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TECHNICAL
MAGAZINE

ACADEMIC YEAR 2018-19



Pharmacist Your
Medicine Expert

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PHARMACIST: CARE FOR YOU, YOUR MEDICINE EXPERT

According to WHO “Health is complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely absence of disease. According to ayurveda swath’s health is defined as “well balance metabolism. Happy state of being senses and mind. In spite of short coming in the WHO difference the Concept of the health is wide and positive and provides an overall goal towards which nations. Should march. “Well Health “of citizens leads to socially and economically protective life that’s.

Why health for all every nation?

1. Health is an integral part of the development
2. Health is intersect oral
3. Health is central to the concept of quality of life hence, health is world Wide social-goal.

To achieve this goal every nation sets professional persons in healthcare System. Professionals include in Health care system are as follows:

1. Direct professional

A. Pharmacist

B. Physician/doctors

C. Nurses

D. Compounder

E. Dispenser

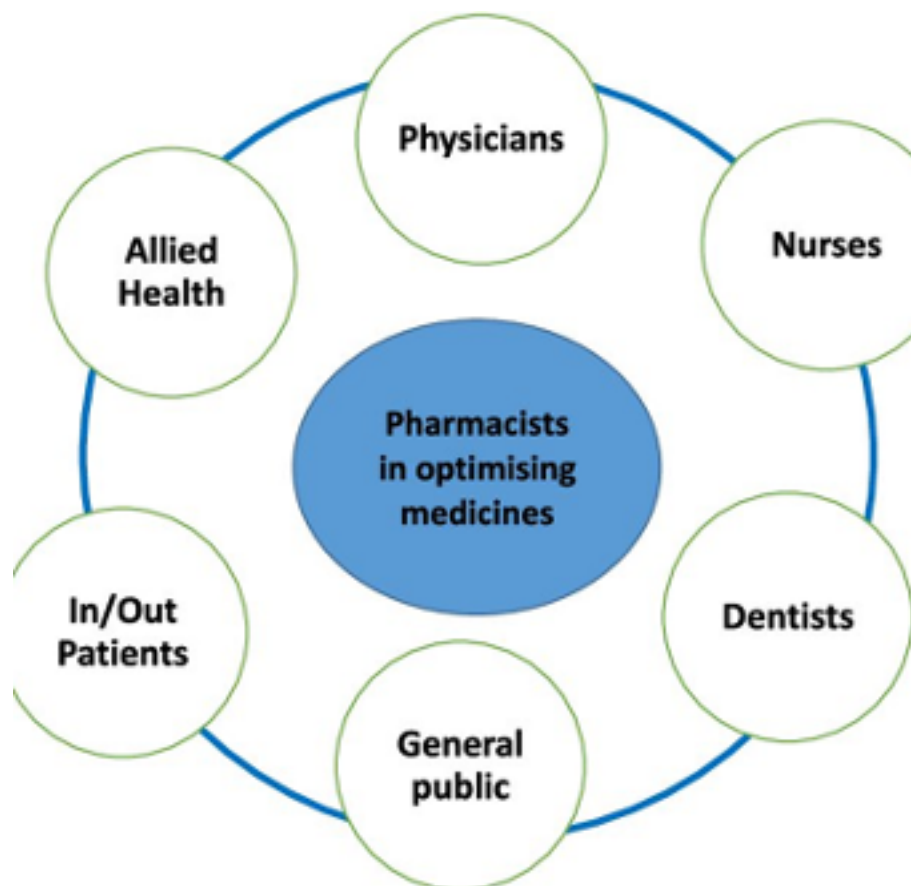
2. Indirect professional like engineers, teachers and every person

3. Different professional plays different minor roles in health care system but only Pharmacist play major role in health care system.

PHARMACIST:

Pharmacist is the bridge between doctors and patients who counsels and advice the patient to maximize the desired effect of the drugs and minimize the untoward/adverse effects of the drug.

