

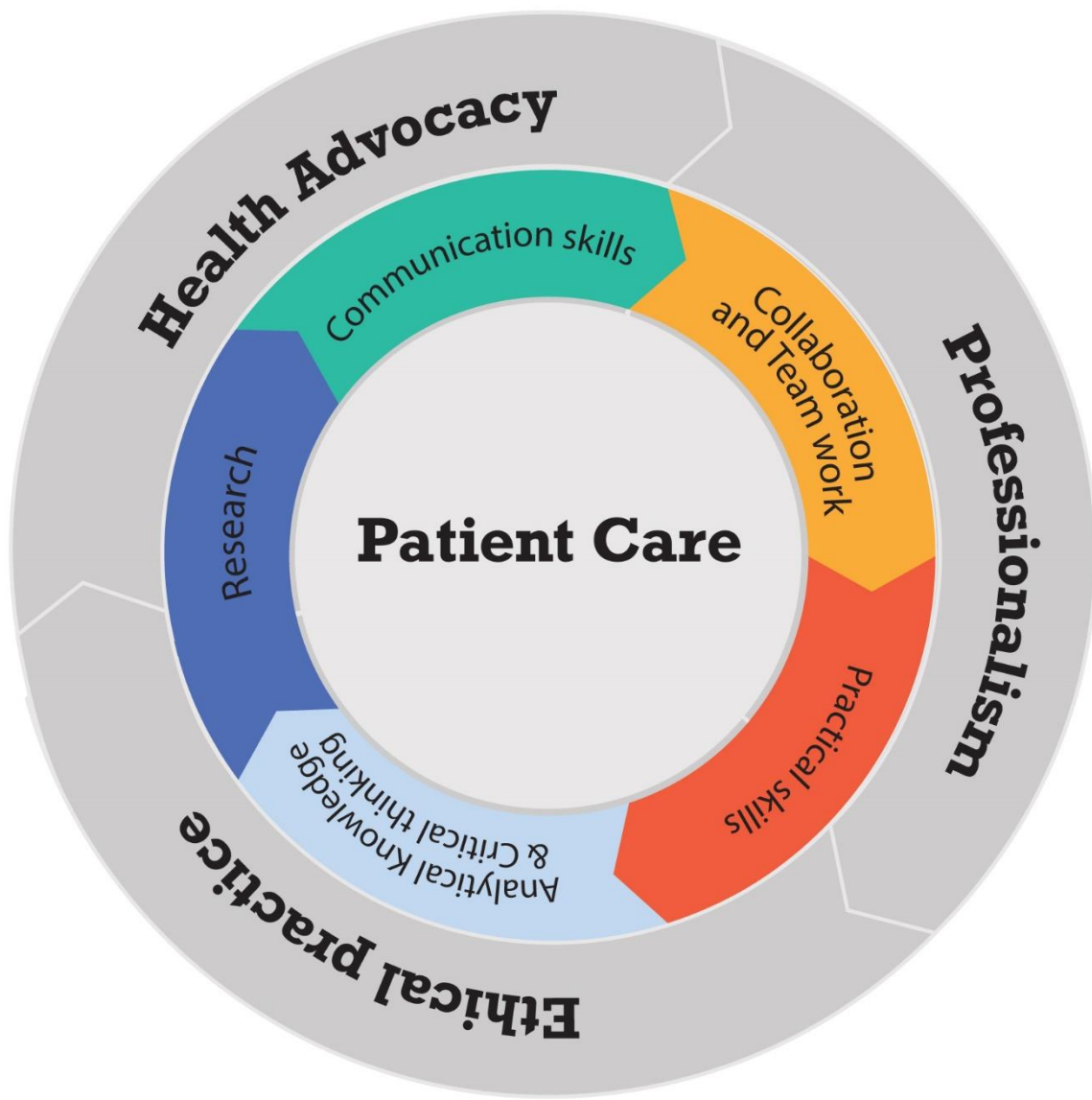


[Document title]

[Document subtitle]

Abstract

[Draw your reader in with an engaging abstract. It is typically a short summary of the document.
When you're ready to add your content, just click here and start typing.]



LEARNING OBJECTIVES OF DOCTOR OF PHARMACY (PHARM-D) PROGRAMME

The area of Patient Care

Description The objective of Patient Care, also referred as pharmaceutical patient care, is to optimize pharmacotherapy outcomes for individual patients in terms of reduced mortality or morbidity and better quality of life.

