



6th PCNE Working Symposium 2018

From the Theory to the Practice

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QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN 5 MIN BEFORE STARTING THE WORKING GROUPS

Country		
Work center		
Years of practice		
Experience in community pharmacy	yes	no

Could the pharmacist contribute to the health system with pharmaceutical professional services (PPS)?

yes no

What are the 3 more important BARRIERS has the implantation of this service?

What are the 3 more important FACILITATORS has the implantation of this service?

Should we make PPS known by other healthcare professionals?

yes no

How?

Should we make this PPS known by patients?

yes no

How?

Should this services been paid?

patients government both of them

What would be a fair price?

Let's think about a service

Should it be partly implemented?

Has it had to overcome some barriers?

Would it have had facilitators?

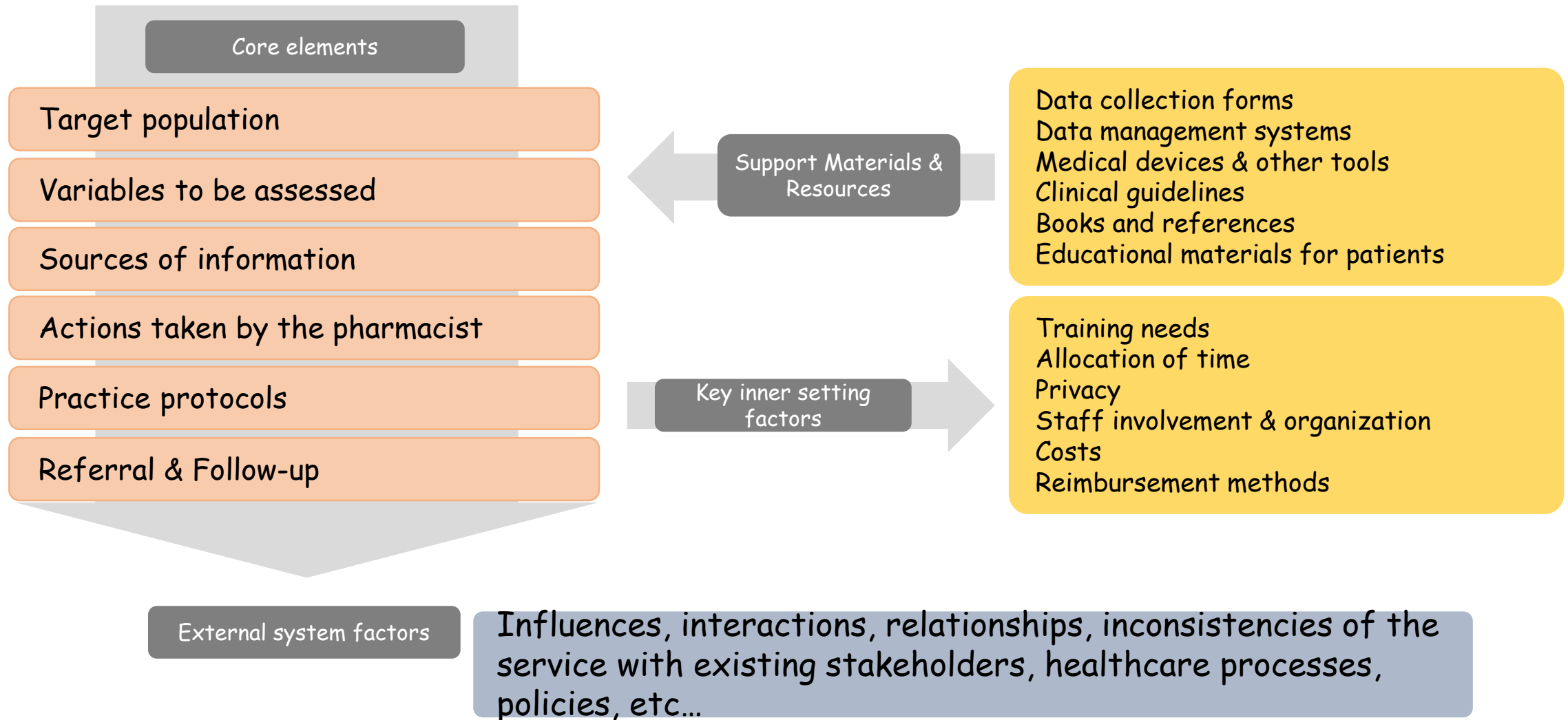


The Medicines Use Review (MUR) is a Professional Pharmaceutical Service that consists of accredited pharmacists undertaking structured adherence-centred reviews with patients on multiple medicines, particularly those receiving medicines for long-term conditions. (PSNC, 2018)