The basic duty of a pharmacist is to check prescriptions from physicians before dispensing the medication to the patients to ensure that the patients don't receive the wrong drugs or take an incorrect dose of medicine. Dispensing the wrong drugs or giving incorrect usage instructions can have serious consequences for patients, including death.



Pharmacists also offer guidance on the side effects; medication can have and warn against actions that could be dangerous while the patient is using the medicine, such as consuming alcohol or operating heavy machinery. Much of their work is related to patient safety, so a pharmacist makes sure the patient isn't prescribed a medication that he might be allergic to, or that will interact with food or another medication he is already taking. Patients very often are prescribed different medicines from different doctors, and patients receiving treatments from multiple specialists for different complaints might be issued drugs that could make them unwell if combined with other medicines. Although preventing dangerous drug interactions is primarily a physician's responsibility, pharmacists provide a check against this possibility.

A pharmacist may offer consultation services for the management of complex diseases, such as diabetes, hypertension, arthritis, etc., or give general advice on diet, exercise, and managing stress. Pharmacists may also educate other health care professionals such as physicians or nurses about pharmacology-related issues or medication management and contribute most in the campaign to stop the inappropriate use of antibiotics, habit forming and aphrodisiac drugs.

It is well-known to everybody that a large number of medicines are now being used for purposes of intoxication. If a pharmacist is present in the shop at the time of sale, it may provide check against such improper use of medicines. The supply of medicine against the prescription requires a certain skill for the correct interpretation of prescription, checking doses of prescribed medicine and detailing the same properly to the patient.”

The focus of profession of pharmacy has shifted from technical, product oriented, functions to patient oriented, health outcomes counseling information and professional services. This shift, generally referred to as “Pharmaceutical Care”, embarrasses the nation that pharmacist, working in collaboration with other health care providers, undertake responsibility for patient outcomes with respect to their drug therapy. The principal task of the modern pharmacist is to identify, resolve and prevent drug-related problems.



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PHARMACIST: AN EXPERT OF DRUGS IN HEALTHCARE SYSTEM

Background

The pharmacy profession expanded significantly in the last couple of years in terms of professional services delivery. Nowadays it serves as an important profession in the multidisciplinary healthcare system. A pharmacist is a backbone that provides strength to the healthcare system. Undoubtedly manufacture to dispense, the pathway of medicine supervised by the pharmacists. Role of community pharmacists is mainly responsible for dispensing medicines against a valid prescription & also maintaining legal protocols with respect to patient safety. They are not only ensuring an accurate supply of appropriate medicine but their professional activities are also covered by the counselling of patients. They are conveying the latest drug information to healthcare professionals, patients and the general public, and participation in health-promotion programs with the links with other health professionals in primary health care.

Importance of pharmacist

Medicines today have great power to heal and to improve the quality of life for millions of People. But medicines also may do serious harm if not taken correctly. This is where the role of the pharmacist is most important. Developing a health care system that puts people at the center of their own care and uses all available resources as effectively as possible has become a consistent goal of the government. Achieving this goal requires different health professionals to work in collaboration with each other to meet the health needs of patients. In order for that to happen, government must work with all key professional groups to use all available resources of the system most effectively and, importantly, pharmacists must be recognized as the professional that coordinates drug therapy management.

The pharmacist is a key health care professional in helping people achieve the best results from their medications. People should choose a pharmacist they trust and build a partnership for good health. Pharmacists who know their patients and have their medication profiles on file will be aware of possible harmful drug interactions or allergies to certain drugs. The pharmacist also will be able to discuss possible side effects; what foods, drinks, or activities that should be avoided while on a medication; what to do if you miss a dose; and a wide range of other helpful information.

You should choose your pharmacist as carefully as you choose a physician. It is best to use only one pharmacy so all medication records are at one location. This way there will be less risk of duplicating medicine or having one prescription interact harmfully with another.

