

A Precised Overview on Role of Hospital Pharmacists in Dispensing

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DESCRIPTION

Hospital pharmacists work for both the MOH and the private sector in hospital pharmacy services. Pharmacists in this sector are in charge of medicine distribution, quality testing, devising and re-formulating dosage forms, monitoring and reporting drug safety, and producing pharmaceutical budgets. They are also in charge of drug storage and medication quantity planning for their hospitals. Some hospitals also include a drug review committee and a pharmacoeconomic unit to help with the approval of new drugs and maximizing their usage. Pharmacy-managed clinics are available in several specialist areas at specialized and university hospitals, depending on the speciality of pharmacists on staff. As a result, a typical day for a hospital pharmacist can comprise the following activities:

- Managing pharmacy-related services and logistics 24 hours a day, seven days a week
- Prescribing drugs and assuring their safety and efficacy
- Preparing all medications and adjusting dose forms to fit the circumstances
- Reporting to the SFDA any probable DRPs
- Contacting all healthcare providers for medication-related concerns
- Participating in clinical rounds led by all healthcare professionals and attending pharmacy managed clinics
- Providing appropriate statistics on medication consumptions
- Managing medication stockpiles and budgeting for medication
- Providing pharmacy-related instruction to undergraduate and graduate students
- Supervising pharmacy-related research activities

For inpatient and outpatient treatment, hospital pharmacists have become an essential member of the patient care team. The paradigm for delivering pharmaceutical treatment was created originally in a few hospitals but has now spread to all hospital levels, including district, regional/general, and university-affiliated hospitals. A variety of specialisations (for example, infectious disease, cardiology, cancer, paediatrics, nephrology,

critical care, and drug information services) have emerged and gained national recognition. Pharmacists are now involved in drug management in a variety of outpatient clinics, including anticoagulation clinics, asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease clinics, HIV clinics, and TB clinics. The pharmacist's function as a drug specialist entails medication reconciliation, drug-related issue management, and patient education. Clinical, humanistic, and economic results have all been assessed for these pharmaceutical services.

A variety of factors contribute to the effectiveness of hospital pharmacy practise. The robust hospital pharmacy organisation is one of them. To support these developments, many professional organisations and Communities of Practise (COPs) have been founded. Since many pharmacists at secondary and tertiary care institutions have been heavily involved in the program's clinical experience clerkships. This has prompted shifts in hospital pharmacy practise toward more sophisticated pharmacotherapy and pharmaceutical care specialised knowledge and abilities.

The actual Courts have further emphasised the necessity of pharmacists by ruling in a number of cases that a small error in compounding, administering, preparing or combining medications may prove to be very lethal and inflict irreparable damage to a person who is already in difficulties." The age-old practise of selling and ingesting medications without worry is no longer viable. The services of pharmacists are not only required to ensure the proper and just supply of medicines, but they also serve as a check against the unauthorised sale of medicines for purposes other than treatment. Everyone is aware that a wide range of drugs are currently being utilised for intoxication reasons.

If a pharmacist is present in the shop at the time of sale, it may act as a deterrent to such inappropriate medication usage. The provision of medicine against a prescription necessitates a particular level of ability for the right interpretation of the prescription, checking dosages given, and appropriately conveying the same to the patient."

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