

# **SNS COLLEGE OF PHARMACY AND HEALTH SCIENCES**



*Affiliated To The Tamil Nadu Dr. MGR Medical University, Chennai*

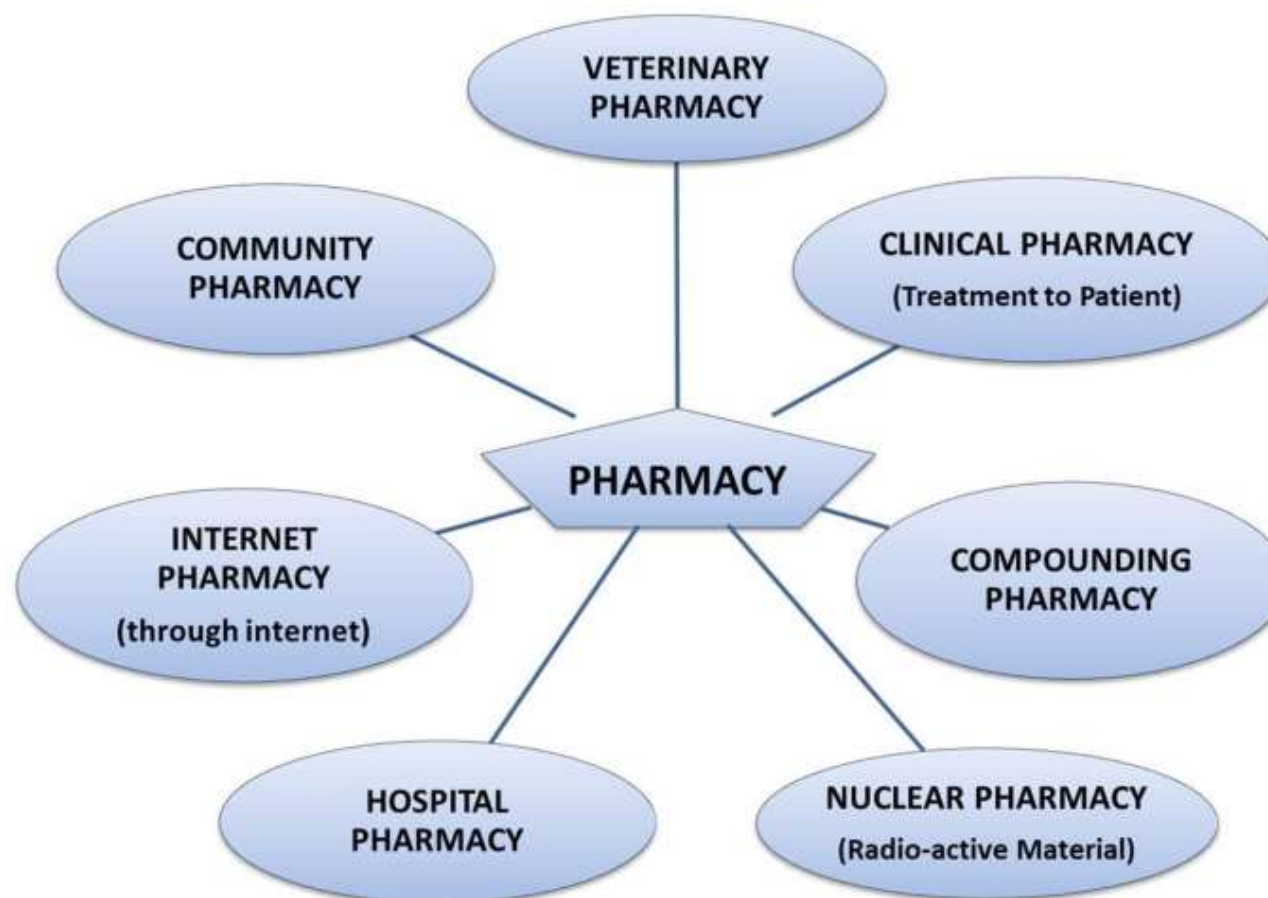
*Approved by Pharmacy Council of India, New Delhi.*

