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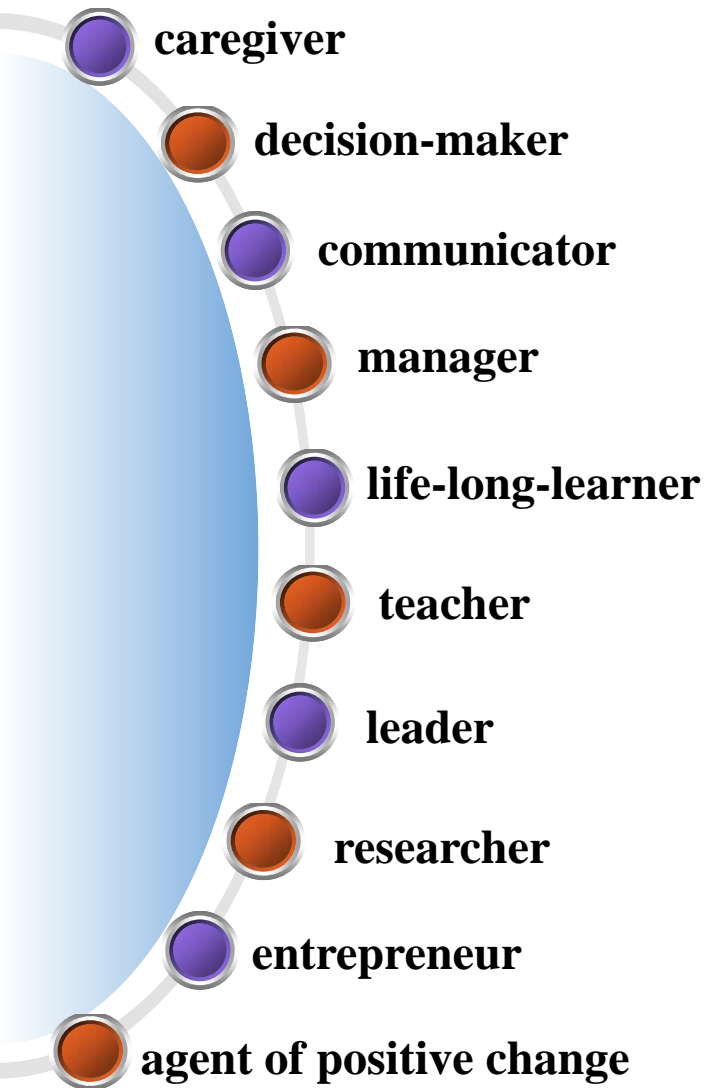
# **DECOMPOSITION OF THE MAIN PROFESSIONAL ROLES OF THE PHARMACIST**

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# THE TEN-STAR PHARMACIST CONCEPT



## THE SEVEN - STAR PHARMACIST CONCEPT

- 1997 proposed by the World Health Organization
- In 2000 it was approved by the International Pharmaceutical Federation

Over the years, due to the development of multifunctionality of the pharmaceutical specialist has been transformed in the ten-star pharmacist concept.



***Aim.*** Carry out the formation of the tree of the main PRs of the pharmacist, laid down in the "ten-star pharmacist" concept.

***Research methodology.*** The method of decomposition is used, the essence of which in relation to this study is in the division of the main PR of the pharmacist into his professional macro roles.



# The key professional role of a pharmacist

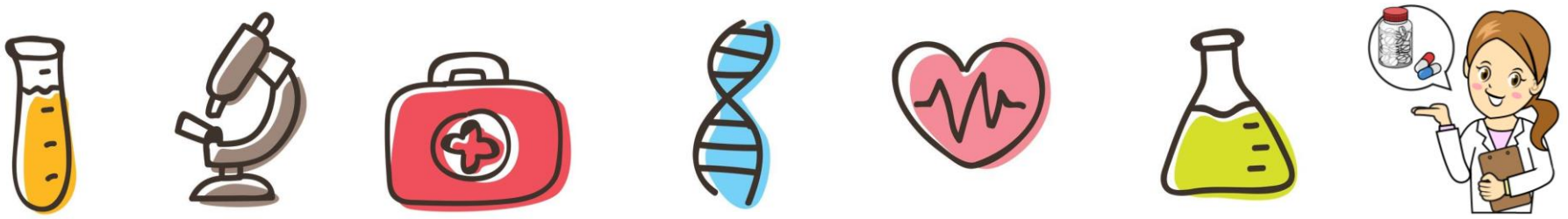
is to search for, manufacture supply, store, sell and organize the disposal or destruction of drugs, ensuring and controlling the safe and effective use of drugs to obtain the desired therapeutic effect and minimize drug-related problems.



