UDC 616.1/4:615.03

MY PHARMACEUTICAL CARE IN GENERAL PHARMACY: INTEGRATING THEORY INTO PRACTICE

BenSlimane Narjiss, Zahri Mohamed, Zimin S. M., Misiurova S.V. Department of Clinical Pharmacology and Clinical Pharmacy

Relevance. Learning comes in many different forms and can be done in different ways. This past summer, I had the chance to see the profession of pharmacy, community pharmacy in particular, through a whole new set of lenses, working amongst a group of outstanding and engaged professionals has helped me grow personally and professionally.

The basic material presentation. During my summer internship, I was involved in several interesting projects: assisted and participated in several conferences and meetings discussing progress made to date and future of the health sector in Morocco, creating a survey consisting of pharmacists and doctors intended to educate the youth. Guided and encouraged by the whole staff, I enjoyed the freedom to feel involved, think critically and to be creative in my work.

Alongside these projects, I got the opportunity to learn the use of the pharmacy management software made available only to the head and manager of the pharmacy intended to help with the tracking, managing of the stock and not to lose any data. It integrates a complete and ready-to-use database of pharmaceutical and para-pharmaceutical products and a complete list of pharmaceutical wholesalers, distributors and laboratories.

I became familiar with the patient care equipment used in the pharmacy such as the blood pressure measuring device, the blood glucose meter as well as the laboratory equipment when compounding drugs such as the dilution of mercurochrome (topical antiseptic), Povidone-iodine (PVP-I) also known as iodopovidone solution, Dalibour water (used for eczema), some essential oils dilution and some ointments like glycerole with codexial non greasy (for psoriasis) or colloidal silver with codexial cerat de galien modifié (for hemorrhoids and rifts).

Conclusions. My internship experience has been exceptionally rewarding, learning the safe, effective and efficient use of medicines, using key factors like age, medical history, allergies to impact my decisions in giving the best drugs choice as well as developing my skills and expertise in research and development of pharmacy services.

My 6-months internship has gone by all too quickly, but as a future pharmacist at the beginning of my career, I know that there will be many more opportunities in the future to get involved in the profession even more profoundly.

References

- 1. Клиническая фармация : базовый учеб. для студентов высш. фармац. учеб. заведения (фармац. фак.) IV уровня аккредитации ; (изд. доработ. и доп.) / под ред. В.П. Черных, И.А. Зупанца, И.Г. Купновицкой. Харьков : НФаУ : Золотые страницы, 2015. 1056 с.
- 2. Клінічна фармація (фармацевтична опіка): підруч. для студ. вищ. мед. (фармац.) навч. закл. / І.А.Зупанець, В.П.Черних, Т.С.Сахарова та ін.; за ред. В.П.Черних, І.А.Зупанця Харків: НФаУ : Золоті сторінки, 2011. 704 с.
- 3. http://www.visiopharm.fr/logiciel-pharmacie/
- 4. http://pharmacie.ma/page/85/organismes___conseils

UDC 616.1/4:615.03

PRACTICE ON CLNICAL PHARMACY IN THE KHARKIV ENT HOSPITAL: THE PHAMCEUTICAL CARE SPECIFITIES

Zurylina A.V., assistant Zhulay T.S.

Department of Clinical Pharmacology and Clinical Pharmacy

Relevance. Respiratory diseases are very common among all segments of population. The sociological interviewing was held in different countries of Europe. According to the public opinion, acute respiratory diseases are the most frequent cause of treatment admission in pharmacy for buying over-the-counter (OTC) drugs. Drug therapy of common colds is aimed in symptomatic treatment of fever, sore throat, rhinitis and cough. It is possible that patient can have only one of symptoms or they can fit together.

The basic material presentation. Kharkiv city clinical otolaryngologist hospital № 30 was one of the main centers for practical activities in clinical pharmacy. This hospital specializes in treatment of ear, nose, and throat (ENT) organ pathology, including the upper respiratory tract pathology. The round-the-clock medical aid is also providing in this hospital.

Practice in pharmacy helped pharmacist to increase the knowledge of the ENT-diseases. It also systematized knowledge of pharmacist in releasing OTC drugs for the treatment of such symptoms as fever, sore throat, rhinitis, cough, allergy considering different factors. The patient's age, symptom duration, attitude of patients to decreed groups of the population, drug-drug interactions can be these factors. OTC drugs are the major part of pharmacy's range for the treatment of listed symptoms.

The familiarization with main points of pharmaceutical care in prescription drug realization from the different pharmaceutical groups and the opportunity of correction of medical prescription with participation of the doctor was an important part of practice. Our participation in intra-hospital conferences and grand rounds has allowed us to improve knowledge on variety of manifestation