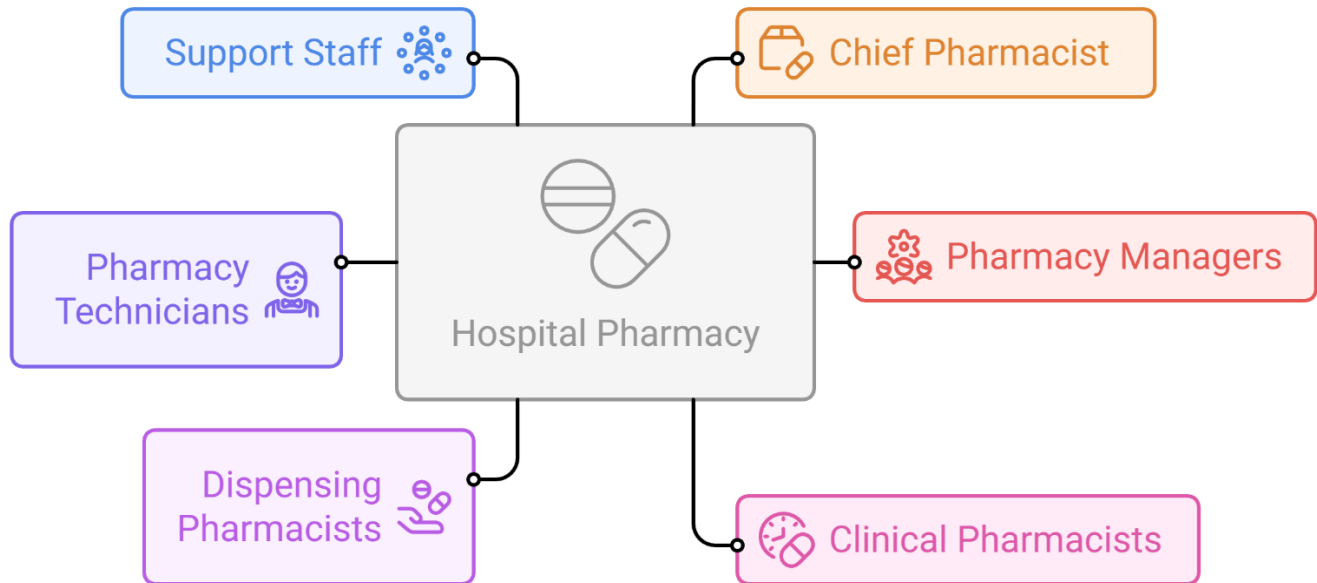


Hospital pharmacy-Organisation and management

Staffing Structure of Hospital Pharmacy

Hospital pharmacies are staffed with multidisciplinary professionals, each with defined roles:

Key Personnel



1. Chief Pharmacist / Director of Pharmacy

- Heads the pharmacy department.
- Responsible for strategic planning, policy formulation, budgeting, and overall supervision.
- Acts as the liaison between pharmacy staff and hospital administration.

2. Pharmacy Managers / Assistant Chief Pharmacists

- Support the chief pharmacist in day-to-day operations.
- Manage specific areas such as inpatient pharmacy, outpatient pharmacy, sterile services, or procurement.

3. Clinical Pharmacists

- Work directly with the medical team to optimize drug therapy.
- Participate in ward rounds, monitor therapeutic drug levels, review prescriptions, and counsel patients.
- Have expertise in pharmacokinetics, pharmacodynamics, and disease management.

4. Dispensing Pharmacists

- Dispense medications as per physician orders.
- Ensure correct drug, dose, dosage form, and label.
- Check for drug interactions, contraindications, and allergies.

5. Pharmacy Technicians

- Assist pharmacists in dispensing and inventory management.
- Handle drug storage, compounding, and stock maintenance.
- May operate under direct supervision of a pharmacist.

6. Support Staff / Administrative Staff

- Perform clerical duties such as billing, maintaining records, data entry, and coordination with other departments.
- Includes storekeepers, billing clerks, and messengers.

Qualifications and Training:

- Pharmacy staff must meet educational and licensure requirements as per national regulatory authorities (e.g., Pharmacy Council of India).
- Continuous professional development (CPD) is encouraged for maintaining updated knowledge.