# Caregiver

should provide patients with the highest quality pharmaceutical services and consider their practice in the context of the activities of other physicians and the health care system in general





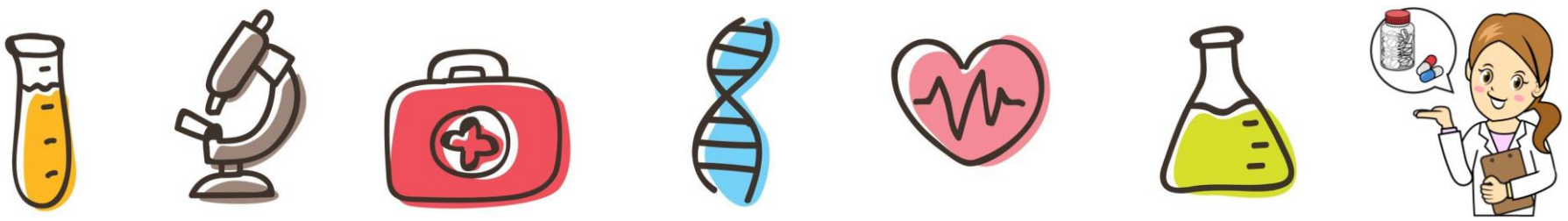
## Caregiver functions:

- provide quality pharmaceutical care
- assess the health of the patient / visitor, his level of medical literacy and physiological needs
- to ensure the implementation of possible diagnostic measures in the conditions of the pharmaceutical institution
- to promote the well-being of the patient / visitor even against their own affairs or the commercial interests of the pharmaceutical institution
- have telepharmacy skills
- take responsibility for the timely provision of pharmaceutical care in emergencies
- take professional responsibility for reducing the environmental risk of drugs.



# Decision-maker

must be able to choose a specific course of action from a variety of alternatives, monitor implementation, make adjustments as necessary and evaluate the results obtained as a result of the decision.



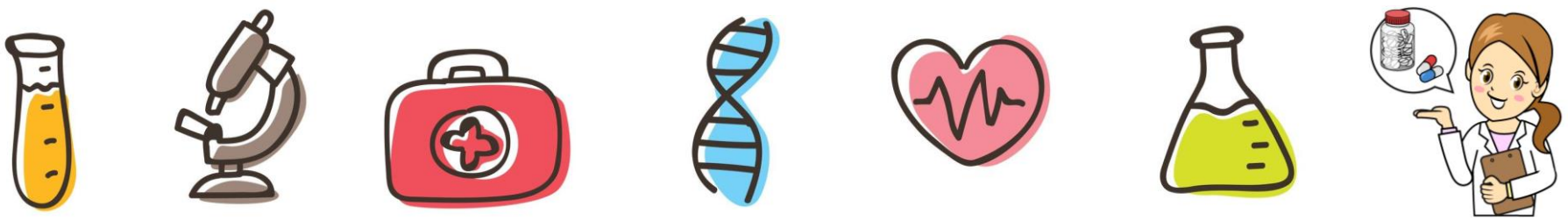
## **A Decision-maker functions:**

- the implementation of efficient, safe, economical use of all resources in the pharmaceutical organization
- decision-making on the proper organization of pharmaceutical practice and participation in the production of drugs in the conditions of pharmaceutical enterprises and pharmacies
- adoption of a rational type of pharmaceutical care
- determining the influence of factors influencing the processes of absorption, distribution, deposition, metabolism and excretion of drugs and due to the state, features of the human body and physico-chemical properties of drugs
- monitoring the effectiveness and safety of drugs
- influence on the implementation of national medical policy.

# Communicator

should serve as a bridge between the patient and the doctor, as well as provide the public with information about health and medicines.





