



# EAFP



20<sup>th</sup> anniversary  
1992-2012

“In 1992,



the Association of European Pharmacy Faculties was founded with the aim of giving the training of pharmacists a European dimension; one of its objectives being to promote exchanges among teaching staff and students, thus adding to their training a European dimension in the widest sense of the word”.

Paris Sud, France

# 1992



The year EAFP was founded was the year  
when.....



# In 1992

## International Space Year (United Nations)



- ❧ Saami people of the Nordic countries have an official day celebrating their existence
- ❧ Euro Disney opens in Paris
- ❧ Expo 92, Seville Spain



# February 7, 1992



✧ Maastricht Treaty is signed

- A major milestone in the EU
- Future of a single currency
- European Community -> European Union

# In 1992: Music, Films

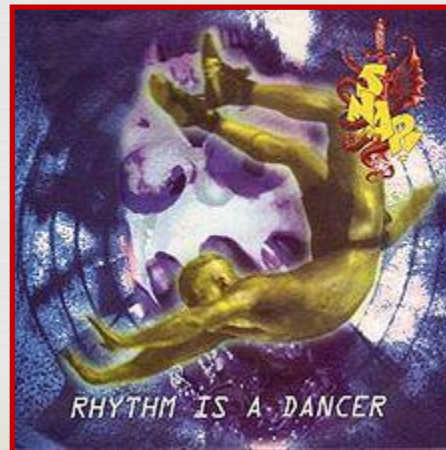


❧ Don't let the sun go down on me – George

Michael/Elton John

❧ Make it happen – Mariah Carey

❧ Rhythm is a dancer – Snap





# In 1992: Music, Films

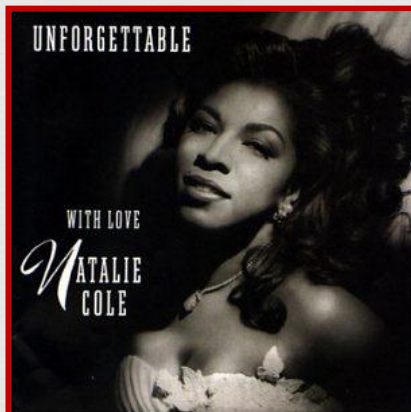


❧ Academy Awards: The Silence of the Lambs-

Jodie Foster, Anthony Hopkins

❧ Grammy Awards: Natalie Cole, Unforgettable

❧ Italy: Hanno Ucciso l'Uomo Ragno - 883



# In 1992

# Medicine Innovation

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∞ Total of 46 new chemical entities approved  
worldwide

**finasteride**

**lansoprazole**

**tropisetron**



# In 1992

# Pharmacy education in the US



☞ All the colleges of pharmacy voted to make the  
Doctorate of Pharmacy (PharmD) the only professional  
pharmacy degree

# 1994

## 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting : Berlin

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∞ Results of a survey undertaken to establish current situation of pharmaceutical studies in 27 countries

146 faculties  $\approx$  450 million inhabitants

EAFP contributed to the report by European Commission  
on Erasmus Subjects Evaluation, 1995



# **ERASMUS Subject Evaluations**

**Summary Reports  
of the Evaluation  
Conferences by  
Subject Area**

## **Volume I**

Agriculture	Archaeology
Biology	Chemistry
Languages	Pharmacy
Physics	Teacher training
Tourism and Leisure	Women's studies

