



Setting up of Hospital Based Drug Information Center

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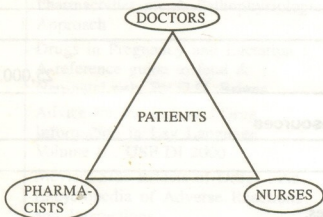
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INTRODUCTION

Drug Information is the provision of written and/or verbal information or advice about drugs and drug therapy in response to a request from other healthcare providers, organizations, committees, patients or members of the public.

Drug Information Service describes activities undertaken by pharmacists in providing information to optimize drug use. The term includes, but is not limited to, the specialized service offered by a drug information center. Drug information center refers to a facility specifically set aside for and specializing in the provision of drug information.



India is a country with significant drug use problems. Irrational and unnecessary prescribing is common and antibiotic resistance is widespread. These problems are as a result of variety of economic, social political occupational medical and regulatory factors. The most important of these include :

1. Lack of awareness about the drug information center.
2. Availability of more than 85,000 formulations.

3. National drug policy is industry focused rather than health focused.
4. Lack of awareness of the principles of rational drug use of drugs among doctors and pharmacists.
5. Widespread sale of prescription drugs over the counter despite this being illegal and high level illiteracy, poverty among patients.

Hence organized drug Information centers are need of the hour. The following are the drug information centers of India.

1. AIIMS—Poison information Center, Delhi
2. CDMU Documentation Center, Calcutta
3. Maharashtra State Pharmacy Council, Maharashtra
4. Andhra Pradesh State Pharmacy Council, Andhra Pradesh
5. Trivandrum Medical College, Kerala
6. Karnataka State Pharmacy Council, Bangalore, Karnataka
7. Drug Information Center, (KSPC), Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, Karnataka
8. JSS, Mysore, Karnataka
9. KIMS, Bangalore, Karnataka
10. Kasturba Medical College, Manipal, Karnataka
11. JSS, Ooty, Tamilnadu (2 centers)
12. Pharma Information Center, Chennai
13. Sri Ramakrishna Mission Hospital, Chennai
14. Sri Ramakrishna Mission Hospital, Coimbatore

PROPOSED BUDGET

Staffing Structure and Levels			Rs.
Qualification : 1 M.Pharm with computer knowledge	Specialization: Pharmacology/ Pharmacy practice	To start with AICTE lecture lecture for technical personnel 12,000.00 × 12	1,44,000.00
1 Assistant	B.Pharm Graduate with computer knowledge and/ or 1 computer operator with typing knowledge	As per government norms 5,000.00 × 12	60,000.00
Infrastructure Facilities			
Space : 300 to 400 square feet, Provided by the hospital			
Location : Prominent central place near wards/OPD			
Computers : 2 nos. Intel Pentium IV Processor, 128 MB RAM, 40 GB HDD, 1.44 MB FDD, 52x, CD-ROM Drive, Multimedia Kit, Mouse, Keyboard, 14" SVGA Color Monitor, Internal Modem			
29,500.00 × 2			59,000.00
Printer TVSE Dot Matrix Printer			
			7,500.00
Stationery : (Depends on the usage)			5000.00
Telephone : For Internet telephone :			
			36,000.00
Intercome : Provided by the hospital			
Internet : 1000 hours/year Free for government institution			
Office Furniture Almeras, book racks, display racks, tables, chairs			
			25,000.00
Drug Information Resources			
Primary Resources			
Journals : Obtain free service from NIC, Delhi Many online journals free refer appendix for useful websites. (www.freemedicaljournals.com)			
- British Medical Journal - Lancet - New England Journal of Medicine - JAMA - Indian Medical Journal Drugs - American Journal of Health Systems Pharmacy			