Pharmacist as healthcare coordinator

Many patients interact with the health system at multiple points. Medication therapy may be started, altered or adjusted at any point along this continuum of care by multiple providers. But pharmacists are the health professionals with the best potential to effectively coordinate medication across the continuum. In particular, community-based pharmacists are accessible and uniquely positioned to support a continuum of primary care, the challenges of living with chronic disease, assisting people to remain in their homes as they age and assisting people living with mental illness or chronic diseases.

Pharmacists are some of the most easily accessible members of a person's health care team. Better coordination of this accessibility can help ensure that patients get the treatments they need, when and where they need them. In addition, better coordination and monitoring improves care, reduces duplication of services, decreases emergency room visits and hospital admissions, helps prevent abuse/misuse of medications and reduces the risk of drug therapy problems. All of these outcomes will save the system money.

It is estimated that 12% of emergency department visits are due to drug-related adverse events. In addition, the probability of admission to a hospital is significantly higher among patients who had a drug-related visit. Pharmacists are the health care team member with the most complete drug therapy knowledge, and they are prepared to use that information and act as the key coordinator of drug therapies. This is particularly useful with complex patients who have multiple prescribers and more than one condition requiring treatment. It is also notable that pharmacists see a significant number of patients more often than other members of the health team. Changes in conditions can thus be detected sooner, including instances where patients would benefit from better adherence to their treatment plan. This can be particularly beneficial if quickly flagged and shared with the health care team.

Pharmacist as drug information provider

Pharmacists have traditionally played an important role as disseminators of drug information. The need to provide accurate, unbiased, and up-to-date drug information is becoming ever more important in a world which is experiencing a drug and health information explosion. The pharmacist still remains the most easily accessible health care professional to the general public as well as the medical community and is, therefore, more likely to be the first person approached for drug information. The provision of drug information (DI) is among the fundamental professional responsibilities of all pharmacists. Drug information may be patient specific, academic (for educational purposes), or population based (to aid in the decision-making process for evaluating medication use for groups of patients).

The goal of providing carefully evaluated, evidence-based recommendations to support specific medication-use practices is to enhance the quality of patient care, improve patient outcomes, and ensure the prudent use of resources. Community pharmacists can play an important role in patient counseling and should be able to give basic drug information in terms of appropriate drug usage, administration, dosage, side effects, storage, and drug-drug and drug-food interactions.

Pharmacist as provider of quality medicines

Pharmacists also play a critical role in manufacture of medicines thorough research and development of medicines where they apply their skills derived from training and use that wealth of knowledge in the discovery of chemical compounds with medicinal value from different sources, formulate the chemicals in the right proportions and right formulae to ensure they can have the intended action in treatment of diseases. This is very important in healthcare delivery as its imperative to acknowledge the fact that for most care medicines are used and unless they are developed then we shall not have a means to address most medical concerns.

Conclusion

The pharmacists play critical role as the medication experts. Pharmacists have extensive knowledge that they put to use every day to ensure better patient health and outcomes. This expertise is applied through science and research, through educating the next generation, and through transforming patient needs into services. Pharmacists are a trusted source of knowledge and advice. For every patient who walks into a pharmacy, pharmacists ensure that the right medicine is provided at the right dose and in the most suitable formulation. Working with other healthcare professionals, pharmacists ensure that every individual receives optimal treatment, protecting health and prevent illness. As a result, pharmacists are seen as one of the most trusted healthcare professionals



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PHARMACIST AND MEDICATION MANAGEMENT IN COVID 19 PANDEMIC

Medication management is vital in improving the functional status of hospitalized patients. Drug selection, dose, and administration techniques are daily activities of hospitals and many special and intensive care units. Even if the patient obtains the appropriate drug, a trivial dose or a fatal or toxic dose may result in drug toxicity. As a result, clinical pharmacists are required in the day-to-day treatment of ICU patients or in the hospitals, which is primarily accomplished by active participation in daily clinical visits and the provision of information, analyzing and monitoring the effectiveness of pharmacotherapy; and preventing, identifying and reporting adverse reactions.