EUROPEAN  
COMMISSION





# **Studies in Pharmacy in Europe**

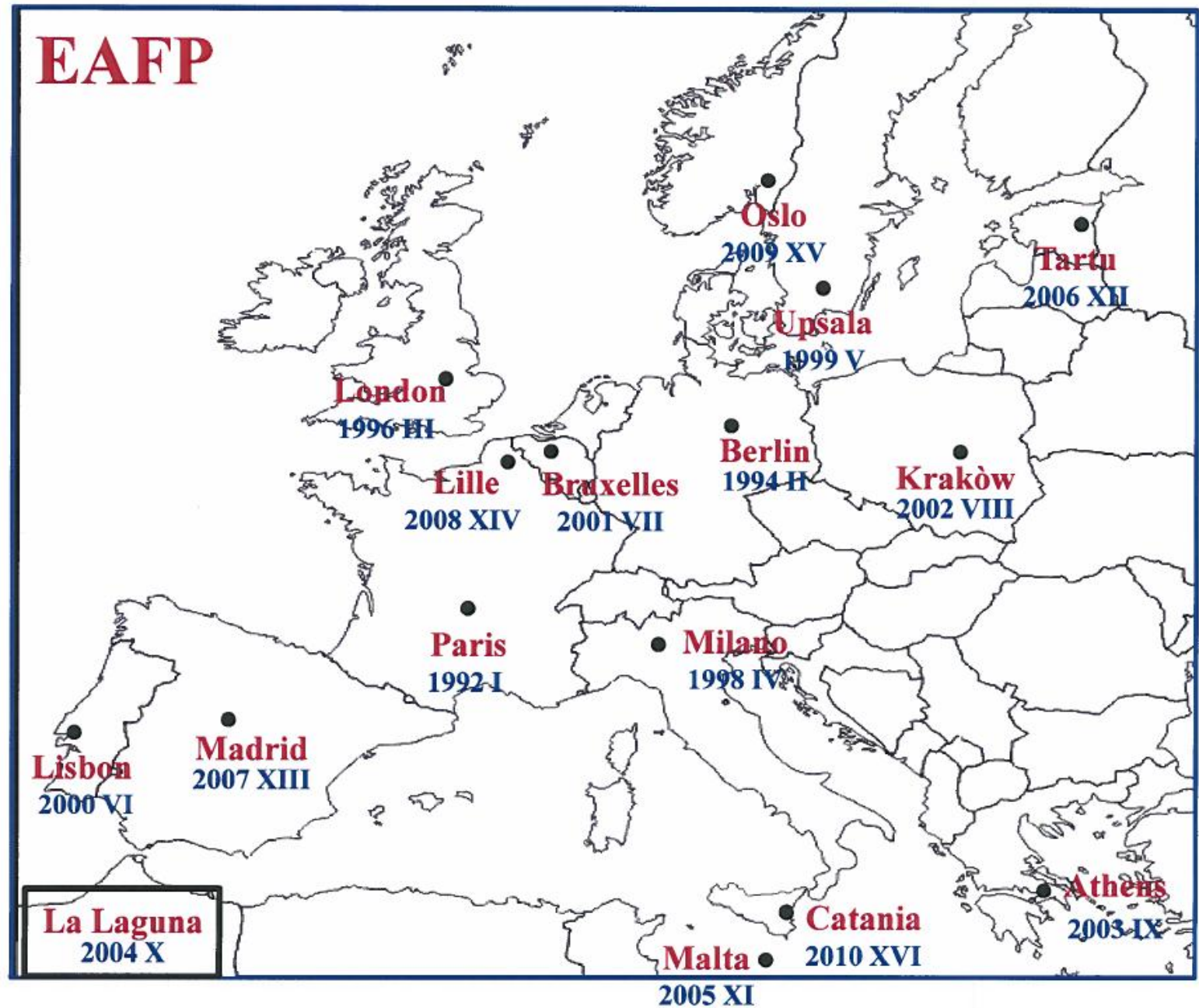
Synthesis Report, 31 July 1995

P. Bourlioux  
European Association of the Faculties of Pharmacy

# Meetings of EAFP



# EAFP





# 1994 meeting



✧ Reflection on how to implement ECTS system in pharmacy education

P. Bourlioux

B. del Castillo Garcia

A. Florence

Glombitzka

P. Macheras

L. Paalzow

V. Tortorella

# Annual Conference held since 1998



Pharmacy students during the Opening Ceremony of the Annual Conference 2011, Lisbon, Portugal



