

GOOD PHARMACY PRACTICE GUIDELINES TAIWAN



TSHP

社團法人台灣臨床藥學會

Taiwan Society of Health-System Pharmacists

Acknowledgment

The Taiwan Good Pharmacy Practice Guideline was developed in 2015 by the Taiwan Society of Health-system Pharmacists (TSHP) as part of the Taiwan Food and Drug Administration “Good Pharmacy Practice International Collaborative Project” (104-TFDA-P065). The Guideline is a response to the release of the “2011 Joint FIP/WHO guidelines on good pharmacy practice: standards for quality of pharmacy services” which encouraged national pharmacy professional organizations to develop their own national GPP Guidelines.

We are extremely indebted to the Taiwan Food and Drug Administration for their support, without which, it would not have been possible to complete the Taiwan GPP Guideline.

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The Taiwan GPP Guideline is the result of many months of consultation and preparation, from March to November 2015. Over this period, five expert meetings were held to improve draft work and achieve consensus. This process involved more than 50 experts across various areas of practice in Taiwan from north to south.

The Taiwan GPP Guideline outlines the highest level of standards for pharmacy practice. TSHP had the honour of preparing this document. It is hoped that with administrative support from the government, effective implementation in pharmaceutical education and practice will be seen in the near future.

Foreword

Dear Pharmacist,

The practice of pharmacy in Taiwan has undergone rapid changes over the last few decades. Change is inevitable, and it is essential to change with the times. As healthcare needs and provision of care are undergoing change, pharmacists are in a unique position to steer patients toward correct and better use of medication. Pharmacists in Taiwan must seize this opportunity and respond to changes. There is an urgent need to shift focus from “product oriented approach” to a “patient oriented approach”.

The mission of pharmacy practice is to provide medications, other health care products, relevant information, and professional services and to help people and society to make the best use of them.

Every activity in the pharmacy (from procurement, storage, to handling and dispensing of prescriptions, to providing effective medication therapy and contributing to the health care system and public health) needs to be done with certain systems and confidence, in order to give the right amount of professionalism and care. GPP (Good Pharmacy Practice) could be the foundation on which the working in a pharmacy can be based, and which can give the best outcomes in delivery of medicines, service and care of the patient.

The main requirements of GPP are outlined below:

- ♦ *GPP requires that a pharmacist’s first concern in all settings is the welfare of patients.*
- ♦ *GPP requires that the core of the pharmacy activity is to help patients make the best use of medicines. Fundamental functions include the supply of medication and other health-care products of assured quality, the provision of appropriate information and advice to the patient, administration of medication, when required, and the monitoring of the effects of medication use.*
- ♦ *GPP requires that an integral part of the pharmacist’s contribution is the promotion of rational and economic prescribing, as well as dispensing.*
- ♦ *GPP requires that the objective of each element of pharmacy service is relevant to the patient, is clearly defined and is effectively communicated to all those involved.*
- ♦ *Multidisciplinary collaboration among health-care professionals is the key factor for successfully improving patient safety.*

Foreword

Many developed countries like U.S.A, Canada, Denmark, Australia, U.K etc. already have their GPP guidelines in place, and which are being implemented.

This guideline contains various materials, which have been prepared, based on the 2011 GPP Guidelines of FIP.

This Guideline attempts to lay down clear and simple steps for pharmacists in Taiwan, to guide them towards performing routine activities in their pharmacies, by following GPP.

We hope that this GPP Guideline will be a friendly guide, and lay the foundation in implementing Good Pharmacy Practice in pharmacies, and bring about a gradual but steady improvement over the next few years, in the manner that is practiced in developed countries.

We would like give our sincere thanks and gratitude to all those senior and experienced professionals in the field of pharmacy, under whose assistance & professional guidance allowed us to complete this GPP Guideline.

Thank You,

*Mary Wang
President of TSHP*

*Jerry Liu
General Secretary of TSHP*

Background

The Taiwan Good Pharmacy Practice Guidelines describes what Taiwanese pharmacists do in their daily work and how they know they are doing it well.

It describes the standards that pharmacies use to assess quality of pharmacy practice, and provides the basis of current and future practice support initiatives. It supports the mission to ensure safe and effective pharmacy care to help the people of Taiwan achieve better health.

The Good Pharmacy Practice Guidelines is designed to help pharmacists enhance their practice and patient outcomes and guide their professional development.

The objective of the Good Pharmacy Practice Guidelines is to describe the components of good pharmacy practice. Some components are most relevant to pharmacists involved in direct patient care, while others are more relevant to pharmacists engaged in research, management, education or consulting.

How to Read It

The best way to read the Good Pharmacy Practice Guidelines is to:

- 1. Review the “Roles and Functions.”*
- 2. Identify a Role that is relevant to your practice.*
- 3. Review that Role in the Good Pharmacy Practice Guidelines.*
- 4. Focus on the Functions first, then the Activities.*
- 5. Ask whether all or some of the Functions and/or Activities are relevant.*
- 6. Do you or others in your practice perform these Functions and/or Activities?*
- 7. If so, how important are they to you and your practice, and to patient outcomes?*
- 8. For each Activity that is relevant, look at the Indicators of good practice.*
- 9. Do they describe how you practice all the time, some of the time, or seldom?*
- 10. Repeat this process for each Role.*

Components

Purpose

“The primary purpose of the profession of pharmacy is to help people achieve their desired health outcomes. Pharmacists do this by providing current, rational, safe and cost-effective pharmaceutical services, information, and products, in collaboration with clients and others in the health care community.”