In delivering Patient Care the pharmacist's primary task is to take the initiative in providing pharmacotherapy and assume responsibility for pharmacotherapy outcomes, medication monitoring and patient counselling and guidance. Important secondary tasks include proactively guiding the choice of medicines at an individual level, monitoring individual pharmacotherapy over time and coaching the patient. A medication review involves all three of these secondary tasks.

The ability to proactively guide the choice of medicines requires a wide range of knowledge at the margins of medicine, pharmacy and psychology: firstly, knowledge of health conditions and pathophysiology, the actions and effects of medicines in the body (pharmacokinetics), the interaction between a medicine and the (target) biological system (pharmacodynamics), current treatment guidelines and their background, and knowledge and understanding of new scientific developments; secondly, knowledge and understanding of health behavior, and understanding of concerns, expectations and beliefs that influence behavior in terms of medicine use; and thirdly, knowledge and understanding of ways of influencing patient behavior. To optimize pharmacotherapy, this knowledge needs to be combined with information about clinical parameters and genetics, and information obtained from questionnaires or interviews.

The pharmacist adds value to pharmacotherapy by making informed choices based on an understanding of the interaction between a medicine and the biological system, taking patient preferences into account. This aspect of the pharmacist's role becomes more prominent when pharmacotherapy according to treatment guidelines is not (or no

longer) possible. Basing pharmacotherapy choices on factors such as those mentioned above is moving in the direction of precision medicine, as described in the Domain-specific frame of reference for Pharmacy in the Pakistan.

Monitoring and assessing patient medication involves identifying, interpreting and taking appropriate action to resolve pharmacotherapy-related problems. These problems may be reported by the patient, discerned during consultation with the patient, informal care taker or other health professionals, or identified on the basis of information in the Pharmacy Information System through methods such as automated medication monitoring or an analysis of medication history or status. Medication monitoring includes identifying medicine interactions, contraindications, unintended double medication, over- and under-use, compliance-related problems, intolerance, over- and under-dosage, ensuring medication safety at an individual level, therapeutic drug monitoring (TDM), toxicology and prospective risk analyses.

In addition to performing the Patient Care tasks described above, the pharmacist also plays an important role in promoting patient self-care. The provision of appropriate advice on self-care can help mitigate symptoms experienced by the patient thereby avoiding the need for referral to a general practitioner. In this respect the pharmacist plays a 'gatekeeper' role in primary care. The appropriate dispensing of pharmacist- only over-the counter medicines¹¹ also falls within this area of responsibility.

Coaching patients through their individual pharmacotherapy means informing them verbally, providing written information and offering practical solutions in order to optimize pharmacotherapy outcomes. In a broader sense, patient coaching also includes advising, counselling and thinking things through with patients, identifying possible obstacles and assisting with choices. When determining information needs and talking through the feasibility of pharmacotherapy choices, such as pharmaceutical dosage forms and dosage schedules, the patient's concerns, expectations and beliefs need to be taken into account. Answering questions regarding self-care, providing counselling when dispensing medication for the first and second time, discussing specific experiences and/or problems and regular medication reviews are important moments of contact with the patient and/or their informal carer, during which the content and form of the

communication need to be tailored to (the level of understanding of) the patient and/or their informal care-taker.

Patient-centered activities pertaining to pharmacotherapy are documented and, where necessary, adequately coordinated with other health professionals.

Assuring medication safety for individual patients by addressing actions that can be taken to minimize pharmacotherapy-related problems, which include both side effects of medicines and medication errors, also fall within the area of responsibility of Patient Care.