Pharmacists and pharmacies are the most convenient health-care gateway, and their role will likely grow as the health-care landscape transforms to favor more community-based and ambulatory care. Clinical pharmacist's medication management practices were critical to the hospital's success. Converting patients from IV to oral medication, transitioning to IV push medication administration, evaluating standard medication administration timing, reviewing metered dose inhaler (MDI) and nebulizer usage, using alternatives for medications in short supply, and reviewing coronavirus disease are all examples of best practice strategies. Clinical pharmacists also deliver patient care methods that alleviate drug shortages and supply chain interruptions during the COVID-19 pandemic. Clinical pharmacists have risen to the occasion to face the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic. Clinical pharmacists are an important part of the interdisciplinary team when it comes to planning and caring for COVID-19 and PUI patients. Our health-system was able to deliver supporting drugs needed for patient care while saving medication supply as a result of medication management strategies established and optimization of best practices put into daily practice.

These strategies are critical to:

- Optimize medication therapy
- Protect medication supply
- Reduce number of staff entries into patient room conserving PPE
- Limit nursing time in patient room to reduce exposure risk
- Conserve compounding supplies
- Promote medication safety

Clinical Medication Management

Switch patients from IV to oral medication	Transition to IV push medication administration	Consolidate standard medication administration timing
Review MDI and nebulizer utilization; support canister reassignment	Use alternatives for medications in short supply	Review COVID-19 treatment recommendations
Review COVID-19 patient care on interdisciplinary rounds	De-prescribe and de-escalate; eliminate any unnecessary medications	Assess for appropriate VTE prophylaxis or treatment dosing

In hospitals, clinics, community pharmacies, long-term care, nursing homes, physician offices, and national and public health settings around the world, pharmacists are providing critical frontline care to COVID-19 patients. The complexity of diagnosing and treating COVID-19 patients in the hospital, after discharge, or as outpatients necessitates the collaboration of a multidisciplinary team of professionals, including pharmacists. Pharmacies remain open and provide one-on-one access to pharmacists, a vital frontline health care professional, while patients and clinicians switch to videoconferencing virtual encounters. These are features and the significance of Pharmacist in Covid-19 pandemic worldwide.



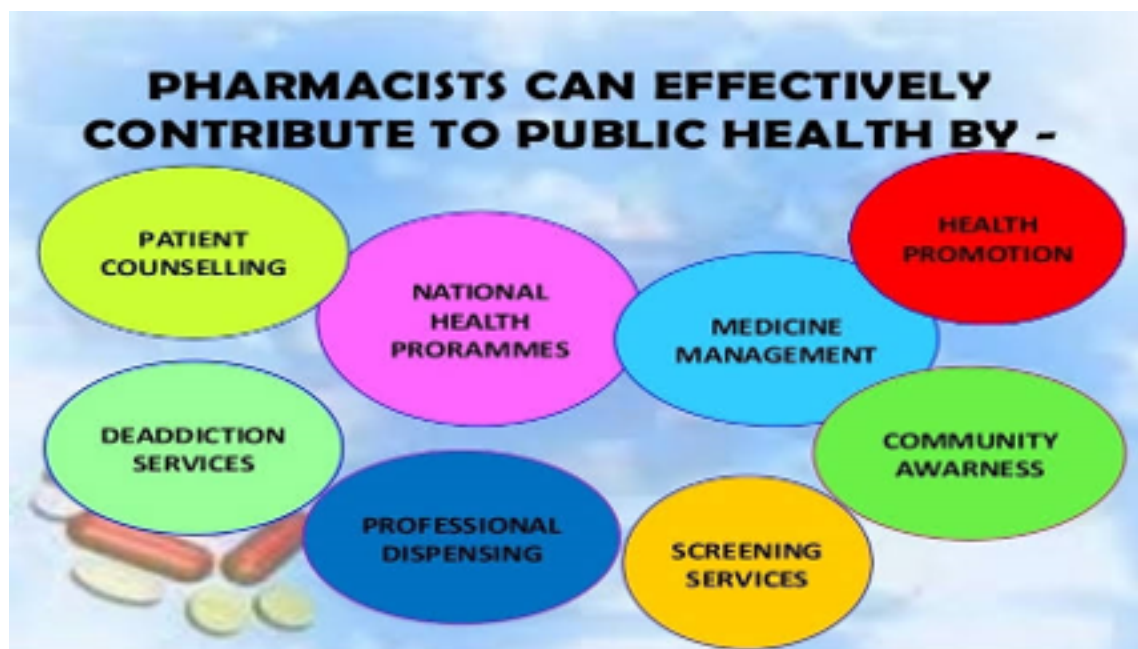
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PHARMACIST: MAJOR ROLL IN PUBLIC HEALTH

