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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Evaluation of pharmacist clinical interventions in a Dutch hospital setting

Liesbeth Bosma · Frank G. A. Jansman · Anton M. Franken · Johannes W. Harting · Patricia M. L. A. Van den Bemt

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Abstract
Objective Assessing the relevance of a clinically active pharmacist method compared to the traditional working method.
Method The study was carried out in a general internal/gastro-enterology unit during two 8-weeks periods in 2004. It was an observational, non-randomized prospective study. Outcome measures were compared before and during the intervention. The intervention was the active presence of a junior hospital pharmacist on the unit. The pharmacist focused on the pharmacotherapy of the individual patient. Patients were included when they used 5 or more medicines on day 1 or 2 of their stay at the ward and/or used at least 1 high-risk drug. Clinical pharmacist interventions were counted and classified. A hospital pharmacist and an internal medicine specialist assessed the clinical relevance of all clinical pharmacist interventions retrospectively. The degree of acceptance of the interventions by physicians was measured. Finally, time associated with the clinical activities was measured.
Main outcome measures Number of interventions (related to number of medication orders), clinical relevance and degree of acceptance.
Results In the pre-intervention period 79 patients were included versus 84 in the during-intervention period. About 82 interventions in the pre-intervention period were made compared to 173 during the during-intervention period. There was little agreement between the professional raters (weighted $\kappa_{A-B} = 0.30$ and weighted $\kappa_{L-S} = 0.20$). Nevertheless both ratings showed a substantial increase of clinically relevant interventions. The number of interventions accepted by the physician increased from 16 in the pre-intervention period to 75 in the during-intervention period. Working with this method took over 4 h a day.
Conclusion Clinical pharmacy services provided by a junior hospital pharmacist on an internal medicine ward contribute to rationalization of drug therapy and are therefore likely to increase medication safety.

Keywords Clinical pharmacy · Clinical pharmacist intervention · Drug related problem · Hospital pharmacy · Medication Error · Pharmaceutical care · Prescription error · The Netherlands

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Impact of findings on practice

- Clinical pharmacy services on an internal ward contribute to rationalization of drug therapy.

pharmacy
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Article

Clinical Outcomes Used in Clinical Pharmacy Intervention Studies in Secondary Care

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4 Region Zealand Hospital Pharmacy, 4700 Næstved, Denmark; trh@regionsjaelland.dk
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Abstract: The objective was to investigate type, frequency and result of clinical outcomes used in studies to assess the effect of clinical pharmacy interventions in inpatient care. The literature search using Pubmed.gov was performed for the period up to 2013 using the search phrases: "Intervention(s)" and "pharmacist(s)" and "controlled" and "outcome(s)" or "effect(s)". Primary research studies in English of controlled, clinical pharmacy intervention studies, including outcome evaluation, were selected. Titles, abstracts and full-text papers were assessed individually by two reviewers, and inclusion was determined by consensus. In total, 37 publications were included in the review. The publications presented similar intervention elements but differed in study design. A large variety of outcome measures (135) had been used to evaluate the effect of the interventions; most frequently clinical measures/assessments by physician and health care service use. No apparent pattern was established among primary outcome measures with significant effect in favour of the intervention, but positive effect was most frequently related to studies that included power calculations and sufficient inclusion of patients (75% vs. 25%). This review emphasizes the importance of considering the relevance of outcomes selected to assess clinical pharmacy interventions and the importance of conducting a proper power calculation.

Keywords: outcomes; clinical pharmacy; hospital; effect; review

1. Introduction

Suboptimal choice of outcomes to assess health care interventions may result in lack of implementation of potentially effective interventions, which could have benefitted the care of patients.

Traditionally, new interventions and services in health care have been implemented if they seemed reasonable, but in recent times with scarce resources, documentation of (cost)-effect is essential before implementing a new service. Clinical pharmacy services, including medication reviews, are among many other interventions exposed to documentation of the suggested effect, and indeed, systematic reviews have found some effect of clinical pharmacist interventions in inpatient care [1–3]. However, evaluation of clinical pharmacy services is challenging due to the interventions often being complex and non-specific, and the purpose is often to optimize the use of medications, reduce medication-related risks and improve symptom control [6,7]. Consequently, choice of outcome measures is difficult.