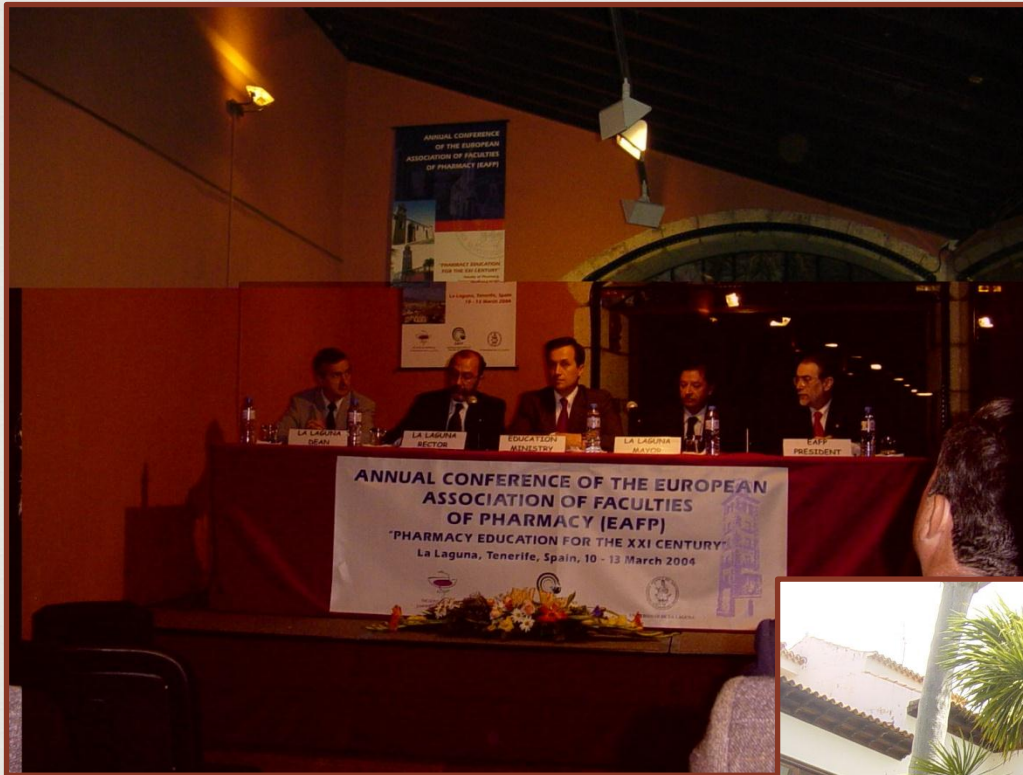


## Annual Conference 2002, Krakow, Poland





**Annual Conference 2003, Athens, Greece**



## Annual Conference 2004, Tenerife, Spain







## Annual Conference 2005, Malta







## Annual Conference 2006, Tartu, Estonia







**2007 Annual Conference:**  
**Trends in Pharmacy Education**  
*"From subject orientation to goals and objectives"*

**20-22 September**  
**Madrid, SPAIN**



# Annual Conference 2007, Madrid, Spain

CORREO FARMACEUTICO  
**GESTIÓN**

Semana del 1 al 7 de octubre de 2007

## FORMACIÓN

### Cinco años y más movilidad, bases para la formación académica en Farmacia

Mario Vaillo

mvaillom@recoletos.es

No hay dudas: los futuros profesionales farmacéuticos deberán contar con una formación académica de cinco años para poder ejercer en el entorno europeo. Así se ha puesto de manifiesto en la Asamblea Anual de la Asociación Europea de Facultades de Farmacia (EAFP), que se ha celebrado por primera vez en la Universidad Complutense de Madrid (UCM) y en la que han participado 154 representantes de 32 países (incluidos Chile y México, países que tienen acuerdos de colaboración preferente con la Unión Europea).

El encuentro ha servido para analizar cómo se están adaptando las distintas facultades al denominado Proceso de Bolonia, que establece tres niveles formativos: graduado, máster y doctor. Si bien hay diferencias en cuanto a la duración de cada uno de estos niveles (el título de grado en España será de cuatro años, mientras que en otros países es de sólo tres, y el máster varía entre los uno o dos años), los representantes docentes de las facultades europeas coinciden: por encima de este proceso y al margen del reparto de años para cada nivel académico hay que respetar la

directiva 36/2005 relativa al reconocimiento de cualificaciones profesionales, que establece una duración de cinco años para los estudios de Farmacia. "Es cierto que en teoría el título de graduado podría dar competencia profesional, pero esto es algo que nadie



Mª Teresa Miras (RANF), Carlos Berzosa (rector de la UCM), Jeffrey Atkinson (presidente de la EAFP), Benito del Castillo (decano de Farmacia) y Javier Hernández (director de Farmacia de Madrid).

quiere para Farmacia y, además, hay que cumplir con la directiva, pues mientras el Proceso de Bolonia es una recomendación, la directiva es una ley de leyes", señala Benito del Castillo, decano de Farmacia de la UCM. Según Del Castillo, no se puede olvidar que "la universidad es muy diferente a una escuela de formación profesional, y debe servir no sólo para crear profesionales, sino para transmitir la cultura, la ciencia y la investigación".

