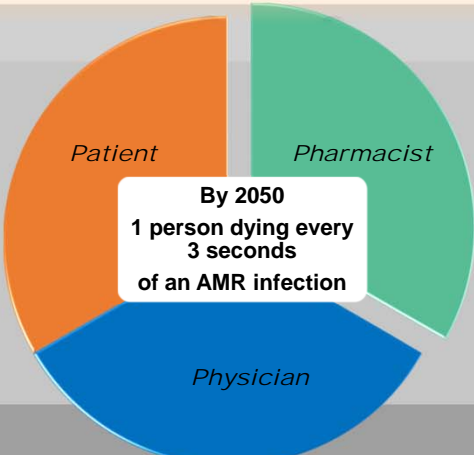


OPL Research Committee.
 November 2017

The Pharmacist's Fight Against Antibiotic Misuse

Fight Against Antimicrobial Resistance AMR

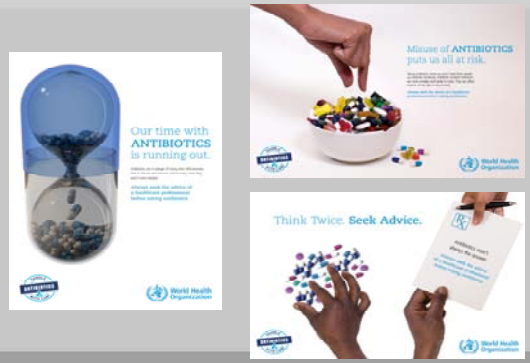


**By 2050
1 person dying every
3 seconds
of an AMR infection**

Patient *Pharmacist*
Physician

The world is taking action

- World Antibiotic Awareness Week
13-19 November 2017
- We should take action as well



Fight with Figures and Evidence

METHODS & MATERIALS

- Questionnaire-based public survey in 2016
- Use of antibiotics: Knowledge, Attitude and Practice
- Objective: Detect drawbacks to the correct use of antibiotics



RESULTS

- 50% Took an antibiotic in the last 6 months
- 50% Believe that antibiotics are effective on viral infections
- 30% Stop the antibiotic when they feel better
- 30% May take an antibiotic given to their friends or family
- 30% Never heard of antimicrobial resistance

Conclusion


- People needs more awareness about the correct use of antibiotics
- People needs more awareness about antimicrobial resistance and its burden

Fight through Raising Awareness

Pharmacists

Actions

- Say **NO** to antibiotics
- Refer your patient when needed
- Stay **up-to-date** with guidelines
- Get **involved** in research
- Spread knowledge**
- Use our brochures



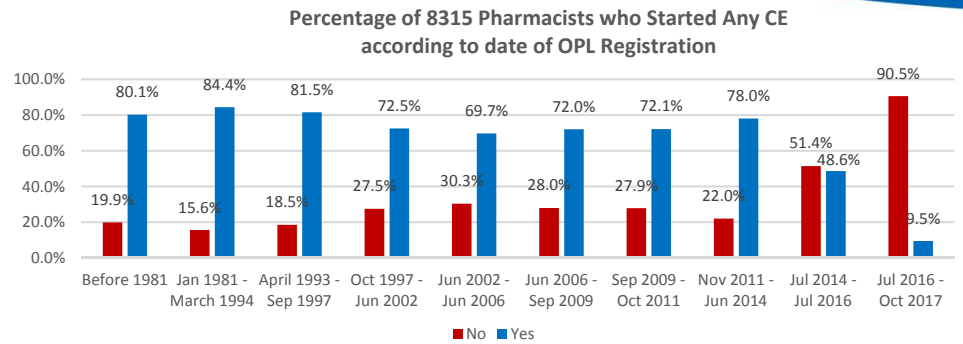
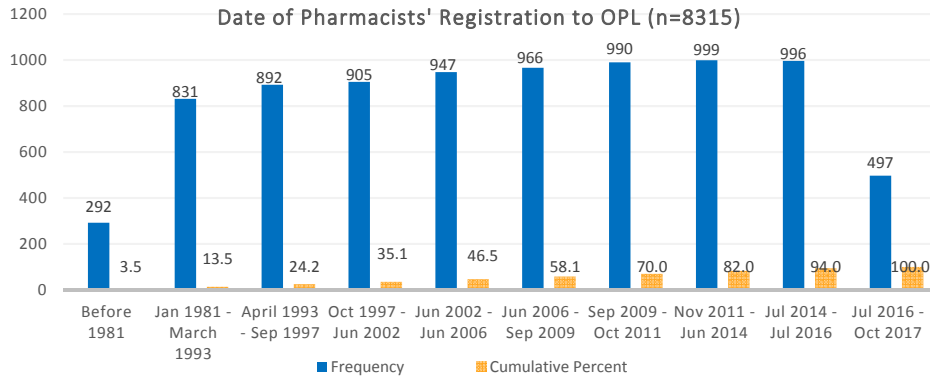
Patients

Actions

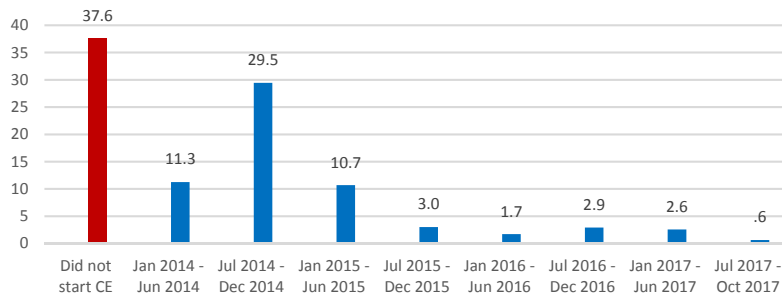
- Say **NO** to antibiotics
- Wash your hands adequately
- Adhere** to your prescription
- Say **NO** to self-medication
- Ask your pharmacist about antibiotics
- Ask your pharmacist about resistance



