

# Pharmine



Lifelong  
Learning  
Programme

PHAR-QA Quality Assurance in European Pharmacy Education and Training.

*PHAR-QA: Quality Assurance in  
European Pharmacy Education and Training*

# PHAR-QA M32 meeting with EAFP annual congress, Athens.

**Saturday, 16/5/2015**

# Programme

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## ***PHAR-QA: Quality Assurance in European Pharmacy Education and Training***

09h00	Kristien De Paepe J. Atkinson	VUB, P1 PCN/P2	Introduction. Budgetary affairs.
09h20	H. Davies	EUA, Brussels	Competence frameworks in professional healthcare training
09h50	A. Skowron A. Koster	JUMC/P8 EAFP	Tool for testing the PHAR-QA model
10h30	<i>Coffee</i>		
10h45	M. Rouse	ACPE, USA, Advisory board	How the competences that must be achieved by graduates impact QA issues
11h15	J. Atkinson K. Wilson	PCN/P2 Aston, UK, Advisory board	Proposal for PHAR-QA EU network Delphi round 2
11h45	J. Atkinson	PCN/P2	Conclusions and general discussion
12h45	End of meeting		

**Please will you ALL sign the attendance list and send in your QPLN meeting evaluation form.**



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## **New version of questionnaire.**

- Based on results of first European network Delphi round
- Data from 1,245
- Comments
  - English
  - Do not raise 2 or more points in 1 question
- Harmonization
- Consensus



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<b>10. Personal competences: adequate understanding of different areas of the science of medicines to support pharmaceutical practice.</b>		mean	number
1.	Plant and animal biology.	2.2	24
2.	Physics.	2.0	25
3.	General and inorganic chemistry.	2.5	26
4.	Organic and medicinal/pharmaceutical chemistry.	3.1	27
5.	Analytical chemistry.	2.7	28
6.	General and applied biochemistry (medicinal and clinical).	3.0	29
7.	Anatomy and physiology; medical terminology.	3.2	30
8.	Microbiology.	2.9	31
9.	Pharmacology including pharmacokinetics.	3.7	32
10.	Pharmacotherapy and pharmaco-epidemiology.	3.6	33
11.	Pharmaceutical technology including analyses of medicinal products.	3.2	34
12.	Toxicology.	3.1	35
13.	Pharmacognosy.	2.7	36
14.	Legislation and professional ethics.	3.3	37
At which higher education level – bachelor, master, or postgraduate – do you think that the above competences should be taught (drop-down question).			
Open-ended question: If you have any further comments about the above competences or think we have missed anything please respond below.			



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<b>7. Personal competences: learning and knowledge.</b>			
1.	Ability to identify learning needs and to learn independently (including continuous professional development (CPD)).	3.4	1
2.	Ability to apply logic to problem solving and evaluating pros and cons	3.5	2
3.	Ability to gather and critically appraise relevant knowledge and to summarise the key points.	3.4	3
4.	Ability to evaluate scientific data in line with current scientific and technological knowledge.	3.2	4
5.	Ability to apply preclinical and clinical evidence-based medical science to pharmaceutical practice.	3.2	5
7.	Ability to apply current knowledge of relevant legislation and codes of pharmacy practice.	3.3	7



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<b>8. Personal competences: values.</b>			
1.	A professional approach to tasks and human relations.	3.4	8
2.	Ability to maintain confidentiality.	3.5	9
3.	Ability to take full personal responsibility for patient care and other aspects of practice.	3.4	10
4.	Ability to inspire the confidence of others in one's actions and advice.	3.2	11
5.	Demonstration of high ethical standards.	3.6	12



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<b>9. Personal competences: communication and organisational skills.</b>			
1.	Ability to communicate effectively (oral and written).	3.4	13
9.	Ability to communicate in English and/or locally relevant languages.	3.2	21
2.	Ability to effectively use information technology.	3.1	14
3.	Ability to work effectively as part of a team.	3.3	15
4.	Ability to implement general legal requirements that impact upon the practice of pharmacy (e.g. health and safety legislation, employment law)	3.1	16
5.	Ability to contribute to the training of staff.	3.0	17
7.	Ability to manage risk and quality of service issues.	3.1	19
8.	Ability to identify the need for new services.	2.8	20
10.	Ability to evaluate issues related to quality of service.	2.9	22
11.	Ability to understand a business environment and develop entrepreneurship.	2.7	23