Roles

The work of today’s pharmacists goes far beyond the public’s general notion of “dispensing” drugs. It is both more complex and more related to promoting health and wellness than most people realize. As health care professionals, we are key members of our clients’ health care teams.

To maintain good standards of pharmacy practice, and meet the standards described in this Good Pharmacy Practice Guidelines, the International Pharmaceutical Federation (FIP) identified four key roles that require direct pharmacist involvement or supervision.

- 1. Prepare, obtain, store, secure, distribute, administer, dispense, and dispose of medical products*
- 2. Provide effective pharmaceutical care*
- 3. Maintain professional development and contribute to the professional development of others*
- 4. Contribute to the effectiveness of the health care system*

Functions

In order to fulfill the four Roles of the Good Pharmacy Practice Guidelines, pharmacists are responsible for a wide range of Functions in their daily practice. No one pharmacist is responsible for all of the Roles and Functions described in the Good Pharmacy Practice Guidelines. Some Functions are more relevant to pharmacists actively involved in direct patient care, while others are more relevant to pharmacists engaged in research, management, education or consulting.

Each Function describes a broad area for which pharmacists have responsibility. Making sure these Functions are performed well and consistently within each practice setting is essential to the fulfillment of each Role.

Activities and Indicators of good practice

Each Activity describes a component of a Function. Activities describe the day-to-day work pharmacists (or their colleagues) do to achieve each Function. Following each Activity is a list of Indicators of good practice. Each Indicator is a description of good pharmacy practice. The Indicators for any one Activity may not be the only possible ones. They are the ones that are most critical to good performance. These indicators answer the question, “How do I know an activity is being performed well?”

Roles

Role 1: Prepare, obtain, store, secure, distribute, administer, dispense, and dispose of medical products

The pharmacist is legally responsible for all functions in this role, so they must be able to perform these functions in order to train or supervise others, even if they do not perform the functions directly.

Role 2: Provide effective pharmaceutical care

Medication management is a primary responsibility of the pharmacist, although shared with physicians and other health care providers. Pharmacists may provide this service directly to patients or their caregivers; or they may manage/supervise or teach/train others to provide this care. Thus the 'client' may vary depending on the specific responsibility pharmacists have in this role.

Role 3: Maintain and improve professional performance

Professional development is a continuous process in the changing profession of pharmacy. As pharmacy practice evolves, pharmacists need to keep current and knowledgeable, and support others. They can do this through professional development, continuing education; workplace interaction and problem-solving.

Role 4: Contribute to improve effectiveness of the health-care system and public health

As members of the health care community, pharmacists contribute to the health care team by identifying ways to improve overall health outcomes. Pharmacists do this by promoting health and wellness in the community; improving working relationships; investigating emerging therapies; and sharing new information to benefit their clients.

Roles and Functions

Role 1: Prepare, obtain, store, secure, distribute, administer, dispense, and dispose of medical products

Function A: Prepare extemporaneous medicine preparations and medical products

Function B: Obtain, store and secure medicine preparations and medical products

Function C: Distribute medicine preparations and medical products

Function D: Administration of medicines, vaccines and other injectable medications

Function E: Dispensing of medical products

Function F: Dispose of medicine preparations and medical products

Role 2: Provide effective pharmaceutical care

Function A: Assess patient health status and needs

Function B: Manage patient medication therapy

Function C: Monitor patient progress and outcomes

Function D: Provide information about medicines and health-related issues

Role 3: Maintain and improve professional performance

Function A: Plan and implement continuing professional development strategies to improve current and future performance

Role 4: Contribute to improve effectiveness of the health-care system and public health

Function A: Disseminate evaluated information about medicines and various aspects of self-care

Function B: Engage in preventive care activities and services

Function C: Comply with national professional obligations, guidelines and legislations

Function D: Advocate and support national policies that promote improved health outcomes

Roles 1 Prepare, Obtain, Store, Secure, Distribute, Administer, Dispense, and Dispose of Medical Products

<p><i>Role 1: Prepare, obtain, store, secure, distribute, administer, dispense, and dispose of medical products</i></p>	
<p><i>Function A: Prepare extemporaneous medicine preparations and medical products</i></p>	
<p>Activity 1: Pharmacists should ensure that medicine preparation areas are appropriately designed to permit ease of extemporaneous preparations and are maintained in a manner that minimizes the potential for medication errors and assures the cleanliness and safety of medical products.</p>	<p>1. Pharmacy Law and Regulations of Taiwan, Clause 37, Medicines must be dispensed in designated and appropriately equipped dispensing area. http://law.moj.gov.tw/LawClass/LawAll.aspx?PCode=L0030001</p>
<p>1. Preparation of extemporaneous medicine (compounding) occurs away from routine dispensing activities, counseling and high-traffic areas.</p>	<p>1. Taiwan Good Dispensing Practice Standards, Clause.6 , “Dispensing” refers to the correct preparation (drug and quantity), packaging, labeling, and assessment of a drug based on a prescriber’s prescription. “Compounding” refers to the process where the dosage form or formulation is changed based on a prescriber’s prescription. http://law.moj.gov.tw/LawClass/LawAll.aspx?PCode=L0030052</p> <p>2. Taiwan Good Dispensing Practice Standards, Clause 10 : Dispensing are must be >6m² , and is distinctively separate from other areas. http://law.moj.gov.tw/LawClass/LawAll.aspx?PCode=L0030052</p>
<p>2. All working surfaces are in good condition, hygienic, and covered with impervious washable materials.</p>	<p>1. Taiwan Good Dispensing Practice SOP (GDP-SOP draft) , Chapter3 、 Equipment... http://www.taiwan-pharma.org.tw/ph/gdp_gpp.html</p> <p>2. Taiwan IV Admixture Practice Standards Draft(unannounced)</p>

