Innovations in clinical pharmacy education and research

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Concept of Clinical Pharmacy



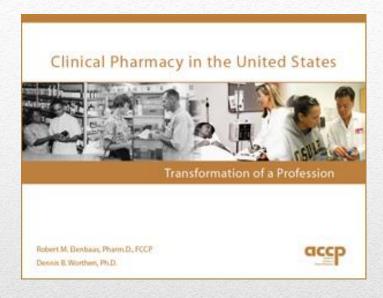
Gloria N Francke

One of the most dramatic changes in

- pharmacy education
- pharmacy practice

Gloria N. Francke, 1969

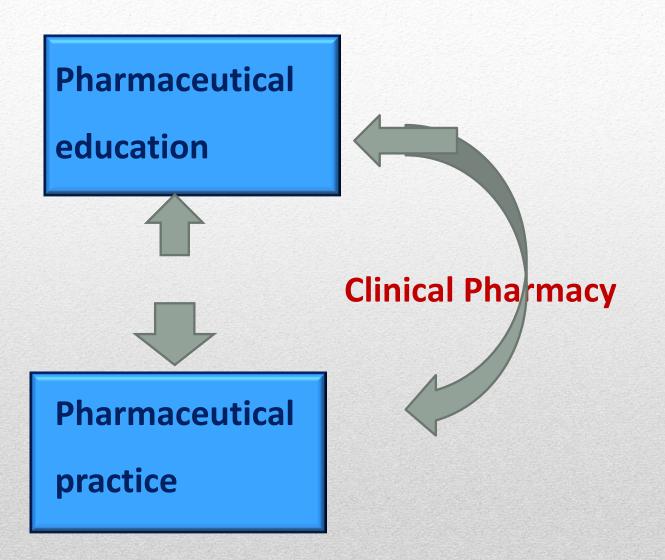
Enabling factors for Clinical Pharmacy



Developments in pharmaceutical sciences

- Pharmacokinetics
- **Biopharmaceutics**

Clinical Pharmacy and Education





Doug Hepler

Changes in Pharmacy Education

Dramatic changes in pharmacy education

- Addition of courses in pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics, biopharmaceutics
- Pharmacotherapy-related courses
- Experientials
- Post-graduate residencies
- Problem-based learning

Pharmacy Education in Europe in 1994

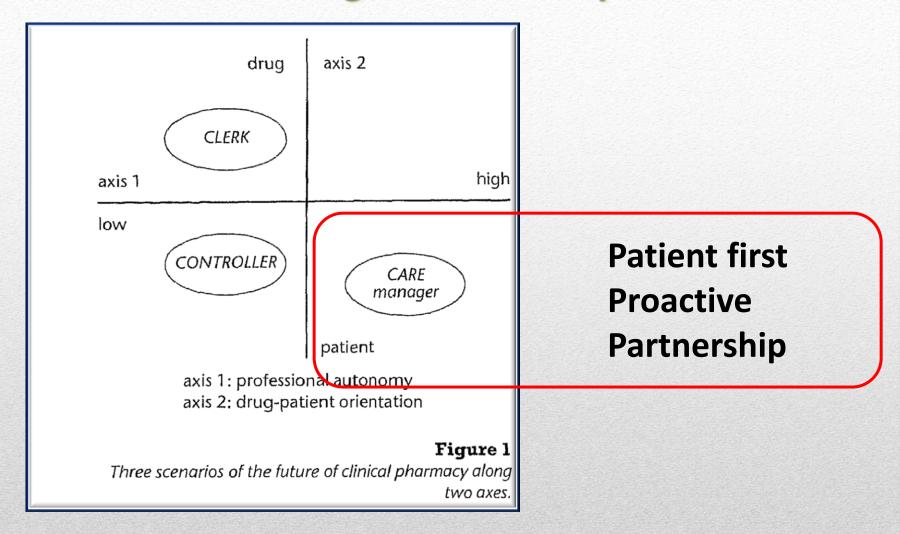
| Subject area | % (range) |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| Chemistry | 25-46 |
| Biological sciences | 12-32 |
| Medical sciences | 11-30 |
| Pharmaceutical technology | 6-22 |
| Physics and Mathematics | 3-13 |
| Law and Social aspects | 1-16 |
| | |
| | |

Pharmacy Education in Europe in 2006

| Subject area | % | |
|---------------------------|-------|---|
| Medical sciences | 28.0% | |
| Chemistry | 24.0% | |
| Pharmaceutical technology | 15.0% | |
| Biological sciences | 11.0% | |
| Physics and Mathematics | 6.4% | |
| Generic | 6.4% | • |
| Law and Social aspects | 6.2% | |
| | | |

Atkinson J, Rombaut B. The PHARMINE study on the impact of the European Union directive on sectoral professions and of the Bologna declaration on pharmacy education in Europe. Pharmacy Practice 2011; 9(4): 188-194.