Key Competencies	Enable Competencies
	<p align="center">DOCTOR OF PHARMACY STUDENT GRADUATE IS ABLE TO :</p>
<p>The areas of knowledge involved in Patient Care</p>	<p>The areas of knowledge involved in Patient Care</p> <p>1.1 Complex human molecular biology in relation to the structure-function relationships of medicines</p> <p>1.2 The action of medicines in the body, partly in relation to pharmaceutical dosage forms (biopharmacy and pharmacokinetics)</p> <p>1.3 Important medicine target sites and the main desirable and undesirable effects at the site of action (pharmacodynamics)</p> <p>1.4 Specific pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic factors in particular patient groups, such as children and the elderly</p> <p>1.5 The pathophysiology of common health conditions as it affects and pertains to the musculoskeletal</p>

system, endocrinology, the cardiovascular system, the skin, infections, respiratory physiology, the gastrointestinal tract, neurology, oncology and psychiatry

1.6 Medical terminology

1.7 Clinical presentation and course of health conditions

1.8 Methods used to determine health gains and improvement

1.9 Treatment guidelines, their background and rationale

1.10 Self-care guidelines, their background and rationale

1.11 Pharmacist-only medicine dispensing guidelines, their background and rationale

1.12 The effects, side effects and particulars of medicines, such as dosage, interactions and contraindications, and their background

1.13 Types of factors to be considered in medication monitoring, such as interactions, contraindications, double medication, over- and under-use, over- and under- dosage, intolerance, etc.

1.14 The background to clinical decision-making rules and their use in promoting medication safety

1.15 Interactions between medicines, nutrients and nutritional supplements

1.16 Relevant clinical-chemical parameters and biomarkers

1.17 Therapeutic drug monitoring (TDM)

1.18 Pharmacogenetics

	<p>1.19 Medicinal toxicology</p> <p>1.20 Disease-related factors that contribute to non-optimal medicine use</p> <p>1.21 Factors that influence health behavior, such as patient concerns, expectations and beliefs, level of education and cultural background</p> <p>1.22 Medical devices required to ensure correct use of medicines</p>
--	---

Analytical knowledge and Critical thinking

Description: Analytical skills refer to the ability collect and analyze information, problem solving, and making decision. Critical thinking and analysis are vital aspects of Pharm- D (Doctor of Pharmacy) Graduate in Professional life, while reading, writing and working with other team members, requires to examine ideas, evaluate them against what he/she already know and make decision accordingly. Reflection requires to synthesis different perspectives (whether from other people or literature) to help explain, justify or challenge what is already known. It may be that theory or literature gives us an alternative perspective what we should consider; it may provide evidence to support our views or practice or it may explicitly challenge them.

Key Competencies	Enable Competencies
	DOCTOR OF PHARMACY STUDENT GRADUATE IS ABLE TO :
1. Basic and Clinical knowledge and its application.	1.1 Demonstrate in depth knowledge of the basic and clinical science relevant to Doctor of Pharmacy, both in their fundamental context and in their application to the discipline of Doctor of Pharmacy.
2. Evaluate the Evidence.	2.1 Effectively evaluate, apply and integrate information related to Doctor of Pharmacy practice from molecular to societal level. 2.2 To understand, correlate, apply theoretical foundation of knowledge to the practice Pharm-D; evaluate and classify new or evolving theory relevant to Doctor of Pharmacy.
3. Consider Solutions	3.1 To Plan several solution based on conclusion made from evidence evaluation .Know the advantage and disadvantage of this of each of these options. 3.2 To outline what the obstacle might be, as well as any short or long term result the solution has. 3.3 To perform exercise that are recommended to every patient to ensure that it is the right action for particular client.
4. Chose and implement	4.1 To determine the amount of risks involved with the solution. 4.2 To practicality of the solution and then concurrence with any priorities that need to be fulfilled.

<p>5. Cognitive skills</p>	<p>4.3 To perform the exercise that are recommended to every patient to ensure that it is the right action for the particular clients.</p> <p>5.1 To demonstrate the cognitive skills and memory necessary to measure, calculate and reason in order to analyze, integrate and synthesize information.</p>
-----------------------------------	--

Practical Skills

A Pharmaceutical Expertise

Description: Pharmaceutical Expertise, or professional competence in pharmaceutical science and practice, is the pharmacist's core competence and dovetails with the six other areas of competence. Pharmacists possess a wide range of knowledge and skill in the areas of responsibility involved in the delivery of pharmaceutical services, and apply their knowledge and skill in pharmaceutical practice. Given the wide-range of knowledge and responsibility involved in the provision of pharmaceutical services, pharmacists are aware of the limits of their own expertise and competence and take these into account when serving as a professional pharmacist.

Pharmacists perform pharmaceutical duties in accordance with accepted professional standards and are guided by scientific evidence and appropriateness where possible. In serving as pharmacy practitioners, pharmacists are guided by the core values of the profession, which are summarized below under the heading of 'Professionalism'.