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<p>3. Protective clothing (such as a laboratory coat, disposable gloves, and a hair cover) are used and additional precautions are taken (such as eye protection, a dust mask, and powder contamination systems) when compounding high-risk substances.</p>	<p>1. Taiwan IV Admixture Practice Standards Draft (unannounced) content includes : Safety and protection, cleaning and protective clothing, prescription assessment, dispensing technique, education and training.</p>
<p>4. Pharmacist who prepares extemporaneous medicine has the appropriate level of skill and training.</p>	
<p>5. Assessment of the use, safety, efficacy, and risks associated with the preparation of extemporaneous products are made according to professional judgment.</p>	
<p>6. Records/worksheets show which pharmacist prepared, checked and released each product.</p>	
<p>Activity 2: Pharmacists should ensure that compounded medicines are consistently prepared to comply with written formulas and quality standards for raw materials, equipment and preparation processes, including sterility where appropriate.</p>	
<p>1. Procedures are established to ensure that principles of Taiwan Good Dispensing Practice and Taiwan IV Admixture Practice Standards Draft are applied to compounding service.</p>	<p>1.Taiwan Good Dispensing Practice Standards http://law.moj.gov.tw/LawClass/LawAll.aspx?PCode=L0030052</p> <p>2. Taiwan IV Admixture Practice Standards Draft t(unannounced)</p> <p>3.Taiwan Hospital Accreditation Standards 2.5.7, T Taiwan IV Admixture Practice Standards Draft, protection of patient and health care personnel http://www.tjcha.org.tw/FrontStage/page.aspx?ID=587159B5-5C51-462E-B55F-AAAD755E3FAD&PID=088AB6C2-1B58-42F4-9E27-6597273D5ECF</p>
<p>2. Standard Operating Procedures are in place for personnel to carry out preparation appropriately</p>	
<p>3. All equipment and surfaces are cleaned before and after preparation.</p>	
<p>4. All instruments used for weighing or measuring are calibrated and maintained according to a documented procedure.</p>	
<p>5. Ingredients that require storage at room temperature are stored in a cool place away from direct sunlight.</p>	

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6. Ingredients that require refrigeration or freezing are stored in a refrigerator or freezer dedicated to pharmaceuticals.	
7. A worksheet is used to record the approved pharmacopoeia name (where applicable), formula and its source, the strength/amount of any preservative used, the source, batch number and expiry date of ingredients used, the procedure used, instructions for use, and the date of preparation.	
8. Prescription details, work sheets, labels and ingredients must be checked prior to preparation.	
9. Only trained staff in pharmaceutical aseptic technique provide aseptic compounding.	
10. Aseptic compounding is carried out in a cabinet equipped with a HEPA filter situated in a room with a clean air environment to prevent contamination with micro-organisms and particulate matter.	
11. The final product, documentation and label details is checked prior to release.	
<i>Function B: Obtain, store and secure medicine preparations and medical products</i>	
Activity 1: Pharmacists who are responsible for procurement ensure that the procurement process is transparent, professional and ethical so as to promote equity and access and to ensure accountability to relevant governing and legal entities.	1. Standards for Procurement http://law.moj.gov.tw/Law/LawSearchResult.aspx?p=A&k1=%E6%8E%A1%E8%B3%BC%E4%BA%BA%E5%93%A1%E5%80%AB%E7%90%86%E6%BA%96%E5%89%87&t=E1F1A1&TPage=1
1. The responsible pharmacist has a professional responsibility to exercise control over all medicinal and related products which are procured.	
2. A purchasing policy is in place that ensures the safety of medicine.	
3. The mode of payment to supplier is specified in the contract.	

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4. All transactions related to procurement is clearly recorded in a procurement register.	
5. Purchase records/invoiced is maintained as stipulated by the law.	1.Taiwan Business Accounting Law, Clause.38 : All records of procurement must be kept for at least five years. http://law.moj.gov.tw/Law/LawSearchResult.aspx?p=A&k1=%E5%95%86%E6%A5%AD%E6%9C%83%E8%A8%88%E6%B3%95&t=E1F1A1&TPage=1
Activity 2: Pharmacists who are responsible for procurement should ensure that procurement is supported by strong quality assurance principles to assure that substandard, adulterated, unlicensed and spurious/false-labeled/falsified/counterfeit medicines are not procured or allowed into the system.	1. Taiwan Pharmacy Law and Regulations, Clause 20~22, 78~79, 83, Regulations and punishment for substandard, spurious, counterfeit medicines. http://law.moj.gov.tw/LawClass/LawAll.aspx?PCode=L0030001 2. Taiwan Pharmacy Law and Regulations, Clause 21, 3,Pharmacists who knowingly sell substandard or counterfeit medicines shall be punished by the pharmacy council or regulatory authority http://law.moj.gov.tw/LawClass/LawAll.aspx?PCode=L0030066
1. Pharmacist will not purchase any medicinal product where the pharmacist has any reason to doubt its safety, quality or efficacy.	1.Taiwan Food and Drug Administration (TFDA), Western medicines, medical devices and equipment including cosmetics must have approved labeling. http://www.fda.gov.tw/MLMS/(S(ioumyt55dgfn3d55gta4yxyh))/H0001.aspx
2. Pharmacist knows and selects supplies by applying various quality parameters in accordance with the national standards of Good Manufacturing Practice.	1.Taiwan Good Manufacturing Practices http://law.moj.gov.tw/LawClass/LawAll.aspx?PCode=L0030073

