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# Diploma in Pharmacy 2<sup>nd</sup> Year Hospital & Clinical Pharmacy Chapter 2: Different Committees in the Hospital Tonics Page

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### HOSPITAL & CLINICAL PHARMACY Chapter 2

Different Committees in the Hospital

#### PHARMACY AND THERAPEUTICS COMMITTEE

- → The Pharmacy and Therapeutics Committee (PTC) comprises of a group of Individuals (physicians, pharmacists, and other health personnel including the medical staff)
- → They make policies regarding the drug used in hospital.

#### **Objectives of PTC**

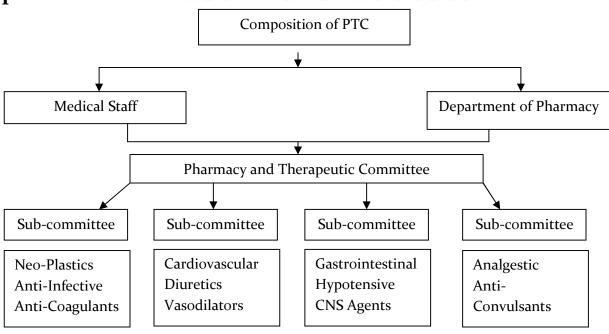
#### 1. Advisory Objectives

- To make policies regarding drugs to evaluate and select the best drugs for therapeutic usage in hospital.
- To provide guidance to Pharmacists about drug distribution in an efficient way ( without mistake and wasting time and energy )
- To aware the hospital administration and medical staff about the problems are related drug usage, especially experimental drugs.

#### 2. Educational Objectives

- To examine adverse effects of the drugs and offer new formulary system.
- To provide up-to dated information about drugs and their usage to satisfy the demand of policy maker professionals.
- To plan training program for staff regarding the drug usage.

#### **Composition of PTC**



#### **Functions of PTC**

- ❖ It acts as an advisory council to the medical staff and hospital administration regarding the therapeutic use of drugs.
- ❖ It develops a formulary of drugs and prescriptions to be used in hospitals.
- ❖ It suggests written policies and procedures regarding the selection, procurement, storage, distribution, and therapeutic use of drugs.
- ❖ It establishes suitable educational schemes for the hospital staff regarding the therapeutic use of drugs.
- ❖ It studies the problems related to drug distribution and administration.
- ❖ It advises the pharmacy to implement effective drug distribution and control procedures.

#### **Role of Pharmacist in PTC**

- A Pharmacists are important to make the formulary, because they can ensure safe, effective, and affordable drug use.
- ▲ They examine scientific, clinical, and economical data.
- ▲ They convey the staff to obey the decision taken.
- ▲ They create a schedule for committee meeting.

#### **HOSPITAL FORMULARY**

→ The Formulary System is a method by which Physicians & Pharmacists Working through a Pharmacy & Therapeutics Committee of medical staff, evaluate and select medications for use in a hospital.

Or

→ The Hospital Formulary is a list of evaluated and selected drugs with their important information to use or distribute in a hospital.

#### Procedure for development of Hospital Formulary

- ⇒ To make a hospital formulary the first step is to form a good PTC . The PTC develop a formulary in written form .
- ⇒ This committee take decision on
  - 1. The type of publication of formulary ( Hospital's won formulary or purchased formulary services ).
  - 2. Fixation of rules which the PTC required during evaluating and selecting the drug for formulary.
  - 3. Addition of other content like,
    - Prescription writing
    - Uses of drug



- Table of metric weight (1g = 1000 mg)
- table of common laboratory values (BP 120/80)
- Calculation of dosage ( for children )
- 4. Type of format of formulary (size, loose leaf, bounded)

#### Addition and Deletion of Drugs from Hospital Formulary

- ➤ It is a important step in maintenance of Hospital formulary . Criteria For addition and deletion are :
  - The medical staff should approved the drug to be added in formulary.
  - The drug should be reccognised by the Pharmacopoeias.
  - The drug manufacturer should hold a license, and he should not have been punished for any serious offence under any law of Drug and medicine.
  - There should not be used secret ingredient in drug which is not labeled.
  - The drug containing multiple ingredients should not be added in formulary, if the same therapeutic effect can be obtained by a single ingredient drug.

#### Guiding Principle for use of Hospital Formulary

- ➤ The Following Principle act as a guide for those who utilize the hospital formulary
  - The hospital's medical staff should appoint PTC and outline its scope, purpose, organisation, and function
  - The medical staff should sponsor the formulary system based on the recommendations of PTC.
  - The medical staff should adopt the written policies and procedures of the formulary system.
  - Pharmacist should be responsible for specifications as to the quality, quantity, and source of supply of drugs used for diagnosis and treatment.

#### Role of Pharmacist in Hospital Formulary

- ♦ The PTC pharmacist has an important role in creating the rules and regulations governing the hospital formulary.
- ♦ The chief pharmacist is primarily in-charge of creating the hospital formulary.
- ♦ He/she should make sure that economic aspects do not affect the drug quality.
- ♦ He/she will evaluate several drugs in accordance with PTC recommendations.



#### **INFECTION CONTROL COMMITTEE (ICC)**

- → It is a committee to prevent and control healthcare related infections by making infection control policies and monitoring practices to reduce these risks.
- → Nosocomial In fection = Patient get infection inside the hospital

#### **Objectives of ICC**

- ▲ To understand the methods of infection control.
- ▲ To understand the reason of nosocomial infection.
- ▲ To reduce the danger of infection for patients, medical personnel, and gests.
- ▲ To conduct antimicrobial program and instruct the medical staff, patients, and gests.

#### **Antimicrobial Resistance**

- Anti-Microbial Resistance is a ability of microorganisms to protect them from the effect of antimicrobial drugs.
- This resistance ability they develop themselves or developed naturally . overuse of antibiotics is the main reason of AMR .( Anti-Microbial Resistance ).

#### Role of Pharmacist in preventing AMR.

- He / she should distribute medicine in safe and appropriate manner.
- ♣ He / she raises awareness on the risk of inappropriate drug use.
- ♣ He control the infection by decreasing the infection transmission.
- He guide hospitals on the selection and use of suitable antibiotics, disinfectants, and sterilants.

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