Al igual que en el caso de los cinco años, otro punto donde los representantes universitarios alcanzaron quórum es en la necesidad de aumentar los intercambios docentes entre países. Sin embargo, existen desigualdades en este terreno. Por ejemplo, mientras España está a la cabeza de intercambios Erasmus, en Italia apenas un 5 por ciento de todos los estudiantes (no sólo de Farmacia) ha tenido alguna experiencia en este sentido, según Carlo Rossi, de la

Universidad de Perugia, quien pidió "un esfuerzo para favorecer la movilidad, que es el verdadero espíritu de Bolonia".

#### MÁS INFORMACIÓN

Otro punto donde también hay que mejorar es en la información hacia los estudiantes. Oana Chirita, presidenta de la Asociación Europea de Estudiantes de Farmacia (EPSA), señala que "respecto al Proceso de Bolonia, sólo se ha consultado al 40 por ciento de los estudiantes europeos". Chirita también señala que, aunque los estudiantes creen que el Proceso de Bolonia será positivo y favorecerá su movilidad, también será difícil de implantar.

En este sentido, Chantal Finance, de la Universidad Henry Poincaré, en Nancy (Francia), opina que "Bolonia es un proceso muy ambicioso y no será implementado en todos los países al mismo tiempo". Al respecto, Del Castillo se muestra más optimista y fija como horizonte temporal el curso 2009-2010.

### ISO en Química Analítica

La Facultad de Farmacia de la Universidad Complutense de Madrid (UCM) está de enhorabuena. Y no sólo por haber acogido con éxito la Asamblea Anual de la Asociación Europea de Facultades de Farmacia (EAFP), sino por la concesión de un certificado ISO 9001. En concreto, este reconocimiento, otorgado por Aenor, ha sido concedido a la sección departamental de Química Analítica de la facultad. El certificado reconoce que esta sección cumple con los requisitos de calidad docente relacionados con la garantía de conservación de los productos químicos y la calibración de los equipos. Además, la adopción de la norma ISO 9001 a la docencia contribuye a dar uniformidad al programa de las asignaturas, lo que beneficia a los estudiantes.



## Annual Conference 2008, Lille, France





## Annual Conference 2009, Oslo, Norway



## Annual Conference 2010, Catania, Italy



P 19

## Adoption of EU GPP guidelines by Lithuanian Community pharmacies

Current situation in Lithuanian pharmaceutical sector:

Lithuanian pharmacy is in transformation today. There is a shortage of pharmacists in rural areas. Pharmaceutical legislation doesn't fit to the frames of modern pharmacy. Due to incomplete regulation about establishment of new community pharmacies our regulatory bodies almost have no possibility to influence the threateningly growing number of new established pharmacies especially in urban areas. At this situation pharmacists are trying to provide a high quality services to their patients but in most cases profit wins. Relationships between pharmacists and prescribing physicians are not in desirable level and that's why there is an option for health care professionals to neglect interests of their patients.



Solutions for existing community pharmacies: Our main

task is to analyze existing situation in community pharmacies - how pharmacists are understanding the meaning of efficient drug quality assurance, how do they promote healthy lifestyle, what are their technical possibilities, what kind of problems they face when are dispensing prescribed medicines. After data analysis we will know the weakest points of our pharmaceutical sector. It will help us to prepare and propose to the Lithuanian legislative bodies a proposition of national GPP standards for community pharmacies. We already know that most of our pharmacists are acquainted with GPP guidelines but they mention a lack of information. We will help our colleagues to understand and transfer new requirements from paper to their daily work.