Role of Pharmacist in Health care

Pharmacist working in collaboration with other health care providers, undertake responsibility for patient outcomes with respect to their drugs therapy .the principle task of the modern pharmacist is to identify, resolve and prevent drug related problems.



World over pharmacist is one of the important member of the health–team including clinical research. He can be used intelligently as an alternative manpower towards the sacred goals of:

1. as a communicator
2. as a quality drug supplier
3. as a health promoter

Because of Pharmacist your treatment is,

1. More effective
2. Has fewer side effects
3. Easier for you to remember to take.

The main role of community pharmacist in health care team.

A. as Pharmacist and health promoter

(a) Immunization

(b) Minor dressing

(c) Preventing tropical diseases

(d) Providing drug-information

(e) Monitoring adverse drug reactions

B. Health educator

1. Nutrition Counseling

2. Individualization of Drug Therapy

3. Family Planning

4. Alcohols, Drug Abuse and Smoking Cessation

5. Sexually Transmitted Diseases – AIDS

6. Rational Use of Drugs

7. Women Welfare – Pregnancy and Infant Care

Pharmacist are valuable members of a patient care team. Your pharmacist's medication expert who can provide information about your medication and show how to use medical equipment.



Pharmacist are an excellent source of information for any questions you might have about your over the counter and prescriptions medicines.

What else can your pharmacist do?

1. Recommended which over the counter medicine are best for your including vitamins, supplements and natural products.

2. Give you vaccines that you need to prevent conditions such as the Flu and Pneumonia.

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ROLE OF PHARMACIST IN HEALTH CARE TEAM

To tackle complicated health care issues such as chronic disease and medication adherence, patients need more attention and support from health care professionals than ever before. And given the growing shortage of primary care physicians, Americans will increasingly rely on extended care teams, including pharmacists, for their needs.

Many roles come to mind. Pharmacists are highly trained health professionals who provide a broad spectrum of services, including conducting health and wellness testing, managing chronic diseases, performing medication management, and administering immunizations.

More specifically, medication is an integral part of the treatment of patients, and pharmacists play an important part in medication management and adherence. As medication experts within the broader health care team, they have the ability to identify potential barriers to medication adherence and can offer solutions to help encourage patients to stay adherent, which saves lives and significant costs to the health care system. Pharmacists also educate about potential side effects and drug interactions and help identify potential gaps in care for those with complex medical conditions.

Because patients are already visiting retail pharmacies for everyday items, they are more likely to have regular interactions and a relationship with the pharmacist. This builds trust. In my experience, patients are more inclined to pick up the phone and call their pharmacist with questions.

In addition, they are likely to receive more counseling time from pharmacists compared with other health care professionals due to pharmacies' relatively flexible hours. This combination of trust and accessibility makes pharmacists valuable public health resources uniquely positioned to drive positive behavioral changes and favorable patient outcomes – providers' ultimate goal.

