

Example 3

Patient	
Intervention / Exposure	
Clinically relevant outcome	

Focused question simple اداں Professional advance response (basic) الفرق بین اداں Professional response
 advanced data collection advance بہتہ علی PICO system اداں
 Professional advanced data collection advance فیہ سوال واقعی برہنہ بس فیہ
 ریڈون، سوڈا داکا واد

Functions of a Pharmacist as an Information Source

Advance professional level

- Provide drug information by:

– answering information requests

– writing patient specific consultations

– communicating information that wasn't requested, but is necessary

– developing criteria/guidelines for drug use

عادة هاي المعلومات بتكون في Patient black box

هاد بال professional حيث مطلوب

ركن بال advance لازم تحطيه

هاي فانه advance ال

هنا الاشي موجود بال advanced يعني المفروض انه احنا نحلله كمان

Professional (يعني حرام تسأل) سؤال معين والجواب فيه معلومة

معينة مهمة حتى لو ما كان سأل عنها لازم تحطيه ياها

لو بدينا نحل search وقتنا اعطونا البيانان لاهلنا، لشر حول حب، الباب، ربح يجاوبو الهياطة

اذا لو كان في مشغلة انه الهياطة انه مثلاً اليوم سألنا اليوم بنت فتزوجت من Ronachine ومثلاً يكتبو لما اجمع هاي البيانان واحطها بحيث بتكون قوية، البحث اقصي

اما لو حا في بيانان واعتقدنا فقط على احضرة الهياطة بتكون قوية، البحث اقصي، فاذا advance بياعد على قلوب ال Guidelines والابحاث المتعلقة باستخدام الدواء.

Functions...

- Provide drug evaluations
- Develop policies for departments & community, Bulletins, newsletters, journal columns, education for practitioners.

- Be involved with:

– ADR reporting, publishing, developing protocols, IRB, Poison Control Center information.

ارجو لا naringo alogarithm + probability equation من الكيمياء



Systematic Approach to Answer Drug Questions

- 1. Secure demographics of requestor.
- 2. Obtain background information.
- 3. Determine and categorize ultimate question.
- 4. Develop strategy and conduct search.
- 5. Perform evaluation, analysis, and synthesis.
- 6. Formulate and provide response
- 7. Conduct follow-up and documentation

THANK YOU

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1. Request Demographics (معلومات ديموغرافية)

كل البيا نان الي بتعرف على بيئته اكر لعنه ، العمر ، gender ، طبيعة العمل ، تعليم

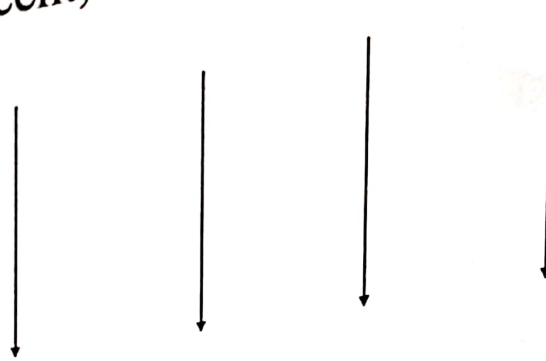
- The requestor's "profession" (e.g., physician, pharmacist, nurse, lay person) should indicate educational experience and knowledge base; therefore, the individual receiving the query can use this information to determine the appropriate mannerism (in terms of educational level) to formulate and deliver the response.

مستوى التعليم
المهنة
بيدخ او لا
رقم التلفون
العنوان

THANK YOU

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- Obtain telephone #, address, fax, etc for follow-up later.
- Determine approximate age (elderly, adolescent, etc.) (usually no need to directly ask)



Communication skills

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THANK YOU

EXAMPLE

If a patient and a physician inquired about how the new medication Prandin® works (i.e., pharmacology), the depth of the response would differ for each individual.

- For example, a pharmacist should not inform a lay person that the new medication is the first agent approved in the meglitinide class and is a nonsulfonylurea insulin releasing oral hypoglycemic agent for type 2 diabetes mellitus.
- This would not be an appropriate response because the lay person would be unfamiliar with this terminology. Similarly, the pharmacist would not communicate to the physician that the new medication "acts by improving the way your body processes sugar." The physician would require a more scientific description of the product.
- Determine a method for delivery of the response Gather information from the requestor that will allow you to reply to the request.

THANK YOU

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2. Background Information

ليس بيسا

- Think, "Why is requestor asking for this information?"

المراكز الادوية الطمينة

- Weigh time involved to get background info. →
- Use tact, politeness and assertiveness
- Background questions should be specific for the nature of the request.

بألو كيف عرفت

عنا؟

من طريق

الا علائان لو

Facebook

او من كلام

الناس

- Ask, "What sources have already been used?"

- Useful info: age, gender, weight, allergies, other disease states, other meds, lab values, etc

فهاد السؤال
يعطينا الحظوة لتوثيقه

للمركز

(مثلا ١٠٠ واحد سألوا الكل عرّفوا عن المركز عن طريق ١ Facebook فعندنا كل الادوية التوثيقية
الآخري حتى نافعة)

WHY ??

- Background information aids in clarifying the question and is a critical step in the process.
- The question may not be stated concisely or the requestor may not know how to ask the question.
- To formulate an acceptable response, both the caller and researcher must have a clear understanding of the ultimate question

EXAMPLE

- A pharmacist is asked, "what is the dose of amoxicillin (Amoxil®)?"
- This question could be answered quickly (and potentially inaccurately) by stating that the normal dosage is 500 mg every eight hours.
- The question also could be answered by gathering background information concerning the origin of the question.
- A pharmacist would not provide the most commonly dispensed dose of amoxicillin as the dose for all individuals and conditions.
- The dose of this antibiotic depends upon a number of factors. Determine if the question is in regard to a specific patient or general research in the treatment of a disease state.

Exampel

- If the question is **patient specific**, important information to acquire would include the patient's age, weight, allergies, type of infection, concurrent disease states, other medications, and preferred dosage form (e.g., oral suspension, capsules, or chewable tablets). For example, amoxicillin may not be for a severe infection or 2 grams as a single dose one hour prior to dental procedures for bacterial endocarditis prophylaxis.
- Other issues to consider with the antibiotic are dose adjustment for renal impairment and interactions with concomitant medications. e the best agent to select for the infection. In addition, the dose of amoxicillin can be 500 mg every eight hours

3. Determine and Categorize Ultimate Question

- Find _____
- How _____
- Use _____
- Determine _____

11/3/2019

THANK YOU

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بدرء تعرف السؤال عن ليسا؟

Examples of question classifications

1. Adverse Drug Reaction
2. Contraindication
3. Availability
4. Dose
5. Drug compatibility/stability
6. Drug interaction
7. Drug therapy
8. Identification
9. Pharmacy practice
10. Pharmacology

هاد بيـهل

انه لما بيـهل نحل بحث او احصائية

نروح عار excel sheet ونشوف

اكثر انواع الـ sheet الي انشئت .

مثلا وجبتا انه 70٪ عن الناس سالت

عن Adverse drug reaction

THANK YOU

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11. Tablet identification
12. general product information
13. Laws/policies/procedures, Cost, Foreign products
14. Pharmaceutics (compounding, formulations)
15. Pharmacokinetics (ADME/levels)
16. Nutrition support
17. Adverse effects
18. Poisoning, toxicology
19. Pregnancy, Teratogenicity
20. Lactation/ infant risks