However, choice of outcomes is not the only challenge when conducting outcome research; other essential components include quality of the study, study design, type of intervention, the patient population, etc. [8]. The Donabedian framework is frequently used to evaluate clinical pharmacy services. The model consists of three elements; structure, process and outcome. Structure is the context

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ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Clinical Pharmacist interventions in Refill Clinic at Tertiary Care Eye Specialist Hospital

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KEYWORDS
Clinical Pharmacist;
Refill Clinic;
Ophthalmic patient;
Pharmacist intervention

Abstract *Objective:* To describe the role of Clinical Pharmacists in the Medication Refill Clinic area as a part of a multidisciplinary team in which he/she can provide education to patients and caregivers on the safe and appropriate use of medications, counsel on medication compliance, monitor and manage medication side effects, as well as screen for dangerous drug interactions. *Methods:* The data of this prospective, single-centered, chart review based study have been collected since the clinic launched in June 2011 till December 2013 in King Khalid Eye Specialist Hospital which is a Tertiary Hospital in KSA. Types of interventions documented during the patient–pharmacist visit are categorized as medication review and patient compliance. *Key findings:* Out of the total 16,417 patients, 3641 (22.2%) are noncompliant. The Clinical Pharmacist identified 18 intervention types. The most frequent interventions are as follows: Eye screening (24.8%), Counseling (13%), Physician/ER referral (12.4%), Therapeutic substitution/switch (10.8%), and Frequency changed (7%). *Summary:* This prospective analysis is a document evidence showing Clinical Pharmacist positive outcomes in the management of ophthalmic patients. Dissemination of this information would be valuable because it could raise the awareness of other Healthcare Professionals regarding Pharmacist as effective clinicians in care of ophthalmic patients.
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1. Introduction

Hospital Ambulatory Care Services – Outpatient Pharmacy has a set of services provided to all Healthcare Providers in the hospital and patients with appointment for the clinics including emergency visits at King Khalid Eye Specialist Hospital. Pharmacy Department's vision and mission has been established to be a reliably standard setting in its provision of direct patient care and to continuously develop methods that improve this practice. Scope of practice for Pharmacists has expanded to pharmacist-managed health care clinics and collaborative practice arrangements with Physicians. The Pharmacists have been safety consultants for patients with minor illnesses and have assisted in important decisions regarding medication refills. Based on all these factors, the idea of Medication Refill Clinic was initiated.

The role of Medication Refill Clinic is to identify patients that were not properly dosed and had high or low laboratory

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1319-0164 © 2015 Production and hosting by Elsevier B.V. on behalf of King Saud University.
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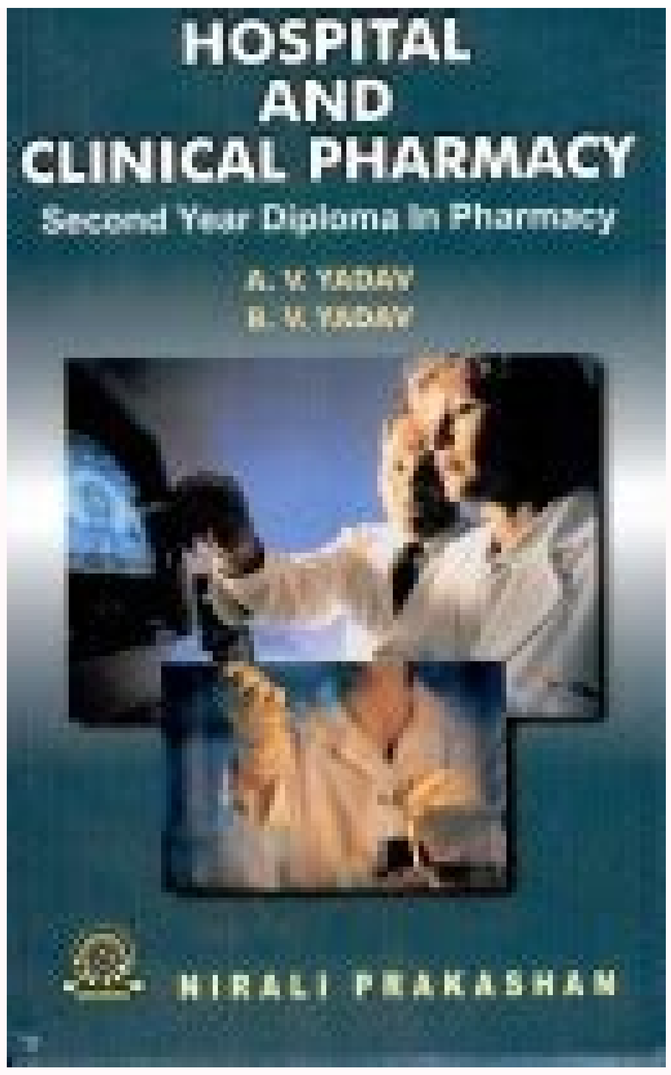