Pharmacists are an integral contributor to the overall health care of patients, and recognizing and reimbursing pharmacists as providers will further advance the care they are able to provide. This is already occurring. In the fifteen states where Medicaid reimburses pharmacy services, they are reimbursing for care such as medication management, smoking cessation services, counseling, and administration of immunizations. In addition, some private health insurance plans cover patient services provided by pharmacists.

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But, there's opportunity to do more. For example, Medicare Part B currently covers the dispensing of prescription drugs but not additional patient services provided by a pharmacist. An effort to expand Medicare Part B coverage of pharmacist services, consistent with state scope of practice laws, can better integrate pharmacists into the clinical team. This can increase access to and quality of care, especially important for patients in underserved communities and those with complex medical needs.

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DRUG SAFETY IN PREGNANCY

Pregnancy is a special physiological condition where drug treatment presents a special concern because the physiology of pregnancy affects the pharmacokinetics of medications used and certain medications can reach the fetus and cause harm. Total avoidance of pharmacological treatment in pregnancy is not possible and may be dangerous because some women enter pregnancy with medical conditions that require ongoing and episodic treatment (e.g. asthma, epilepsy, hypertension). Also during pregnancy new medical problems can develop and old ones can be exacerbated (e.g. migraine, headache) requiring pharmacological therapy. The fact that certain drugs given during pregnancy may prove harmful to the unborn child is one of the classical problems in medical treatment. In 1960's pregnant ladies who ingested thalidomide gave birth to children with phocomelia. Various other examples of teratogenic effects of drugs are known. It has been documented that congenital abnormalities caused by human teratogenic drugs account for less than 1% of total congenital abnormalities. Hence in 1979, Food and Drug Administration developed a system that determines the teratogenic risk of drugs by considering the quality of data from animal and human studies. FDA classifies various drugs used in pregnancy into five categories, categories A, B, C, D and X. Category A is considered the safest category and category X is absolutely contraindicated in pregnancy. This provides therapeutic guidance for the clinician. This article focuses on various aspects relating to drug use during pregnancy.

PREGNANCY AND DRUG USE

Drugs play an important role in improving human health and promoting well-being. However to produce the desired effect, they have to be safe, efficacious and have to be used rationally. In general, drugs unless absolutely necessary should not be used during pregnancy because drugs taken by a pregnant woman can reach the fetus and harm it by crossing the placenta, the same route taken by oxygen and nutrients, which are needed for the growth and development of fetus.

While avoiding medications when pregnant may be desirable, it is often not possible and may be dangerous because some women enter pregnancy with medical conditions that require ongoing and episodic treatment (e.g. asthma, epilepsy, hypertension). Also during pregnancy new medical problems can develop and old ones can be exacerbated (e.g. migraine headache) requiring pharmacological therapy. Failure to manage conditions like these may affect the health of both the mother and her infant. Also some drugs like vitamins, minerals, iron and dietary supplements are essential for the health of pregnant woman and the fetus.

It has been reported that about 8% of pregnant women need drug treatment due to various chronic diseases and pregnancy related complications. Many women take medications in the early weeks of pregnancy before realizing that they are pregnant. About 59% of pregnant women are prescribed a medication other than a vitamin or mineral supplement. About 13% of pregnant women take a dietary herbal supplement More than 90% of pregnant women take prescription or nonprescription (over-the-counter) drugs or use social drugs such as tobacco or alcohol or illicit drugs at sometime during pregnancy The fact that certain drugs given during pregnancy may prove harmful to the unborn child is one of the classical problems in medical treatment.

