



To need or not to need

- Patient deserves the same standard of treatment
- Basis voor implementation, quality measurement, education
- Coordination of health care with the other professionals
- In the end it saves time and reduces discussion
- Encourages pharmacists to take responsibility for medicines use
- Fear that guidelines are used as rules (perfectionism, misuse)
- Implementation barriers
 - * Lack of tools
 - * Expectations from patients other stakeholders
- Guidelines are too slow
- Bureacracy

Topics for guidelines

High Priority guidelines

- Dispensing of OTC, selfcare
- Patient counseling (adherence)
- Medicationreview
- Patient assessment
- Transitional care

Lower priority

- Dispensing prescribed drugs
- Prevention
- Chronic diseases
- Communicable diseases

Exercises in guideline development

- Designed activities for a guideline using a 19 steps procedure
- Barriers and difficulties were identified:
 - Finding scope for patient counseling
 - Finding a suitable format for OTC/selfcare
 - Guidelines for interacting/cooperation with other professions
 - Authorisation of a multidisciplinary guideline
- Intersession
- Wants and needs for future guideline work at PCNE conferences are welcome