



आईएफटीएम विश्वविद्यालय, मुरादाबाद, उत्तर प्रदेश  
**IFTM University, Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh**  
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## E-Content

IFTM University, Moradabad

# Topic: PHARMACIST AS INDUSTRIAL PHARMACIST AND AS HEALTHCARE WORKER

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# Who is Pharmacist?

In general, Pharmacists, also known as chemists or druggists, are healthcare professionals who practice in pharmacy, the field of health sciences focusing on safe and effective medication use.

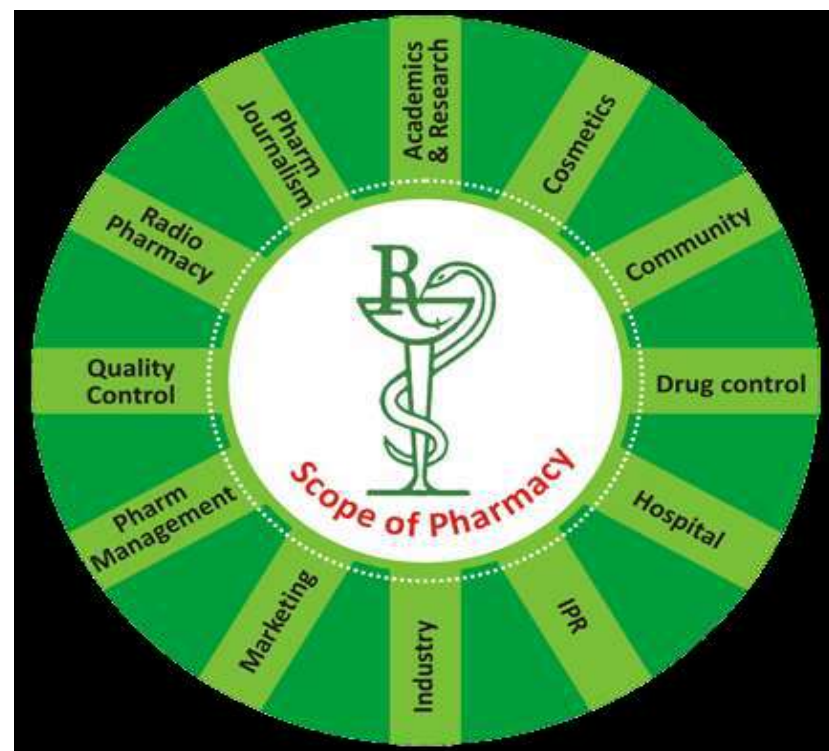
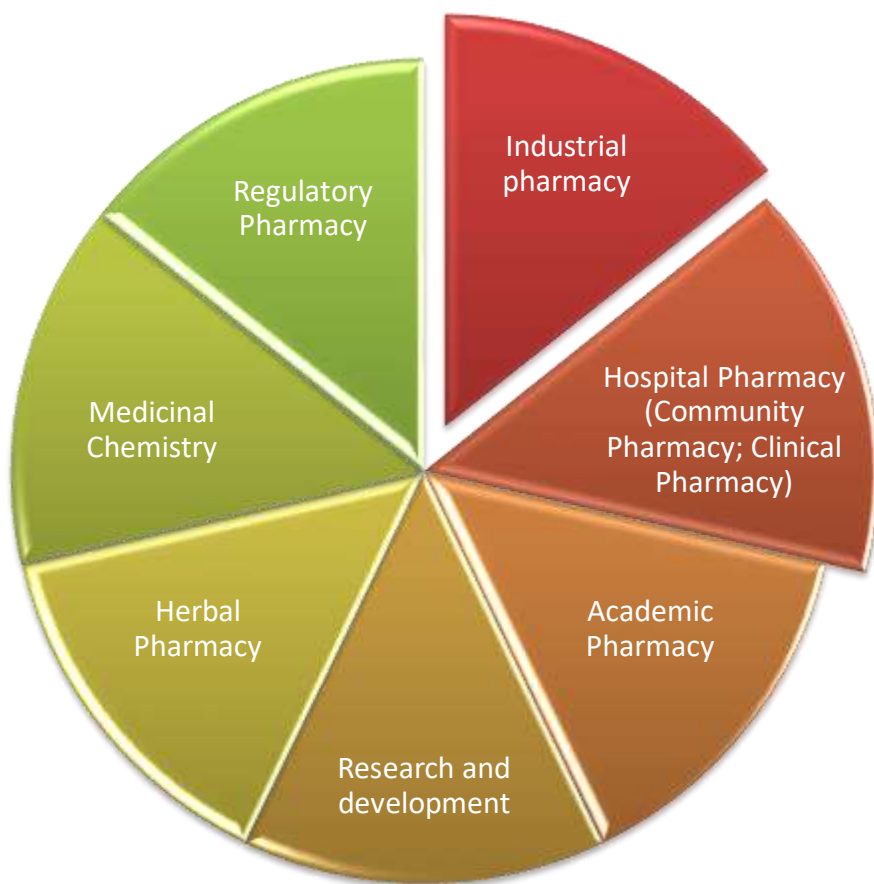
Apart from this, Pharmacist is the one who deals with all the fields related to medicine.

