



IJThERA publishes articles as
Open Access under Attribution 4.0
International (CC BY 4.0) Licence

EDITORIAL



The International Journal of Therapeutics 2018; 1(1): 4-7.

CLINICAL PHARMACY AND THERAPEUTICS



BJ Mahendra Kumar*

*Department of Pharmacy Practice, Farooqia College of Pharmacy, Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Mysore-21,
Karnataka, India.*

*Correspondence: bjmahendra2003@gmail.com



This is an open access article under the CCBY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>)

Knowledge and practice like two faces of a coin and constantly changing. Growing numbers of people around the world are living healthier and longer lives, in earlier period due to the availability and use of medicines to treat, prevent, cure, progression of variety of health conditions. As new research and experience broaden our understanding, changes in research methods, professional practice and medical treatment may become necessary. Medicines are ever-changing sciences, as new research and clinical experiences broaden our knowledge, changes in treatment and drug therapy required.

Practitioner and researchers must always work together in co-ordination to achieve own safety and safety of others, including professional responsibility. Changing treatment modalities and vast accumulation of information on drugs and pharmaceutical products, it is become responsibility of Practitioner, relying on their own experiences and knowledge of the patients to make diagnosis, to determine dosages and best treatment for each individual patient and to make and to take all appropriate safety precautions from other health care professional specifically from clinical pharmacist.

Pharmacists are members of health care team concerned with the effective, safe and economic use of medicines. Clinical pharmacy practice which is more focused to patient care. The overall care includes medical care, nursing care and pharmaceutical care. Clinical pharmacists who may act in both primary and secondary care the use of medicines is the most common intervention in health care. Medicines use, however is not without risk. Drug selection and prescribing is increasing complex and demanding and undertaken as part of a multidisciplinary process that involves pharmacist, some of whom are now prescribers, doctors, nursed and other member of health-care team. All health-care professionals must strive to promote, safe, appropriate and cost effective use of drugs in individualized patients to promote quality of life and suspects patient choice and promote adherence.

Clinical pharmacy practice that promote safe, effective and economic use of medicines for individual patients, through working directly or indirectly with health-care professions' specifically with doctors in achieving optimum therapeutic outcomes which in turn improves patient outcomes as quality of life.

The practice of pharmacy has changed dramatically over the past 20 years. Clinical pharmacist must make therapeutic judgments to recognize ourselves knowledge, skill and judgment necessary to function effectively in the clinical environment. The landscape of health-care has evolved radically during 1960's, much of it opened by remarkable advancements in drug discovery and clinical therapeutics. Despite these changes, the founding principle for patient-centric, care based approach to learning remains integral to the clinical pharmacists. Pharmacists integrate and apply therapeutic principles, guidelines, rational concept and ethics in the contest of specific clinical situations.

Knowledge in therapeutics is progressing rapidly, changes in dose regimens and different indications are frequent, safety issues emerges with established drugs and new medicines appear at regular intervals. Everyday study was published, adding to or perhaps altering, the evidence base for a specific treatment. Together with ongoing publication of national guidelines, the face of therapeutics is ever changing.

Clinical pharmacy practice is the patient focused care works closely with multidisciplinary health care team. Clinical Pharmacist' knowledge in anatomy and physiology, pathophysiology, pharmacotherapy and acquired skills of communication, critical evaluation of research findings, applying technology through clinical pharmacy activities such as providing drug information, patient counseling, identifying, resolving drug related problems by means of identifying drug interactions, selection of drugs, monitoring parameters of drugs in turn optimize therapeutic outcomes with the aim of achieving improved quality of life of patients.

The patient outcomes depend upon correct diagnosis. In this process of rationality to drug use and its effects depends upon clinical pharmacy practice and medical practice work in co-operation with the intention of patient care. Clinical pharmacist play an important role in identifying, resolving and providing drug selected problems directly or indirectly through prescriber to patient outcomes. He applies knowledge and skills acquired to achieve patient outcomes.

CITE:

Mahendra KBJ. Clinical Pharmacy and Therapeutics,
The International Journal of Therapeutics 2018; 1(1):
4-7.

© 2018 Publishing services provided by The International Journal of Therapeutics
(IJTHERA) Website: <https://www.ijthera.com>