Key Competencies	Enable Competencies
	DOCTOR OF PHARMACY STUDENT GRADUATE IS ABLE TO :
<p>1. Apply a wide range of knowledge and skills to pharmaceutical matters across the full spectrum of pharmaceutical practice.</p> <p>2. Apply knowledge and skills appropriately, responsibly and ethically to relevant matters in the areas of responsibility of Product Care, Patient Care and Medication Policy in pharmaceutical</p>	<p>1.1 Apply acquired knowledge and skills in natural, pharmaceutical, medical, human and social sciences in pharmaceutical practice.</p> <p>1.2 Apply scientific reasoning in approaching and analyzing pharmaceutical matters where possible. In the area of product care this involves the application of basic principles of chemistry, physics and biology. In the area of pharmacotherapy this involves a pharmacological approach.</p> <p>1.3 Approach and analyses pharmaceutical issues from the user's perspective. In the case of product care, this applies primarily to the pharmaceutical dosage form and its application. In the case of patient care, this involves taking into account the patient's personal beliefs regarding health benefits (effects and side effects), medical necessity (safety and efficacy) and use.</p> <p>2.1 Design high quality pharmaceutically rational and active products that are safe.²⁴</p> <p>2.2 Assess whether a medicine meets all of the criteria to achieve the desired pharmacotherapeutic effect.</p> <p>2.3 Select the right pharmaceutical dosage form and route of administration to achieve optimal therapeutic effect.</p> <p>2.4 Make valid statements regarding the bioequivalence of different preparations that</p>

practice.

contain the same active substance, in the same concentration, in the same pharmaceutical dosage form.

2.5 Assess the rationale and feasibility of a compounding request..

2.6 Describe a pharmaceutical product in technical pharmaceutical and biopharmaceutical terms.

2.7 Develop and implement a protocol or procedure for small-batch compounding of pharmaceutical ingredients or preparation of medicines for administration.

2.8 Evaluate and assess the design, composition, production method and packaging of medicines.

2.9 Compile inspection requirements and carry out inspections.

2.10 Interpret the results of product inspections and make statements regarding the deliverability of products based on the interpretation of the results.

2.11 Determine and document optimal conditions for the transport and storage of medicines.

2.12 Within the area of responsibility of Patient Care pharmacists are able to:

2.13 Make a well-informed choice of, and use medical terminology to present an argument for, a particular pharmacotherapy, based on clinical reasoning, especially in situations where treatment according to treatment guidelines is not possible.

2.14 Perform (parts of) a medication review²⁷ systematically and adequately, taking into account the patient's concerns, expectations and beliefs.

2.15 Design (part of) a pharmacotherapy treatment plan.

2.16 Document agreements regarding patient problems electronically or on hard copy.

2.17 Identify, interpret and resolve patient-specific pharmacotherapy problems to the best of their ability.

2.18 Supervise pharmacotherapy interventions undergone by patients or initiate pharmacotherapy interventions in consultation with other practitioners.

2.19 Determine when bioanalytical measurements are required to determine drug concentration in body fluids, interpret the measurements and translate them into optimal individual pharmacotherapy.

2.20 Identify potential risks of medicine use and factor this in when making choices.

2.21 Analyze a request for care made by a patient or health professional, verbally and in writing, and respond appropriately.

2.22 Respond appropriately to patient questions regarding self-care.

2.23 Dispense pharmacist-only over-the-counter medicines in accordance with the statutory provisions.

2.24 Discuss the benefits and risks of pharmacotherapies with patients.

2.25 Ascertain a patient's actual medicine use and identify the underlying reasons for deviation from the prescribed use.