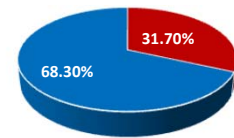
OPL Continuing Education Program



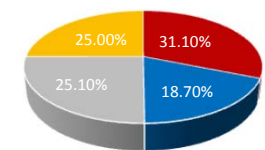
Percentages of 8315 Pharmacists Who Started Live CE



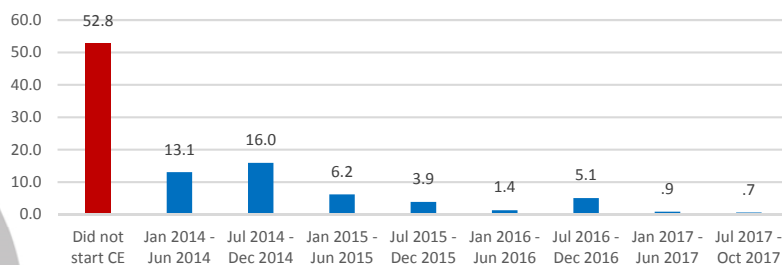
Percentage of 8315 Pharmacists who Started Any CE



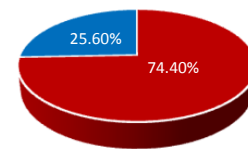
Percentage of Enrolled Pharmacists (n=5679) using Online Courses for CE



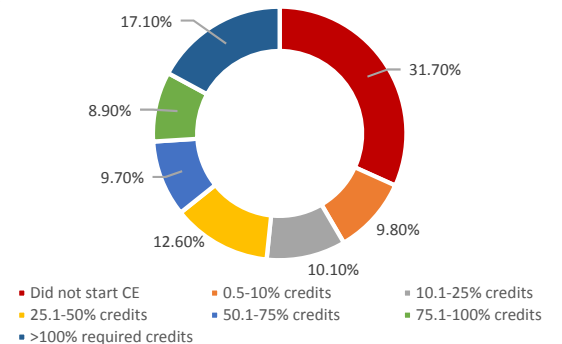
Percentage of 8315 Pharmacists Who Started Online CE



Percentage of Enrolled Pharmacists (n=5679) Who Achieved the Required Number of Credits