Solutions for future colleagues: Before 1940 University of Kaunas had it's own pharmacy. This pharmacy fulfilled such functions like drug production and dispensing and also served as the main center for pharmacy student's obligatory practices. Nowadays Kaunas Medical University (KMU) restored that pharmacy for the same purposes. The Kaunas Medical University pharmacy was established as an example of modern community pharmacy and serves as a training base for our students. Our students produce extemporaneous drugs and perform a small scale production, learn to dispense medicines properly and get acquainted with practical adaptation of GPP requirements. Most of the KMU pharmacy staff are pharmacists with highest qualification. They also are lecturers of Kaunas Medical University. This is an ideal model to provide the integration between practice and university.



Oral and Poster  
presentations during  
the Annual Conference  
prompt sharing of  
experiences



# Leader in proposals for pharmacy education



# Declarations outlining developments in education



EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION OF FACULTIES OF PHARMACY

**MALTA DECLARATION  
IN AGREEMENT WITH  
LA LAGUNA POSITION STATEMENT**

MALTA, 2005

**D**eclaration on pharmacy education adopted by the Executive Committee and delegates (310) from 68 schools of pharmacy and pharmacy institutions from 29 countries at the 2005 Annual Conference of the European Association of Faculties of Pharmacy (EAFP) held on 9-12 March 2005 in Malta.

## I Scope

To define university courses for pharmacy education programmes so as to promote harmonization and cooperation among faculties of pharmacy in Europe. This will promote international student and staff mobility and supports recognition of professional qualifications between member states of the European Union.

## II Academic, Social and Political Environment

EAFP recognizes

EU directive 85/432

the amended proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on the recognition of professional qualifications

the recommendations of the International Pharmaceutical Federation (FIP)

the recommendations of the Pharmaceutical Group of the European Union (PGEU)

## III EAFP holds that:

- Pharmacist education programmes should be equivalent to at least 300 ECTS.
- A balance between theoretical, laboratory and patient centred training is required whilst maintaining the university character of the curriculum
- A thorough grounding in the basic sciences including research approach should be maintained while contemporary developments in pharmacy namely pharmaceutical care, professionalism-values, behaviours and attitudes, clinical pharmacy and clinical analysis, prescription and non-prescription medicines regulatory affairs, pharmacoeconomics, medical devices, industrial pharmacy, and clinical analysis should be given adequate coverage.
- A six-month traineeship in a pharmacy which is open to the public or in a hospital under the supervision of a pharmacist should be carried out within the university course so as to integrate the knowledge-base and professional practice within a university milieu.
- In addition to the training period mentioned in (d), training periods should be considered for other pharmacy related areas such as industrial pharmacy. Training periods may also be offered in one or more optional areas depending on the individual institution.

## IV Position

EAFP recommends at least a five-year programme of university education and training for a pharmacist to ensure that the individual has acquired knowledge and skills in the scientific areas of chemistry and manufacture of medicines, effects, actions and use of medicines as well as in the practice areas of the provision of professional services according to good professional standards, evaluation of information on medicines and pursuit of continuing professional development programmes in the interest of patients requiring therapeutic intervention.

Benito del Castillo Garcia  
EAFP President  
University Complutense Madrid

Richard Suverkrup  
General Secretary  
University of Bonn

Anthony Serracino Inglott  
Chair Organising Committee  
University of Malta





European Association of Faculties of Pharmacy

## PUBLICATIONS



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### EAFP/EPSA Joint Statement

“Preparing the Pharmacist for a Future in the  
delivery of  
Pharmaceutical Care”

### EUROPEAN INDUSTRIAL PHARMACY

ISSUE 3 • JUNE 2009

### European Association of Faculties of Pharmacy

### Lille Document 2008

### Pharmacy Education and the Bologna process

Jeffrey Atkinson  
EAFP President

Nancy Université-Université Henri Poincaré, Nancy, France

### Report of the Task Force for implementing Pharmaceutical Care into the curriculum

## NEWS

### Next EAFP congress

Utrecht

(the Netherlands)