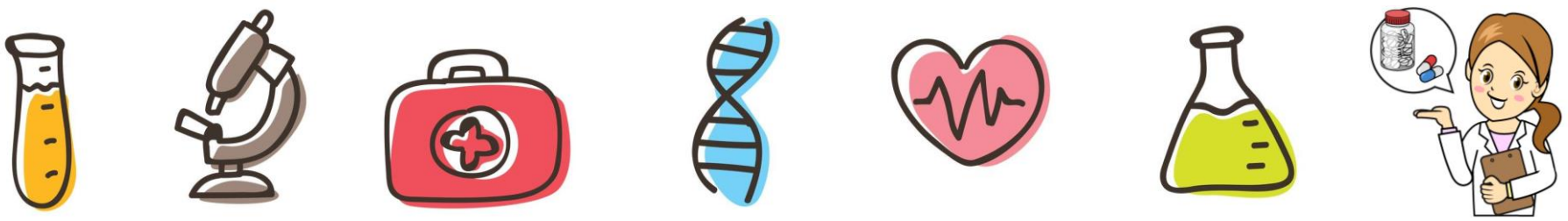
## **Communicator functions:**

- possession and application in practice of verbal and nonverbal communication skills
- establishing regular bilateral and multilateral communications
- identifying tolerance, loyalty, respect, compassion and understanding of the patient regardless of nationality, political and religious beliefs, property status, gender, age and social status
- keeping confidential patient information;
- formation of a favorable psychological climate in the team
- formation of professional relations with the doctor on the basis of collegial partnership
- ensuring that information for patients and health professionals is based on evidence-based medicine
- conducting information work among the population on medicine



# Manager

must be able to effectively influence employees and establish specific work on the basis of professional knowledge of the organization's management, as well as positively perceive the leadership of other professionals.



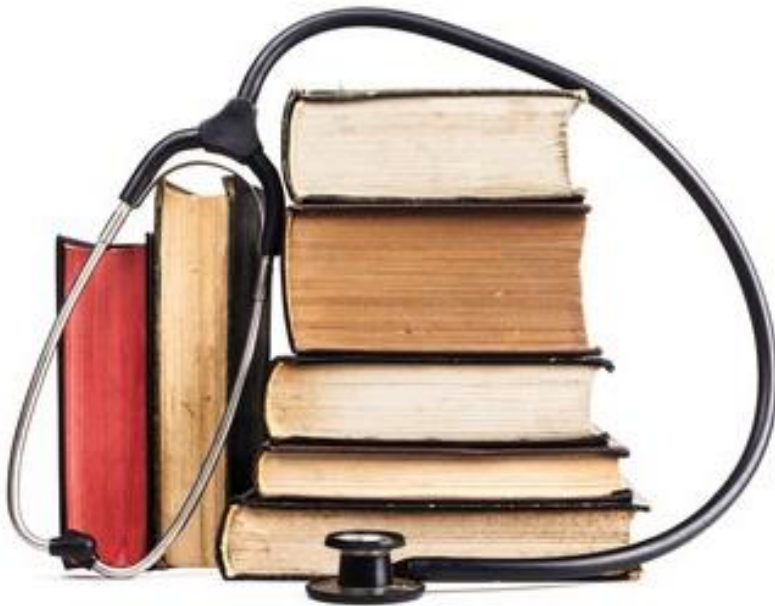
## Manager functions:

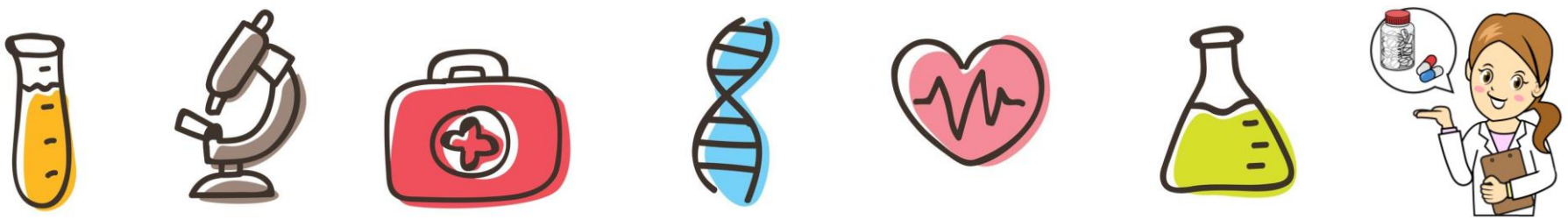
- to carry out planning
- be able to organize
- motivate
- control
- regulate the activities of the pharmaceutical organization.



# Life-long-learner

should start from the stage of specialist training and continue training throughout his professional career.





