QUM in Various Settings

Healthcare Settings: Hospital Settings

Definition

- Hospital settings include healthcare institutions where patients receive inpatient or outpatient medical care.
- Medicines are used extensively in hospitals for diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of diseases.

Importance of QUM in Hospital Settings

- QUM helps improve patient safety.
- QUM reduces medication errors and adverse drug reactions.
- QUM promotes rational prescribing and medicine use.
- QUM improves treatment outcomes and reduces healthcare costs.

Activities Supporting QUM in Hospitals



A. Rational Prescribing

- Doctors should prescribe medicines according to clinical guidelines and patient needs.
- Unnecessary medicines should be avoided.

B. Medication Review

- Medicines should be reviewed regularly to ensure their appropriateness.
- Drug interactions and duplicate therapies should be identified.

C. Drug Information Services

- Accurate medicine information should be available to healthcare professionals.
- Pharmacists play an important role in providing drug information.

D. Monitoring of Therapy

- Patients should be monitored for effectiveness and adverse effects of medicines.

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- Monitoring helps optimize treatment.

E. Medication Safety Programs

- Hospitals should implement systems to reduce medication errors.
- Reporting and analysis of medication errors should be encouraged.

Role of Pharmacists in Hospital Settings

- Pharmacists review prescriptions.
- Pharmacists monitor medication therapy.
- Pharmacists provide patient counseling.
- Pharmacists participate in medication safety activities.

Healthcare Settings: Ambulatory Care and Residential Care

Ambulatory Care

Definition

- Ambulatory care refers to healthcare services provided without hospital admission.
- Patients receive treatment and return home on the same day.

Importance of QUM in Ambulatory Care

- Patients often manage their medicines independently.
- Proper medicine use is necessary to achieve treatment goals.
- Medication adherence is important for successful therapy.

Activities Supporting QUM in Ambulatory Care

A. Patient Education

- Patients should receive clear instructions regarding medicine use.

B. Medication Counseling

- Healthcare professionals should explain dosage schedules and precautions.

C. Monitoring of Adherence

- Patients should be encouraged to follow prescribed treatment.

D. Follow-Up Care

- Regular follow-up helps assess treatment effectiveness.

Residential Care

Definition

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- Residential care includes facilities such as nursing homes and long-term care centers.
- Residents often require multiple medicines for chronic conditions.

Importance of QUM in Residential Care

- Elderly patients are at increased risk of medication-related problems.
- Polypharmacy may increase adverse drug reactions and interactions.
- Proper medicine management improves patient safety.

Activities Supporting QUM in Residential Care

A. Medication Review

- Medicines should be reviewed regularly to ensure continued need.

B. Monitoring Adverse Effects

- Healthcare professionals should observe residents for adverse reactions.

C. Appropriate Storage

- Medicines should be stored safely and correctly.

D. Staff Training

- Caregivers should be trained in safe medicine administration.

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Role of Healthcare Professionals in Promoting the QUM

Definition

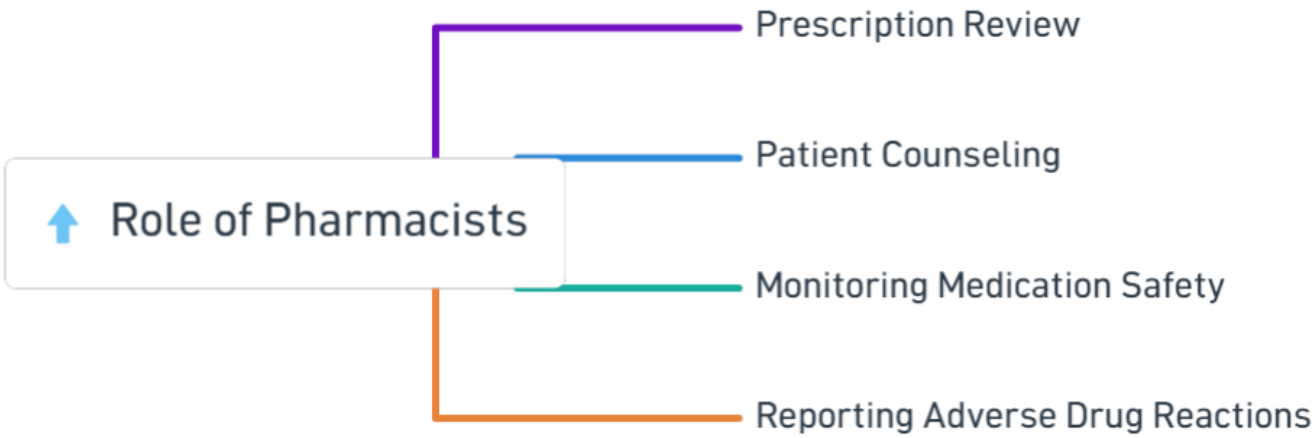
- Healthcare professionals play a major role in ensuring that medicines are used safely, effectively, and appropriately.
- Their coordinated efforts help achieve the goals of Quality Use of Medicines.

Role of Doctors

1. **Rational Prescribing**
   - Doctors should prescribe medicines based on clinical evidence and patient needs.
2. **Patient Assessment**
   - Doctors should evaluate the patient's condition before selecting treatment.
3. **Monitoring Treatment**
   - Doctors should assess the effectiveness and safety of prescribed medicines.

Role of Pharmacists

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A. Prescription Review

- Pharmacists should evaluate prescriptions for accuracy and appropriateness.

B. Patient Counseling

- Pharmacists should educate patients about proper medicine use.

C. Monitoring Medication Safety

- Pharmacists should identify and prevent medication-related problems.

D. Reporting ADRs

- Pharmacists should report adverse drug reactions through pharmacovigilance systems.

Role of Nurses

1. Safe Administration

- Nurses should administer medicines correctly and safely.

2. Patient Monitoring

- Nurses should observe patients for therapeutic effects and adverse reactions.

3. Patient Education

- Nurses should reinforce medicine-related instructions.

Role of Patients

A. Following Instructions

- Patients should take medicines as prescribed.

B. Reporting Problems

- Patients should report adverse effects and medication concerns.

C. Maintaining Records

- Patients should keep accurate records of their medicines.

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Strategies to Promote the QUM

Education and Training

A. Healthcare Professional Education

- Continuous education improves knowledge regarding safe medicine use.

B. Patient Education

- Educated patients are more likely to use medicines correctly.

Evidence-Based Practice

A. Use of Clinical Guidelines

- Treatment decisions should be based on established guidelines.

B. Rational Prescribing

- Medicines should be selected according to patient needs and scientific evidence.

Medication Review Programs

A. Regular Review of Medicines

- Medicine regimens should be reviewed to identify unnecessary therapies.

B. Identification of Drug Interactions

- Potential interactions should be detected and managed.

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Pharmacovigilance Activities

A. ADR Reporting

- Adverse drug reactions should be reported and monitored.

B. Safety Monitoring

- Continuous monitoring improves medicine safety.

Use of Technology



A. Electronic Prescribing

- Electronic systems reduce prescription errors.

B. Electronic Health Records

- Electronic records improve communication and continuity of care.

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