Where should we go in Pharmacy Education?



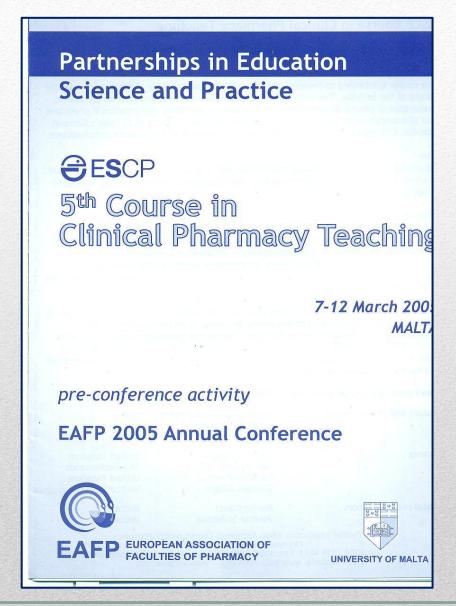
Where should we go in Pharmacy Education?



Steve Hudson

"The advancement of the function of pharmacists in the quality and efficiency of medicines use will require schools of pharmacy to respond with appropriate shifts in the education of the pharmacist as a clinical practitioner."

Innovations: Bedside teaching



Pharmacy Education: Target

Provide pharmacy education that prepares graduates who can function within a diverse and complex pharmaceutical setting

Pharmacy Education: Focus

Mobilize knowledge Merge science and practice



Pharmacy Education: Outcome

 Development of critical thinking and problemsolving skills

Transition from dependent to active, self-directed

lifelong learners

Example: Objectives of the Experiential Learning Module

- Utilise the principles of experiential education and engagement of students in "real-life" activities.
- Describe the importance of workplace skills
- Instill the importance of competence through lifelong learning habits
- Provide basic understanding and utility of continuous professional development
- > Provide appropriate leadership skills through example

Examples of Active learning

- Reflecting on your strengths and what you want to learn and improve
- Identify 3 SMART learning objectives:

specific

measurable

achievable

relevant

timed

Student Portfolio

Complete reflection form at the start and midpoint

Daily record sheet

Evaluation sheet at the start (t0), midpoint (t7) and the end

Models

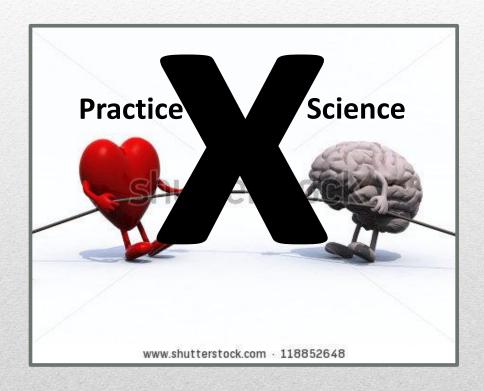
- Emphasise active
 engagement of students in
 the learning models
- Foster scientific inquiry and innovation
- Immerse students in practice early