From cultivation of medicinal plant, Extraction, Synthesis, Clinical and non clinical experiments, Dispensing, monitoring, Pharmacovigilance.

Industrial manufacturing



# Role Of Pharmacist

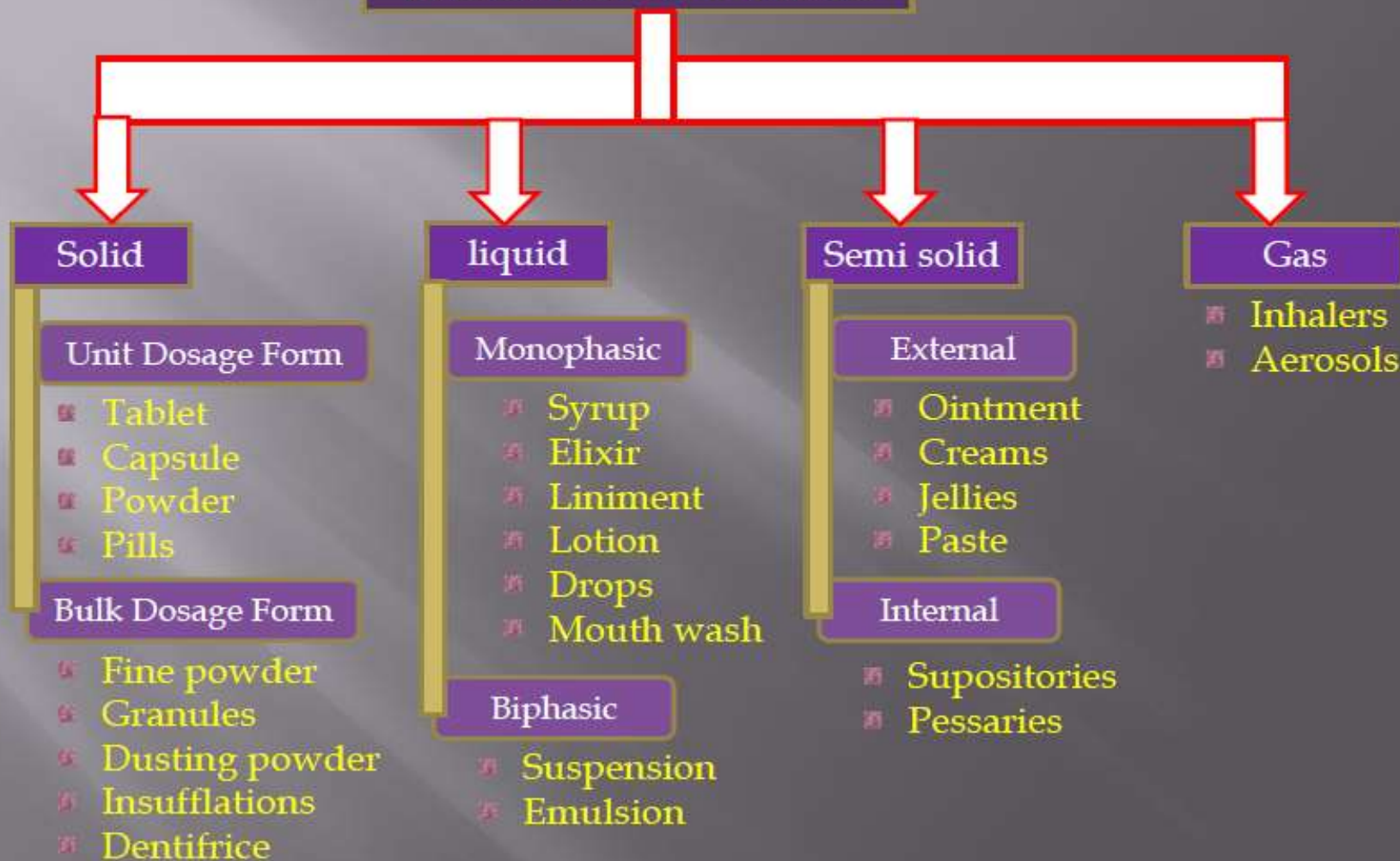


# Industrial Pharmacy



# CLASSIFICATION OF DOSAGE FORM

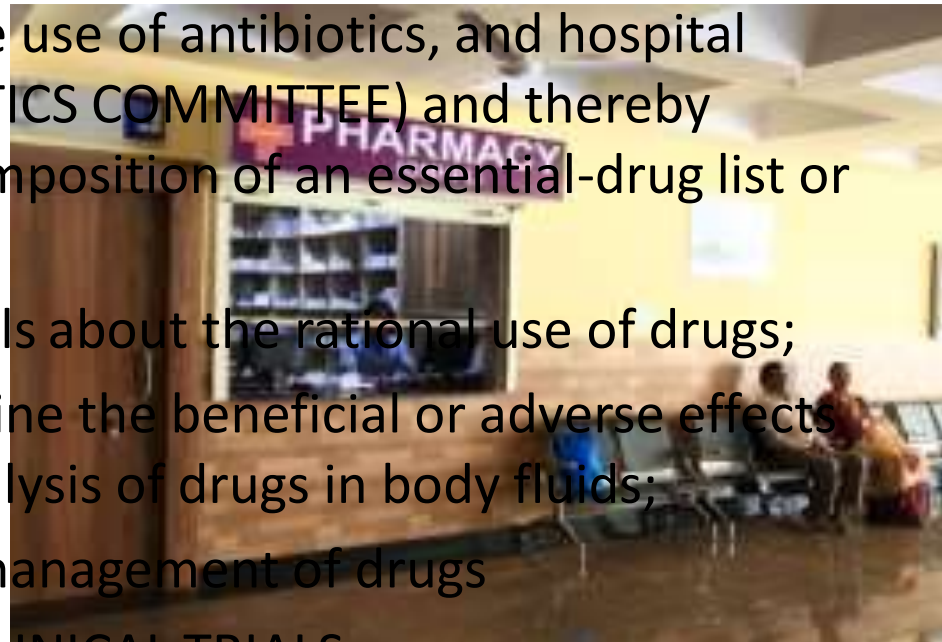
## DOSAGE FORMS





# Hospital Pharmacy

- Work in larger hospital and institutional pharmacies, frequently Interact with prescribers and Doctors.
- MAINTAINS medical records, influence the SELECTION OF DRUGS and dosage regimens, MONITOR patient compliance and therapeutic response to drugs, and to recognize and report ADVERSE DRUG REACTIONS;
- Serves as a member of policy-making committees, including those concerned with drug selection, the use of antibiotics, and hospital infections (DRUG AND THERAPEUTICS COMMITTEE) and thereby influences the preparation and composition of an essential-drug list or formulary;
- EDUCATE other health professionals about the rational use of drugs;
- PARTICIPATES in studies to determine the beneficial or adverse effects of drugs, and is involved in the analysis of drugs in body fluids;
- PROCUREMENT and INVENTORY management of drugs
- Planning and implementation of CLINICAL TRIALS.