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<b>11. Personal competences: understanding of medicines research and industrial pharmacy.</b>			
6.	Ability to design and conduct research using appropriate methodology.	2.7	6
1.	Current knowledge of design, synthesis, isolation, characterisation and biological evaluation of active substances.	2.6	38
2.	Current knowledge of good manufacturing practice (GMP) and of good laboratory practice (GLP).	3.0	39
3.	Current knowledge of European directives on qualified persons (QPs).	2.6	40
4.	Current knowledge of drug registration, licensing and marketing.	2.9	41
6.	Ability to design and manage the development processes in the production, and analysis of medicines.	2.7	18





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<b>12. Patient care competences: patient consultation and assessment.</b>			
5.	Current knowledge of good clinical practice (GCP).	3.0	42
1.	Ability to interpret medical laboratory tests.	2.9	43
2.	Ability to perform appropriate diagnostic tests e.g. measurement of blood pressure.	2.8	44
3.	Ability to recognise when referral to another member of the healthcare team is needed because a potential clinical problem is identified (pharmaceutical, medical, psychological or social).	3.4	45



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<b>13. Patient care competences: need for drug treatment.</b>		
1. Ability to retrieve and interpret information on the patient's clinical background.	<b>3.2</b>	46
2. Ability to compile and interpret a comprehensive drug history for an individual patient.	<b>3.4</b>	47
3. Ability to identify non-adherence to medicine therapy and implement an appropriate patient intervention.	<b>3.3</b>	48
4. Ability to advise to physicians on the appropriateness of prescribed medicines and - in some cases – to prescribe medication.	<b>3.2</b>	49



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<b>14. Patient care competences: drug interactions.</b>		
1. Ability to identify and prioritise drug-drug interactions and so advise an appropriate changes to medication	<b>3.5</b>	50
2. Ability to identify and prioritise drug-patient interactions, including those that preclude or require the use of a specific drug, based on pharmacogenetics , and so advise on appropriate changes to medication	<b>3.4</b>	51
3. Ability to identify and prioritise drug-disease interactions (e.g. NSAIDs in heart failure) and so advise on appropriate changes to medication	<b>3.6</b>	52



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<b>15. Patient care competences: provision of drug product.</b>		
1. Understanding of the bio-pharmaceutical, pharmacodynamic and pharmacokinetic activity of a substance in the body.	<b>3.3</b>	53
2. Ability to supply appropriate medicines taking into account dose, pharmaceutical formulation, administration route and timing.	<b>3.6</b>	54
3. Ability to undertake a critical evaluation of a prescription to ensure that it is clinically appropriate and legally valid.	<b>3.5</b>	55
4. Understanding of the supply chain of medicines and the ability to ensure timely flow of quality drug products to the patient.	<b>3.1</b>	56
5. Ability to manufacture medicinal products that are not commercially available.	<i>2.9</i>	57



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<b>16. Patient care competences: patient education.</b>		
1. Ability to promote public health in collaboration with other professionals within the healthcare system.	<b>3.1</b>	58
2. Ability to provide appropriate lifestyle advice to improve patient outcomes ( <i>e.g.</i> on smoking, obesity, etc.)	3.0	59
3. Ability to use pharmaceutical knowledge and provide evidence based advice on public health issues involving medicines-	<b>3.3</b>	60



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<b>17. Patient care competences: provision of information and service.</b>			
1.	Ability to use effective consultations to identify the patient's need for information.	3.2	61
2.	Ability to provide accurate and appropriate information on prescription medicines.	3.5	62
3.	Ability to provide evidence-based support for patients in selection and use of non-prescription medicines	3.4	63



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<b>18. Patient care competences: monitoring of drug therapy.</b>		
1. Ability to identify and prioritise problems in the management of medicines in a timely and effective manner and so ensure patient safety.	<b>3.3</b>	64
2. Ability to monitor and report to all concerned in a timely manner, and in accordance with current regulatory guidelines on Good Pharmacovigilance Practices (GVPs), Adverse Drug Events and Reactions (ADEs and ADRs).	<b>3.2</b>	65
3. Ability to undertake a critical evaluation of prescribed medicines to confirm that current clinical guidelines are appropriately applied.	<b>3.1</b>	66



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<b>19. Patient care competences: evaluation of outcomes.</b>		
1. Ability to monitor patient care outcomes and so optimise treatment in collaboration with the prescriber..	3.0	67
2. Ability to contribute to the of the cost effectiveness of treatment by collection and analysis of data on medicines use	2.7	68