2.26 Identify specific experiences and problems and give the patient appropriate advice based on their findings.

2.27 Make agreements with the patient

<p>3. Conduct a systematic search for relevant scientific information pertaining to pharmaceutical issues that affect product care, patient care and medication policy and integrate it in pharmacy practice.</p>	<p>regarding medicine use.</p> <p>c. Within the area of responsibility of Medication Policy pharmacists are able to:</p> <p>2.28 Contribute pharmaceutical expertise to the development of guidelines and care protocols, taking efficacy, safety, cost-effectiveness and the patient's perspective into account.</p> <p>2.29 Interpret clinical medicines research and extrapolate the implications for daily practice, taking patient population and health system differences into account.</p> <p>2.30 Evaluate the quality of prescribing policy with the aid of prescribing data, discuss the results with prescribers, and make and evaluate agreements with peers.</p> <p>3.1 Conduct a systematic search for relevant scientific information pertaining to pharmaceutical issues that affect product care, patient care and medication policy and integrate it in pharmacy practice.</p> <p>3.2 Consult and correctly interpret electronic and printed sources of information.</p> <p>3.3 Critically assess the scientific value of information sources.</p> <p>3.4 Translate scientific knowledge and understanding into optimal product and patient care and practical pharmacotherapy at a population level.</p> <p>3.5 Make and scientifically justify pharmaceutical and pharmacotherapy choices based on medicines, clinical and pharmacy practice research.</p> <p>3.6 Consult other experts.</p>
--	---

4. Communicate appropriately with other health professionals regarding patient care, verbally, electronically and in writing.

5. Reflect on their actions as pharmacy professionals.

4.1 Communicate appropriately with other health professionals regarding patient care, verbally, electronically and in writing.

4.2 Express themselves fluently in Dutch, verbally and in writing, in the provision of care.

4.3 Show respect for and respond appropriately to different views and language adopted by health professionals outside the pharmacy industry.

5.1 Reflect on their strengths and weaknesses in terms of their professional competence as pharmacy practitioners.

5.2 Reflect on feedback from patients and other health professionals on the pharmaceutical care provided.

5.2 Clarify and justify moral principles to patients, peers, prescribers and other health professionals.

5.3 Recognize moral and ethical issues in professional practice and analyze their own views on integrity in pharmacy practice.

5.4 Express their views on responsibility in specific pharmacy situations, especially situations involving patient care and care policy.

Communication skills

Pharmacists are able to establish and maintain effective relationships with patients and their relatives or carers. Pharmacists possess communication skills that enable them to gather information and communicate it convincingly in providing quality pharmaceutical care.

Key Competencies	Enable Competencies
	DOCTOR OF PHARMACY STUDENT GRADUATE IS ABLE TO :
1. Establish and maintain a professional pharmacotherapeutic relationship with patients based on empathy, mutual understanding and trust.	Pharmacists are able to: 1.1 Establish and maintain a professional pharmacotherapeutic relationship with patients based on empathy, mutual understanding and trust. 1.2 Ensure open and respectful communication, and show empathy and commitment. 1.3 Employ communication skills appropriately in conversations with patients and their relatives or carers. 1.4 Employ correct use of Dutch in verbal and written communication. 1.5 Identify situations in which an interpreter is needed and make the necessary arrangements. 1.6 Communicate with patients verbally, electronically and in writing, tailoring the content and form of the communication to (the level of) the individual patient and/or group of patients.
2. Gather and integrate information regarding a request for (pharmaceutical) care.	2.1 Clarify a patient's request for care by listening to the patient, any relatives or carers involved and other health professionals, requesting additional information where necessary, and integrating the information obtained.

3. Discuss relevant information with a patient, their relatives or carers and other health professionals as part of ensuring optimal patient care. (This also comes under the area of competence of Collaboration.)

4. Provide pharmaceutical supervision for the patient and those involved with the patient.

2.2 In enquiring further about a request for care, devote particular attention to specific concerns, expectations and beliefs, the patient's experience of medicines and medicine use, including practical problems with the administration of medicines, efficacy, side effects and compliance.

3.1 Provide the patient with adequate information, including information about the risks associated with use of the therapy, when dispensing medicines and medical devices.

3.2 Inform the patient, and any informal carers, of the possible outcomes of pharmacotherapy, if necessary in consultation with other health professionals.

3.3 Check with the patient to ensure that the information provided is clear and understood.

3.4 Provide prescribers and other health professionals with adequate information about, and advice on, pharmacotherapy for individual patients, the range of pharmacotherapy options for the purposes of medication policy, and patient-centered product care.

4.1 Provide pharmaceutical supervision for the patient and those involved with the patient.

4.2 Motivate the patient and provide practical solutions in response to questions regarding, and problems with, the use of medicines or medical devices, such as difficulty with compliance.

