

A PROSPECTIVE STUDY ON ASSESSING THE OUTCOMES OF DOCTOR OF PHARMACY PROFESSIONAL /CLINICAL PHARMACIST IN DRUG AND POISON INFORMATION SERVICES

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ABSTRACT

The motto of the Drug Information Center (DIC) is to provide information to all health care professionals by answering questions on drug use as well as possible side effects. It responds to inquiries regarding particular therapy for specific patients; adverse reactions of drugs, safety and efficacy of drugs, drug interactions, intravenous and intra-muscular additive incompatibilities, bio Pharmaceutical and pharmacokinetic parameters of drugs and their dosing in renal failure, liver failure patients. Aim: To assess the outcomes of Doctor of Pharmacy Professional /Clinical Pharmacist in Drug and Poison Information Services. **Objectives:** The key objectives of the study includes Drug and Poison Information services for all health care Professionals, Students, Improving and updating the Knowledge of health care Professionals, Improving Patient safety initiatives and Patient health related outcomes, Providing better therapy to the large number of patients and improving the patient health related outcomes. **Methodology:** **Study Design:** It is a prospective observational study, Study Period: The Present study was conducted for a period of six months from October 2018 to April 2019, Study Site: The Present study was conducted in Gautham College of Pharmacy, R.T Nagar, Bangalore, Karnataka, India, and ESI hospital, Indiranagar. **Source of Data:** All the required data was collected from the Annexure-1 - ANNEXURE-1: Drug and Poison Information form and Feed Back Form. Total 380 drug queries were received during the study period from different enquirers, in which 372 Enquirers showed positive Feed Back. **Statistical Analysis:** Prism Graph Pad Software was used for this study and P-Value is 0.001 which states this present study was highly significant. The present study states that Doctor of Pharmacy Professionals/Clinical Pharmacists are well expertise in providing and updating the knowledge of health care professionals which can be very helpful for providing better patient care.

KEY WORDS: Drug Information Center, Doctor of Pharmacy Professional /Clinical Pharmacist, Prism Graph Pad Software and Poison Information Services.

INTRODUCTION

DRUG INFORMATION SERVICES

The motto of the Drug Information Center (DIC) is to provide information to all health care professionals by answering questions on drug use as well as possible side effects. It responds to inquiries regarding particular therapy for specific patients; adverse reactions of drugs, safety and efficacy of drugs, drug interactions, intravenous and intra-muscular additive incompatibilities, bio Pharmaceutical and pharmacokinetic parameters of drugs and their dosing in renal failure, liver failure patients. The purpose of the drug information service is to provide accurate, current, updated, unbiased drug information thorough referral with all possible resources in order to promote rational drug therapy usage among public. Here clinical pharmacist is the specialized well knowledgeable person who is expertise in detailed study of drugs and plays an important lead role in providing updated information of drugs.

AIM

To assess the outcomes of Doctor of Pharmacy Professional /Clinical Pharmacist in Drug and Poison Information Services.

OBJECTIVES:

The key objectives of the study include:

- Drug and Poison Information services for all health care Professionals, Students.
- Improving and updating the Knowledge of health care Professionals.
- Improving Patient safety initiatives and Patient health related outcomes.
- Providing better therapy to the large number of patients and improving the patient health related outcomes.

METHODOLOGY:

Study Design

It is a prospective observational study.

Study Period

The Present study was conducted for a period of six months from October 2018 to April 2019.

Study Site

The Present study was conducted in Gautham College of Pharmacy, R.T Nagar, Bangalore, Karnataka, India, and ESI hospital, Indiranagar.

Source of Data

All the required data was collected from the Annexure-1 - ANNEXURE-1: Drug and Poison Information form and Feed Back Form.

Statistical Analysis

Prism graph pad software was used for this study and P-Value is Calculated to states the present study is significant/not.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Total 380 drug queries were received during the study period from different enquirers, in which queries from physicians 48 (12.63157 %),queries from pharmacist includes 91 (23.9473 %),queries from pharmacy teaching staff includes 59 (15.52631%),queries from nurses includes 92 (

24.21052%), queries from post graduate doctors includes 90 (23.68421 %).

Table 1: Categories of Drug Information Queries received month wise.