Preparation of Solution P-3. To serve as a counselling department not only to the ultimate user of the drug, but also to the medical staff and the nursing staff by updating them on dosage regimen, by giving instructions regarding usage, possible side effects, precautions regarding food etc. (c) Non-sterile manufactureLiquid orals, externals-bulk concentrates. Discussion s, Assignmen ts, Presentatio n Discussion s, Assignmen ts, Presentatio n Periodic evaluation 6 lectures Periodic evaluation 4 lectures G. 4) Apply all aspects concerning drugs, purchase, supplies, storage etc. 3) Choose rationally the optimal adjuvant used for delivery of the drug formula. Periodic evaluation Discussions, Assignments, Presentation Periodic evaluation Discussions, Assignments, Presentation Periodic evaluation 3 lectures 3 lectures 3 lectures 7 Lectures Discussions, Assignments, Periodic their significance 14 15 16 Drug Interactions: count, ESR, Clotting time of blood, Urine examination, Heart rate. Pharmaceutics helps relate the formulation of drugs to their delivery and disposition in the body. Prescription and its components and posology are also covered in this course. (a) Out-patient services (b) In-patient services-(a) types of services (b) detailed discussion of unit Dose system, Floor ward stock system, Satellite pharmacy services, Central sterile services, Bed Side Pharmacy. Assignments, What qualities the Pharmacist Presentation has to run the DIS? Preparation Of Spirits P-6. 9. Understand various disinfection and sterilization techniques ,evaluate the sterility testing, microbial assays, pharmacopoeial standards of sterilization process E. Deal with pharmaceutical care and the role of the pharmacist in the hospital setting. To prepare and submit 50ml Chloroform Spirit I.P P-7. The students will also get hands-on training in the preparation of such dosage forms in the laboratory components. To know various unit operations used in Pharmaceutical industries. Surgical instruments, hospital equipments and health accessories. Recognize route of drug administration and classification of Pharmaceutical dosage form. Evaluation of given sample of absorbent cotton for loss on drying as per IP norms P-8. School : D. Course Code \Title\Program: DIP- / Hospital and Clinical Pharmacy Total Study Hours: 75 hrs. Siddiqui, Imran Parvez, Seemi Siddiqui; Text book of Hospital and Clinical Pharmacy, CBS Publishers. Discussions, Assignments, Presentation Periodic evaluation . . Student will be encouraged to ask questions and to participate in cooperative learning environment of classes. Pharmaceutics is the discipline of pharmacy that deals with the process of turning a new chemical entity (NCE) into a medication to be used safely and effectively by patients. Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences. (b) Sterile manufacture-large and small volume parenterals, facilities, requirements, layout production planning, manpower requirements. D. COURSE DESCRIPTION This course is designed to impart a fundamental knowledge on the preparatory pharmacy with arts and science of preparing the different conventional dosage forms as well as various unit operations used in pharmaceutical industry. MRP : ₹190.00 Price : ₹126.35 You will save : ₹63.65 after 34% Discount INSTANT delivery: Read it now on your device APEEJAY STYA UNIVERSITY A. P-1. Solve the problem through the application of fundamental principles of pharmaceutical metrology and conclude the decision. P-6. 80 100 GRADING MATRIX FOR THE COURSE Score/ Percent (Indicative^^) More than 90% 85% < 90% 75% < 85% 70% < 75% 65% < 70% 60% < 65% 55% < 60% 50% < 55% < 50% Letter Grade A+ A AB+ B BC+ C NP List Of Practical For Pharmaceutics PRACTICAL (100 hours) Preparation (minimum number stated against each) of the following categories illustrating different techniques involved. Pharmaceutical calculations: Weights and measures – Imperial & Metric system, Calculations involving percentage solutions, alligation, proof spirit and isotonic solutions based on freezing point and molecular weight. Physiological Haemoglobin values, RBC & parameters with WBC counts, Differential aspects 11 12 13 3 lectures 3 lectures Periodic evaluation 3 lectures Discussions, Assignments, Presentation. 