Achieved Overall Percentage of Required Credits

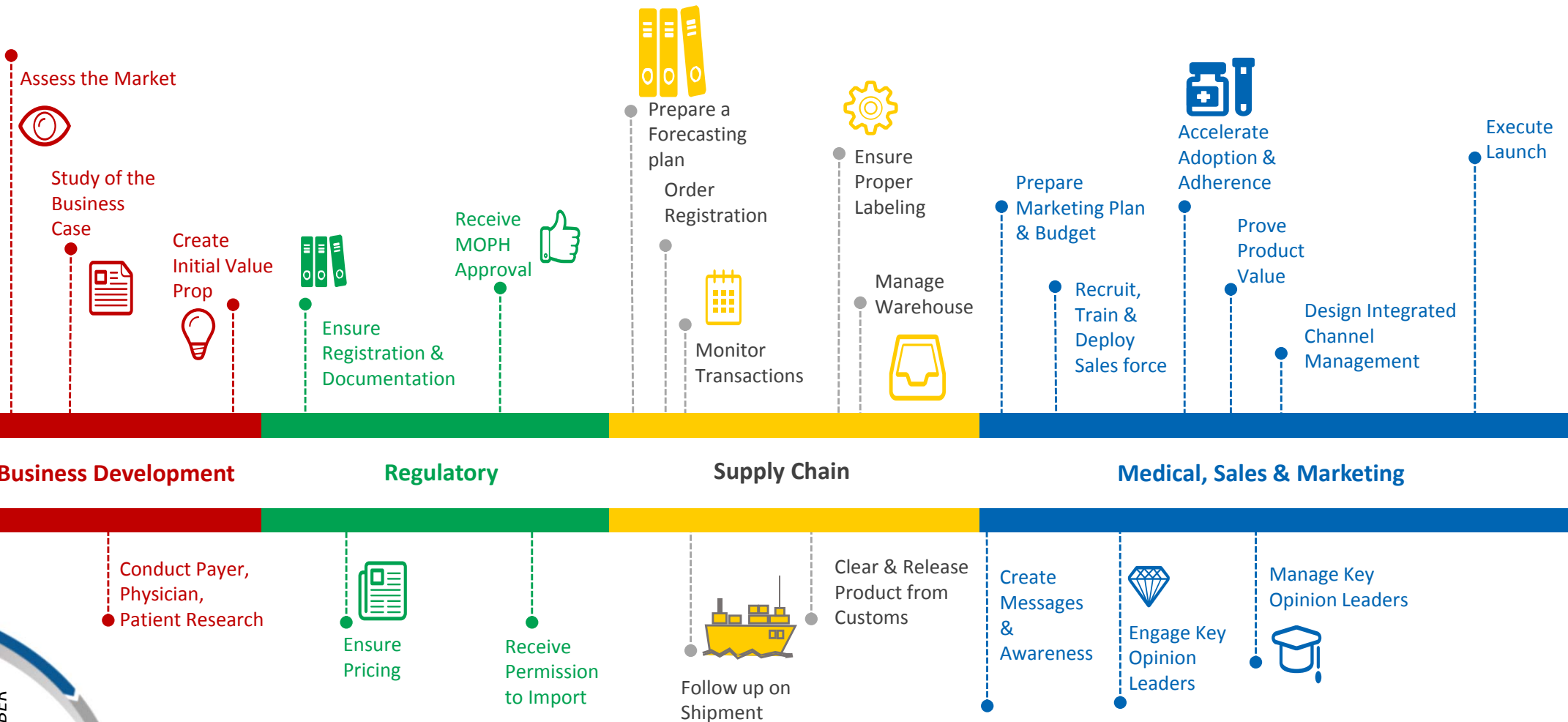


NOVEMBER 2017



Cross Functional Role of a Manager

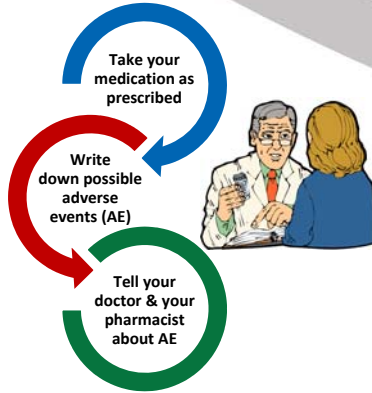
in a Pharmaceutical Company





Medication Safety

Stay Vigilant and Report

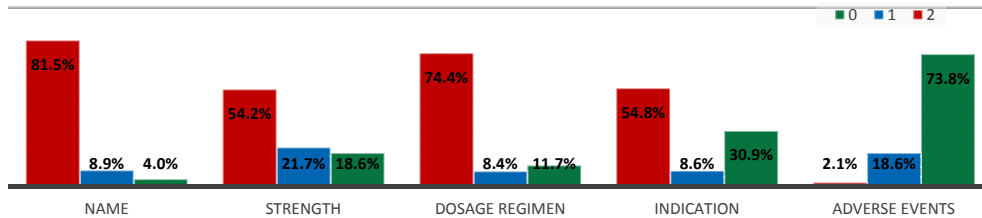


CURRENT SITUATION IN LEBANON

1. General Population

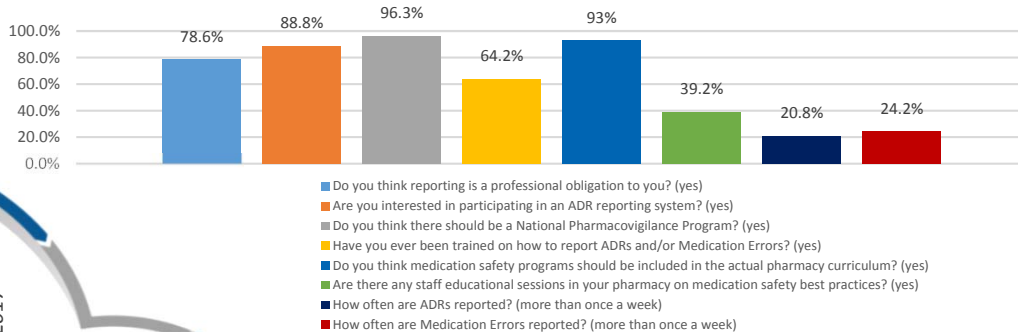
Patients' Medication-Related Knowledge per Element

0: patients who knew the answer for < 50% of their medications;
 1: patients who knew the answer for ≥ 50% of their medications;
 2: patients who knew the answer for all of their medications



2. Hospital Pharmacists

Attitude and Practice Regarding Pharmacovigilance



Our Goal

A safer and more effective use of medications for everyone!

Our Initiative

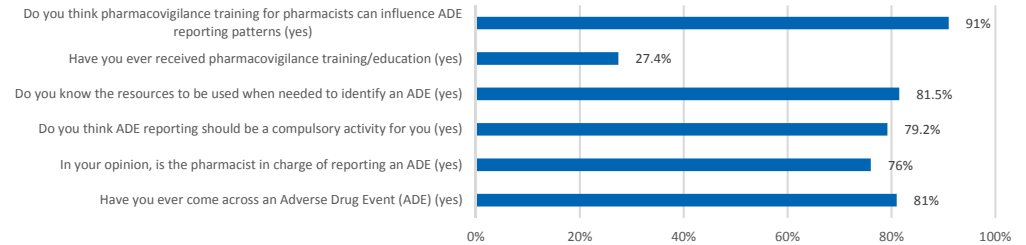
- Creating the Medication Safety subcommittee
- Designing the Medication Safety reporting tool
- Analyzing reported submissions
- Organizing CE sessions on Medication Safety
- Providing incentives for reporting

Our Commitment

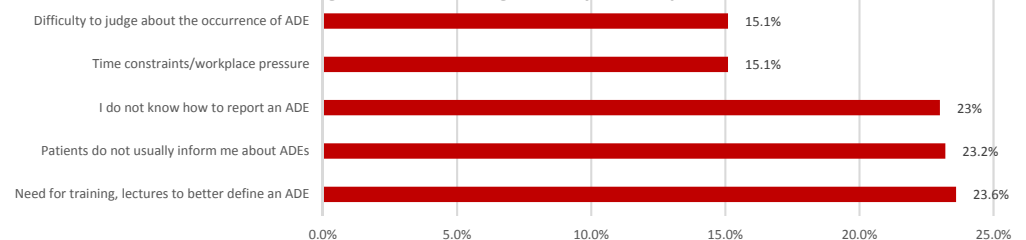
Implement a Medication Safety culture despite several barriers to Medication Safety