## Life-long-learner functions:

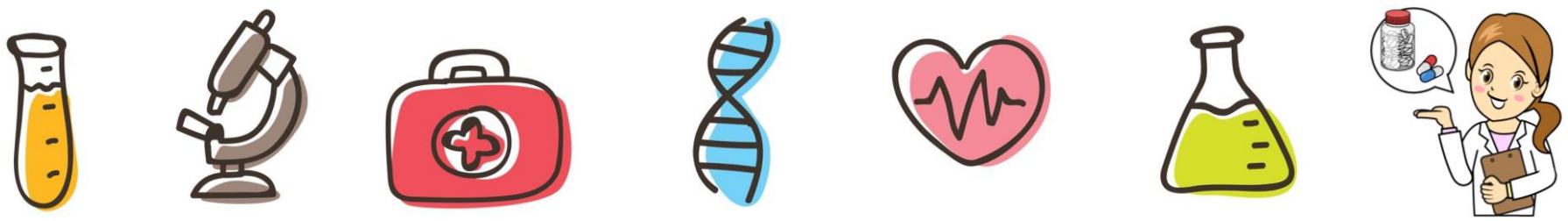
- to be responsible for the systematic acquisition, maintenance, development and expansion of program competencies throughout the professional activity
- be an active participant in the two stages of continuing pharmaceutical education
- use three forms (formal, non-technical and informal) of implementation and two forms (institutionalized and non-institutionalized) of education.





## **Teacher**

should assist in the education and training of future generations of its colleagues and in informing society



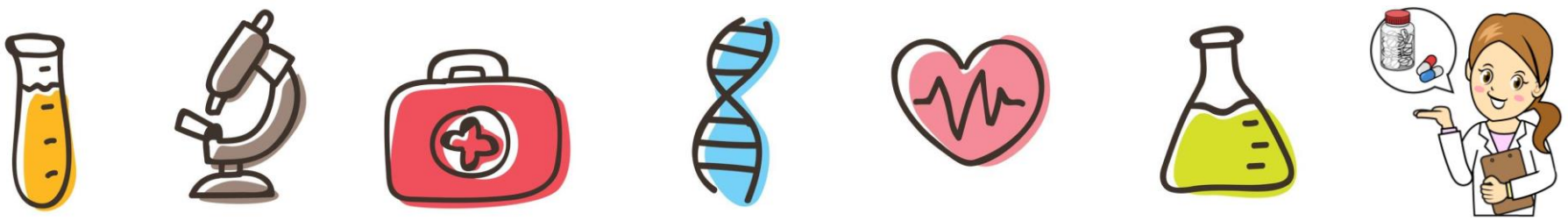
## Teacher functions:

- the transfer of knowledge, skills and abilities to a new generation of pharmacists
- ability to organize the educational process in a pharmaceutical organization
- participation in training of visitors / patients on issues related to the protection, promotion and prevention of health, medical literacy
- training to empower patients and their communities in self-care in health care
- teaching patients the rules of counteracting the spread of counterfeit drugs and the disposal of pharmaceutical waste

# Leader

should inspire colleagues due to personal qualities in order to show their abilities to ensure the well-being of the patient and society, and in the case of leadership positions to understand the mechanisms of leadership and be able to cope with the burden of power.





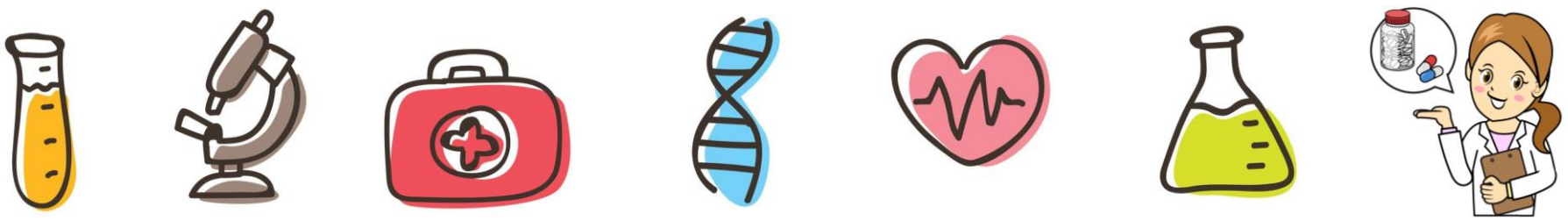
## Leader functions:

- organizational skills and the ability to gain trust and persuasion
- the ability to introduce new, constructive ideas for the functioning and development of the team
- coordination of personal and business relations
- assistance in achievement by the collective of the set purposes
- promoting the prestige of the profession