4.3 Allow for the possibility of low health literacy and relevant personal factors (such as housing and living conditions and possible cognitive problems).

<p>5. Communicate appropriately with different patient groups, such as children, the elderly, men, women, patients with different educational and/or cultural backgrounds, and more vulnerable patients.</p> <p>6. Provide verbal and written information, and report findings, regarding outcomes of (consultation on) product care, patient care, medication policy, quality assurance and their own research. (This also comes under the core competence of ‘Pharmaceutical Expertise’)</p>	<p>4.4 Explain and offer the patient (and any informal carers) the possibilities of medical devices.</p> <p>5.1 Show sensitivity in dealing with intercultural situations in care or within the organization.</p> <p>5.2 Take into account possible ethnic and cultural backgrounds and social factors that are relevant to a particular community, which may influence the delivery of care to individuals in that community.</p> <p>5.3 Appropriately conduct a (one-to-one) conversation with a patient or their relative or carer.</p> <p>6.1 Systematically record conversations with patients in electronic patient records as part of patient care.</p> <p>6.2 Record relevant personal factors that may affect the provision of (certain aspects of) patient care, such as clinical or chemical parameters, reasons for medicine use, low health literacy and/or cognitive problems, in electronic patient records.</p> <p>6.3 Keep records of relevant aspects of product care in a product file.</p> <p>6.4 Document product care and quality assurance processes in protocols.</p> <p>6.5 Produce structured case reports for publication in peer-reviewed scientific journals.</p>
--	--

Collaboration and Team work

Description Pharmacists are able to collaborate effectively with peers, pharmacy staff, prescribers and other health professionals in order to achieve the shared vision of providing quality care. In contributing to an effective collaborative approach, pharmacists are aware of the ways in which their pharmaceutical expertise can be used to provide optimal patient and product care. Within the scope of their expertise, pharmacists know which tasks can be delegated to a pharmacy team and when it is best to refer to peers or other health professionals.

Key Competencies	Enable Competencies
	DOCTOR OF PHARMACY STUDENT GRADUATE IS ABLE TO :
1. Engage in effective collaboration with prescribers and other health professionals in order to contribute to optimal patient treatment.	Pharmacists are able to: 1.1 Develop a pharmacotherapy treatment plan in collaboration with the prescriber and the patient (and possibly the patient's informal carer). 1.2 Employ appropriate communication skills in conversations with prescribers and other health professionals.
2. Make an effective contribution to interprofessional teams in the areas of patient care, medication policy, research and education, and, in doing so, consider	2.1 Make an effective contribution to interprofessional teams in the areas of patient care, medication policy, research and education, and, in doing so, consider and respect the views and interests of others. 2.2 Express their views from a pharmaceutical perspective. 2.3 Exchange ideas and arrive at a consensus on the (implementation of) medication policy. 2.4 Make agreements regarding medication

<p>and respect the views and interests of others.</p>	<p>policy.</p> <p>2.5 Make agreements regarding medication supervision and patient care to enable efficient documentation and exchange of information that is relevant to care.</p> <p>2.6 Make agreements regarding the use of eHealth facilities, such as patient portals and tele monitoring.</p> <p>2.7 Engage in consultation in multidisciplinary teams and develop working relationships within a team.</p> <p>2.8 Make an effective contribution to interprofessional³⁵ teams in the areas of patient care, medication policy, research and education, and, in doing so, consider and respect the views and interests of others. Delegate, collaborate and inspire others to commit to continuous improvement of the quality of the organization.</p> <p>2.9 Build effective working relationships based on trust and respect within the organization.</p>
--	---

Research

Pharmacists use academic skills in the practice of their profession. They are able to make a scientific contribution in the pharmaceutical areas of responsibility within which they operate as health professionals. They are able to critically assess pharmaceutical and related medical information and contribute to the development and expansion of the profession. Pharmacists embrace lifelong learning and are able to create personal learning and development plan. Pharmacists are able to effectively transfer knowledge to patients, staff, peers and other pharmacy practitioners in the context of their professional development and foster the creation of a positive learning environment.