3. Community Pharmacists

Attitude of the community pharmacists about pharmacovigilance

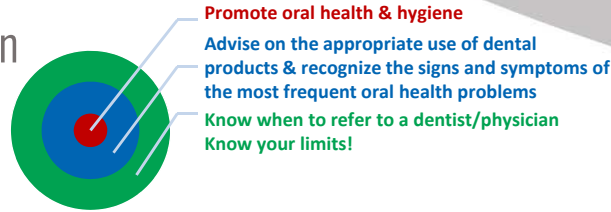


What might be the challenge(s) for you to report an ADE?

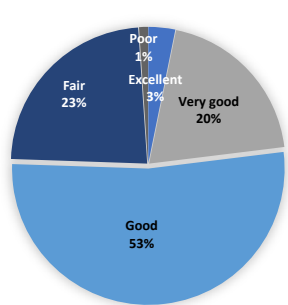




The Role of the Community Pharmacist in Oral Health



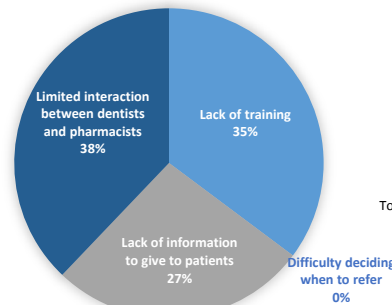
KNOWLEDGE & PERCEPTION OF THE COMMUNITY PHARMACISTS REGARDING THEIR ROLE IN ORAL HEALTH



How do you rate your level of knowledge for most of the common oral conditions?

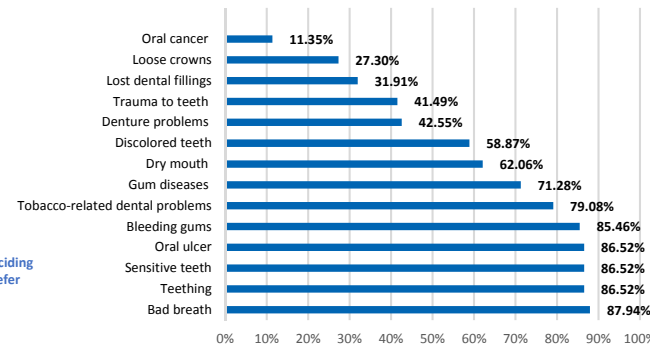


How much training have you already received on oral health?

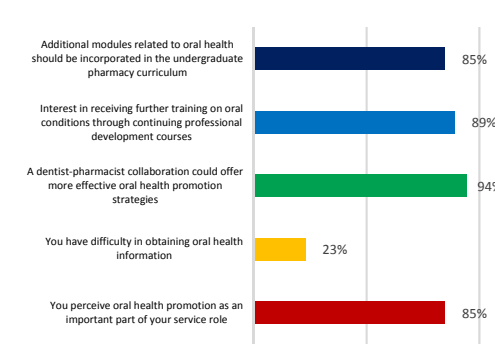


What are the barriers that prevent you from delivering oral health education within the community?

CONFIDENCE & PERSPECTIVES OF THE COMMUNITY PHARMACISTS REGARDING THEIR ROLE IN ORAL HEALTH

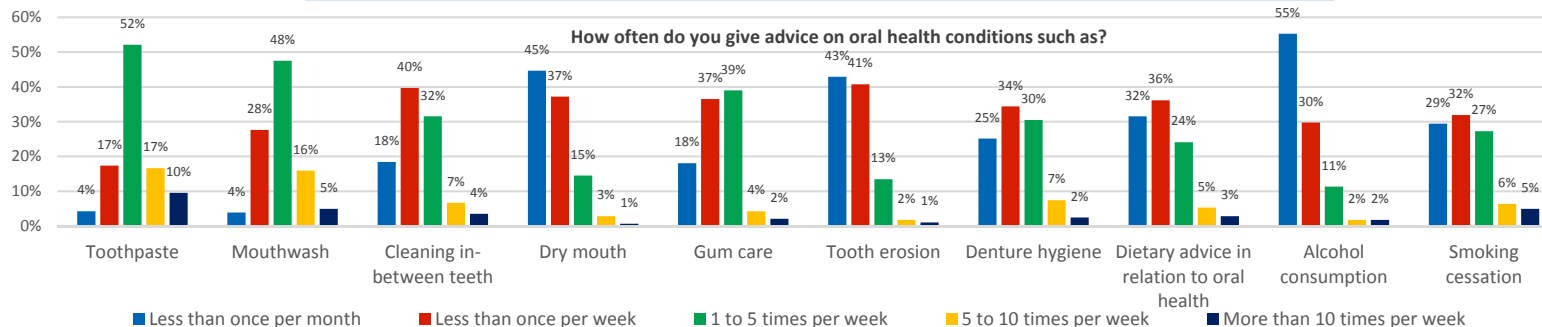


How do you rate your level of confidence when giving advice on certain oral health conditions? (very confident/confident)