Case-based learning Flipped Classroom

Research Projects Longitudinal approach

Experientials

Integration of Science and Practice



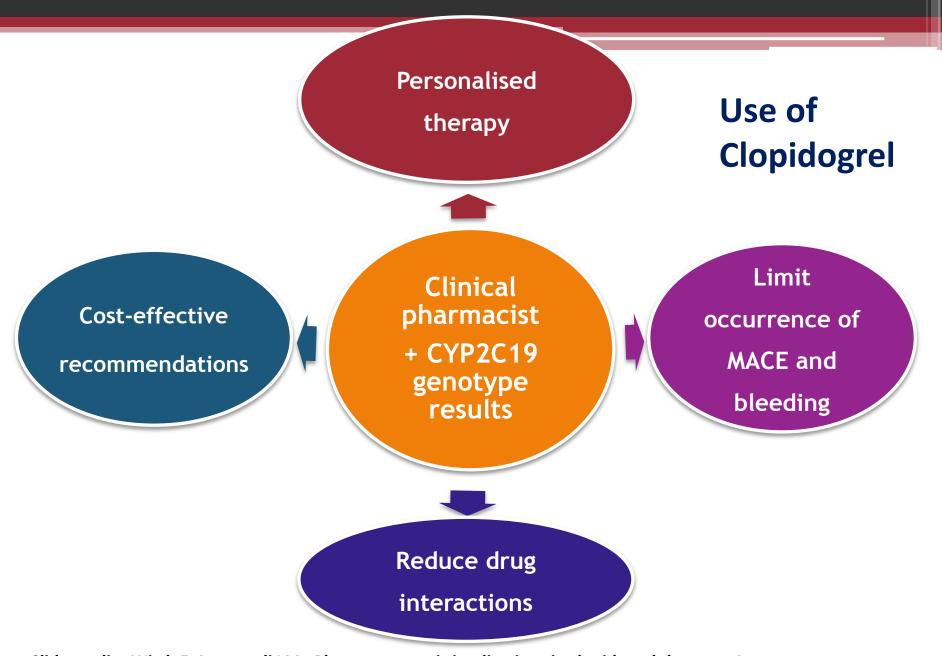
Integration of Science and Practice



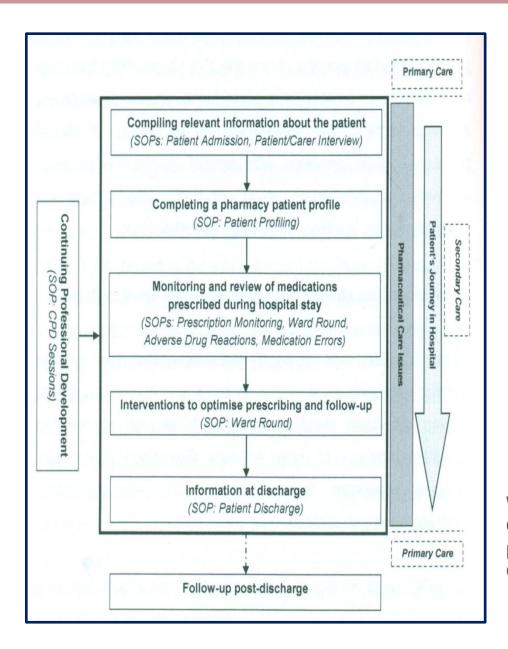
Research: Supporting innovative pharmaceutical services

Pharmacist-led point-of-care genotyping for individualised treatment in cardiology

- Clopidogrel is a prodrug that requires biotransformation to the active metabolite by CYP2C19
- Genetic variation for non functional CYP2C19 has been associated with increased risk of stent thrombosis and higher risk of myocardial infarction, stroke and death



Slide credit: Wirth F, Azzopardi LM. Pharmacogenetic implications in clopidogrel therapy: A pharmacist-led management approach



Quality System for Clinical Pharmacy Activities

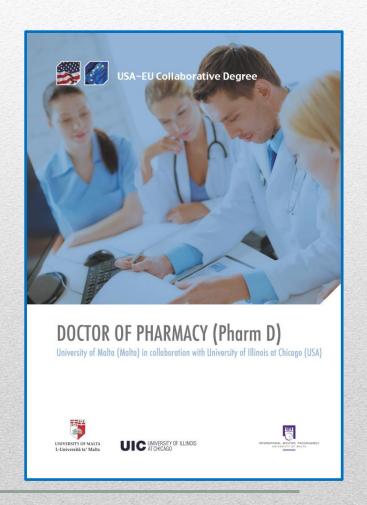
Wirth F, Azzopardi LM, Serracino-Inglott A. Quality management system for clinical pharmacy services. Scholars' Press: Germany. 2013.

- Support pharmacists
- Postgraduate education including Level 8 academic degree- equivalent to PhD
 - applied research
 - develop advanced skills of assessing scientific
 - knowledge, merging science with application

Postgraduate doctorate in pharmacy

- Level 8 degree in collaboration with
 College of Pharmacy, University of
 Illinois, Chicago
- Develop advanced professional skills in clinical pharmacy and

pharmaceutical regulatory sciences



Postgraduate doctorate in pharmacy

- Inter-professional learning at the professional sites with consultant physicians, nurses and other healthcare professionals
- Take up applied pharmacy research

Journal clubs, case presentations, scenario analysis, reflective portfolios, presentations and discussions



Skills developed

 Lead and manage medication knowledge, mitigate errors and support decision-making based on evidence-based sources



Skills developed

 Collect and critically assess clinically relevant data to facilitate innovation in use of drugs, monitoring and management of drug therapy plans



Skills developed

 Identify opportunities for improvement of medication-use systems and development of novel direct patient pharmaceutical services

Innovation in clinical pharmacy education and research

Empower pharmacists to assume care manager positions and take up leadership roles that will drive policies and developments in pharmaceutical services that draw on scientific, evidence-based and innovative research







THANK YOU

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