Secondary Resources			Rs.
indexing and abstracting systems			
IOWA : (Optional)			
Medline / pubmed-Through Internet : Access is Free			
Tertiary Resources			
Micromedex : Drug dex (Optional)			
Books			
Name of the Book	Author	\$=50/£=73	Price (Rs.)
BNF : Free for developing country			
Drug Information: A Guide to Pharmacist		\$ 39.95	1,997.50
Stedman's Electronic Medical Dictionary Version 5.0 (CD-ROM for Windows and Macintosh, Individual)	Stedmans	\$ 89.95	4,497.50
Martindale The Extra Pharmacopoeia	James. E.F. Reynolds	£ 250.00	18,250.00
AHFS Drug Information, 2001	Gerald K. McEvoy (Editor), et al	\$ 159.95	7,997.50
Goodman and Gilman's Essentials of Pharmacology	Theodore W. Rall; Paperback	\$ 49.95	2,497.50
Remington: The Science and Practice of Pharmacy Vol I, II	Alfonso R. Gennaro	\$ 125.00	6,250.00
Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine	Eugene Braunwald M.D. (Editor), et al	\$ 125.00	6,250.00
Pharmacotherapy: A Pathophysiologic Approach	Joseph T. Dipiro (Editor), et al	\$ 155.00	7,750.00
Drugs in Pregnancy and Lactation : A reference guide to fetal & Neo-natal risk, By G.G. Briggs	G.G. Briggs	\$ 60.00	3,000.00
Advice for the Patient : Drug Information in Lay Language Volume II : USP DI 2000	Micromedex, United States Pharmacopoeia	\$ 75.00	3,750.00
Meyers Side Effects of Drugs : An Encyclopedia of Adverse Reactions and Interactions	M.N.G. Dukes	\$ 323.50	16,175.00
Manual of Adverse Drug Interactions	J.P. Griffen, P.R. D'arcy	\$ 227.00	11,350.00
Handbook on Injectable Drugs	Lawrence A. Trissel	\$ 178.50	8,925.00
Ellenhorn's Medical Toxicology—Diagnosis and Treatment of Human Poisoning	Mathew J. Ellenhorn	\$ 145.00	7,250.00
TOTAL			Rs. 1,05,940.00

\$ = Rs. 50.00 and £ = Rs. 73 as on 22nd May 2002

All the rates may subject to change depends on the publisher and date of purchase.

Total Expenses

1,05,940.00 (Books)
 3,36,500.00 (Salary, computers, stationery,
 office furniture)

4,42,440.00

Recurring Expenses

2,45,000.00 (Salary, telephone and stationery)

2,45,000.00

It is collective responsibility of all health professionals to work together towards better patient care. Pharmacists have contributed significantly elsewhere in the world towards patients care through quality and safe use of medicine. In India Pharmacists are under utilized but their potential role in solving some of the drug used problems of our country has been realized. However, they are not trained to assume this new responsibility. This project will help the pharmacist to realize their responsibility in the field of information dissemination. Also this will help the medical professionals to understand the role of pharmacist in the healthcare system.

OBJECTIVES

To establish a hospital based drug information center.

To provide authenticate, unbiased drug information to health care professionals.

To provide tailor-made counseling and drug information to patients.

To Monitor and document adverse drug reactions within the hospital.

TRAINING AND SUPPORT

The training of pharmacists can be obtained from Drug Information Center, Karnataka State Pharmacy Council, Bangalore.

NETWORKING OF DIC

There are many potential benefits of networking drug information centers. This is true generally but may be even more so in developing countries. Benefits of networking include :

- Reduced professional isolation,
- Ability to share information and resources,
- Reduced duplication of effort, and
- Potential learning and training opportunities.

Networking can occur at a regional, national, or international level.

The above-mentioned Budget is meant for a 500-bedded hospital. If more government hospitals participate in this programme, networking can be done to access the database to serve all the hospitals by avoiding duplication of resources.

CONCLUSION

A highly successful program in Southern India had demonstrated that future of clinical pharmacy and drug information in India rests with ability of pharmacists to provide unbiased drug information and assisting doctors in selection of cost effective therapy. The future of clinical pharmacy and drug information services are very bright and Government should come forward to establish in many hospitals to implement patient focused service through efficient drug information.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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