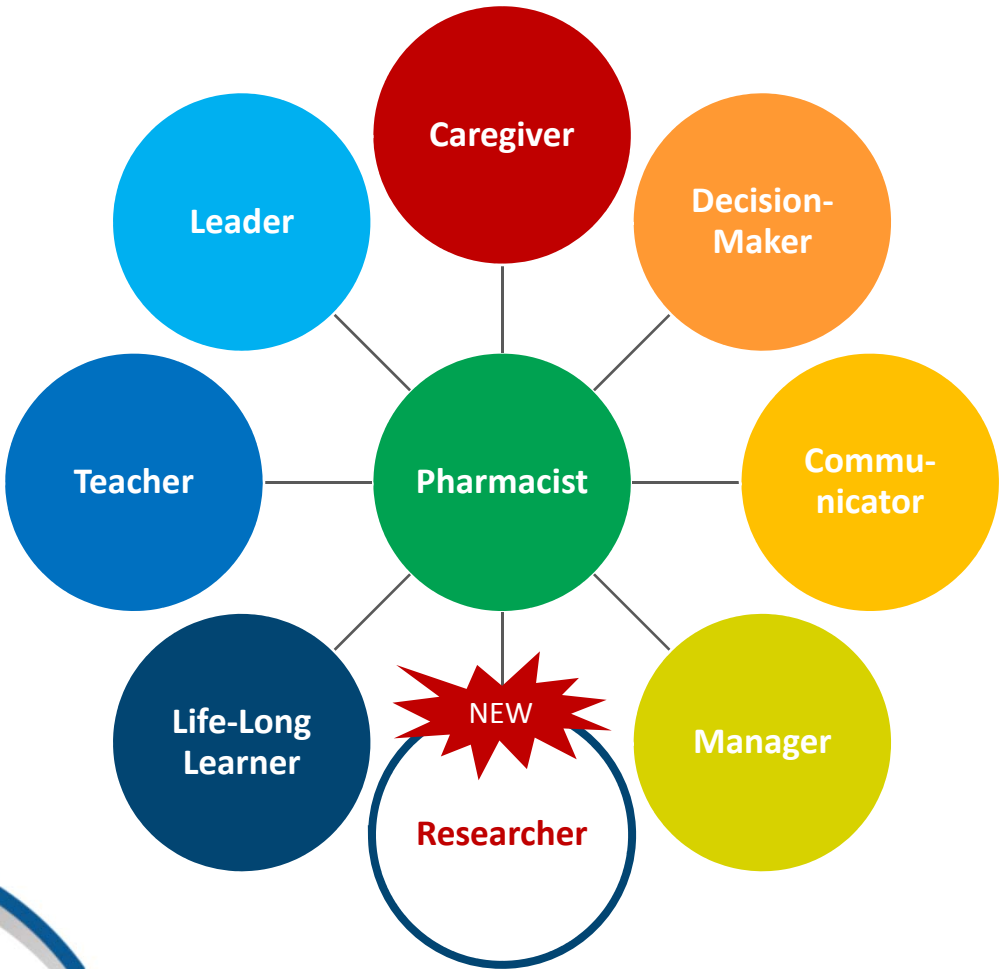
Confidence & Perspectives of the community pharmacists regarding oral health