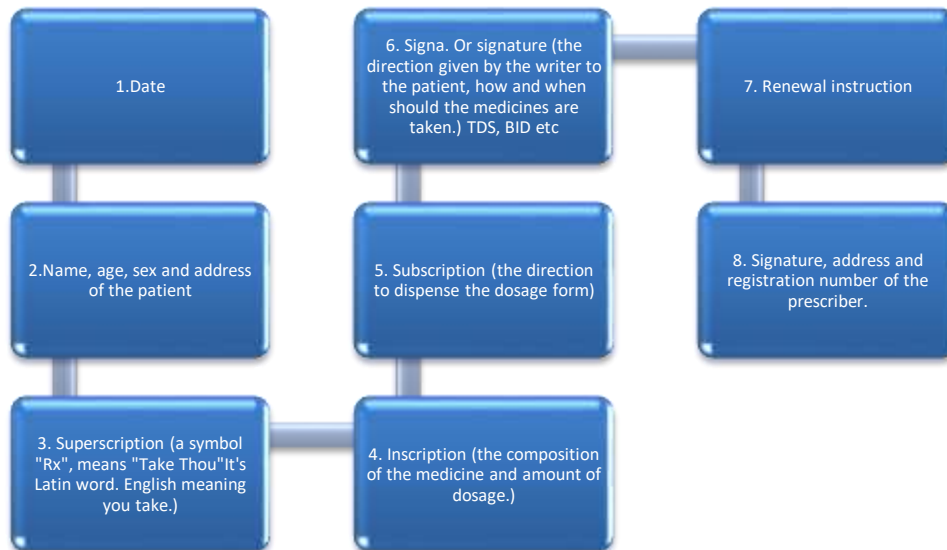


# The Prescription

**Definition:-** Prescription is the written order from a registered medicinal practitioner to pharmacist to compound and dispenses a specific medication for the patient.

The prescriptions are generally written in the English language but Latin words or abbreviations are frequently used in order to save time.

## PARTS OF A PRESCRIPTION





An example of a typical prescription is given below:-



**R. K. CLINIC**  
**NEAR RAILWAY STATION, REENGUS**



Ph: 01575-224XXX  
9783XXXXXXX

Date: 02/01/2019

Name: Mr. Kailash chand

Age: 45 Yrs

Sex: Male

Address: Snehlata Poddar Colony, Reengus

R<sub>x</sub> (Superscription)

(Inscription)	Light Kaolin	12.0 ml
	Light Magnesium Carbonate	3.0 ml
	Sodium Bicarbonate	3.0 gm
	Water ad upto	90 ml
	Peppermint Water ad up to	

Fiat mistura (Subscription)

Sig Cochleare magnum ter in die postcibos sumenda. (Signatura)

