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Student perceptions of drugs that changed the world

Background







# **Discipline integration**

- Makes pharmacy education consistent with contemporary demands
- Brings clinical relevance to basic sciences
- Develops students' intellectual strengths
- Prepares students for interprofessional practice

Ratka A. Integration as a paramount educational strategy in academic pharmacy. American Journal of Pharmaceutical Education 2012; 76(2): article 19

#### Background

# **Student perception**



- To present formulary processes to pharmacy students
- To identify student perception of drugs that had a major impact in therapeutics
- To develop a 'Fantasy Formulary'

- 90 minute session where the historical evolution of formularies was put forward
- informal



Babylon	3000BC	slab	cuneiform writing
Egyptians	1500BC	papyrus	list of medicines
Chinese	8th c	paper	State Formulary
			Guang Ti Fang
Arabs	8th c	paper	Al-Aqrabadin
			al-Kabir
Florence	1497	local	<b>Obligatory Formulary</b>
			Novo Receptario
England	1618	country	Pharmacopoeia
			Londinensis



# **Dublin Pharmacopoeia**

**Dublin, Second city of the British Empire** 



"better to learn the use of a few basic substances well than a number of medicines poorly."

William H. Beierwaltes

Chairman Pharmacy & Therapeutics Committee Foreward In: Don E. Francke ed. Hospital Formulary of Selected Drugs, Illinois: Hamilton Press, 1954: vii.

- Students were split into 6 groups, each group representing students from different years of the course
- Each group had to list the top Three drugs which in their opinion changed the world

### Method



discussion

## Formulary System

- Review
- Approval
- Liaison between policy makers, funding agency and clinicians

"Fantasy Formulary"

Top three drugs that 'changed or are going to change the world'

- Characteristics
- Why





Change the world

## **Results**

- 80 pharmacy students
- 20 males, 60 females

aspirin	aspirin	simvastatin
thalidomide	propofol	aspirin
COCs	zolendronic acid	penicillin
cisplatin	penicillin	aspirin
simvastatin	morphine	penicilin
penicillin	insulin	warfarin

#### **Results**





# Fantasy Formulary

# Penicillins Aspirin Thalidomide Insulin

COCs

Results

- Penicillin: infective disorders
- Aspirin: analgesia and cardiovascular prophylaxis
- Thalidomide experience in 1960s started off the processes for pharmaceutical regulatory aspects
- Insulin: diabetes
- COCs: women's health

## Conclusion

### **Students**

- addressed innovation
- applied intellectual strength
- used integration of knowledge
- supported to connect information from different sources

#### Teacher

- student perception
- integrating disciplines