Tradition and  
innovation in  
Pharmacy  
education: from  
content to proces

May 24-26, 2012

Lectures and oral  
presentations of



New roles for  
pharmacy and  
pharmacists in  
Europe:

a challenge for  
education in  
pharmacy

Eupat

Fifth pan-European  
ObD & PAT Science  
conference

Continuous  
Innovation



## **“Preparing the Pharmacist for a Future in the delivery of Pharmaceutical Care”**

### **Joint Statement**

1. Pharmaceutical care is an outcome of pharmacists' services that reflects effective quality assurance of medication use. Pharmaceutical care adds to the definition of the pharmacist's consistent application of the pharmaceutical sciences to the quality of medicines that are developed, prepared and used in society. Pharmaceutical care (quality of medication use) is what patients in the 21<sup>st</sup> century can reasonably expect from a healthcare system. Clinical pharmacy is the taught subject which describes the actions and expertise of pharmacists needed to advance and maintain pharmaceutical care standards in medication use within a multidisciplinary healthcare environment.
2. The continuous improvement of services provided by pharmacists in society depends upon undergraduate and postgraduate educational programmes serving the education and research needs of a progressive profession. EAFP and EPSA are committed to the continuing definition of pharmaceutical care and to that definition being the mission of pharmacists globally.
3. The student's undergraduate curriculum must reflect this aspiration at entry to the profession and the pharmacist's continued professional education must support pharmaceutical care delivery. Pharmaceutical care reflects skills and attitudes acquired by students from increased exposure to real-life patient problem-solving situations. The expertise needing to be acquired can be achieved by combining clinical experience with scientific understanding.
4. The curriculum of a School of Pharmacy requires more clinical experience in pharmaceutical education and research to show the best achievement of educational outcomes. Graduating pharmacists are required to be prepared adequately to participate in practice, teaching and research in order to provide innovative services which continuously improve quality in the use of medications. Post-registration practitioner educational development should address patients' needs and more research activity into those needs is required. The life-long formation of the practitioner should be structured to provide logical progression through a career pathway designed to address patients' needs.

## **EAFP/EPSA Joint Statement**

# Reflections on the 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary







Benito del Castillo with  
Bart Rombaut

“development of an international idea about harmonization of pharmacy studies which is based on a scientific background and in agreement with EU Directives 432/85 and 36/2005.”

**Benito del Castillo, Spain**

**Past President**



# Jeffrey Atkinson, France



**Jeffrey Atkinson, France**  
**Past President**

# Filiz and Attila Hincal, Turkey

## Past Executive Committee Members





# Reaching out to other organisations



❧ EPSA

❧ EAHP

❧ FIP

❧ AACP

❧ ACPE

❧ EuroPharm Forum

❧ AESGP

❧ ESCP



# WHO

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR EUROPE



## *EUROPEAN FORUM OF PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATIONS AND THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION*

Report on the Eighth Annual Meeting

Lisbon, Portugal  
12–13 November 1999

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DK-2100 COPENHAGEN Ø  
DENMARK

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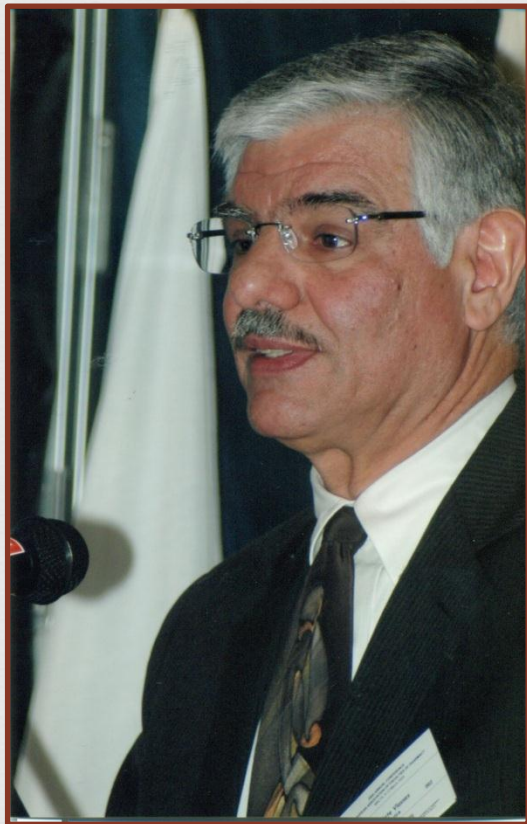
2000