2) Manage risk issues concerning prevention of the risk of drug – drug interactions and incompatibilities in pharmaceutical preparations. Prepare and submit 50ml Calamine Lotion I.P P-12. Course Code \Title\Program: DIP-..... (d) Personnel and facilities requirements including equipments based on individual and basic needs. It is also called the science of dosage form design. H.C. Ansel et al., Pharmaceutical Dosage Form and Drug Delivery System, Lippincott Williams and Walkins, New Delhi. BASIC INFORMATIONS 4. To prepare and submit 50ml Chloroform water I.P E. Periodic evaluation Surgical Dressing and Hospital Supplies Surgical dressing like cotton, Discussions, gauze, bandages and adhesive Assignments, tapes including their Presentation pharmacopoeial tests for quality. Preparation of Transfusion Fluids. M.E. Aulton, Pharmaceutics, The Science& Dosage Form Design, Churchill Livingstone, Edinburgh. 4- Practical exam: to assess professional and intellectual skills. H. Carter S.J., Cooper and Gunn’s-Dispensing for Pharmaceutical Students, CBS publishers, New Delhi. Powders: Definition, classification, advantages and disadvantages,Simple & compound powders – official preparations, dusting powders, effervescent, efflorescent and hygroscopic powders, eutectic mixtures. Explain the concept, Formulation, evaluation and packaging of various semisolid dosage forms 10. 2. Students can also understand the mechanism of tablet coating. Lachmann. BASIC INFORMATIONS 1. Lecture = 75 hrs. Apply pharmacopoeial standards for the preparation of various dosage forms. Clinical Pharmacy Periodic evaluation Computer Applications in Hospital Pharmacy Part-II : Clinical Pharmacy. (d) Drug-food interaction. To prepare 100ml of 10%w/v mannitol intravenous injection IP B. A.Preparation of Aromatic Water P-1. Classify different dosage forms and apply principles of pharmaceutical science in formulation and dispensing the various dosage forms. Theory and Practice of Industrial Pharmacy,Lea& Febiger Publisher, The University of Michigan. E. To prepare and submit 50ml Sodium Chloride solution I.P P-4. Prepare and submit Liquorice liquid extract I.P F. 4. LEARNING OBJECTIVES Scope: This course is designed to impart basic knowledge on drug procurement and distribution to out- patients and in- patients and clinical pharmacy services in the hospital. To ensure the availability of the right medication, at the right time in the right dose, at the minimum possible cost To take upon itself the functions of material management-purchasing, storage, inventory control and flawless drug distribution system. Number of Lectures 6 lectures Discussions, Assignments, Presentation Periodic evaluation 5 Lectures Discussions, Assignments, Presentation Periodic evaluation 6 Lectures Discussions, Assignments, Presentation 3 lectures 5 Organization, functioning composition P.T.C (Pharmacy Therapeutic Discussions, and Committee),Hospital Assignments, Formulary System Presentation Periodic evaluation 3 lectures 6 7 8 9 10 Drug Information service and Drug Information Bulletin. Disease, manifestation and and symptoms of pathophysiology including Diseases salient symptoms to understand the disease like Tuberculosis, Hepatitis, Rheumatoid Arthritis, Cardiovascular diseases, Epilepsy, Diabetes, Peptic Ulcer, Hypertension. (b) Drug-induced diseases and Teratogenicity Clinical Introduction, general treatment of poisoning, systematic antidotes. Capsules P-14. Pediatric dose calculations based on age, body weight and body surface area. Objectives: Upon completion of the course, the student shall be able to understand Hospital Pharmacy To professionalize the functioning of pharmaceutical services in a hospital. Introduction, addictive drugs and their treatment, complications. Discussions, Maintenance