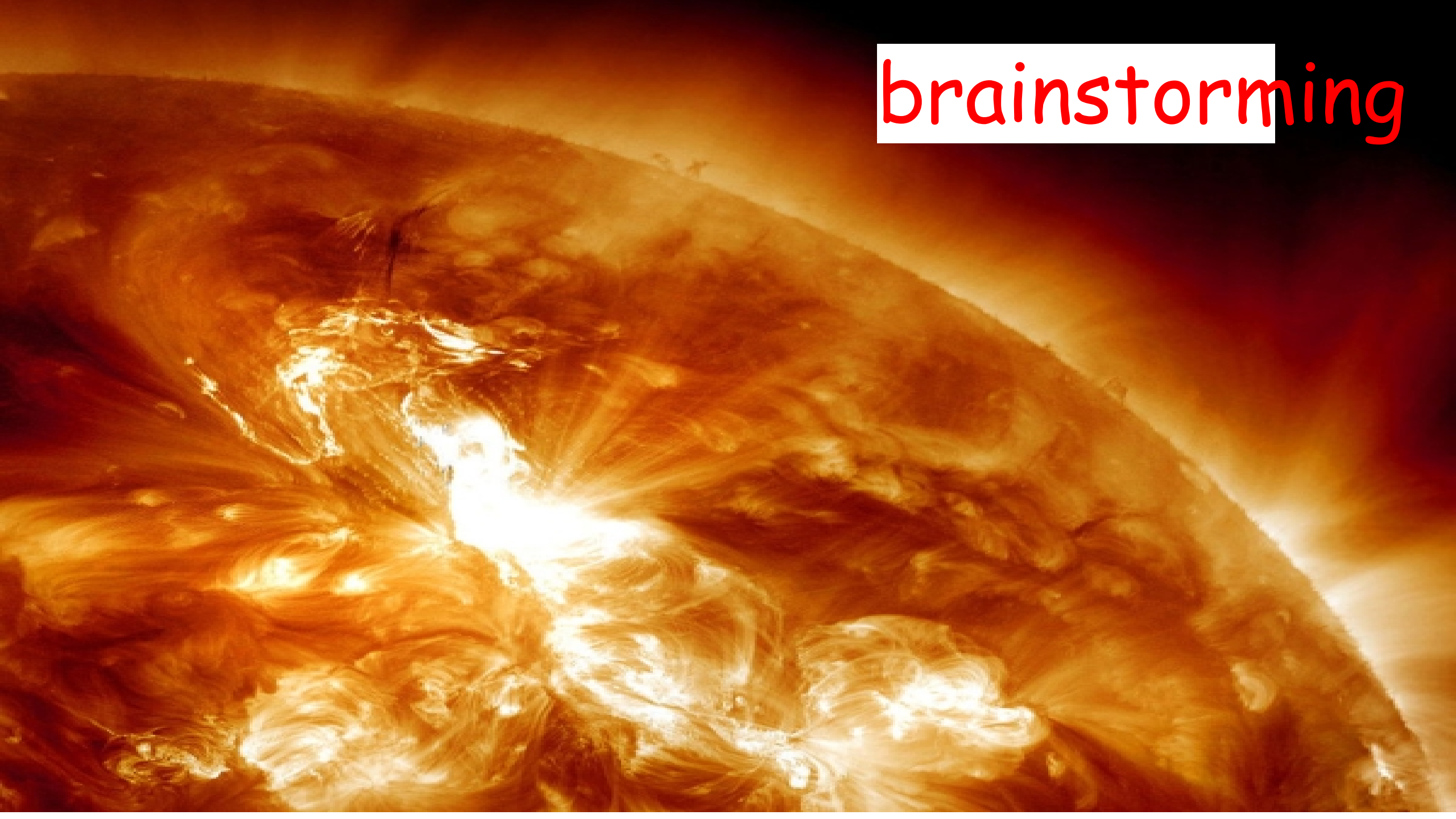
In this reviews, pharmacists will assess the level of knowledge that patients (and carers) have about the correct use, administration and storing of their medication, making sure that the patients are fully aware of how to take their medications correctly, making the necessary recommendations of appropriate changes, and contacting the prescriber if this would be required.

The basic idea of the MUR service is to utilise the knowledge that Pharmacists have to counsel patients; about the best way to use their medication appropriately (to get the most of them), and making patients aware of what their medication is for, and why they should take it.

What do we need to think about when developing a pharmacy service?



brainstorming





We should analyze barriers and facilitators

- 1- Guidelines factors--- The evidence
- 2- Individual health professional factors
- 3- Patients factors
- 4- Professional interaction
- 5- Incentives and resources
- 6- Capacity for organisational change
- 7- Social, political and legal factors



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GUIDELINE FACTORS:

Quality of evidence supporting the recommendation

Strength of recommendations

Clarity

Cultural appropriateness

Recommended clinical intervention

Recommended behaviors

PATIENTS FACTORS

Needs

Preferences

Knowledge

Motivation

Behavior



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INDIVIDUALS HEALTH PROFESSIONAL FACTORS

Knowledge and skills

Attitudes

Professional behaviors

PROFESSIONAL INTERACTIONS

Communication and influence

Team processes

Referral processes



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INCENTIVES AND RESOURCES

Availability of necessary resources
Financial incentives and disincentives
Information system
Continuing education system

CAPACITY FOR ORGANISATIONAL CHANGE

Mandate, authority accountability
Capable leadership
Regulations, rules, policies
Priority of necessary change

SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND LEGAL FACTORS

Economic constraints on the health care budget
Contracts
Legislation
Payer or funder policies
Malpractice liability
Influential people
Corruption
Political stability



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