, swimmers, etc. The pharmacokinetic conducted in 2015 showed drug concentration (C_{max}) decreased by 75% in healthy volunteers exposed to high geographical area. The Physiological Based Pharmacokinetic (PB-PK) models are to be integrated to pharmacodynamic (i.e. PB-PK-PD) models to acquire these optimum clinical outcomes. Stress physiology based PK models also required to be incorporated as it is a global concern irrespective of age. Additionally, lack of sufficient number of patients (sample size) included in these studies and lack of a proper power calculation has been performed were not ensured statistical significance. Moreover, no extensive prospective or retrospective correlation studies have been conducted with the main aim to describe clinical outcomes against clinical pharmacy interventions.

Biography

Karthickeyan Krishnan has his expertise in pharmaceutical care given to the patients. He has completed his Post-graduation at JSS College of Pharmacy, Ooty with Distinction in Pharmacy Practice (Clinical Pharmacy) specialization in 2008 and for the same he received Prof. E. Venugopal Best Outgoing Student Gold Medal for securing first place. He has also completed his MBA degree in Hospital Management from Alagappa University, Karaikudi, Tamil Nadu, India in 2007 and obtained PG Diploma in Clinical Research course in 2010 from Annamalai University, India.

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