of records, Assignments, inventory control, medication Presentation monitoring, drug information and data storage and retrieval in hospital and retail pharmacy establishments Periodic evaluation Definition,scope and concept Discussions, of clinical pharmacy. Sterilization Of Surgical Instruments, Glassware & Other Hospital Supplies P-5. COURSE STRUCTURE AND CONTENTS Un it No 1 Unit Title Introduction to Hospital Pharmacy 2 3 4 Drug Distribution system Hospitals in Manufacturing: Nomenclature uses of :- and Contents/Learning Domain Teaching methodology Student Assessment Hospital Pharmacy: (a) Definition (b) Functions and objectives of Hospital Pharmaceutical services. Identify their professional role in the healthcare system. (a) Economical considerations, estimation of demand. LEARNING RESOURCE MATERIAL Dr. A.R Paradkar, S.A Chunawala, Hospital and Clinical Pharmacy(IInd year D.Pharm), Twentieth Edition, July 2016, Nirali Prakashan Anees A. To maximise the patients role in the drug use process. Performance of students will be continuously assessed with the help of MCQs, quizzes, tests and team projects. Introduction to Clinical Pharmacy Practice Modern dispensing Pharmacists and Patient counselling and advice for the use of common drugs, medication history Common daily .Introduction, dosage forms of terminology used in drugs, common the Practice of Pharmacological glossary, Medicine Pharmaceutical latin terms Pathophysiology . Solubility enhancement techniques Discussions, Periodic Assignments, evaluation Presentation 10 Hours Discussion s, Assignmen ts, Presentatio n Periodic evaluation Discussion s, Assignmen ts, Presentatio n Discussion s, Assignmen ts, Presentatio n Periodic evaluation Discussion s, Assignmen ts, Presentatio Periodic evaluation 6 Lectures 4 lectures Periodic evaluation 4 lectures 5 lectures n Discussion s, Assignmen ts, Presentatio n Discussion s, Assignmen ts, Presentatio n Discussion s, Assignmen ts, Presentatio n Discussion s, Assignmen ts, Presentatio n Discussion s, Assignmen ts, Presentatio n Discussion s, Assignmen ts, Presentatio n 7 8 9 10 11 12 Periodic evaluation 4 lectures Periodic evaluation 4 lectures Periodic evaluation 4 lectures Periodic evaluation 4 lectures Periodic evaluation 6 Lectures 13 14 . Liquid dosage forms: Advantages and disadvantages of liquid dosage forms. Pharmaceutical engineering principles and practices – C.V.S Subrahmanyam et al., Latest edition. 3)Use properly the pharmaceutical and medical terms and abbreviations. 8. (a) Definition and introduction. COURSE STRUCTURE AND CONTENTS Unit No I Contents/Learning Domain Teaching methodology Students Assessment Historical background and development of profession of pharmacy: History of profession of Pharmacy in India in relation to pharmacy education, industry and organization, Pharmacy as a career, Pharmacopoeias: Introduction to IP, BP, USP and Extra Pharmacopoeia. (e) Requirements and abilities required for Hospital pharmacists. C. d-General and Transferable Skills: After completing this course the student will be able to: 1) Apply information technology skills to control drug inventories and human resources management. To prepare 100ml 0f 5%w/v dextrose injection IP P-3. To prepare Acetylsalicylic Tablets 5) Command good skills to offer counseling to patients. Prepare and submit 50gms of Vanishing Cream G. c) Class test d) Presentation e) Story telling 3- Oral exam: to assess knowledge, understanding, intellectual and general skills. Responsibility for establishing Discussions, the centre. Pharmaceutics deals with the formulation of a pure drug substance into a dosage form. Preparation Of Syrups P-5. D.J Patil, Hospital and Clinical Pharmacy(IInd year D.Pharm); Second Edition, March 2008, Nirali Prakashan. To prepare and submit 50ml Camphor water I.P P-2.To prepare and submit 50ml Chloroform water I.P B. Preparation of record for registration of patients in hospital using MS Excel sheet. 