

An Action with a Directive Pharmacist and a Teacher for Clinical Study

Toshiya Katayama (Yokkaichi social insurance hospital)

A six-year pharmacy education system will be established in Japan in April of 2006, and long-term pharmaceutical practice for six months in clinical pharmacy will begin in 2010. Clinical pharmacists today must understand pharmaceutical practice in order to develop clinical pharmacy. In recent years, it has become widely generally acknowledged that clinical pharmacists undertake clinical research as one of the pharmacist's duties. Therefore, the number of clinical studies is increasing in the departments of pharmacy of university hospitals. However, such studies are few at hospitals in general. There is a lack of pharmacist leadership with mind and genuine humanity. Insufficient understanding of hospital managers of pharmacy education is also a major problem. In order to reduce these problems, we performed a clinical study with pharmacy students and teachers in our general hospital pharmacy. Clinical study performed in this way is useful for educating the leader pharmacists of tomorrow as well as pharmacy students. However, there are some common problems with the insufficiency of leader pharmacists, and with the authorization of ethics committees for clinical study in general hospitals. Thus, we conducted a questionnaire survey of hospital pharmacies in order to better understand in terms of clinical study. As for the results, we consider from the difference in viewpoint of scale of a hospital pharmacy, the number of pharmacists certified by the Japanese Society of Hospital Pharmacists, and the number of pharmacists certified by the Japanese Society of Pharmaceutical Health Care and Sciences.