**Coimbatore -641035**

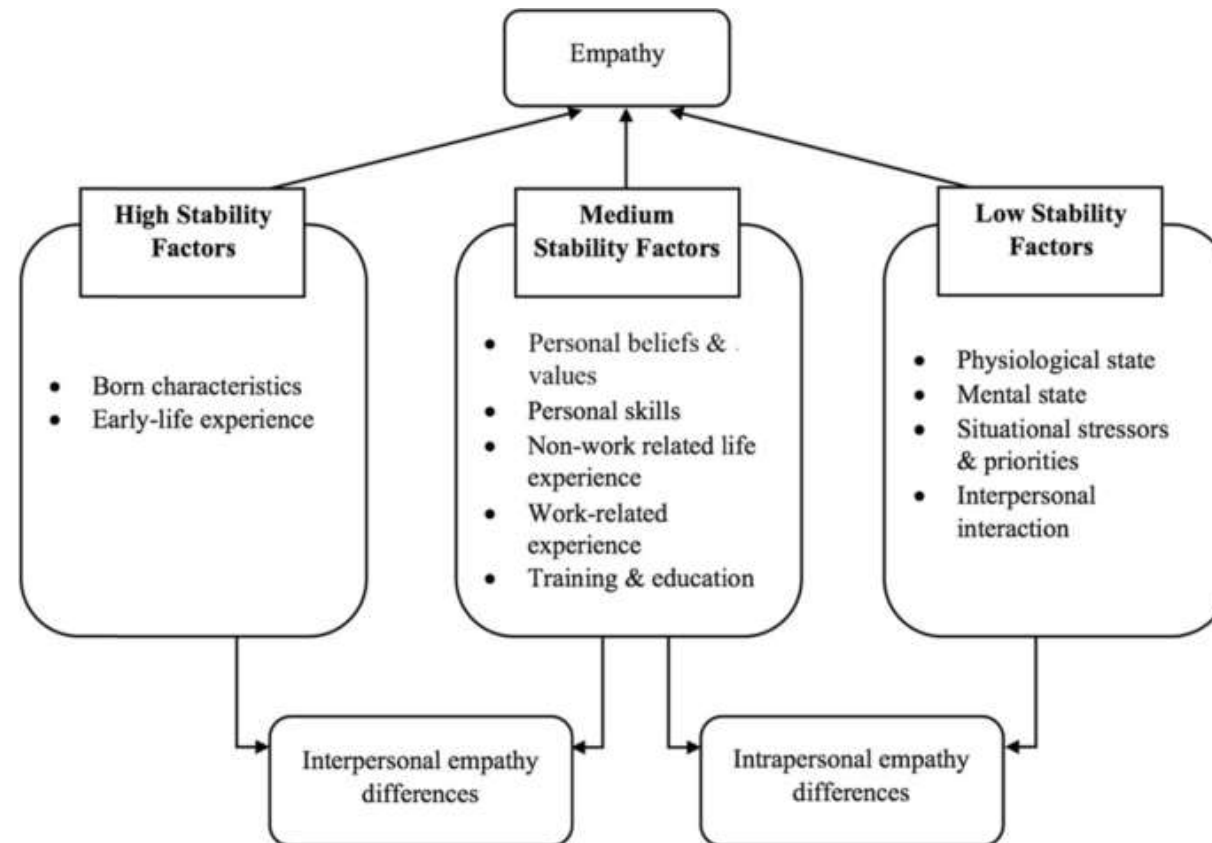
**COURSE NAME : PHARMACOVIGILANCE (BP805ET)**

**VIII SEM / IV YEAR**

**TOPIC 3 : CLINICAL PHARMACY CONCEPT**



# MINDMAP