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<p>3. Pharmacist is satisfied that both the supplier and source of any medicine purchased are reputable and licensed.</p>	<p>2.National Health Insurance Medicines Query http://www.nhi.gov.tw/Query/query1.aspx?menu=20&menu_id=712&WD_ID=831</p> <p>3.TFDA: List of PIC/S GMP accredited pharmaceutical companies http://www.fda.gov.tw/TC/siteListContent.aspx?sid=301&id=413&chk=435d89e4-e28e-4e10-a7d4-c5134a4d7fe7#.VT73PdKqqko</p> <p>4. Taiwan Pharmacy Law and Regulations, Clause 49,Drugs or medical supplies shall not be procured from unknown or unlicensed sources http://law.moj.gov.tw/LawClass/LawAll.aspx?PCode=L0030001</p> <p>5.Taiwan Good Manufacturing Practices (Western Medicines)- Taiwan Good Distribution Practices Draft · 5.2 Supplier must be licensed http://www.fda.gov.tw/PDA/page01Content.aspx?id=12288&chk=53ade459-11f4-463e-847c-1720efecb368&param=pn%3D1</p>
<p>4. No compromises are made on quality and safety.</p>	<p>1.TFDA-Safe use of medicines http://www.fda.gov.tw/TC/siteList.aspx?sid=1571</p> <p>2.TFDA-Quality of medicines http://www.fda.gov.tw/upload/133/Content/2014040315332293565.pdf</p>

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<p>5. All medicines procured meet recognized standards. A “Product list” should always be accessible to all personnel in the pharmacy. The “Product List” contains only approved medicines of high quality and of proven safety profile. This list may be reviewed and updated as often as necessary. Any new medicine introduced in the market are added to the list after a professional review.</p>	<p>1.Taiwan Hospital Accreditation Standards Clause 2.5.9-5.Hospital must have their own drug formulary that is updated regularly. http://www.tjcha.org.tw/FrontStage/page.aspx?ID=587159B5-5C51-462E-B55F-AAAD755E3FAD&PID=088AB6C2-1B58-42F4-9E27-6597273D5ECF</p>
<p>6. Medicines are procured with shelf-life in mind. Medicines that are received by the pharmacy are received in a quarantine area and then checked against the invoice for correctness.</p>	<p>1.Medication Safety Standards, Labelling must contain shelf life or expiry date. http://www.fda.gov.tw/TC/newsContent.aspx?id=947&chk=eb864baa-694f-458a-96a0-e5a4456d0221&param=pn%3D338%26cid%3D3%26cchk%3D46552e96-810a-42c3-83e1-bd5e42344633#.VT8N9NKqqko</p> <p>2.Taiwan Drug Formulary: Storage of drug beyond expiration date under required conditions will result in changes in content and effectiveness of drug</p>
<p>7. The medicines requiring cold chain are checked for storage during transit and quickly placed in the refrigerator. The medicines received are tallied with the order list.</p>	<p>1.Taiwan Hospital Accreditation Standards Clause 2.5.5 Protocols for storage of medicines must be in place and followed.</p> <p>(1) Protocols must be in in place for stock take, monitoring of expiry dates, procurement, inspection, and stock management. Conduction must be made by trained individuals.</p> <p>(2) In the event of a disaster (earthquake or natural disaster) all emergency medications must be adequately stocked</p> <p>(3) Stock management must be carried out by pharmacy personnel.</p> <p>(4) Protocols must be in place for medicines requiring cold chain</p> <p>(5) Vaccines cannot be storage with other medicines, adequate labelling is required.</p>
<p>8. Drugs procured are visually inspected for the integrity of packaging; the completeness and legibility of labels are verified (approved drug name, strength, any special storage instructions, and expiry date).The expiry date is checked to ensure that there is adequate shelf life remaining.</p>	
<p>9. Dosage forms are identical in shape, sized and volume. Tablet markings are identical.</p>	

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<p>10. For injectables; solutions are checked for clearness; dry solids are free from visible foreign particles; no leaking containers; seals of bottles are unopened/untampered; vials have no cracks or breaks.</p>	<p>http://www.tjcha.org.tw/FrontStage/page.aspx?ID=587159B5-5C51-462E-B55F-AAAD755E3FAD&PID=088AB6C2-1B58-42F4-9E27-6597273D5ECF</p>
<p>11. Medicines procured that have changes in color, labeling and ingredients; leaky or defective/damaged medicines are identified and recorded.</p>	<p>2. Stock Management Standards- National Taiwan University Hospital http://accessibility.hch.gov.tw/?aid=54&pid=20&iid=9</p> <p>3. Good Manufacturing Practices (Western Medicines)-Good Distribution Practices, Clause 5.4 Receiving Medicines http://www.fda.gov.tw/PDA/page01Content.aspx?id=12288&chk=53ade459-11f4-463e-847c-1720efecb368&param=pn%3D1</p>
<p>Activity 3: Pharmacists who are responsible for procurement should ensure that procurement is supported by a reliable information system which provides accurate, timely and accessible information.</p>	<p>1. Taiwan Hospital Accreditation Standards Clause 2.5.2-6. Pharmacy department must assess patterns of medicine use. http://www.tjcha.org.tw/FrontStage/page.aspx?ID=587159B5-5C51-462E-B55F-AAAD755E3FAD&PID=088AB6C2-1B58-42F4-9E27-6597273D5ECF</p>
<p>1. Information system provides accurate estimates for selection of medicines are needed to avoid stock outs of some medicines and overstocks of others. This is based on the need for the medicine and the stock in hand.</p>	
<p>2. Information system provide consumption of medicines based on the pattern and quantity of sale of medicines.</p>	
<p>3. Information system provide accurate prescribing patterns.</p>	
<p>4. Accurate inventory system are in place.</p>	