Pregnant women are usually excluded from medical trials and results from animal studies need not apply to human population. Hence treating pregnant women with some drugs is a problem and most clinicians have a rather restricted approach to the use of drugs during pregnancy. Fear of causing fetal harm and death through medication use in pregnancy has resulted in many challenges to clinical research about the safety of drugs in pregnancy. Therefore medication safety information in pregnancy is actually obtained through case reports, epidemiological studies and animal studies; all of which have limitations, that make determining risks of a drug use during pregnancy difficult

A study in 2001 found that there was not enough information about the risk or safety of more than 90% medications approved by FDA between 1980 and 2000 when taken during pregnancy. This makes it difficult for women and health care providers to decide whether to use medications during pregnancy or not. Despite the paucity of information on the safety of drugs in pregnancy, the statistics on over the counter (OTC) and prescription drugs used in pregnancy indicate that drug use in pregnancy is wide spread. About 2–3% of all birth defects result from use of drugs. However drugs are sometimes essential for the health of pregnant women and fetus. A health care practitioner may recommend that women take certain vitamins and minerals during pregnancy. Drugs are also used for treatment of some common symptoms associated with pregnancy such as aches and pains, nausea and vomiting, and edema Medications may also be prescribed to treat conditions occurring during but unrelated to pregnancy such as upper respiratory infections, urinary tract infections and gastrointestinal upsets to name some. Also pregnant woman may be using medications to treat pre existing chronic conditions such as epilepsy, hypertension or psychiatric disorders or to treat pregnancy related disorders such as pregnancy induced hypertension, to induce labor or to facilitate lung maturity in the fetus expected to be delivered preterm Also this patient population may be exposed to any other agents that may have an adverse effect on fetus. It therefore becomes important to examine the pattern of drug use in pregnancy to see to what extent there may be room for improvement in the light of current knowledge.



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HOW CAN I HELP YOU- SAY'S PHARMACIST

Pharmacists are an excellent source of information for any questions you might have about your over-the-counter and prescription medications. Pharmacists are also trained to conduct health and wellness screenings, perform medication reviews, and administer vaccinations.

Pharmacist education :

Pharmacists receive a Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy (B.S.Pharm.) or, more recently, a Doctor of Pharmacy (Pharm.D.) degree after graduating from college. Pharmacists are educated and trained in medication-related information and research for five to six years.

Before beginning to treat patients, a pharmacist must complete a national licensure exam as well as a state law exam. Pharmacists must maintain their licences by attending meetings or completing courses every year to keep their licences active. Pharmacists can stay up to date on new and changing pharmaceutical information by participating in continuing education.

Pharmacists can choose to get more training and certification in specific areas to help them work with your doctors to better manage your care. Specialized areas of additional training may include diabetes, cholesterol, oncology, and geriatrics to name a few.

How can your pharmacist help you?

Pharmacists can give you detailed information about a medication you are taking, such as when to take it and whether it should be taken with food. They can also tell you about any side effects and what to do if you forget to take your medication.

Pharmacists can conduct a medication review of the medications you are taking. This review should be performed at least once a year, either in person or over the telephone. A medication review may be performed more often if you take many medications, have changes to your medications, or have been recently hospitalized. The pharmacist will check for interactions with other medications, including over-the-counter medications, how often you take (or forget to take) your medications, and medication you may no longer need.

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Together with your doctors, pharmacists may recommend ways that you can reduce the number of medications you take each day and identify the lowest dose needed to treat your condition.

Pharmacists can show you how to correctly use pillboxes, medication reminder products, inhalers, canes, walkers, compression stockings, and other medical equipment. They can also show you how to correctly inject medications that you may need.

How can your pharmacist work with other healthcare professionals?

Pharmacists work together with your doctors to identify the best medications to treat your condition. This can result in treatment that is:

- More effective.
- Has fewer side effects.
- Easier for you to remember to take.

Pharmacists are trained to understand research articles about medications used in clinical studies, which can help them answer questions from other healthcare professionals about your treatment.

What else can your pharmacist do?

- Advise you if you are having trouble paying for your medication
- Recommend which over-the-counter products are best for you, including vitamins, supplements, and natural products
- Give you vaccines that you need to prevent conditions such as the flu, shingles, and pneumonia

Pharmacists are valuable members of a patient's care team. Your pharmacist is a medication expert who can provide information about your medications, administer vaccinations, and show you how to use an inhaler, walker, or other medical equipment. They can also teach you how to prevent and manage chronic diseases.