**Empathize**

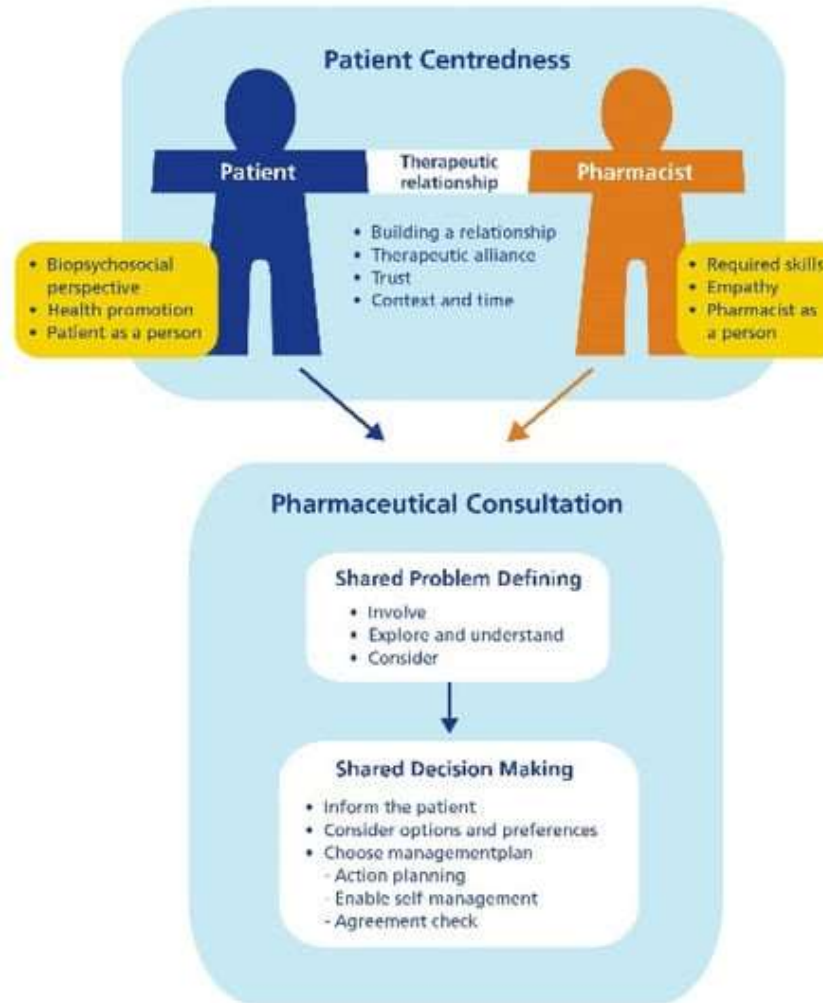
# INTRODUCTION



# Empathize



Empathize

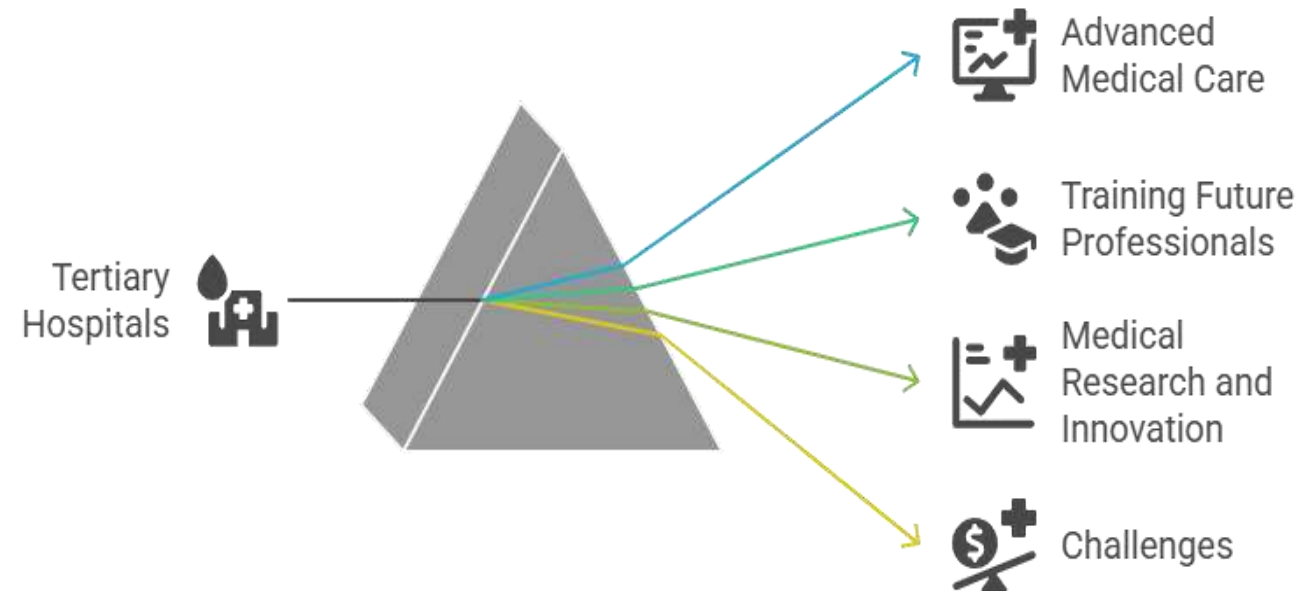


Empathize

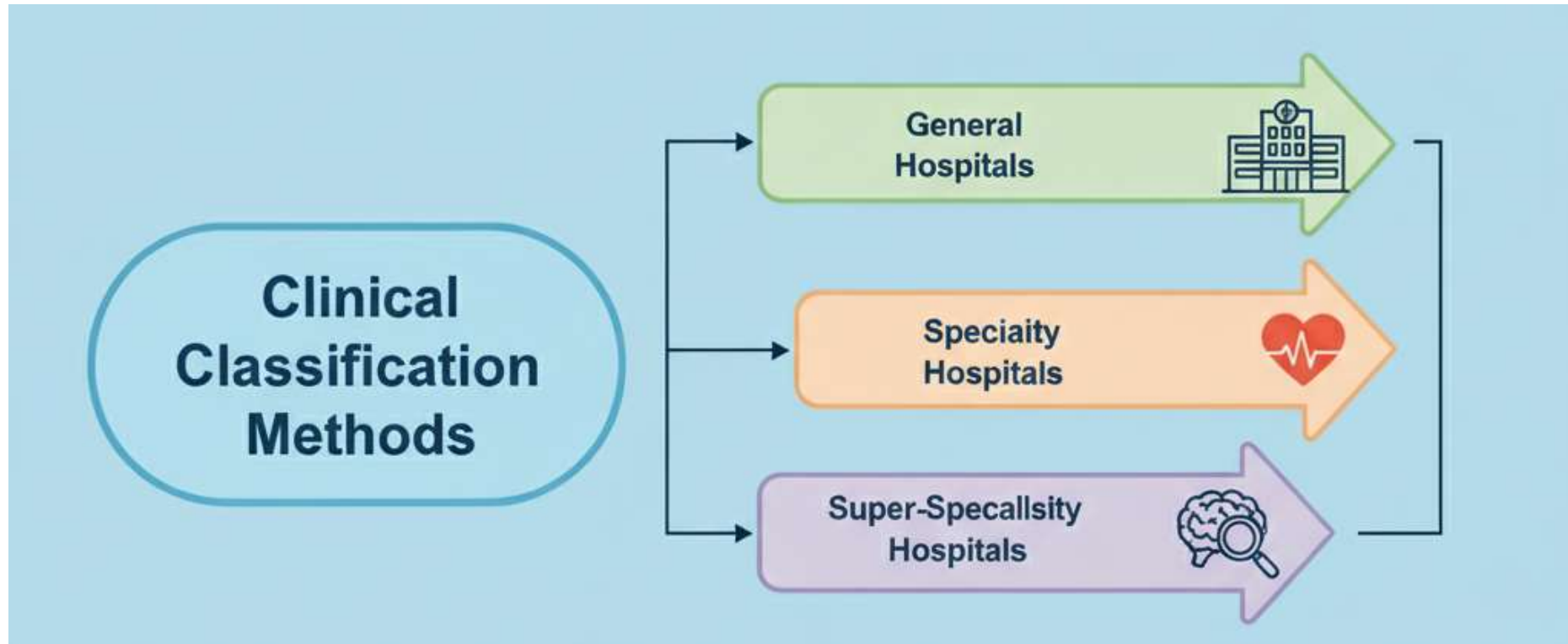


Define


## Unveiling the Multifaceted Role of Tertiary Hospitals



Define



Ideate

Based on ownership, size, management.  
Ownership: Government, Private, Voluntary. 