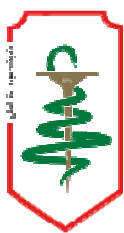
PRACTICE OF THE COMMUNITY PHARMACISTS REGARDING THEIR ROLE IN ORAL HEALTH



The 7-Star Pharmacist

A World Health Organization Concept

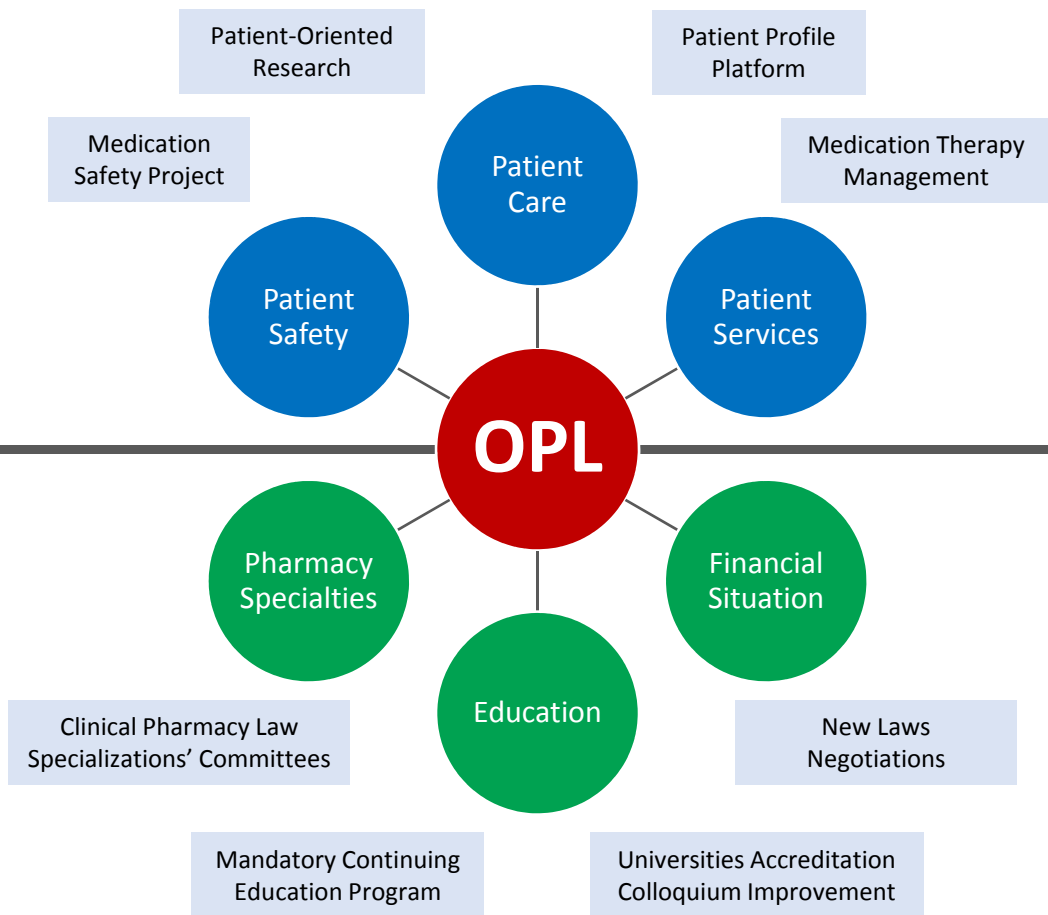




OPL Priorities

For a Better Profession and Patient Care

PATIENT



PHARMACIST

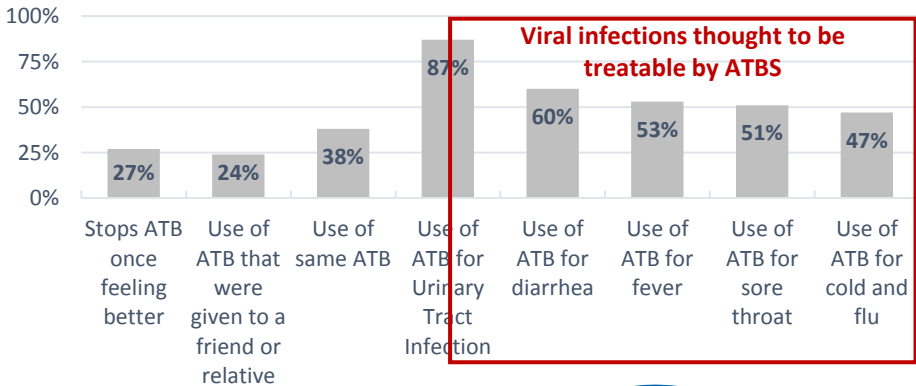
Antibiotic Resistance Awareness

The problem

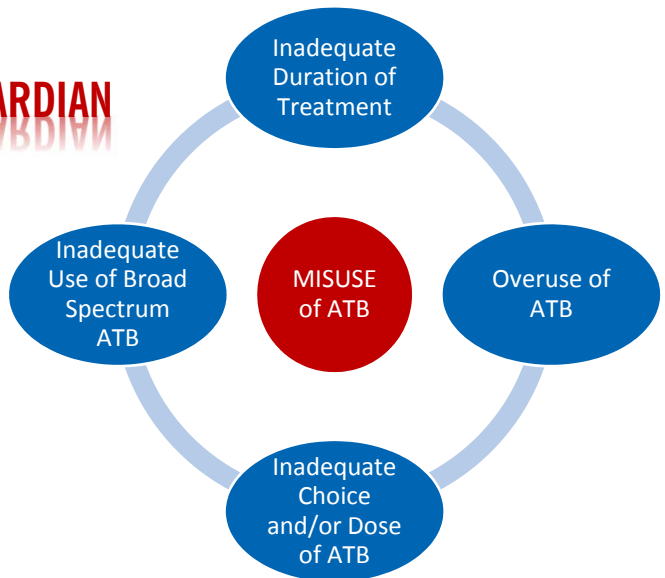
- Antibiotics treat infection by killing bacteria, but bacteria are fighting back leading to antibiotic resistance.
- Antibiotics are becoming less effective, which means more deaths, side effects, new infections and higher medical costs.

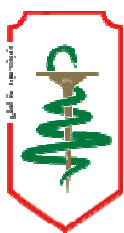
OPL National Survey 2016

Percentage of Lebanese Citizens with Misconception about ATB use
 (n=906)



BE AN ANTIBIOTIC GUARDIAN





Antibiotic Resistance: Take These Simple Actions



- Antibiotics don't kill viruses
- Inflammation is not always a sign of bacterial infection



- Antibiotics are not Over The Counter medicines
- Take antibiotics as prescribed
- Don't stop once you feel better
- Never share them with others



Wash your hands regularly



Prepare food hygienically



Avoid close contact with sick people



Keep vaccinations up to date



Spread the word, tell your friends and family about antibiotic resistance

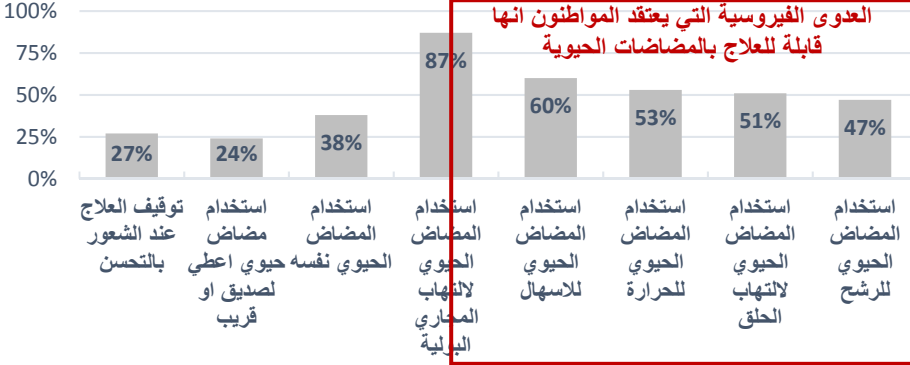
التوعية على مقاومة المضادات الحيوية

المشكلة

- المضادات الحيوية تعالج العدوى عن طريق قتل البكتيريا. ولكن المشكلة أن البكتيريا أصبحت تقاوم المضادات الحيوية.
- أصبحت المضادات الحيوية أقل فعالية، مما يعني المزيد من الوفيات، والآثار الجانبية، والعدوى الجديدة وارتفاع التكاليف الطبية.