# Researcher

should focus its activities on finding and developing new or improving existing drugs, effectively use the evidence base to provide recommendations for the rational use of drugs in the medical team, make its own contribution to the evidence base to improve patient care, etc





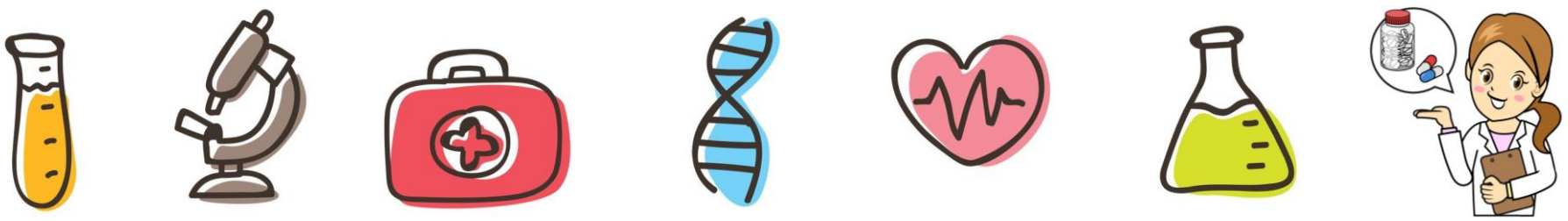
## Researcher functions:

- understanding the concept of construction and facilitating various types of research;
- search, development of new or improvement of existing drugs
- determining the advantages and disadvantages of drugs;
- forecasting and determining the impact of environmental factors on the quality of drugs
- development of new methods of drug quality control
- ability to develop, organize, implement and improve quality management systems
- effective use of a modern system of evidence data on drugs
- making one's own contribution to the evidence base medicine and pharmacy



# Entrepreneur

should carry out independent, systematic, proactive and risky activities aimed at the production of drugs and the provision of pharmaceutical services to promote the welfare of society for profit or personal income and involves innovation



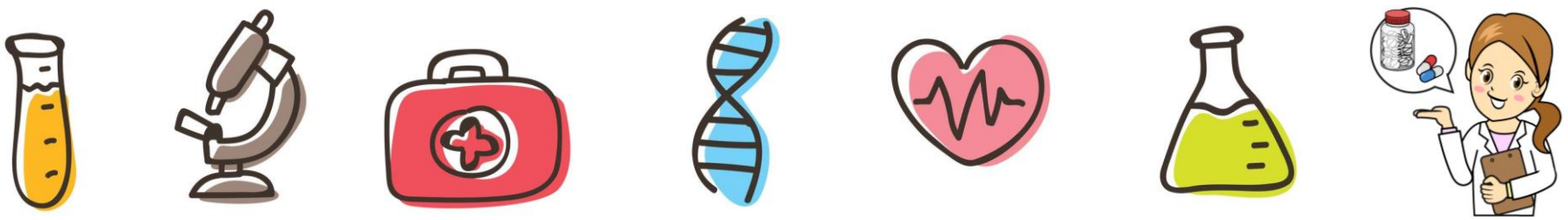
## Entrepreneur functions:

- take the initiative to combine financial, production, material, raw materials, human, information, intellectual and other resources in the circulation of drugs
- generate innovations
- to risk property, invested funds and their work, time, business reputation in the process of entrepreneurial activity
- to make decisions at the stages of drug circulation
- to implement the trinity of pharmaceutical entrepreneurship

# Agent of positive change

should promote the process of change in pharmaceutical practice aimed at improving patient care, the quality of pharmaceutical services and multidisciplinary cooperation






## **Agent of positive change functions:**

- conduct an in-depth analysis of the state of pharmaceutical practice, determine strategic and common priorities in ensuring the quality of pharmaceutical services, participate in the creation or improvement of national professional responsibilities, guidelines and legislation
- perform the functions of educating the pharmaceutical community on important issues in the development of pharmaceutical practice
- to involve members of the pharmaceutical community in projects aimed at improving the quality of pharmaceutical services
- establish appropriate relationships with other health care workers
- be motivated to work in public and professional pharmaceutical organizations on a volunteer basis

# Conclusion



The study showed that the pharmacist's key PR is divided into 10 main PRs, which, in turn, are decomposed into three to eight relevant macro roles (57 in total).

**Thank you!**

