



# Responsibilities and medication techniques in hospital pharmacy

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## DESCRIPTION

A hospital pharmacy is one of the main hospital departments dealing with the procurement, storage, composition, dispensing, manufacturing, testing, packaging, and distribution of pharmaceuticals. Pharmaceutical scientific and educational research is also included as a mandate to the department. It is done under the supervision of a professional and competent pharmacist. Hospital pharmacies have a significant impact on the economics of healthcare costs. Pharmacovigilance and drug information services are now integrated into the hospital pharmacy. Hospital pharmacists have the ability to purchase; store, handle, and bill, dispense medicines. In addition, pharmacists provide drug information to all healthcare professionals and the public and act as a liaison between patients and physicians. A hospital pharmacist prepares statements for purchases of medicine, chemical, and biological.

The concept of hospital pharmacy is either unclear or deliberately overlooked in the hospital administration of teaching hospitals. As a rule, hospital management rents out space to private providers who run their own private pharmacies. Therefore, tertiary care hospitals (mainly teaching hospitals) should have their

own hospital pharmacies with pharmacy services.

### Objectives of Hospital Pharma

- Specialization of the functions of Pharmaceutical services in hospitals
- Ensure availability of the right medicines at the right time, in the right dosage, and at the lowest possible cost
- Educate hospital pharmacists on the philosophy and ethics of hospital pharmacists and guide them to take responsibility for their professional practice.
- Strengthen management capabilities of hospital pharmacists as hospital directors
- Strengthening the scientific and professional aspects of hospital pharmacy practice, including advisory, education and research activities

Drug selection, purchasing, responsibility and control of medicines - Selection of medicines is a basic and critical function of hospital pharmacists who make decisions about products, quantities, product specifications and sources of supply. It is the pharmacist's duty to set and maintain standards that ensure the

quality, proper storage, control and safe use of all medicines and related supplies (such as liquid administration sets). This responsibility cannot be delegated to another person. Establishing quality standards and specifications requires expert knowledge and judgment and can only be performed by a pharmacist.

Receipt of supplies should be under the supervision of a responsible person, and a pharmacist should review records and forms to ensure proper control when medicines are received. From order initiation to drug delivery, full accountability must be established. Persons involved in purchasing, receiving and administering medicines should be well trained in their responsibilities and obligations and understand the consequences of medicines.

### **Drug distribution**

The pharmacy is in charge of dispensing medicines. Pharmacists, with the support of the Pharmacy & Therapeutics Committee, should develop comprehensive policies and procedures for the safe distribution of all medicines and related supplies to inpatients and outpatients. For safety and economic reasons, the preferred

method of institutional drug distribution is the unit dose system.

Hospital pharmacists are responsible for analyzing many medicines for administration to patients. Some of these formulations must be sterile. When administered as part of Total Parenteral Nutrition (TPN) or as other intravenous medications. But except few antibiotics and chemotherapy drugs. The process is complex and requires, in addition to well-equipped facilities, pharmacists to be highly trained to produce quality products.

### **CONCLUSION**

Hospital pharmacies must be provided with the right and appropriate infrastructure and support to deliver world-class pharmaceutical care. This ensures rational drug therapy and saves humanity from the ill effects of drugs. It must be stressed that without restructuring the health care system and establishing pharmacy departments in every state and city center, modernizing pharmacy services, and medication errors can endanger people's lives and health is to continue to influence.