Refill: \_\_\_\_\_

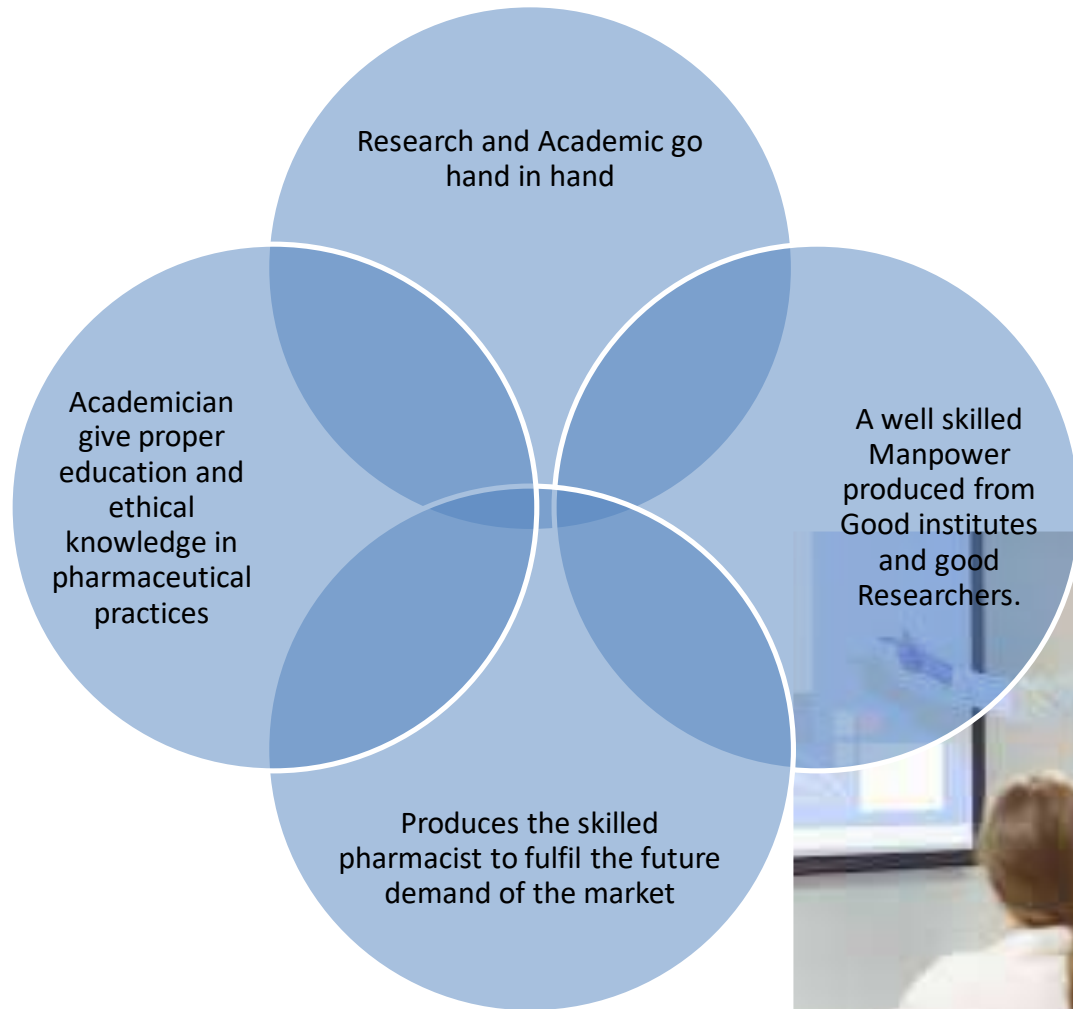
Sd/-

Name of prescriber  
M.B.B.S., M.D.  
Regd. No. ....

# SOURCES OF ERROR IN PRESCRIPTION

1. Abbreviation:- Abbreviation presents a problem in understanding parts of the prescription order. Extreme care should be taken by a pharmacist in interpreting the Abbreviation. Pharmacists should not guess at the meaning of an ambiguous Abbreviation.
2. Name of the drug:- There are certain drugs whose name look or sound like those of other drugs. Some of the example of such drugs is as under: - Digitoxin and Digoxin
3. Strength of preparation:- The strength of the preparation should be stated by the prescriber. It is essential when various strengths of a product are available in market.
4. Dosage form of the drug prescribed:- Many medicines are available in more than one dosage form like as liquid, tablet, capsule, etc...
5. Dose:- Unusually high or low doses should be discussed with the prescriber. Pediatric dosage may present. So pharmacist should consult pediatric posology to avoid an error. Sometime a reasonable dose is administered too frequently.
6. Instructions for the patient:- The instructions for the patient which are given in the prescription are incomplete or omitted. The quantity of the drug to be taken, the frequent and timing of administration and route of administration should be clearly given in the prescription so as to avoid any confusion.
7. Incompatibilities:- It is essential to check that there are no pharmaceutical or therapeutic incompatibilities in a prescribed preparation and that different medicines prescribed for the same patient do not interact with each other to produce any harm to patient. Certain antibiotics should not be given with meals since it significantly decrease the absorption of the drug.