Key Competencies	Enable Competencies
	DOCTOR OF PHARMACY STUDENT GRADUATE IS ABLE TO :
1. Set up and conduct scientific research.	<p>1.1 Identify a problem and develop a research question.</p> <p>1.2 Conduct a review of the literature.</p> <p>1.3 Apply research methodology and biostatistics in one or more areas of medicines or pharmacy practice research.</p> <p>1.4 Gather and analyze data in the right way.</p> <p>1.5 As far as possible, accurately report and interpret research results in relation to the professional literature.</p> <p>1.6 Critically evaluate the quality of their own research.</p> <p>1.7 Translate new knowledge and understanding gained from research into new scientific research questions.</p>

<p>2. Help educate patients, students, prescribers and other pharmacy professionals.</p>	<p>2.1 Adequately prepare and publish case studies. 2.2 Adequately report side effects. 2.3 Adequately report incidents associated with medicines and medicine use. 2.4 Develop educational activities for individual and groups of patients, students, prescribers and other health professionals.</p>
<p>3. Critically assess and interpret (sources of) pharmaceutical and related medical information.</p>	<p>3.1 Form hypotheses based on a study of research sources. 3.2 Adopt a systematic approach to (medical) pharmaceutical problems based on findings in the literature. 3.3 Deal objectively with information provided by stakeholders. 3.4 Develop (or contribute to the development of) protocols for patient care, medication policy, product care and quality assurance. 3.5 Assess the overall quality of guidelines and protocols.</p>
<p>4. Base decisions in pharmaceutical practice on available scientific evidence where possible.</p>	<p>4.1 Make evidence-based therapeutic decisions where possible. 4.2 Review the literature on a pharmaceutical problem. 4.3 Translate scientific knowledge and understanding gained from research into care for the individual patient. 4.4 Extrapolate scientific knowledge and understanding gained from research to population level.</p>

<p>5. Develop, implement and document a personal learning strategy.</p>	<p>5.1 Develop, implement and document a personal learning strategy.</p> <p>5.2 Identify personal learning needs and develop a suitable personal study plan.</p> <p>5.3 Maintain and advance their professional competence through continual self-initiated study of key scientific developments relevant to professional practice.</p> <p>5.4 Implement newly acquired knowledge and skills in professional practice.</p> <p>5.5 Assess themselves and others.</p>
--	---

Health Advocacy.

Description Pharmacists are aware of the social value of pharmacy services in the context of health care, both for the individual patient and for society as a whole. They are able to communicate this value to policy makers and all other persons and agencies involved in the delivery and promotion of health care. They are aware of the legislation and regulations that pertain to pharmaceutical services and act accordingly. They help control health care costs by considering the cost-effectiveness of pharmacotherapies in their analysis and recommendations. Where possible, they prevent problems through appropriate intervention in incidents involving medicines and actively contribute to the delivery of quality health care in abroad sense.

Key Competencies	Enable Competencies
	DOCTOR OF PHARMACY STUDENT GRADUATE IS ABLE TO :
1. Make an active and critical contribution to the social debate on pharmacy-related issues.	1.1 Show understanding of the way medicines policy is established and the consequences for patients and groups of patients.
2. Apply knowledge of important disease determinants, and medicine use in particular, to help promote the health of individuals and groups.	2.1 Show understanding of the way medicines policy is established and the consequences for patients and groups of patients. 2.2 Identify risk groups among medicine users and help reduce the risk within these groups where possible.

<p>3. Help protect the environment from medicine waste.</p>	<p>3.1 Show understanding of the potential environmental impact of medicines.</p> <p>3.2 Actively promote safe disposal of unused medicines through designated facilities.</p>
--	--

Professionalism.

Description Pharmacists practice their profession in accordance with the highest pharmaceutical, scientific and ethical standards prescribed in the Charter Professionalism of the Pharmacist.²¹ Their practice of the profession is guided by the core values described in the Pharmacy, which are: 1) Commitment to the patient’s well- being, 2) Pharmaceutical expertise, 3) Social responsibility, 4) Reliability and care, and 5) Professional autonomy, with patient care being the primary concern. Pharmacists assume responsibility for decisions that may affect the welfare of the patient and are guided by the aforementioned core values in this respect. Pharmacists are aware of the limits of their own competence and the importance of operating within these limits. In prioritizing the interests of the individual patient, pharmacists are also constantly aware of the general interest served by effective, safe and appropriate healthcare.