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<p>Activity 4: Pharmacists should establish contingency plans for shortages of medicines and for purchases in emergencies.</p>	<p>1. Drug Shortage Information Website http://www.pharmaceutic.idv.tw/2012_lm/news.php 2. New or removed drugs and emergency drug procurement protocols – Taipei City Hospital http://www.mvo.taipei.gov.tw/ct.asp?xItem=131832&CtNode=13738&mp=109011</p>
<p>1. Monitoring order status (time of delivery) is important to make sure that orders are delivered on time and any medicines not delivered can be reordered from a different source.</p>	<p>1. National Health Insurance Medicines Query Search http://www.nhi.gov.tw/query/query1.aspx?menu=18&menu_id=683&webdata_id=3468&WD_ID=756</p>
<p>2. Knowledge of prevailing epidemics or common diseases and their standard treatment are updated regularly to project need for medicines.</p>	<p>1. Centers for Disease Control Taiwan - Prevention of Infective Diseases Website http://www.cdc.gov.tw/professional/diseasemedicaltheme.aspx?treeid=10e4730dbc2eb10f&nowtreeid=4c903dcfcc4c7b62 2. Centers for Disease Control Taiwan - Prevention of Infective Diseases Online Learning https://e-learning.cdc.gov.tw/cltcms/cdc/index.jsp</p>
<p>3. Minimum safety stock level is established for all medicines. It is the quantity of remaining stock that should trigger a reorder of that medicine.</p>	
<p>4. An emergency ordering protocol and for lending of medications between pharmacies is established.</p>	
<p>Activity 5: Pharmacists should assure that proper storage conditions are provided for all medicines, especially for controlled substances, used in the pharmacy or health-care facility.</p>	<p>1. Taiwan Controlled Substances Act, Clause.24, Level 1 to 3 controlled drugs must be stored in locked cabinet http://law.moj.gov.tw/LawClass/LawAll.aspx?PCode=L0030010</p>
<p>1. It is essential to follow the product manufacturers' storage instructions.</p>	
<p>2. Storage areas are inspected regularly.</p>	

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3. Storage should maintain the integrity and potency of ingredients. Storage are maintained at the right temperature. Storage should protect from excessive humidity; keep medicines away from direct sunlight; protect from pests and rodents; be easy to locate; accessible and orderly.

1. Taiwan Good Manufacturing Practices –Ventilation system must maintain temperature to be 23 ± 4 ° C , and relative humidity of (RH) 60 % or greater (p16).

<http://www.fda.gov.tw/TC/law.aspx?pn=25&cid=68&cchk=5de8311e-df71-4c43-b741-4a65701ba76e>

2. Safe Handling for Anti-Neoplastic Hazardous Drugs Consensus Guidleines Taiwan: Temperature must be controlled between 18~22°C , and relative humidity at 30%- 70% (p7)

http://www.tshp.twmail.net/attachments/1073_%E6%8A%97%E7%99%8C%E5%8D%B1%E5%AE%B3%E6%80%A7%E8%97%A5%E5%93%81%E9%98%B2%E8%AD%B7%E6%8C%87%E5%BC%95.pdf

3. The United States Pharmacopeial Convention. 797 Pharmaceutical Compounding—Sterile Preparations. USP 35-NF 30; 2012. -Controlled room temperature = 20°C to 25°C , Refrigeration = 2°C to 8°C (p24)

<https://www.snmml.org/files/docs/USP%20797.pdf>

4. National Association of Pharmacy Regulatory Authorities. Model Standards for Pharmacy Compounding of Non-hazardous Sterile Products. Draft 2A Non-hazardous Sterile Products July 24; 2014. - Refrigeration (cold) = 2°C to 8°C , Temperature (cool) = 8°C to 15°C , Controlled room temperature = 15°C to 20°C , Drug conservation temperature = 15°C to 30°C (第 103 頁)

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	https://pharmacists.ab.ca/sites/default/files/CompoundingNon_hazardousSterileProducts_ConsultationStds.pdf
4. All cold chain equipment should meet required standards.	<p>1. Centers of Disease Control Taiwan -Cold chain distribution of vaccines http://www.cdc.gov.tw/professional/downloadfile.aspx?fid=49C516736B7A5C78</p>
5. Care is taken to keep the refrigerator on 24 hours a day. It should not be switched off after working hours. An 'inverter' must be connected to the refrigerator so that the refrigerator remains working even when there is a power outage. The refrigerator door is closed tightly and should not be left open for too long.	
6. Vaccines should not be stored on refrigerator door shelves as they are exposed to warmer temperatures each time the door is opened.	
7. The temperature in the refrigerator must be monitored and recorded routinely at least once a day. Adequate procedures are followed for defrosting, cleaning and maintenance of refrigerators.	
8. Storage of Controlled Substances such as Narcotics and other specified drugs that may be abused must be stored as governed by special legislation and regulations.	<p>1. Taiwan Pharmacy Law and Regulations, Clause 59, Suppliers and manufacturers of western medicines must at all times keep record of the name and quantity of controlled drugs. Controlled drugs must be stored in a locked cabinet and be appropriately labeled with warning symbols or words.</p> <p>http://law.moj.gov.tw/LawClass/LawAll.aspx?PCode=L0030001</p> <p>2. Controlled drugs, level 1 to 3 must be stored in locked cabinet http://law.moj.gov.tw/LawClass/LawAll.aspx?PCode=L0030010</p>