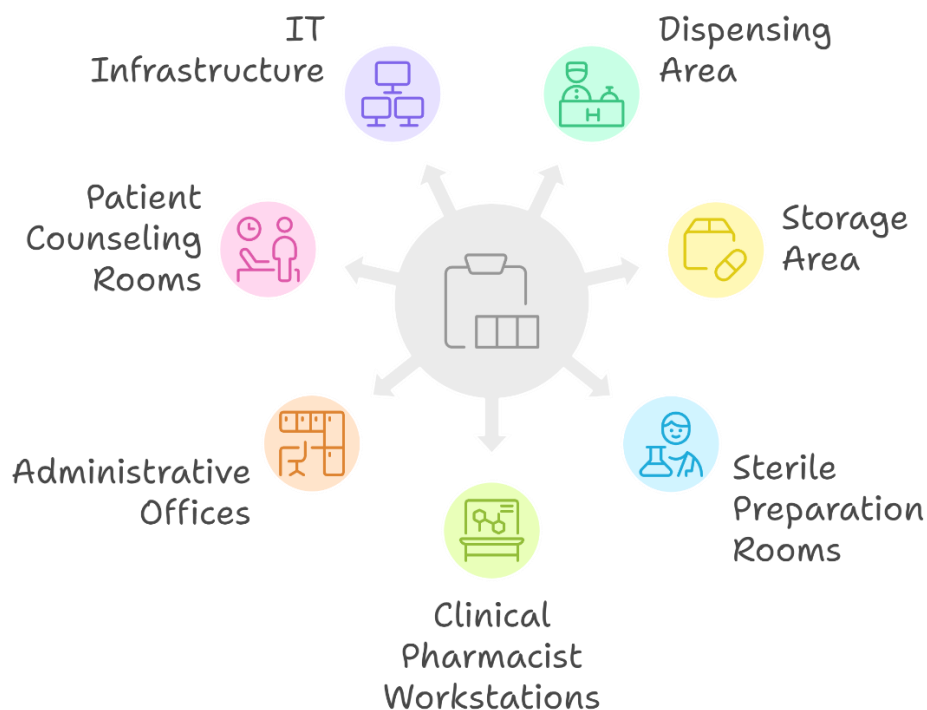
Infrastructure of Hospital Pharmacy

- The physical and technological infrastructure of a hospital pharmacy plays a crucial role in ensuring safe, efficient, and effective pharmaceutical services.

Physical Layout:

- The **physical layout** of the hospital pharmacy must support workflow efficiency, drug safety, and regulatory compliance.

Common infrastructural components include:



A. Dispensing Area

- Divided into inpatient and outpatient sections.
- Should be organized to prevent cross-contamination, medication errors, and unauthorized access.

B. Storage Area

- Controlled conditions for temperature, humidity, and light exposure.
- Separate sections for narcotics, antibiotics, vaccines, cytotoxic drugs, etc.
- Use of shelving, refrigerators, and freezers.

C. Sterile Preparation Rooms

- Cleanrooms with laminar airflow hoods.
- Use of aseptic techniques.
- Staff wear personal protective equipment (PPE).

D. Clinical Pharmacist Workstations

- Space for reviewing patient files, conducting drug interaction checks, and documentation.

E. Administrative Offices

- For pharmacy management and documentation purposes.

F. Patient Counseling Rooms

- For private consultations regarding drug use, side effects, and adherence.

G. IT Infrastructure

- Integration with the hospital's health information system (HIS).
- Use of electronic prescribing, inventory management software, and barcoding systems.

Equipment and Technology:

- Computers with hospital pharmacy software (e.g., HIS integration).
- Barcode scanners for drug verification.
- Refrigerators for cold chain maintenance.
- Laminar airflow hoods for sterile compounding.
- CCTV cameras for surveillance (especially in controlled substance areas).
- Fire safety and HVAC systems for safe storage.

Workload Statistics of Hospital Pharmacy

- Workload statistics are used to assess the performance and resource needs of the pharmacy.

They include:

1. Prescription Volume

- Number of prescriptions filled daily, weekly, and monthly
- Breakdown by inpatient and outpatient

2. Drug Utilization Rates

- Volume of commonly used medications
- Trends in antibiotic use, controlled substances, etc.

3. Inventory Turnover Rates

- Measures how often inventory is used and replenished
- Helps in reducing waste and optimizing purchasing

4. Patient Turnover

- Number of patients served by pharmacy services (both outpatient and inpatient)

5. Staff Productivity

- Prescriptions dispensed per pharmacist per shift
- Average time spent on clinical review per patient

6. Quality Indicators

- Medication error rates
- Adherence to formulary
- Number of interventions made by clinical pharmacists

7. Budget and Cost Statistics

- Drug expenditure trends
- Cost per prescription dispensed
- Cost-saving through therapeutic substitutions or bulk procurement

Importance of Workload Statistics:

- Planning and scheduling of pharmacy activities
- Identifying peak workload hours/days
- Estimating drug consumption and budgeting
- Measuring productivity and efficiency

Material Management in Hospital Pharmacy

Definition

- Materials management in a hospital pharmacy refers to the systematic planning, procurement, storage, distribution, and control of all drugs, medical supplies, and related equipment.

Objectives:

- Ensure uninterrupted supply of essential medicines.
- Minimize drug wastage due to expiry or overstocking.
- Maintain cost-effectiveness.
- Comply with regulatory requirements.
- Improve patient safety and treatment outcomes.

Key Functions

1. Forecasting

- Based on historical consumption data, seasonal disease trends, and department inputs.
- Forecasts are used to determine quantities needed for future periods (monthly/quarterly/annually).

2. Procurement

- Follows institutional procurement policies (open tender, rate contract, direct purchase, emergency procurement).
- Must comply with Drug and Cosmetics Rules, Pharmacy Act, and public procurement rules (for government hospitals).
- **Evaluation criteria:**
 - Cost
 - Supplier reliability
 - Drug quality (brand vs. generic)
 - Lead time

3. Inventory Control

A. Classification Methods:

- **ABC Analysis:** Based on annual consumption value (A = high value, B = moderate, C = low).
- **VED Analysis:** Based on criticality (Vital, Essential, Desirable).
- **FSN Analysis:** Based on frequency of usage (Fast-moving, Slow-moving, Non-moving).



FREE PREVIEW

[Click here to visit our website](#)

PHARMACY PREMIUM NOTES

Complete subject and semesters are available on FirstHope app only.



[Scan or click here](#)

Click here to get the app



Available on Google Play

JOIN THE FIRSTHOPE COMMUNITY

Join our Telegram channel

Click here to join Telegram



[Scan or click here](#)

@FirstHopeNotes

Instagram

@firsthope.official

[Click here to follow >](#)

YouTube channel

FirstHope-Pharmacy / Live streams

[Click here to watch >](#)

WhatsApp channel

Follow FirstHope on WhatsApp

[Click here to join >](#)

FirstHope website

firsthopenotes.com

[Click here to visit >](#)

B.Pharm / D.Pharm / M.Pharm / Pharm.D

Preview notes. Complete subjects and semesters in the FirstHope app.