Objective: To identify, resolve and document DRPs and pharmacy interventions in Swedish community pharmacy practice.

Method: A classification for documenting DRPs and pharmacy interventions in both prescription and self care patients was developed in Sweden in 1995. The classification, later named the Westerlund System, was used in a nationwide study in 1996, followed by several studies ever since. It was incorporated into the software of all community pharmacies in 2001 and into a national DRP database in 2004, from where statistics is generated. Counselling models, a new counselling technique composed of key questions to facilitate the detection of DRPs, have been tested. Telephone follow-ups have been used to examine the extent to which managed DRPs have been resolved and clinical and economic outcomes of pharmacy interventions have been assessed.

Result & conclusion: Several studies and statistics from the DRP national database have presented distributions of documented DRPs and pharmacy interventions by different variables. Both the educational level and the commitment of the pharmacy practitioner, as well as the use of open-ended questions and counselling models, have been shown to facilitate DRP detection. A majority of managed DRPs have been resolved according to telephone follow-ups with patients and community pharmacy interventions have been assessed to lead to favourable clinical and economic outcomes.