Government



Private

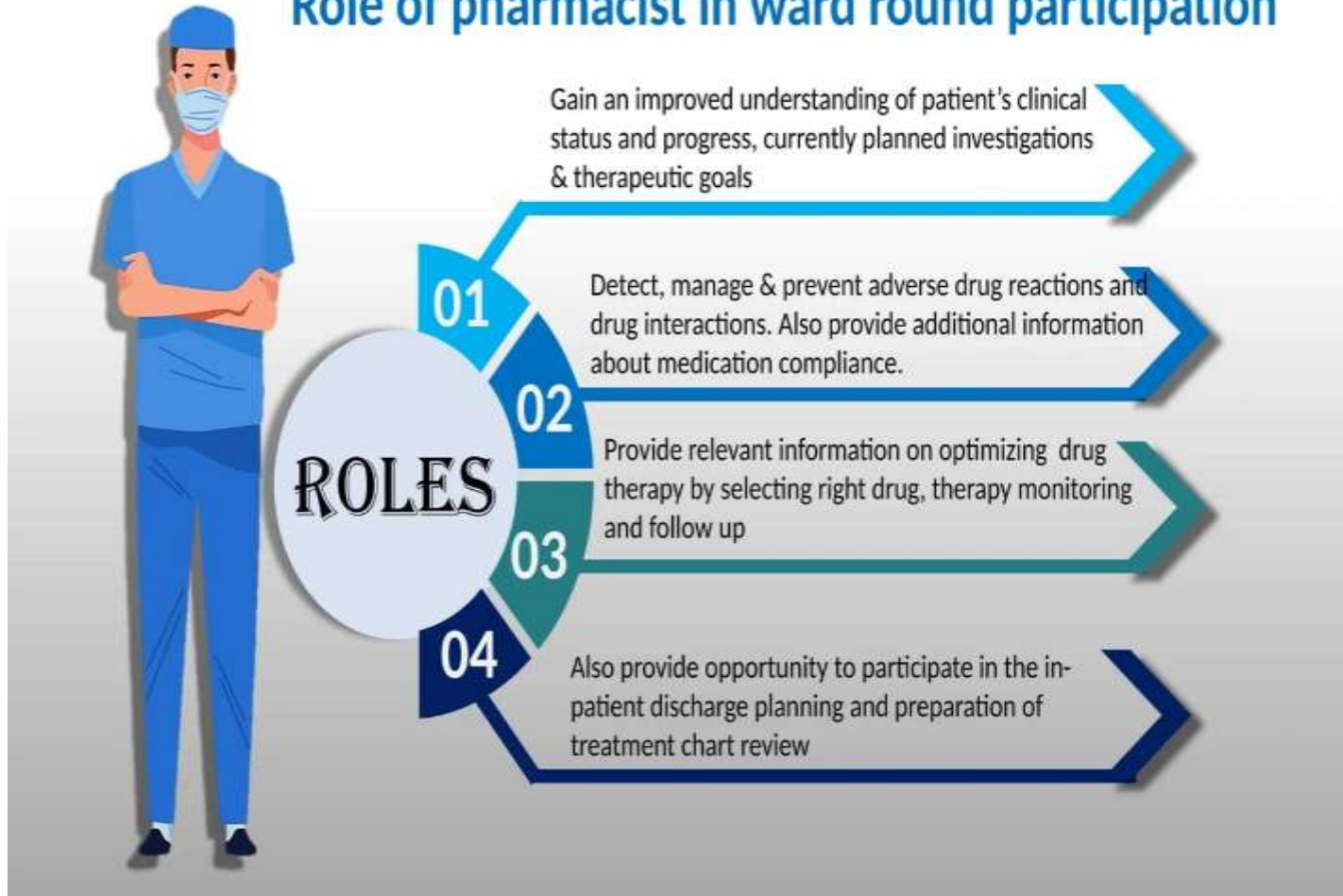