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<p>9. Stock is stored to allow First In First Out or First Expiry First Out to avoid accumulation of expired stock.</p>	<p>1.Taiwan Good Manufacturing Practices (Western medicines)-Good Distribution Practices (Draft), Clause 5.5 Storage http://www.fda.gov.tw/PDA/page01Content.aspx?id=12288&chk=53ade459-11f4-463e-847c-1720efecb368&param=pn%3D1</p>
<p><i>Function C: Distribute medicine preparations and medical products</i></p>	
<p>Activity 1: Pharmacists should ensure that all medical products, including medicine samples, are handled and distributed in a manner that assures reliability and safety of the medicine supply.</p>	<p>1. Taiwan Pharmacy Law and Regulations, Clause 55 , All samples obtained from licensed manufacturers shall not be sold 2.Mangement of Samples: Ministry of Health and Welfare http://law.moj.gov.tw/LawClass/LawAll.aspx?PCode=L0030001</p>
<p>1. Distribution of medicine within a hospital/institution/healthcare or aged care facility takes place under the direction and control of a pharmacist.</p>	<p>1. Taiwan Pharmacy Law and Regulations, Clause 19 , Pharmacy is defined as the place where pharmacist dispenses drugs and conducts pharmaceutical care http://law.moj.gov.tw/LawClass/LawAll.aspx?PCode=L0030001</p>
<p>2. For each ward, an agreement is reached with nurses and clinicians for those items which are to be held in stock.</p>	<p>1.Taiwan Hospital Accreditation Standardsk Clause 2.5.5, Protocols for stock management http://www.tjcha.org.tw/FrontStage/page.aspx?ID=587159B5-5C51-462E-B55F-AAAD755E3FAD&PID=088AB6C2-1B58-42F4-9E27-6597273D5ECF</p>

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<p>3. Distribution of controlled substances are completed as required by applicable laws, regulations and policies. Receipt of controlled products is confirmed in accordance with legal and professional requirement.</p>	<p>1. Taiwan Pharmacy Law and Regulations, Clause 59~64 , Management of Controlled Drugs</p> <p>http://law.moj.gov.tw/LawClass/LawAll.aspx?PCode=L0030001</p> <p>2. Taiwan Controlled Substances Act, Clause 10 、 11 、 28,Prescriptions for controlled drug must be written by licenced doctors or dentists, records of daily usage, destruction, quantity at hand must be kept</p> <p>http://law.moj.gov.tw/LawClass/LawAll.aspx?PCode=L0030010</p>
<p>4. Written SOPs is provided on how supplies of stock medicines are to be obtained from the pharmacy. Container for distribution must be appropriate to intended use and transport.</p>	
<p>Activity 2: Pharmacists should establish an effective distribution system which includes a written procedure, to recall promptly and effectively medical products known or suspected to be defective or spurious/falsey-labeled/falsified/counterfeit, with a designated person(s) responsible for recalls.</p>	<p>1.TFDA- News Announcement</p> <p>http://www.fda.gov.tw/TC/news.aspx?cid=4&cchk=f11420b2-cf8e-4d3a-beb5-66521b800453</p> <p>2.TFDA Electronic Newsletter- Controlled Drug Text Messages 、TFDA Consumer Information</p> <p>https://consumer.fda.gov.tw/Pages/PList.aspx?code=4010&nodeID=197</p> <p>3.Taiwan Good Manufacturing Practices (Western Medicines)-Good Distribution Practices , Chapter 6 Application, return of substandard or counterfeit medicines.</p> <p>http://www.fda.gov.tw/PDA/page01Content.aspx?id=12288&chk=53ade459-11f4-463e-847c-1720efecb368&param=pn%3D1</p>
<p>1. The pharmacy has developed SOPs for recall of distributed medicines.</p>	

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<p>2. The progress of the recall procedure in the pharmacy is monitored every few days to ensure complete compliance.</p>	<p>1.Taiwan Good Manufacturing Practices (Western Medicines)- Good Distribution Practices (Draft) Clause 6.5 Return of Medicines http://www.fda.gov.tw/PDA/page01Content.aspx?id=12288&chk=53ade459-11f4-463e-847c-1720efecb368&param=pn%3D1</p> <p>2.Return of Medicines http://www.fda.gov.tw/TC/lawContent.aspx?id=1462&chk=d36a9c7a-11d2-4257-8889-10e1ee2c8380&param=pn%3D1%26cid%3D68%26cchk%3D5de8311e-df71-4c43-b741-4a65701ba76e#.VVAoyI6qqko</p>
<p>3. All stocks of the recalled products are stored separately from the useable stock. These can be stored in the expiry cupboard, segregated from the expired goods and be appropriately labeled “Recalled Goods- Not for Use.”</p>	
<p>Activity 3: Pharmacists should develop with manufacturers, suppliers and government agencies (where appropriate) an access plan for uninterrupted supply of essential medicines as part of a disaster or pandemic preparedness strategy.</p>	<p>1.Taiwan Infectious Diseases Act, Clause 20, Health care authorities or health care facilities must have adequate stock of drugs and medical supplies to protect against infectious diseases http://law.moj.gov.tw/LawClass/LawAll.aspx?PCode=L0050001</p> <p>2.Taiwan Centers of Disease Control-International epidemic news http://www.cdc.gov.tw/travelepidemic.aspx?treeid=AA2D4B06C27690E6&nowtreeid=FB6A405B1D67AA69</p> <p>3. Taiwan Centers of Disease Control –Prevention of Infectious Diseases https://mis.cdc.gov.tw/PLC/PLC_OP000.aspx</p>
<p>1. Pharmacies maintain adequate stocks of essential medicines (including those that are not often required, but are critical and lifesaving) and minimize 'out of stock' situations by adopting good inventory control measures.</p>	