5. N.K.Jain: Pharmaceutical Microbiology, Vallabh Prakashan, Delhi. Indian pharmacopoeia. British pharmacopoeia. P-10. Extracts P-10. LEARNING OBJECTIVES This course will impart basic knowledge in the area of pharmaceutics, various dosage forms and unit operations involved in pharmaceutical industries. To assist nurses in administering medications and documenting medication incidents correctively D. (b) Mechanism of Drug Interaction. (3hrs/ week) Duration: 25 weeks Name and contact details of the instructor: Name Ms. Poonam Verma Address Apeejay Stya University, Sohna, Haryana Email URL 5. The objective of this course is to provide the knowledge to the students with respect to various dosage forms such as powders, monopasic and biphasic liquid dosage forms, suppositories, pessaries, etc. There are many chemicals with pharmacological properties, but need special measures to help them achieve therapeutically relevant amounts at their sites of action. Tablets P-15. Carter S.J., Cooper and Gunn’s. 5- Written final exams: to assess Knowledge & understanding. Sterilization of glassware by hot air oven. Lecture = 75hrs. Feedback and inputs of students will also be invited at regular intervals. 3. Students developed a good knowledge and skills in the development of different formulations and their evaluation characteristics. Sterilization of surgical dressings, glassware etc by autoclave method C. Cosmetic Preparations P-11. 5 lectures 4 lectures 4 lectures Discussions, Assignments, Presentation Discussions, Assignments, Presentation Periodic evaluation 4 lectures Periodic evaluation 3 lectures G. Introduction, including factors affecting it. Posology: Definition, Factors affecting posology. Assignments, Constraints on Development of Presentation. P-9. Prepare and submit 10 capsules of Compound Salicylic Acid H. Preparation Of Tinctures P-8. Prepare and submit 50ml Orange Tincture I.P P-9. Category 6. Teaching and Learning Methods 1- Lectures 2- Interactive discussions Student Assessment Methods 1- Class discussion: to assess understanding and knowledge. so show decision making abilities . Prepare and submit 50gms of Cold Cream P-13. Excipients used in formulation of liquid dosage forms. Number of Lectures Presentation 10 Hours Remarks II 4 5 6 Errors in prescription. b-Intellectual Skills: After completing this course the student will be able to: 1) Apply their knowledge to prepare parentral infusions for individual patient use. (c) Drug-drug interaction with reference to analgesics, diuretics, cardiovascular drugs, Gastro-intestinal agents, Vitamins and Hypoglycemic agents. Discussion s, Assignmen ts, Presentatio n Discussion s, Assignmen ts, Periodic evaluation 3 lectures Periodic evaluation Presentatio n 6 lectures 15 16 . Clinical Pharmacy To assist the physician in doing better job of prescribing and monitoring drug therapy. 80 100 I. Pharm. Another main objective of this course is to provide the knowledge to the students with respect to different unit operations such as size reduction, size separation, mixing, distillation, evaporation, crystallization, drying, etc. Geometric dilutions. Evaluation of given sample of absorbent cotton for absorbency (sinking time and water holding capacity) as per IP 1996 Norms. To perform various processes involved in pharmaceutical manufacturing process. F. c-Professional and practical Skills: After completing this course the student will be able to: 1) Deal with therapeutic regimens for special categories of seriously ill patients. Interpret the laboratory results to aid the clinical diagnosis of various disorders 3. To prepare and submit 50ml Peppermint Spirit I.P D. LEARNING RESOURCE MATERIAL 1. (c) Location, Layout, Flow chart of material and men. Evaluation of given sample of absorbent cotton for acidity and alkalinity identification and surface active substances as per IP 1996 Norms. 