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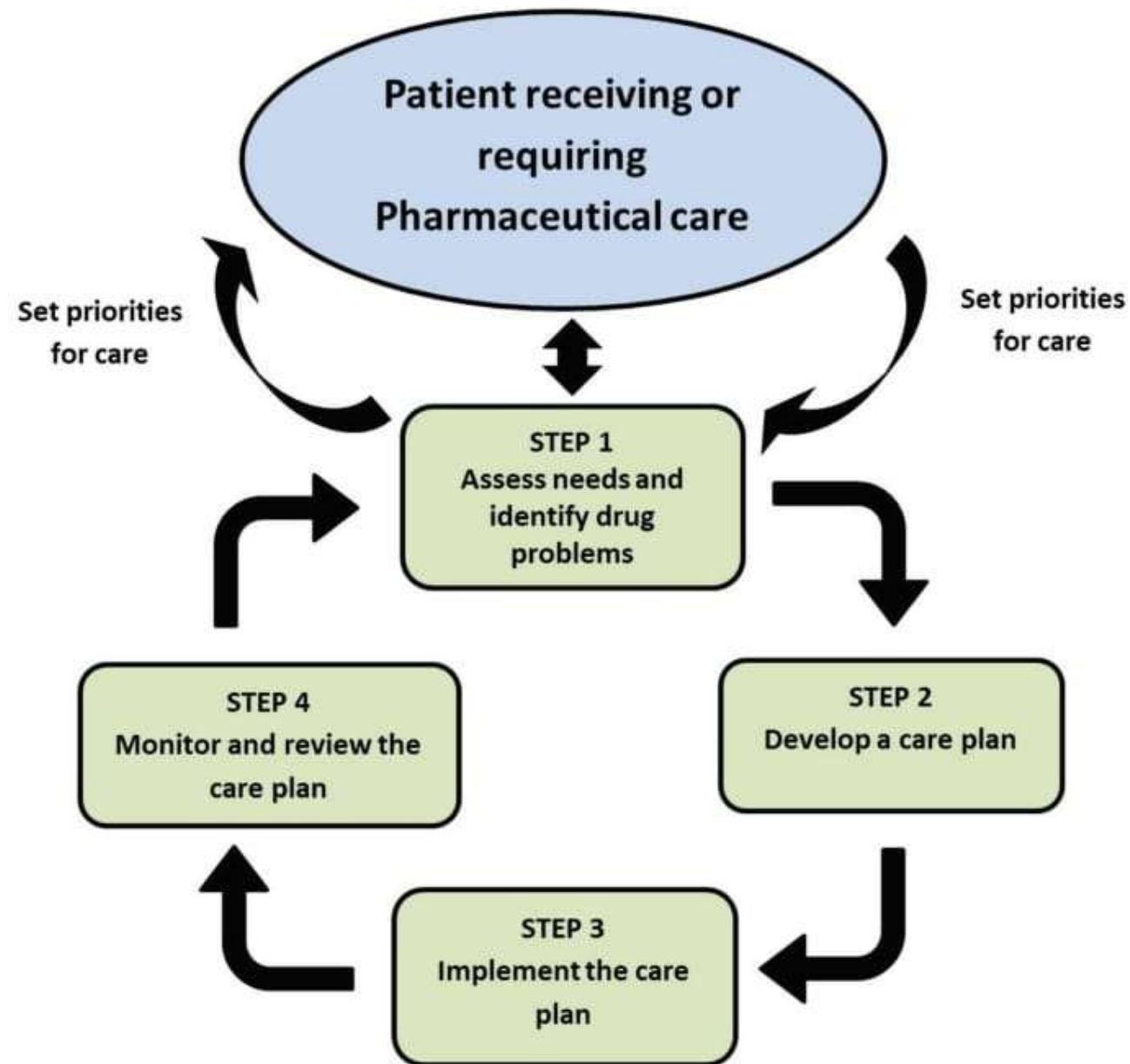




