Pharmaceutical Care-Pharmaceutical Services and the European Surrounding

Karageorgiou E., Kolář J.

Department of Social and Clinical Pharmacy, Faculty of Pharmacy in Hradec Králové, Charles University in Prague, Czech Republic
e-mail: karageoe@faf.cuni.cz

The political line of the health systems in EU is patients oriented and demands increased rates of training and well understanding of pharmaceutical services and pharmaceutical care, either in hospital pharmacies or in community pharmacies. Almost half of the annual pharmaceutical expenses accrued by the so called expensive drugs special category. Almost half of the annual turnover of community pharmacies is of the OTCs and the negative list of medicines. So examine the aspects of Continuing Professional Development (CPD) within deepened economic crisis in Greece in order to find professional solutions for the near future as well as by means of survival.

We deal with European surrounding and the present situation in basic education and continual training of community pharmacies in Greece taking into account the assumption that community pharmacies are part of the primary health care. We trace the real needs of well-trained community pharmacists to improve value for both the benefit of patients and the Health Care System.

It is the outcome of collaboration with the Institute for the Continual Training and CPD (IDEEAF) of PanHellenic Pharmaceutical Association which merely performs the unique thorough effort on the matter in Greece under the auspices and financing by pharmaceutical companies. The method of study includes a disseminated simple questionnaire to all those freely participating to IDEEAFs lessons.

The anonymous responds give a first impression and we can conclude in the following points.
1) The urgent dramatic changes – as main proposal – of the basic educational program within pharmacy faculties in Greece.

2) The direct collaboration of the PanHellenic Pharmaceutical Association (through IDEEAF) with international institutions specialized on social pharmacy.

3) The evaluation of pharmaceutical services by ETESTA the company of the PanHellenic Pharmaceutical Association for the research statistics and analysis of pharmaceuticals as basic pharmacoeconomic support.

4) The ongoing procedure of questionnaires in a second phase proposed by PGEU at a more centralized way.

5) The immediate establishment of an accreditation system certified by the PanHellenic Pharmaceutical Association.

6) A separate part of therapeutic categories of services for the emergency and/or the "heroic" drugs.

7) The necessary immediate legal and economic changes for the structure and net-working community pharmacists in order to respond on the demands of pharmaceutical care and pharmaceutical services.

8) Improving the role of community pharmacist and health care system by using pharmaceutical care and pharmaceutical services in essence is the one way to keep pharmaceutical profession independent and viable.

9) Especially for the Greek case, remains totally unsolved the economic problem for the health care system. The strictly limited budgets to redeem medicinal might be a challenge for pharmaceutical care and pharmaceutical services.