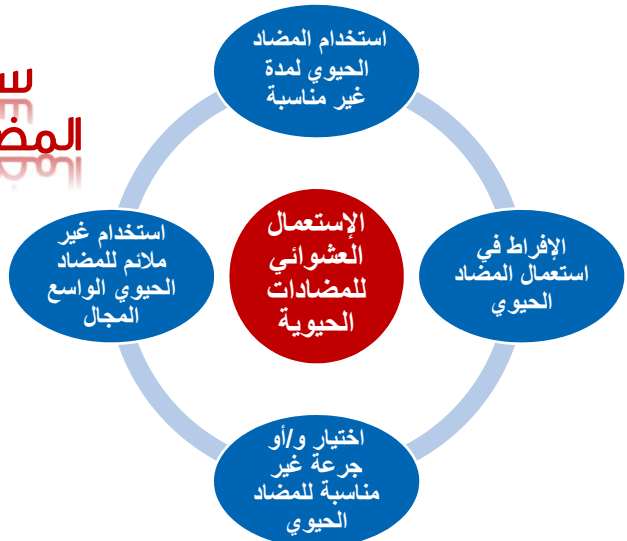
دراسة لنقابة صيادلة لبنان - ٢٠١٦

نسبة اساءة استعمال المضادات الحيوية بين المواطنين اللبنانيين (906)



العدوى الفيروسية التي يعتقد المواطنون انها قابلة للعلاج بالمضادات الحيوية

يساعد على استعمال المضادات الحيوية بحكمة



مقاومة المضادات الحيوية: اتخذ هذه الإجراءات البسيطة



- تذكر أن المضادات الحيوية لا تقتل الفيروسات
- الالتهاب ليس دائماً علامة عدوى بكتيرية



- لا تصرف المضاد الحيوي دون وصفة طبية
- إلتزم باستخدام المضاد الحيوي كما هو موصوف بالوصفة الطبية
- لا توقف العلاج عند الشعور بالتحسن
- لا تشارك الدواء مع الاخرين



اغسل يديك بانتظام



إحترم معايير النظافة
عند إعداد الطعام



تجنب الإقتراب
من المرضى



انصح باجراء اللقاحات
حسب الأصول

انشر الوعي، أخبر عائلتك
وأصدقاءك عن مقاومة البكتيريا
للمضادات الحيوية



Blood Donation

Donor Selection Criteria

Who Can?

Most people can give blood. People in good health, aged 18 to 65 and weigh at least 50kg for women and 60 kg for men, can donate. They can repeat the process every 8 weeks: up to 4 times a year for women and 5 times for men.

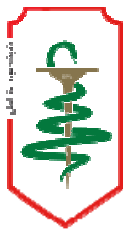
Who Can't?

There are many reasons to be rejected while attempting to donate blood. In simple terms, they fall into 2 main categories: the ones linked to the donor's health, and the others linked to the patient's.

Medication Deferral List

Donors should tell if they are taking now or if they EVER took any of these medications:

- Finasteride
- Isotretinoin
- Growth Hormone (GH)
- Bovine insulin
- Hepatitis B Immune Globulin
- Clopidogrel or Ticlopidine
- Piroxicam



Donors Should Not Give Blood If:

- They have donated blood more than five times in one full year.
- They have undergone a surgery in the last 6 months.
- They have any chronic liver, lung, thyroid or heart disease.
- They have had a personal history of cancer.
- They have had a personal history of epileptic seizures.
- They have been diagnosed with a blood-borne disease (thalassemia, hemophilia...)
- They have a manifesting allergy.
- They have had a previous infection of hepatitis B, C, or malaria.
- They have ever tested positive for HIV or think they might be at risk.
- They have had unprotected sexual activity with multiple partners.
- They have lost significant weight or have noted a persistently unexplained elevation of temperature.
- They have suffered from diarrhea within the last week.
- They have received any vaccine (flu, chicken pox, hepatitis...) within the last month.
- They have taken aspirin or any antibiotics in the past week.
- They have sniffed or injected yourself with drugs.
- They have had a needle, razor or blade accident tainted with foreign blood in the past year.
- They have had a piercing or tattoo within the last 12 months.
- They have been to any Western, Central or Southern African country.
- They are pregnant or have had a baby in the last 9 months.

SOFT SKILLS: Improve Your Communication

1. **Stop talking** – you can't listen while you are talking.
2. **Understand the other person** – put yourself in his place.
3. **Ask relevant questions** when you need clarification.
4. **Don't interrupt.**
5. **Observe the other person's gestures and reactions.**
6. **Leave your emotions behind (if you can);** your own private problems and worries may prevent you from listening well.
7. **Control your anger.**
8. **Get rid of distractions** like pencils, papers, etc.
9. **React to ideas not to a person.** His ideas may be good even if you don't like him as a person.
10. **Listen to how something is said;** his attitudes and emotional reactions may be more important than what is said in so many words
11. **Understand his personality as he talks** – you may find out what he likes, his motivations, etc.
12. **Avoid jumping to assumptions;** they can get you into trouble. Don't assume that he did not say what he meant.
13. **Avoid hasty judgement;** wait until all the facts are in before making any judgement.