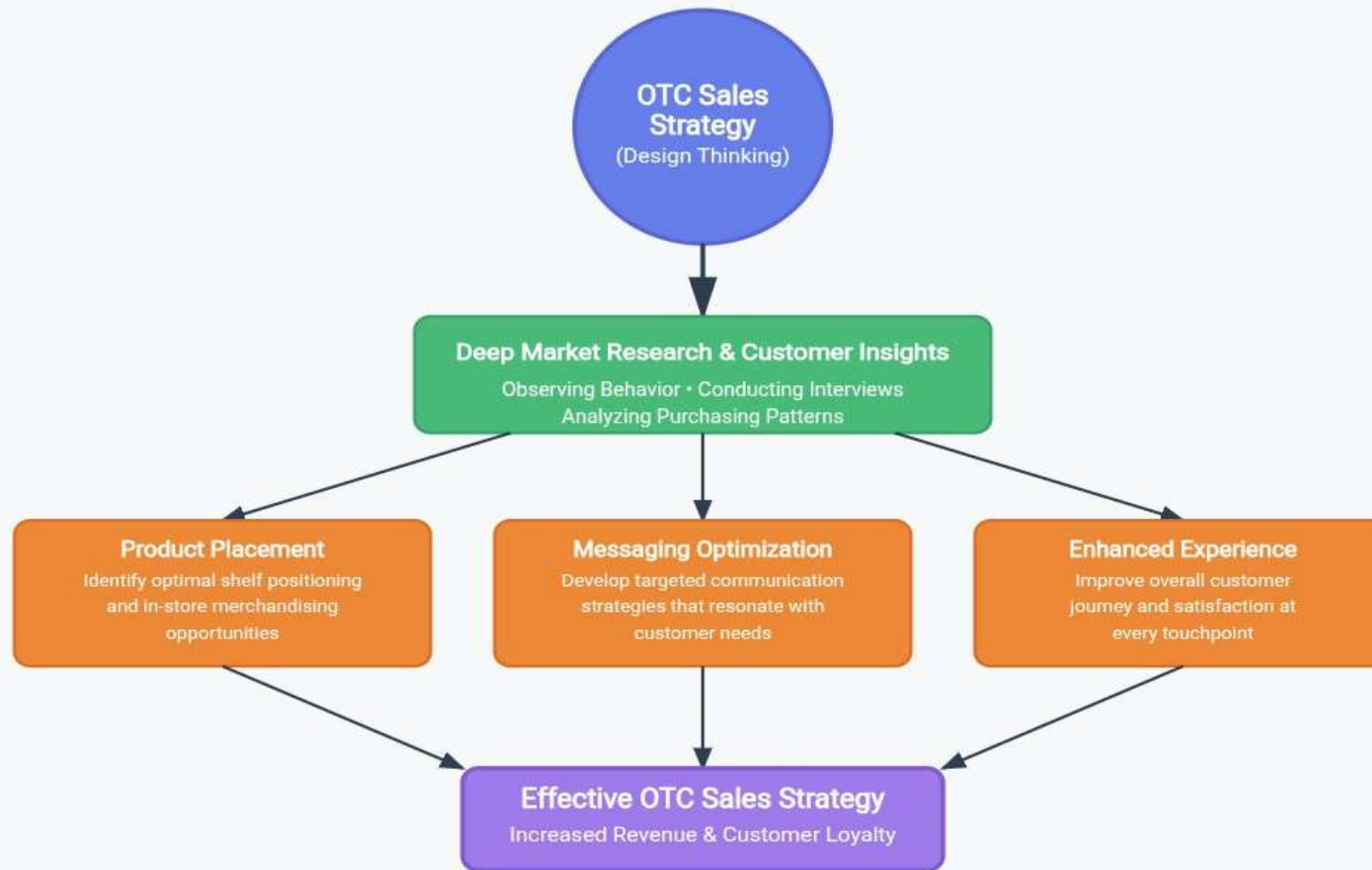
Prototype

## Role of pharmacist in ward round participation





## Market Research and Customer Insights Strategy



# SUMMARY

## Pharmacists' Patient Care Process



### Pharmacists' Patient Care Process

Pharmacists use a patient-centered approach in collaboration with other providers on the health care team to optimize patient health and medication outcomes.

Using principles of evidence-based practice, pharmacists:

#### Collect

The pharmacist assures the collection of the necessary subjective and objective information about the patient in order to understand the relevant medical/medication history and clinical status of the patient.

#### Assess

The pharmacist assesses the information collected and analyzes the clinical effects of the patient's therapy in the context of the patient's overall health goals in order to identify and prioritize problems and achieve optimal care.

#### Plan

The pharmacist develops an individualized patient-centered care plan, in collaboration with other health care professionals and the patient or caregiver that is evidence-based and cost-effective.

#### Implement

The pharmacist implements the care plan in collaboration with other health care professionals and the patient or caregiver.