EUROPEAN HEALTH21 TARGETS 8, 16, 20

**Observer status at  
EuroPharm forum to  
contribute to the  
Declaration on  
pharmaceutical service  
and educational needs,  
1998**



# ACPE speakers at 2005 Annual Conference



**Peter Vlasses**



**Mike Rouse**

**15<sup>th</sup> WSMI General Assembly  
41<sup>st</sup> AESGP Annual Meeting**

*Working Together For Self-Care  
The World's Vision*

*Conference Report*



**Geneva, Switzerland ♦ 1-3 June 2005**

Participation  
at the AESGP  
meetings





*Pictured at the 47th AESGP Annual Meeting in Rome, Italy, 8-10 June 2011 (from l):*

**Heinz-Günter WOLF**, President, Pharmaceutical Group of the European Union (PGEU); **Silviu BUȘOI**, Member of the European Parliament; **Bart ROMBAUT**, President, European Association of Faculties of Pharmacy (EAFP); **Sheila KELLY**, Executive Director, Proprietary Association of Great Britain (PAGB); **Birgit BEGER**, Secretary General, Standing Committee of European Doctors (CPME); and **Anders OLAUSON**, President, European Patients' Forum (EPF)

# Joint meeting with ESCP 5<sup>th</sup> ESCP Spring Conference, Stockholm, 2005

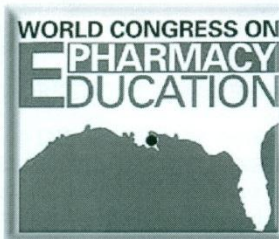


Richard Suverkrup, past  
General Secretary



Filiz Hincal, Benito del Castillo





# World Congress on Pharmacy Education



**7-9 April 1998**

Venue: Sheraton Hotel,  
New Orleans,  
Louisiana, USA

[Request printed programme from FIP](#)

[Download combined registration and hotel request form](#)

**Theme: Educating Pharmacists for the Future: A twenty year perspective**

Co-chairs: J-M. Aiache, France and R. P. Penna, USA

## **Programme:**

### Tuesday, April 7

08.55 **WELCOME:** D. Steinbach, FIP President

09.00 **OPENING REMARKS:** R.P. Penna and J.-M. Aiache

09.15 **ORGANIZATION OF THE CONGRESS AND EXPECTED OUTCOMES:**  
R.P. Penna and C. Boelen, Switzerland

09.30 **PLENARY LECTURE:** Keys elements of professional activities: point of view of practitioners. **Community Pharmacists:** T.F.J. Tromp, The Netherlands, **Hospital Pharmacists:** J.C. Kutsch Lojenga, The Netherlands, **OLMCS:** J. Phillips, UK, **Industrial Pharmacists:** P.G. Kibat, Germany, **Pharmacy Information:** K.W. Johnson, USA

11.30 **THE ANSWERS FROM ACADEMIA:** *Plenary Sessions and Workshops will be built around a series of case studies representing actual work of various geographical regions or stakeholders.*

**CASE ONE: PHARMACEUTICAL EDUCATION IN THE AMERICAS:** *Speaker: Hugo Zunino, Chile*

12.00 **A WORKSHOPS; B WORKSHOPS**

**Pharmaceutical  
Education in the  
European Union,  
P. Bourlioux  
contribution  
during the World  
Congress on  
Pharmacy  
Education, 1998**

# FIP



Peter Kielgast  
Past-President of  
FIP, speaker at  
the 2005 Annual  
EAFP Annual  
Conference



# AIM Deans Forum



**Participation at**  
**2010 Lisbon**  
**2011 Hyderabad**  
**2012 Amsterdam**

# PHARMINE





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Pharmacy Education in Europe

Education & Culture DG  
Lifelong Learning Programme

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## Pharmine

- Coordinator
- Executive director
- Administration
- Partner institutions
- Associated partners
- Final report Lisbon June 2011

## Pharmine

We are pleased to announce that the PHARMINE project has been funded with support from the European Commission, Lifelong Learning Programme of the European Union:

In the XXI century EU, pharmacists will play an increasingly important role as partners in the efficient use of the health care resources of the EU (community and hospital pharmacists). They will also be major players in the development of the EU pharmaceutical industry (industrial pharmacists). Whilst abiding by the recommendations for the duration and course content for EU pharmacy education and training given in the directive 2005/36/EC on the recognition of professional qualifications, PHARMINE will examine the opportunities for the introduction of the principles of the Bologna declaration into pharmacy education and training with the aim of tuning the latter to the future needs in the three areas of pharmaceutical expertise: community, hospital and industrial pharmacy.