Elie WAKIL

elie.wakil@ewhumandev.com

Advanced Patient Care

Lebanese Advanced Patient Profile & Medication Therapy Management

Step 1: Lebanese Advanced Patient Profile (LAPP) Background and Targeted Patients

Background

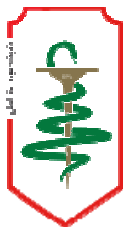
In order to promote the role of the pharmacist in patient care, the Lebanese Order of Pharmacists is developing a new web service: the Lebanese Advanced Patient Profile online platform. This platform will offer access to needed patients' information in order to help community and hospital pharmacists to better follow up on their patients through the provision of Medication Therapy Management (MTM) services at a later stage. Pharmacist will be able to:

- Deliver the right prescribed medication to the patient
- Check the adequacy of doses and timing
- Avoid potentially harmful drug interactions
- Ensure patients' adherence to the physician's recommendations and the right regimen
- Follow up with the patient on medication efficacy in collaboration with the prescriber
- Control medications side effects

Which Patients Benefit The Most From LAPP?

- Patients with chronic diseases and complex medication regimens (multiple comorbidities, polypharmacy)
- Patients experiencing adverse events from their medications
- Patients who are frequently admitted to hospital
- Patients who received transfer of care (medication reconciliation)
- Patients who have difficulty understanding and adhering to their medication regimens
- Patients with high-risk medications

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/277366512763268/>



Step 2: Medication Therapy Management (MTM) Description and Pharmacist's Responsibilities

Description

Medication Therapy Management (MTM) provides a standard of care that ensures each patient's medications (prescription, vitamins, over-the-counter, and herbals) are individually assessed to determine that each medication is appropriate for the patient, effective for the medical condition, safe given the comorbidities and other medications being taken, and able to be taken by the patient as intended.

Why to Implement in Pharmacies?

- For a more holistic approach to patient care
- For the need to coordinate medications (prescription, vitamins, over-the-counter and herbals) prescribed by multiple specialists

What Are Important Goals of MTM in Pharmacies?

- Prevent the use of unnecessary medications
- Ensure the use of effective medications (appropriate dose, route, and duration)
- Minimize toxicities
- Enhance patient adherence

The Pharmacist Will Have To

- Meet with the patient to review the medication history
- Educate the patients on their medical conditions
- Connect indication for medication (reason for use) to specific medication, dose, duration, and actual outcomes for each medical condition
- Create an action/plan for each medical condition in collaboration with the prescriber
- Report and document MTM interventions

إحم مريضك!

برنامج نقابة صيادلة لبنان للسلامة الدوائية



نقابة صيادلة لبنان
ORDER OF PHARMACISTS OF LEBANON

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E-Payment: 0 item(s)

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THE PATIENT ▾

ACTIVITIES ▾

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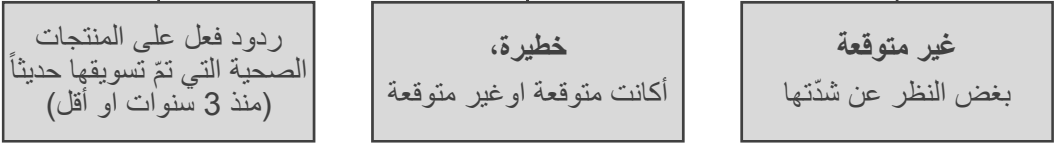
E-library

أهداف ونطاق التطبيق

- تتبّع، كشف، تحقيق، تحليل وإقامة علاقة سببية بين أي دواء/ منتج صحي وحدث / مفعول جانبي.
- سيشكل قاعدة بيانات وطنية التي ستحل نتائجها إلى قاعدة البيانات الدوائية العالمية التي تديرها منظمة الصحة العالمية مع UMC (قاعدة بيانات النقطة الدوائية العالمية).

لأي سؤال، يرجى التواصل عبر الهاتف: 01/611344 | الفاكس: 01/611342 | medication.safety@opl.org.lb

المفاعيل الجانبية المشتبه بها التي يجب الإبلاغ عنها



المنتجات الصحية المعنية

الأدوية التي تعطى مع أو من دون وصفة طبية
المنتجات من أصل بيولوجي مثل اللقاحات ومشتقات الدم
المواد المشعة وتلك المستخدمة في التشخيص
الفيتامينات والأعشاب
الشوارد والأمصال
مستحضرات التجميل

لملء نموذج الإبلاغ عن المفاعيل الجانبية

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بحث متقدم



نقابة صيادلة لبنان
ORDER OF PHARMACISTS OF LEBANON

قوانين ▾ نشاطات ▾ المريض ▾ أدوية ▾ الدليل ▾

PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

نشاطات

وسائل إعلام ومنشورات
FIP

السلامة الدوائية
المؤتمرات

أو اضغط على الرابط: www.opl.org.lb/medicationsafety

إضافة معلومات لنموذج سابق:

- اضغط على "مراجعة الطلبات السابقة"
- حدد الملف المناسب وأضف تعليقاً
- بعد الإضافة، اضغط على "متابعة"