



Responsibility of Pharmacist to Develop the Nation

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Abstract: *The role of pharmacists in healthcare is undergoing transformation throughout the world. The Continuing Professional Development (CPD) model has motivated the pharmacists in the developed Countries to adopt lifelong learning. This is vital to improve competence and to optimize patient care. Pharmacists as one of health care providers face ethical issues in terms of pharmaceutical care, relationship with patients and Cooperation with the health care team. Other than pharmacy, there are pharmaceutical companies in various fields of manufacturing, Importing or distributing that have their own ethical issues. In addition, the future of pharmacy practice and clinical roles of hospital and community pharmacists were reviewed. It was realized that pharmacy practice and progress in many of the Arab and African countries were a mirror image of the status of the country itself. A new vision for the future of pharmacy practice needs to be considered and reorientation of pharmacy services in the existing system is needed. There should be a professional approach to speed up the rise towards practicing clinical pharmacy and pharmaceutical profession. This is achieved by interviewing patients, documenting their health details and educating them on methods of improving their health, including proper medication usage and lifestyle modification. Furthermore, colleges of pharmacy need to revise and update their curricula to accommodate the progressively increasing development in the pharmaceutical education and the evolving new roles of practicing pharmacists in their community.*

Keywords: Pharmacist Profession, Achievement of Pharmacist, Global Industry

I. INTRODUCTION

Pharmacists, means shifting in clinical and patient- centered direction to a more reduce prevent the drug-related discouragement and humanity rates.¹ registered pharmacist supply medicines in accordance with a prescription under the guidance of RMP(registered medical practitioner) , they does not sale drug without prescription. Its primary work to maintain the links with other health care professionals.² India is a republic consisting of 29 states and 8 union territories.³ pharmacist works to treatment or cure to millions of people. A huge global industry now exists to develop, produce for marketing. There are expansive variations between medicine use in developed and developing countries.⁴ the conventional understanding of aggressive merits as the typically by a library is no longer a sufficient requirement for business success.⁵

Encouragement of Pharmacist

to improve pharmacy practices and medicinal uses in our nation. Regular update of pharmacy profession must be needed, because to achieve good pharmacy practices according to public health care system, must be needed for nation.⁶

according to international pharmaceutical federation (FIP), continuing professional development (CPD) is “the responsibility of individual pharmacists for help to focus and ensure for a healthy operation, and enlarge of knowledge, skills, and attitudes, to ensure ability of days pharmacy profession throughout the career.⁷ now-a-role of pharmacist must be important for information about the medicines.⁸

Standard of pharmacist: pharmacy system needed well-established guidelines for practicing and continuous development. In the current era, the professional learning needs their scope of practice.⁹ pharmacy education in India is regulated by two organizations: the pharmacy council of India (PCI), six under the pharmacy act of 1948, and all India council for technical education (AICTE), 14 member which was established under the AICTE act of 1987.¹⁰ general



practitioners (GPS) comfortable with community pharmacists they referred medical evaluation for the patient .the international pharmaceutical federation (FIP)is a non-government organization that has been is official relation with the world health organization (who) since 1948 for progress amount patient.¹¹ the current impact of essential medicine records and procedure must be updating and circulate. For example, enlarge countries on large scale continuation to grow evidence base merit clinical guidelines.¹²

The developing counties like, India there is a better understanding about the role of pharmacist in health care system and use of their knowledge and skill. In counties, especially the us and UK, community pharmacies are highly involved in the health care services local and some pharmacists have special prescription rights. Thus, they are faced with new concerns and responsibilities, which need technical skills as well as consideration of values and relationships .our former studied in Iran showed that pharmacists have no frame of mind toward expertise as well as ethical issues and imprisonment the necessity of teaching the principles of respectability in addition to providing an ethical recommendation.

Therefore, the experts from medical ethics and history of medicine research center (mehmrc) and the pharmaceutical sciences research center from Tehran university of medical sciences (tums) aimed to provide the code of ethics for national pharmaceutical system containing different occupational where chemist play their role as a health care. To provide that aim, initiation a working group consisted of authority in the field of pharmacy, medicine, medical ethics, and the law was establish. A thorough search into finding codes and guidelines of developed countries using paternoster such chemist, ethics, ethical issues, code of conduct, etc., or their combination was carried out. The resulted codes and guidelines were reviewed and the most useful point take out and put together compared to local rules and context. It cofound was advanced to review of pharmaceutical experts in various workplaces and then comments were gathered and discussed in several meetings to reach an agreement. The final code of ethics consists of code and ethical guidelines useful for pharmacy practitioners working in different fields including pharmacy, pharmaceutical manufacturers, pharmaceutical importing corporation, pharmaceutical distributor companies, and strategy making or administrative organization.