# Academic Pharmacy



# Research and Development

Research in

Chemistry

Pharmacology

Toxicologist

Microbiologists, and Biopharmacists

Non-Clinical and Clinical Research

New drug application, Generic medicine  
development

Patients compliance



# Herbal Pharmacy

Current trend is shifting toward herbal medicine(\$6 billion global market)



Identification of herbal product for the particular disease



Reference – Ayurveda, Chinese medicinal System,



Babylonian medicine, Unani and Siddha medicine



Cultivation, harvesting, Extraction and purification of Active ingredients



Formulation in dosage Form

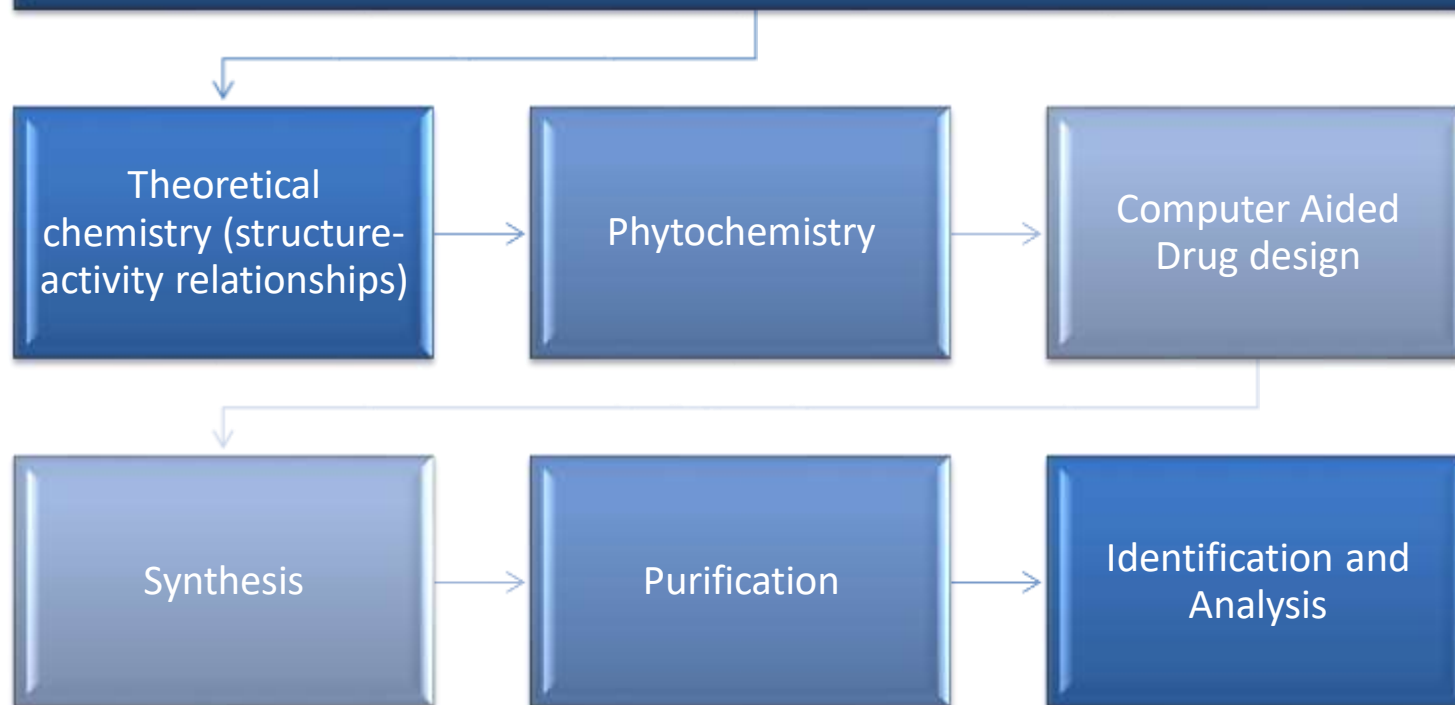


Research in Phytochemistry



# Medicinal chemistry

Medicinal chemists are focused on DRUG DISCOVERY and development and are concerned with the isolation of medicinal agents found in plants, as well as the creation of new synthetic drug compounds.



# Regulatory Pharmacy

Health and drug policy

Management

Administration

Educational policy

Regulatory and enforcement  
agencies

Professional registration  
authorities

International agencies and  
professional bodies