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“REASONS TO CHOOSE YOUR PHARMACIST”

Medicines today have great power to heal and to improve quality of life for millions of people all over the world but medicines too have serious harm on health if not taken correctly, that's why role of pharmacist becomes so important. You should select pharmacist as carefully as you select physician. It is recommended to use one pharmacy so that all the records will get maintained at one place and by this way we can avoid the chances of duplication of medicine. Pharmacist who maintains record of patients and their medication history in files will be aware of possible harmful drug interactions and allergic condition to certain drugs. Pharmacist also aware about the Drug-Drug interactions, Drug Food interaction, so he is the right person to guide regarding food, drink and activities should avoid during medication. Pharmacist is the key person in helping the people the best possible reasons from medication.

Reasons to choose your pharmacist: Pharmacist is one of the easily available health care professionals. Every Pharmacist is a licensed professional where you can speak with him without taking an appointment. Some of the reasons for choosing pharmacist include

1. Answers to medical and drug related questions:

Pharmacists are qualified to answer most drug-related or medical questions you may have. They can explain what you can expect while on the medication and what each medication you're taking is for, how you are supposed to take it,

2. Filing your prescriptions:

Once you get prescription from your physician, you can take it to the pharmacy where pharmacist will fill the order and if your all prescription will get filled at one place then they can better track your medicine history and provide you with a written history if needed in future.

3. Safely disposing unwanted medicines:

If you have any unwanted and unused medicines then it is better to get rid of it so that it will not fall in to the wrong hands.

4. Ordinary Health checks:

Pharmacists are qualified professionals to perform simple health care procedures like measuring temperature, blood pressure, testing your blood sugar level and checking your cholesterol level. They can also diagnose ailments like the flu, aches, cold, pains, cuts, and rashes. They will recommend you the right treatment or let you know if you should visit to your physician.

5. What to Expect at the Pharmacist

While visiting the pharmacist, you can expect that your medical and personal information will be kept private and protected.

Conclusion:

Pharmacist has important role in the healthcare system. Pharmacists are qualified professionals to perform simple health care procedures. Considering the importance of our health all we need to aware the society for choosing the pharmacist as a right healthcare professional for better future.

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Pharmacists have extensive knowledge that they put to use every day to ensure better patient health and outcomes. This expertise is applied through science and research, through educating the next generation, and through transforming patient needs into services.

Pharmacists are a trusted source of knowledge and advice. For every patient who walks into a pharmacy, pharmacists ensure that the right medicine is provided at the right dose and in the most suitable formulation. Working with other healthcare professionals, pharmacists ensure that every individual receives optimal treatment, protecting health and prevent illness.

A pharmacist’s medical advice is impactful and can make life-changing alterations in the lives and outcomes of patients. Pharmacists are your medicines experts! .Pharmacists are health professionals who is focusing on safe and effective use of medicine.Pharmacists are medicine experts that promote medication awareness amongst consumers and health care.

Pharmacist Formulate and implement healthcare policies & regulation. They also prepare new drug application to enable timely access safe, efficacious and high quality medicine and Regulating the manufacturing, distribution, sale and import of medicines and medical device.

Pharmacist majorly Support the healthcare professional. Community pharmacists are the health professionals most accessible to the public. There professional activities also cover counseling of patients at the time of dispensing of prescription and non-prescription drugs. They provide drug information to health professionals, patients and the general public.

Along with public counseling pharmacist also manufactures medicines which involves many stages from chemical synthesis of the drug substance, compounding into suitable dosage form, in process and final step quality control, quality assurance, packaging, labeling and distribution. Pharmacist also provides specialist technical support to development of pharmacy field. Hence it is truly said that “Pharmacists are your medicines experts.”

