

The Role of Modern Pharmacy Practice and its Function

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DESCRIPTION

Pharmacy practice has grown greatly throughout the years, changing from only delivering pharmaceuticals to a dynamic and patient-centered profession. With advances in medical study and technology, chemists' roles have extended to include a greater range of duties, ultimately leading to improved patient outcomes and overall healthcare quality. This article digs into the present environment of pharmacy practice, investigating its many facets and identifying the major factors that influence its effectiveness and relevance. The emphasis on patient-centered care is a distinguishing feature of modern pharmacy practice. Pharmacists are increasingly actively involved in partnering with patients and healthcare teams to ensure that pharmaceutical therapy outcomes are optimal. Conducting medication evaluations, counselling patients on correct medication usage, potential side effects, and drug interactions, as well as adapting treatment regimens to particular patient needs, are all part of the job. Such treatments not only improve patient safety but potentially improve drug adherence, resulting in better disease management and overall health conditions. Pharmacists now provide a variety of clinical services including pharmaceutical therapy management in addition to distributing drugs. Medication reconciliation during transitions of care, thorough medication, immunizations, and health screenings are common examples of these services. Pharmacists' knowledge of drug interactions and dose changes enables to work together with healthcare and other healthcare providers to improve patient outcomes. The incorporation of technology has transformed pharmacy practice. Electronic Health Records (EHRs) and pharmacy information systems provide chemists with essential patient data, allowing them to make more educated decisions. Pharmaceutical dispensing systems that are automated improve accuracy and efficiency, lowering the risk of pharmaceutical errors. Tele pharmacy services, which provide remote access to the pharmacist knowledge, have evolved,

particularly in underserved or distant areas. These technology improvements not only improve workflows, but they also improve patient safety and access to pharmaceutical care. Pharmacogenomics, or the study of how a person's genetic composition affects their response to pharmaceuticals are becoming more common in current pharmacy practice. Pharmacists are now being educated to evaluate genetic data and make medication adjustments. Treatments are tailored to an individual's genetic profile. This approach lowers the requirement for trial and error in medicine selection and dosage, which in more effective and safe treatments. Pharmacogenomics integration into pharmacy practice is a crucial step towards personalized treatment and improved patient outcomes. Medication safety is a major focus in pharmacy practice. Pharmacists work with healthcare teams to prevent pharmaceutical errors, track adverse events, and put corrective measures in place. They do medication reconciliation to verify that drug lists are correct and up to date, eliminating the chance of duplications or omissions. Pharmacists also educate patients about potential side effects and advise they should be instructed regarding what they should do if such situations develop. These initiatives help to create a safer hospital environment and increase patient well-being. Pharmacists play an important role in easing care transitions, especially following hospital discharge or shifts between different healthcare settings. They ensure that patients understand their drug regimens and have the information they need to complete their therapies smoothly. The inclusion of chemists in care transitions minimizes medication-related difficulties, hospital readmissions, and improves continuity of care, resulting in better health outcomes. Pharmacies have evolved into community health hubs, providing services other than medicine dispensing. Many pharmacies offer stop smoking programmes, diabetes management education, and blood pressure monitoring are examples of preventive and wellness services.

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