Status of enquirer	Number of Queries	Percentage (%)
Physician	48	12.63157
Pharmacist	91	23.9473
Pharmacy teaching staff	59	15.52631
Nurses	92	24.21052
Post graduate doctors	90	23.68421
Total	380	100

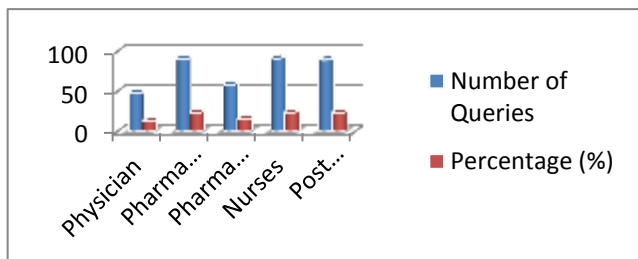


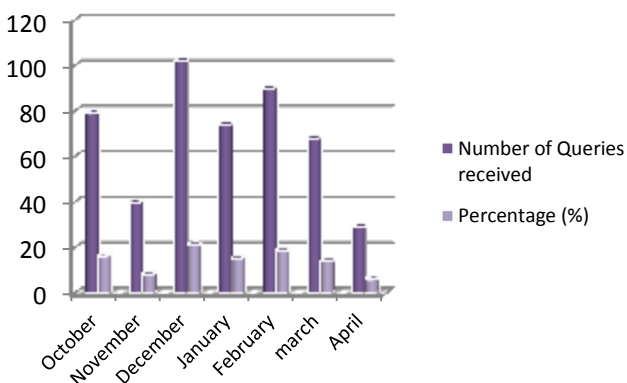
Fig. 1: Categories of Drug Information Queries received month wise:

Total 482 drug queries were received during the study period from different months in which 79 (16.3900%) queries received in October month, 40 (8.29887%) queries received in November month, 102 (21.1618%) queries received in December month, 74 (15.3526%) queries received in January month, 90 (18.6721%) queries received in February month, 68 (14.1078) queries received in march month, 29 (6.01659%) queries received in April month.

Table 2: Distribution of Queries received month wise:

Month	Number of Queries received	Percentage (%)
October	79	16.3900
November	40	8.29887
December	102	21.1618
January	74	15.3526
February	90	18.6721
march	68	14.1078
April	29	6.01659
Total	482	100

Fig. 2: Distribution of Queries received month wise.

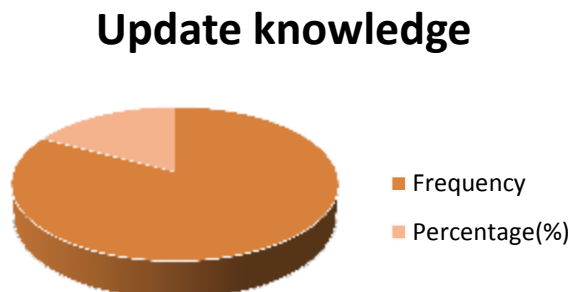


In this study Total 482 drug queries received during the study period. It is based on the purpose of enquiry, in which update of knowledge purpose we have received 298 (61.8257%), queries, better patient care purpose we have received queries includes 184 (38.1742%).

Table 3: Distribution of Queries based on purpose of enquiry.

Purpose	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Update knowledge	298	61.8257
Better Patient care	184	38.1742
Total	482	100

Fig. 3: Distribution of Queries Based on purpose of enquiry:



Total 372 Enquirers showed positive Feed Back , in which queries from physicians 46 (12.3655 %), queries from pharmacist includes 90 (24.1935 %), queries from pharmacy teaching staff includes 58 (15.5913%), queries from nurses includes 90 (24.1935%), queries from post graduate doctors includes 88 (23.6559 %).

Table 4: Showing the Positive Feed Back of Enquirers:

Status of enquirer	Positive Feed Back	Percentage (%)
Physician	46	12.3655
Pharmacist	90	24.1935
Pharmacy teaching staff	58	15.5913
Nurses	90	24.1935
Post graduate doctors	88	23.6559
Total	372	100

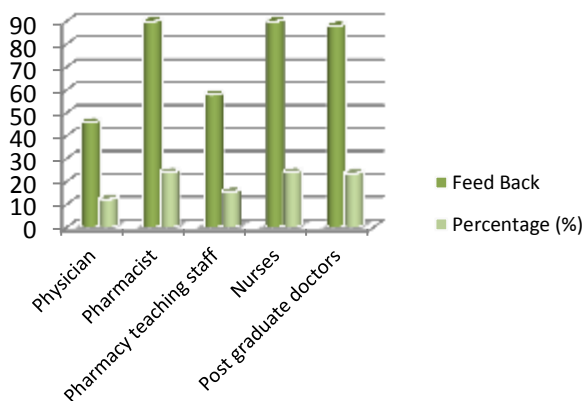


Fig. 4: Showing the Positive Feed Back of Enquirers.

Statistical Analysis

Prism Graph Pad Software was used for this study and P-Value is 0.001 which states this present study was highly significant.

CONCLUSION

The present study states that Doctor of Pharmacy Professionals/Clinical Pharmacists are well expertise in providing and updating the knowledge of health care professionals which can be very helpful for providing better patient care . There is urgent need to establish the drug and poison information centres

in all hospitals as well as Medical and Health care educational institutions.

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