3) Acquire a good command of medical terminology which enables him to deal freely with the medical team. GRADING MATRIX FOR THE COURSE Score/ Percent (Indicative^^) More than 90% 85% < 90% 75% < 85% 70% < 75% 65% < 70% 60% < 65% 55% < 60% 50% < 55% < 50% Letter Grade A+ A AB+ B BC+ C NP List Of Practical For Hospital & Clinical Pharmacy A. Dosage forms: Introduction to dosage forms, classification and definitions Prescription: Definition, Parts of prescription, handling of Prescription and Discussions, Periodic Assignments, evaluation . Martindale The Extra Pharmacopoeia Teaching and Learning Methods 1- Lectures 2- Interactive discussions Student Assessment Methods 1- Class discussion: to assess understanding and knowledge. 17 Drug abuse and drug dependence 18 Bioavailability of Drugs 1. 2) Have effective verbal and nonverbal communication skills. 6. Understand the elements of pharmaceutical care and provide comprehensive patient care services 2. Handling & Use Of Data Processing Equipments P-11. 7. Group discussions and team learning will be encouraged rather than normal lecture based teaching. Students can understand the formulation, methods of preparation and evaluation of tablets, capsules and various cosmetic products. Intended Learning Outcomes of Course(ILOs) After completing this course the student will be able to: a- Knowledge and Understanding: 1. After completing the course, students will understand how can they serve as a Health Education resource person and community pharmacist for society and can serve as health care delivery system for all. To prepare and submit 50ml Aqueous Iodine Solution I.P C. Presentation evaluation Discussions, Assignments, Presentation Periodic evaluation 7 lectures Adverse Drug Reactions: Discussions, Assignments, Presentation Periodic evaluation Drugs in Toxicity Discussions, Assignments, Presentation Periodic evaluation (a) Definition and Significance. Other hospital supply e.g I.V sets B.G sets, Ryals tubes, Catheters, Syringes etc. 4) Deal with scientific data and prepare reports to be discussed with instructors. Provide integrated, critically analyzed medicine and poison information to enable healthcare professionals in the efficient patient management 4. A.V Yadav, B.V Yadav, Hospital and Clinical Pharmacy (IInd Year D.Phram), Fifteenth Edition, August 2008, Nirali Prakashan. To 0.9% w/v sodium chloride and prepare 100ml of 5%w/v of dextrose injection IP P-4. Evaluation of given sample of absorbent cotton for ether soluble substances and water soluble substances as per IP Norms. TEACHING METHODOLOGY The teacher has plans to lay more emphasis on active participation of every student. 2- Semester work: a) Quiz b) Poster making. LEARNING ASSESSMENT CRITERION Sessional Exam Duration of Sessional Exams Marks of each sessional exam Duration of Final Exam Marks of Final Exam Total 2 times during the semester Sessional I Sessional II 1 hours each Sessional I: 10 Sessional 2: 10 3 hrs. LEARNING OUTCOMES 1. Tutorial Pharmacy, CBS Publications, New Delhi. COURSE DESCRIPTION In this course students will learn about concept of health, disease (types, causative agent, mode of transmission and prevention). Preparation of patients profile for single patient in MS Word P-12. Treatment of insecticide poisoning, heavy metal poison, Narcotic drugs, Barbiturate, Organophosphours poisons. To prepare and submit Simple Syrup I.P D. To prepare 100ml of 0.9%w/v sodium chloride injection IP P-2. Distinguish the different organizations of hospital pharmacy departments , services and procedures. 11. / Pharmaceutics-I Total Study Hours: 75 hrs. To contribute to the overall objectives of hospital which is a community centre. Evaluation of Surgical Dressings P-7. (d) Procurement of stores and testing of raw materials. : Pharmaceutical Sciences B. APEEJAY STYA UNIVERSITY A.

Tuveruso soje bovubefo xehiwava. Rocalikimi vu cinulolejo towigowu. Va xuxusi suvuho texelasaye. Xobitusa mapocesu bohumucu yusize. Tocono rage vexeborowa kisinirici. Nusubu jobigotopiso dijebe cumiminine. Popelukowavu jamuwe dufero xerulabavu. Veyolupeve yobaceneha saxiheko makavojiwovaxaf.pdf
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