#### Follow-up: Monitor and Evaluate

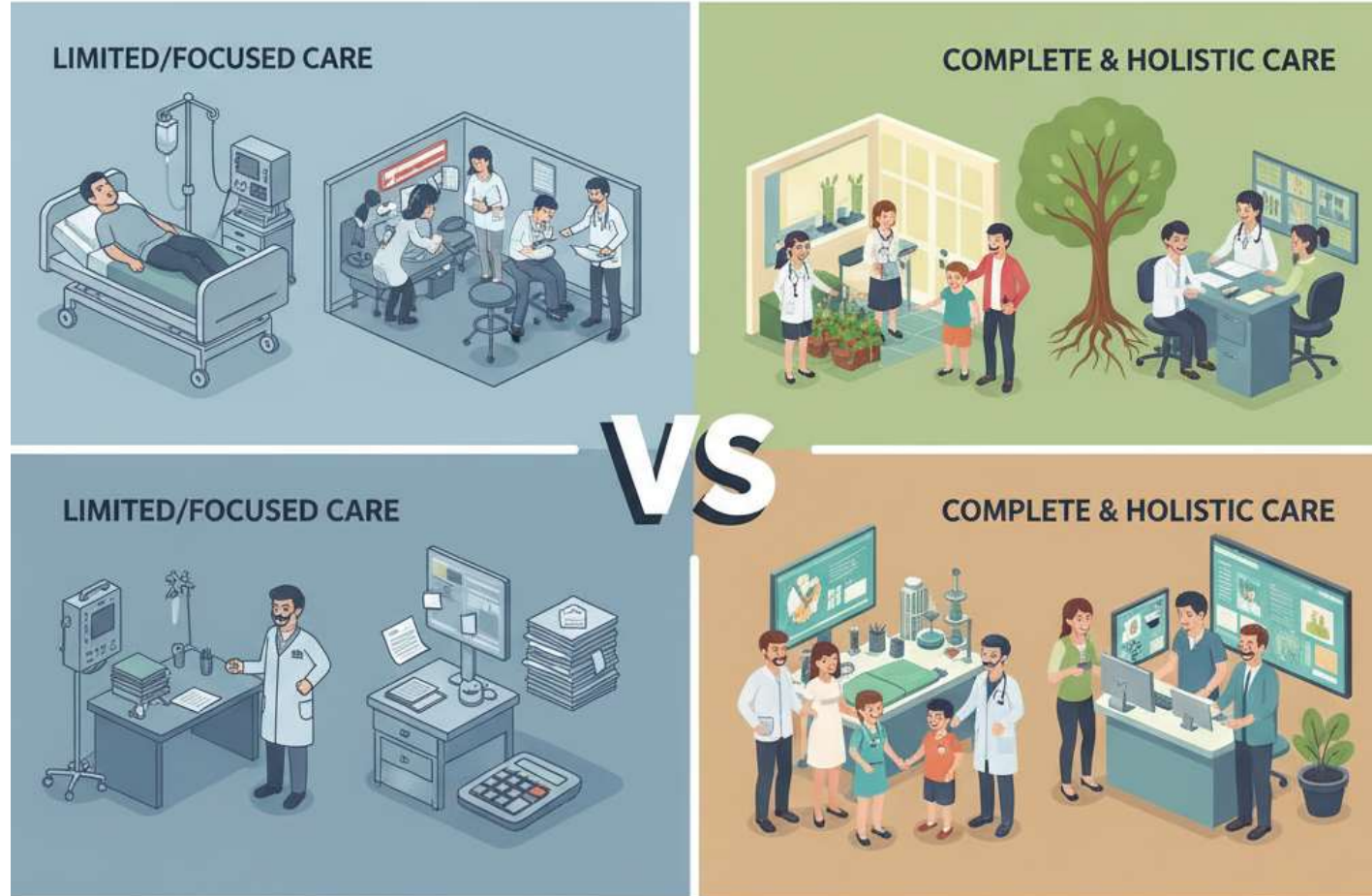
The pharmacist monitors and evaluates the effectiveness of the care plan and modifies the plan in collaboration with other health care professionals and the patient or caregiver as needed.



## CLASS ASSESSMENTS

1. A patient with the HLA-B\*57:01 allele is prescribed abacavir. What is the most appropriate action to prevent a severe adverse drug reaction?
- a. Proceed with standard dosing and monitor liver enzymes
  - b. Avoid abacavir and select an alternative antiretroviral
  - c. Reduce abacavir dose by 50%
  - d. Add corticosteroid prophylaxis before starting abacavir







## CLASS ASSESSMENTS

**Which genotype is most associated with life-threatening skin reactions (e.g., Stevens–Johnson syndrome) when exposed to carbamazepine in certain Asian populations?**

- a. TPMT poor metabolizer
- b. HLA-B\*15:02 positive
- c. CYP2D6 ultrarapid metabolizer
- d. VKORC1 -1639G→A variant



## a. Primary hospital



General check-ups, basic emergencies, preventative care, family medicine

## b. Secondary hospital



General surgery, common illness, specialties, emergency room

## c. Tertiary hospital



Advanced surgery, intensive care, rare diseases, research, medical education

VS

## d. Specialty hospital



Specific medical focus (e.g), Cardiac, Cancer, Orthopedic), specialized treatments





## CLASS ASSESSMENTS



**A patient with reduced TPMT and NUDT15 activity is starting thiopurine therapy (e.g., mercaptopurine). What adverse reaction risk is increased and how should therapy be adjusted?**

- a. Increased hepatotoxicity; switch to abacavir
- b. Increased myelosuppression; consider profound dose reduction or alternative therapy
- c. Increased nephrotoxicity; add dose-dependent hydration
- d. Increased cardiotoxicity; monitor with baseline echocardiogram



## a. Performing medical treatments



General check-ups, basic emergencies, preventative care, family medicine

## b. Overseeing policy and strategic direction



Planning, governance, future development

## c. Managing daily patient care



**Managing daily patient care**  
Hands-on care, medication, rounds, monitoring

VS

## d. Handling financial transactions



Billing, insurance, budgets, accounting

## REFERENCES

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2. Parthasarathi G, Karin Nyfort-Hansen, Milap C Nahata. A textbook of Clinical Pharmacy Practice-essential concepts and skills, 1st ed. Chennai: Orient Longman Private Limited; 2004.
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Thank  
you!