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<p>Activity 4: As part of a disaster or pandemic preparedness strategy, national medicines regulatory agencies may introduce new medicines which are authorized for marketing with limited safety data; pharmacists have a responsibility to be aware of the safety issues and to institute necessary mechanisms for monitoring occurrence of adverse events.</p>	<p>1. Taiwan Infectious Diseases Act, Clause 51, In the event of an outbreak of infectious disease the CDC must implement emergency procurement of medicines and supplies and complete all documentation within 6 months. If the procedure cannot be executed and no other drug can replace it then the CDC must let consumers now about risks http://law.moj.gov.tw/LawClass/LawAll.aspx?PCode=L0050001</p>
<p>1. Pharmacist facilitates national medicines regulatory agencies in identifying potential medication safety issues (e.g. ADR Reporting System and the Faulty Goods Reporting System).</p>	
<p>2. Pharmacist assesses safety and effectiveness of all new therapies.</p>	
<p>3. Pharmacist maintains systems for monitoring and notification related to medication safety and occurrence of adverse events (e.g. Taiwan Patient Safety Reporting System and the Pharmacovigilance in Taiwan System)</p>	<p>1. Taiwan Pharmacy Law and Regulations, Clause 45-1, Health care facilities, pharmacies and wholesalers must report adverse drug reactions. http://law.moj.gov.tw/LawClass/LawAll.aspx?PCode=L0030001 2. Taiwan Patient Safety Reporting System http://www.tpr.org.tw/ 3. TFDA - Medwatch http://medwatch.fda.gov.tw/</p>
<p><i>Function D: Administration of medicines, vaccines and other injectable medications</i></p>	
<p>Activity 1: Pharmacists should have a role in the preparation and administration of medicines, in establishing procedures in their work settings with respect to the administration, and in monitoring the outcomes of medication administration.</p>	

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<p>1. A policy for the administration of medicines are defined and updated regularly.</p>	<p>1.TFDA Website http://www.fda.gov.tw/TC/index.aspx</p> <p>2.Department of Health –Taipei City http://www.health.gov.tw/</p>
<p>2. The need for a medicine is reassessed before administration; for example, as in the need for pain relief or symptom control. This step encompasses reassessment of need, the selection of the correct medicine (dosage, route, and time), appropriate preparation of the medicine, and administration of the medicine to the correct person on each occasion.</p>	<p>1.Taiwan Good Dispensing Practice, Clause. 39, pharmacy personnel must assess the prescription for the following :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Patient allergy2) Indication3) Dose and frequency4) Dosage and route of administration5) Duration of therapy6) Duplication of therapy7) Drug interaction8) Other <p>http://www.taiwan-pharma.org.tw/ph/gdp_gpp.html</p>

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<p>3. Where required, a record of the administration of the medicine is made.</p>	<p>1. Taiwan Good Dispensing Practice, No.39, pharmacy personnel must create patient medication record. Information should include :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Prescription date 2) Prescription number 3) Medication, brand, dosage, strength, quantity 4) Directions for use 5) Prescriber name 5) Repeats <p>Check for drug interactions</p> <p>http://www.taiwan-pharma.org.tw/ph/gdp_gpp.html</p>
<p>Activity 2: Pharmacists should have an educator, facilitator and immunizer role, thus contributing to the prevention of diseases through participation in vaccination programs, by ensuring vaccination coverage and by also ensuring vaccine safety.</p>	<p>1. Centers of Disease Control Taiwan -Immunization</p> <p>http://www.cdc.gov.tw/professional/submenu.aspx?treeid=5b0231beb94edf&nowtreeid=5b0231beb94edffc</p>
<p>1. Pharmacist is actively involved educating the public and other health care professionals about immunization.</p>	<p>1. Taiwan Code of Ethics for Pharmacists, Clause 4, Pharmacist shall maintain the health of the community by promoting public health, community care, self care, medication safety, prevention of misuse of medicines</p> <p>http://tcpa.taiwan-pharma.org.tw/node/9037</p>
<p>2. Pharmacist advocates for pediatric immunization.</p>	<p>1. Taiwan Infectious Diseases Act, Clause.29, Health care facilities must follow the CDC regulations in preventing infectious disease</p> <p>2. Health care facilities cannot interfere or refuse inspection</p> <p>http://law.moj.gov.tw/LawClass/LawAll.aspx?PCode=L0050001</p>

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<p>3. Pharmacist provides information on immunization for travel.</p>	<p>1.Taiwan Centers of Disease Control International Travelling Health-Immunization and Drugs http://www.cdc.gov.tw/professional/submenu.aspx?treeid=82ce806a312cef&nowtreeid=768F963E8C9DAFA2</p>
<p>4. Pharmacist screens for patients who are at risk of preventable infectious disease by occupation, life-style or an underlying disease state.</p>	
<p>Activity 3: Pharmacists should participate in directly observed therapy (DOT) programs in areas such as the management of drug addiction, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and sexually transmitted diseases, where applicable.</p>	<p>1.Taiwan Centers of Disease Control-Directly Observed Treatment Short-Course, DOTS https://www.cdc.gov.tw/professional/page.aspx?treeid=beac9c103df952c4&nowtreeid=24984562f1e74174</p>
<p>1. Pharmacist identifies contacts of active case of diseases such as drug addiction, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and STDs (Sexually Transmitted Diseases).</p>	<p>1. Taiwan Infectious Diseases Act, Clause 31, Health care professional must collect complete patient history during consultation including:medical history, contact, travel http://law.moj.gov.tw/LawClass/LawAll.aspx?PCode=L0050001</p>
<p>2. Pharmacist conducts the appropriate screening of active case of diseases such as drug addiction, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and STDs.</p>	<p>1. Taiwan Infectious Diseases Act,Clause 36, If consumer has infectious disease then they must cooperate and undergo therapy, preventative measure, no. 40 , if a health care personnel other than a doctor discovers infectious diseases in patient or deceased person then they must report to doctor or health authorities. http://law.moj.gov.tw/LawClass/LawAll.aspx?PCode=L0050001</p>