Key Competencies	Enable Competencies
	<p align="center">DOCTOR OF PHARMACY STUDENT GRADUATE IS ABLE TO :</p>
<p>1. Show commitment, integrity and sincerity in providing highly specialist pharmaceutical care.</p> <p>2. Demonstrate professional conduct when serving as pharmacists and educators and also when carrying out scientific research.</p>	<p>1.1 Take into account possible ethnic and cultural backgrounds and social factors that are relevant to a particular community, which may influence the delivery of care to individuals in that community.</p> <p>1.2 Adopt an open-minded approach to, and deal properly and professionally with, complaints regarding product care, patient care, and the way patients are treated within the organization.</p> <p>2.1 Promote the core values of the profession, namely: commitment to the welfare of the patient, pharmaceutical expertise, social responsibility)</p> <p>2.2 Clearly act in accordance with the core values of the profession.</p> <p>2.3 Deal objectively with information provided by stakeholders.</p> <p>2.4 Recognize, and take action to address, unprofessional pharmacy practice.</p>

<p>3. Practice pharmacy in an ethical manner and respect the obligations associated with membership of the profession in terms of professional expertise, legal requirements, professionalism and moral duties.</p> <p>4. Reflect on their actions as pharmacy professionals.</p>	<p>2.5 Show understanding of the importance of maintaining relationships based on transparency and integrity with other parties involved in the delivery of healthcare and the pharmaceutical world in general, and the importance of always putting the interests of individual patients and groups of patients first in these relationships.</p> <p>3.1 Practice pharmacy in an ethical manner and respect the obligations associated with membership of the profession in terms of professional expertise, legal requirements, professionalism and moral duties.</p> <p>3.2 Assume responsibility for their decisions and advice regarding product care, patient care and medication policy, account for their actions, and accept the need for assessment.</p> <p>3.3 Identify, and reflect on, ethical and moral dilemmas in light of the core values of the profession.</p> <p>3.4 Take into account the dependent position of the patient.</p> <p>3.5 Acknowledge, and encourage discussion of, the patient's and/or their own feelings of dissatisfaction with the pharmacist-patient relationship.</p> <p>3.6 Apply knowledge of the legal aspects of pharmacy in practice.</p> <p>3.7 Recognize and acknowledge errors in the areas of product and patient care and report them to the competent authorities.</p> <p>3.7 Show understanding of, and identify ways of protecting and promoting, the interests of the profession.</p> <p>4.1 Show understanding of the element of uncertainty associated with the practice of pharmacy, especially in the area of pharmacotherapy, and act accordingly.</p> <p>4.2 Reflect on their actions in difficult situations.</p>
---	--

	<p>4.3 Deal appropriately with mistakes made by themselves and others, such as pharmacy staff, admit their mistakes, or mistakes made within the organization, to patients, prescribers and peers, and draw the appropriate lessons.</p>
--	--

Advocacy and Legal Practice of Pharmacy

Description means the interpretation, evaluation, and dispensing of prescription drug orders in the patient's best interest; participation in drug and device selection, drug administration, prospective drug reviews, and drug or drug-related research; provision of patient counseling and the provision of those acts or services necessary to provide pharmacy care and drug therapy management; and responsibility for compounding and labeling of drugs and devices, (except labeling by a manufacturer, re-packer, or distributor or nonprescription drugs and commercially packaged legend drugs and devices) proper and safe storage of drugs and devices and maintenance of proper records for them; or the offering or performing of those acts, services, operations, or transactions necessary in the conduct, operation, education, management, and control of pharmacy.

Key Competencies	Enable Competencies
	DOCTOR OF PHARMACY STUDENT GRADUATE IS ABLE TO :
1 Legal Practice and Policy	1.1 Demonstrate knowledge in healthcare systems regarding policies, financing, information systems, workforces, service delivery, and access to essential medicines and health technologies. 1.2 Demonstrate knowledge in legal and regulatory practices along pharmaceutical supply chain.
2 Information Management	2.1 Identify sources, search information systematically, evaluate and provide evidence-based medicine information appropriate for the needs of clients. 2.2 Counsel patients, clients, and population on safe and rational use of medicines. 2.3 Collect and analyze data for evidence-based decisions using appropriate research methods. 2.4 Understand process and assessments for quality and safety, including pharmacoeconomics

Prepared by
Dr. Saleem Ahmed Joyo
Email: saleemjoyo84@yahoo.com