

## **A. Philosophical Principles for the Education of Student Pharmacists**

### **(1) Mission of Pharmacists**

**GIO: To fulfill the responsibilities of a pharmacist by learning the history of medical care and pharmacy as well as to understand the roles of the pharmacists in managing public health, providing safe medical services, and preventing drug disaster.**

#### **① As Healthcare Professionals**

1. To always keep viewpoints of patients/consumers and maintain the attitude of a healthcare professional.
2. To have a responsibility to proactively contribute to recovering and maintaining patient/consumer health.
3. To act responsibly as a member of interprofessional teams to contribute to regional healthcare, medical care, and welfare.
4. To communicate personal beliefs on the healthcare professional(s) required by patients, their family, and consumers.
5. To communicate personal beliefs on the meaning of life and death.
6. To communicate personal beliefs on the meaning and role of each individual in life.
7. To communicate personal beliefs on the significance of accepting various senses on life and death, values, and beliefs.

#### **② Roles of the Pharmacists**

1. To understand the roles of pharmacists must fulfill for patients/consumers.
2. To describe the scope of activities of pharmacists (in healthcare facilities, pharmacies, the pharmaceutical industry, public health administration, etc.) and their roles in the society.
3. To describe the role of pharmacists in the appropriate use of pharmaceuticals and pharmaceutical care.
4. To describe the probable effects of pharmaceuticals.
5. To describe the role of pharmacists in the production of pharmaceuticals (research and development, manufacture, etc.)
6. To describe the role of pharmacists in healthcare management, prevention of disease, self-medication, and public health.
7. To describe the role of pharmacists in preventing drug abuse and suicide.
8. To suggest new roles of pharmacists with demographic changes in society, e.g., an aging society with declining birth rates.

#### **③ Patient Safety and Minimization of Adverse Drug Events**

1. To keep patients safe by recognizing the risks associated with medications.
2. To describe the concept of the WHO patient safety guidelines.
3. To describe the pharmacist's duty and responsibility in healthcare risk management.
4. To describe the cases of major errors and incidents in pharmaceutical treatment, their causes, and preventive measures.

5. To understand and discuss the sufferings of the patients with serious side effects and their families and the preventive measures available.
6. To describe the causes, social backgrounds of, and support for victims of major drug disasters, such as thalidomide, SMON, untreated blood products, sorivudine, etc.
7. To understand major drug scandals and the mental anguish of patients and their families and to discuss preventative measures.

#### **④ Past and Future of Pharmacy in Japan**

1. To describe the roles the pharmaceutical science has played in its historical perspective and health care.
2. To describe the history and effects of pharmacotherapy on society.
3. To describe the history and transition of the role of the pharmacists, including the separation of dispensing and prescribing.
4. To understand and discuss the future pharmacists and their roles.

### **(2) Ethical Values Required of Pharmacists**

**GIO: To acquire the ethical values regarding life and healthcare to proactively behave with consideration of ethical matters and heighten the sensitivity as a healthcare professional.**

#### **① Bioethics**

1. To describe the sanctity of life in your own words.
2. To describe the principles of bioethics (including respect for autonomy, non-maleficence, beneficence, justice, etc.).
3. To discuss the ethical issues on life and death and to express your own beliefs.
4. To describe the concepts of life transitions in accordance with progress in science and technology and the shifting social mores.

#### **② Medical Ethics**

1. To describe the tenets of medical ethics (The Revised Declaration of Geneva, etc.).
2. To describe the ethical standards followed by pharmacists (the Code for the Pharmacists, Code of Ethics for Pharmacists, etc.).
3. To describe the ethical issues associated with progress in healthcare science.

#### **③ Patients' Rights**

1. To recognize the importance of considering the patients' sense of value and their humanity.
2. To describe the details of the patients' fundamental rights (Declaration of Lisbon on the Rights of the Patient, etc.).
3. To describe the significance of patients' right to self-determination and the necessity of obtaining informed consent.
4. To respect the confidentiality of patient information, manage it ethically, and to provide appropriate information to patients.

#### **④ Research Ethics**

1. To describe ethical standards governing clinical research (the Declaration of Helsinki, etc.).
2. To describe the ethical guidelines governing research involving human subjects.
3. To conduct research with due respect for justice, social significance, and integrity, while adhering to legal guidelines and regulations.

#### **(3) Building Collaborative Relationships among Patients, Pharmacists, and Other Healthcare Professionals**

**GIO: To understand their mentality, position, and circumstances of others through communication with the patients/consumers and other professionals and to foster relationships of mutual trust.**

##### **① Communication**

1. To describe elements necessary for transmitting hopes, wishes, and information.
2. To describe the importance of both verbal and non-verbal communication.
3. To describe adjust modes of communication according to the position, culture, and customs, etc. of individuals.
4. To be aware of psychological factors affecting interpersonal relationships.
5. To behave with consideration for the mental conditions of others and to remain aware of changes in those conditions.
6. To contact others by being aware of your mental conditions.
7. To gain an understanding of the thoughts processes and feelings of others by asking appropriate questions and listening carefully to their answers.
8. To convey your thoughts and feelings to others using the methods most appropriate for each individual.
9. To respect the opinions of others and to work to identify solutions to problems through collaboration.

##### **② Communicating with Patients/Consumers**

1. To describe in detail the conditions/diseases and associated care regimens affecting the physical and mental health of the patients, their families, and others involved.
2. To behave with the utmost consideration of the physical and mental health, value systems, and beliefs of patients/consumers and their families.

#### **(4) Collaboration among Healthcare Professionals**

**GIO: To understand the necessity for collaboration among medical, welfare, public administrative, educational, and other relevant professionals and to act as a member of a team.**

1. To describe the significance of interprofessional collaborative work among health, medical care, welfare, and nursing care.
2. To describe the roles of pharmacists, healthcare professionals, and government bodies participating in interprofessional collaboration.
3. To describe the roles of pharmacists in contributing to the interprofessional collaborative work, each

professional, the patients and their families.

4. To recognize the limits of your own abilities and to seek support from other professionals depending on the situation.
5. To understand the importance of teamwork and sharing information, and endeavor to play a proactive role as a member of a team.

## **(5) Self-Development and Fostering the Next Generation of Pharmacists**

**GIO: To understand the importance and necessity of life-long learning, and to acquire the willingness and action to hand on the acquired knowledge, skills, and attitude and behaviors to the next generation.**

### **① Learning Methods**

1. To focus on current issues in healthcare, welfare, and medication, social trend, and scientific advances, finding out new methods of problems solving.
2. To clarify the important matters and problems on the contents of lectures, textbooks/papers domestic and international, and retrieved information.
3. To assess the reliability and validity of information collected.
4. To integrate information collected logically and combine it with previous knowledge as well as with your own thinking and experience.
5. To use the Internet as a tool to expand sources of knowledge available, while maintaining information security and privacy.

### **② Outline of Pharmaceutical Education**

1. To describe the "10 Professional Competencies for Pharmacists" with concrete examples.
2. To recognize pharmaceutical science as an integrated science and to link the role of pharmacists with its learning content.

### **③ Life-long Learning**

1. To describe the importance of life-long learning and to describe its significance.
2. To collect information necessary for the continuous life-long learning.

### **④ Cultivation of Next Generation Human Resources**

1. To contribute to the development of the next generation of pharmacists and to act as a role model.
2. To provide necessary training to less experienced students/pharmacists.