[read more...](#)

[Mission statement](#)

News

lilian.m.azzopardi@um.edu.mt received 2 new messages

conrad files 4.5.12 Francesca Wirth

Hi Attached please find conrad files. He did not manage the 5th yrs today as ap...

Re: Meeting with Dr. Busuttill Busuttill Joseph A at MHEC

... arrange the time, because he's been postponing it many times now. Thanks f...

Inbox - Mozilla Th... Pharmine - Mozill... eafp20thanniversary logos Microsoft PowerP...

# THE PHARMINE PARADIGM –

## MATCHING THE SUPPLY OF PHARMACY EDUCATION AND TRAINING TO DEMANDS

by Jeffrey Atkinson and Bart Rombaut

**T**he roles and responsibilities of the modern-day pharmacist are evolving very quickly, and pharmacy education and training will have to adapt in order to provide the competences needed for the new roles and responsibilities (see Figure).

The first two demands on pharmacy education and training will have an impact mainly on duration and organisation of education and traineeship.

The first demand concerns the EU directive 2005/36/EC on the recognition of professional qualifications<sup>1</sup>. The abolition of obstacles to the free movement of persons and services is one of the objectives of the EU. For nationals of the member states, this includes their right to pursue a profession in a member state other than the one in which they have obtained their professional qualifications. Access in the member states to the profession of pharmacist is conditional upon the possession of a given qualification ensuring that the person concerned has undergone training which meets the minimum conditions laid down. The main factors involved are:

- ♦ “Evidence of formal qualifications as a pharmacist shall attest to training of at least five years’ duration,...”
- ♦ “...four years of full-time theoretical and practical training at a university or at a higher institute of a level recognised as equivalent, or under the supervision of a university;”
- ♦ “...six-month traineeship in a pharmacy which is open to the public or in a hospital, under the supervision of that hospital’s pharmaceutical department.”

JEFFREY ATKINSON, Emeritus Professor Nancy University, Executive Director of Pharmacolor Consultants Nancy (PCN), 12 rue de Versigny, Villers, France. jeffrey.atkinson@pharma.uhp-nancy.fr

BART ROMBAUT, Professor, Department of Microbiology and Hygiene, School of Pharmacy, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Brussels, Belgium. b.rombaut@vub.ac.be

### PHARMINE (Pharmacy Education in Europe)

The Pharmine project will examine the opportunities for the introduction of the Bologna declaration into pharmacy education and training with the aim of tuning the latter to the future needs in the three areas of pharmaceutical expertise: community, hospital and industry pharmacy.

- ♦ “The balance between theoretical and practical training shall, in respect of each subject, give sufficient importance to theory to maintain the university character of the training.”

The above factors impact mainly on duration and organisation of education and traineeship. In essence, they state that a pharmacy diploma should be given after a 5-year fully integrated course that incorporates a 6-month traineeship.

Directive 2005/36/EC also gives some indication of the subject areas to be taught: “Annex V.6. PHARMACIST 5.6.1. *Course of training for pharmacists*: Plant and animal biology/Physics/General and inorganic chemistry/Organic chemistry/Analytical chemistry/Pharmaceutical chemistry, including analysis of medicinal products/General and applied biochemistry (medical)/Anatomy and physiology; medical terminology/ Microbiology/Pharmacology and pharmacotherapy/Pharmaceutical technology/Toxicology/Pharmacognosy/ Legislation and, where appropriate, professional ethics.”

### Movement of pharmacists within EU

This directive is primarily concerned with the free movement of pharmacists within the EU. At the present time this probably does not involve a large number of pharmacists. For example, a survey published in 2009 by the French Council of Pharmacists found that there were 926 foreign pharmacists working in community pharmacy practice in France – out of a total of 55,523. Of the 926, 181 came from the EU, Monaco or Switzerland<sup>2</sup>. This may change in the future. The survey by the French Council



# Executive Committee Members and Members of the Association