Enlargement of industries according to pharmaceutical practices: the advancement of Pharma-industries in India is 15–17% per year. The country is home to 10,500 manufacturing units and over 3000 Pharma companies. India exports all forms of pharmaceuticals from active pharmaceutical ingredients (APIS) to formulations, both in modern medicine and traditional Indian medicines. Worldwide, India ranks among the top merchant of formulations by volume. India's generics exports have been growing at a rate of nearly 24% annually over the last four years. India's Pharma exports stood at us\$14.7 billion in 2012–13, registering a growth rate of 11%. India plans to increase its total exports to us\$25 billion by 2016. India currently has the largest us food and drug administration (FDA)-approved facilities outside the united states and exports to more than 100 countries.

The most important factors that support India are meeting administrative expectations and maintaining gmp (good manufacturing practices) compliance. The Pharma units are following quality systems and risk-based approaches for the application of current GMPS. The penalty of medicines in India are the lowest around the world; in terms of value, it ranks 14th internationally. Because of India's highly adequate scientific workforce that is available at a low cost, multinational pharmaceutical companies are attracted to invest in India; for this reason, India is proceed as global source focus point for research and development. Indian pharmaceutical industries engaged in research and development are focused on innovation, with 76.4% and 37.3% of industries producing breakthrough innovations, according to a study by India's national knowledge commission.¹⁴⁻¹⁵ expose indian firms to new technologies and best practices that further lead to high operational efficiency and ease expansion in overseas pharmaceutical markets. The outbound acquisition by Indian firms in 2011 was 6 billion us dollars, which was approximately doubled in 2012 to 11 billion us dollars with 72 outbound acquisitions. The multinational companies in india have also acquired some Indian pharmaceutical firms. The acquisition and mergers have been initiated within pharmaceutical firms in India, such as the merger of Ranbaxy with sun pharmaceuticals at a cost of us\$ 3.2 billion (approx. Rs. 19,200 corer) by the end of 2014.¹⁶

Motivational Plan of Action by Pharmacist

The role of a pharmacist has been elevated with the arrival of clinical pharmacy, which provides high-quality care and support to patients. Today's, pharmacists are providing drug and poison information services, running anticoagulation clinics, and smoking stopping program, camp for heart survey, blood donation, orthopedic, vaccination, conference of gynecologists for their health care system.¹⁷

Procurement of Pharmacist in India:

The third largest group of health care professionals in the world is pharmacists. Pharmacists are currently one of the most demanding professionals in India due to the increasing demand of health services and higher expectations of service delivery. Some procurement made in the field of pharmacy is listed below:

1. The clinical aspects of the pharmacy profession have always been spurned in India. However, with the introduction of a clinically oriented PharmD curriculum, pharmacists are pursuing their careers in hospitals.
2. Today, India has five regional and 28 peripheral drug safety centers that contain broad ADR data on the Indian population.
3. The state pharmacy councils in India are currently running many regional drug information centers¹⁸⁻¹⁹

Apothecaries Primary Medicinal Care

Pharmacy is the health profession that links the health sciences with the basic sciences; it is committed to ensuring the safe and effective use of medication. Pharmacists' professional roles and responsibilities have evolved historically from a focus on medication compounding and dispensing to extended pharmaceutical care services.

An increase in health demands, with a complex range of chronic medicines and poor adherence to prescribed medicines, has forced pharmacists to take a patient-centered approach. The paradigm shift for pharmacy practice took turn in 1990, when Helfer and Strand introduced the term "pharmaceutical care". Over the last few decades, pharmacy organizations and academic training programmers around the world have promoted pharmaceutical care as a philosophy and standard of provision of care for patients. In essence, the pharmaceutical care concept has transformed the pharmacy profession to be more accountable in patient care, especially to ensure that a patient achieves positive outcomes from drug therapy (Jason et al., 2006).²⁰

In many parts of the world, pharmacists have played a significant role in provision of pharmaceutical care services. In addition, it is also widely believed that pharmacists can make a great contribution to the provision of the primary health care, especially in developing countries. Their role varies in different parts of the world: some deal with the preparation and supply of medicines, while some focus on sharing pharmaceutical expertise with doctors, nurses and patients.²¹

Pharmacy Profession

- Demonstrating a commitment to the development and enhancing the profession: a pharmacist should advance the profession by involving himself in activities such as training staff, engaging in teaching, mentoring student, interns and colleagues engaging in discussing and participating in initiatives to develop the profession and showing professional leadership.
- Maintaining a contemporary knowledge of pharmacy practices and ensuring health and competence to practice: a pharmacist should know the importance of lifelong learning self-development and their effect on professional confidence he should also maintain personal health to support health profession colleagues.
- Agreeing to practices only under conditions which uphold the professional independence judgment, and integrity of themselves or others: a pharmacist should exercise professional autonomy. Objectivity and independence manage actual and potential situation of conflict of interest.²²

II. CONCLUSION

Colleges of pharmacy need to revise and update their curricula to accommodate the progressively increasing development in the pharmaceutical education and the evolving new roles of practicing pharmacists in their community and need to arrange programs by the various pharmacy organization.

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