



Levels of intervention Of clinical pharmacist

1. Before the prescription



- Clinical trials
- Formularies
- Drug information
- Clinical pharmacists have the potential to implement and influence drug-related policies, i.e., making decisions on which drugs deserve to be marketed, which drugs should be included in national and local formularies, which prescribing policies and treatment guidelines should be implemented.
- Clinical pharmacists are also actively involved in clinical trials at different levels: participating in ethical committees; study monitoring; dispensation and preparation of investigational drugs.

2. During the prescription



- Counseling activity
- Clinical pharmacists can influence the attitudes and priorities of prescribers in their choice of correct treatments.
- The clinical pharmacist monitors, detects and prevents harmful drug interaction, adverse reactions and medication errors through evaluation of prescriptions' profiles.
- The clinical pharmacist pays special attention to the dosage of drugs which need therapeutic monitoring.
- Community pharmacists can also make prescription decisions directly, when over the counter drugs are counseled.

3. After the prescription



- Counseling
- Preparation of personalized formulation
- Drug use evaluation
- Outcome research
- Pharmacoeconomic studies
- After the prescription is written, clinical pharmacists play a key role in communicating and counseling patients.
- Pharmacists can improve patients' awareness of their treatments, monitor treatment response, check and improve patients' compliance with their medications.
- As members of a multidisciplinary team, clinical pharmacists also provide integrated care from 'hospital to community' and vice versa, assuring a continuity of information on risks and benefits of drug therapy.

References:

<http://www.sifact.it/joomla/index.php/congressi/articoli/14-farmacia-ospedaliera/31-what-is-clinical-pharmacy>