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<p>3. Pharmacist directly supervises the treatment and provides information for all medications taken by patient for all active cases of disease such as drug addiction, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and sexually transmitted diseases.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.CDC-AIDs Plan http://www.cdc.gov.tw/uploads/files/f3e3c40d-63f4-4e2f-a5b8-4880d8496c72.pdf 2.Taipei City Government-Drug Abuse Prevation Centre http://subweb.health.gov.tw/drug_abuse/ 3.Correct use of drugs Website-Drug abuse prevention Center http://mohw.gov.whatis.com.tw/16_drugs_01.asp 4.CDC Tuberculosis Introduction http://www.cdc.gov.tw/diseaseinfo.aspx?treeid=8d54c504e820735b&nowtreeid=dec84a2f0c6fac5b&tid=BAB48CF8772C3B05 5. Taiwan Infectious Diseases Act, Clause 48 , Health authorities must identify people who have been in contact with persons with infectious dieases and when necessary be isolated or undergo vaccination. http://law.moj.gov.tw/LawClass/LawAll.aspx?PCode=L0050001
<p>4. Pharmacist participates in disease education with individuals with active disease, and communicates the importance of adherence to the medication regime and reporting drug intolerance.</p>	
<p>5. Pharmacist coordinates and participates with other health care providers in community-wide testing screenings.</p>	

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<p><i>Function E: Dispensing of medical products</i></p>	<p>1.Taiwan Good Dispensing Practices, Clause 3, “Dispensing” refers to the process where the pharmacist obtains a prescription from a patient, checks, assesses, dispenses medication, checks again and gives the medication and provides counselling http://law.moj.gov.tw/LawClass/LawAll.aspx?PCode=L0030052</p>
<p>Activity 1: Pharmacists should ensure that appropriate facilities, trained personnel, standard dispensing practices and documentation procedures are in place in the pharmacy for the supply and dispensing of prescribed medicines and other health-care products.</p>	
<p>1. The national standard of Good Dispensing Practice is followed.</p>	<p>1.Taiwan Good Dispesning Practices http://law.moj.gov.tw/LawClass/LawAll.aspx?PCode=L0030052 2. Taiwan Good Dispesning Practices http://www.taiwan-pharma.org.tw/ph/gdp_gpp.html</p>
<p>2. Only suitably trained individuals work in particular areas of the pharmacy where specific skills are required (such as the dispensary).</p>	<p>1.Taiwan Pharmacy Laws and Regulations, Clause 37 http://law.moj.gov.tw/LawClass/LawAll.aspx?PCode=L0030001</p>

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<p>Activity 2: Pharmacists should assess and evaluate all paper or electronic prescriptions received, considering the therapeutic, social, economic and legal aspects of the prescribed indication(s) before supplying medical products to the patient. Where possible, generic substitution is recommended.</p>	<p>1. Taiwan Good Dispensing Practices, Clause 36 · pharmacist checks prescription and confirms validity :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Patient name age, gender and diagnosis 2) Prescriber name, license and controlled drug licence, signature or stamp, address of health care facility and phone number 3) Name of drug · dosage and dose 4) Quantity 5) Dosage and directions for use 6) Date of prescribing 7) Repeat instruction · repeat intervals ° <p>http://www.taiwan-pharma.org.tw/ph/gdp_gpp.html</p>
<p>1. Pharmacist collects and accurately records sufficient personal details and a complete medication history to establish a consumer profile when dispensing.</p>	<p>1. Taiwan Good Dispensing Practices, Clause 37, Establishing sufficient medical history and profile...</p> <p>http://www.taiwan-pharma.org.tw/ph/gdp_gpp.html</p>
<p>2. Special needs of the consumer are collected in the consumer profile so that verbal counseling or written information can be tailored accordingly.</p>	
<p>3. The influence of relevant disease states on the action and/or effect of prescribed medicines are considered.</p>	

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<p>4. The pharmacist identifies, records, and considers the consumer's suspected and known adverse drug reactions (ADRs), precautions, and contraindications when dispensing.</p>	<p>1. Taiwan Good Dispensing Practices, Clause 39 · Pharmacist must assess prescription prior to dispensing, including :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Allergy 2) Indication ° 3) Dose and frequency ° 4) Dosage and route of administration ° 5) Duration of therapy 6) Duplication of therapy 7) Drug interaction 8) Other <p>http://www.taiwan-pharma.org.tw/ph/gdp_gpp.html</p>
<p>5. The prescription is documented in the dispensing history as well as all communication with the prescriber about prescriptions, medicines, and/or patient issues.</p>	<p>1. Taiwan Good Dispensing Practices, Clause 40, In the event that there is a problem with therapy, the pharmacist shall contact prescriber, all communication with the prescriber must be recorded.</p> <p>http://www.taiwan-pharma.org.tw/ph/gdp_gpp.html</p>

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<p>6. The pharmacist ensures the patient understands the nature of brand substitution when it occurs. A process is followed to inform consumers of generic brand substitutes where they are available and consistent with the prescriber's intent and desired health outcomes.</p>	<p>1. Taiwan Good Dispensing Practices, Clause 42, Pharmacist must select the correct drug and quantity during dispensing and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> < 1 > Select the correct brand < 2 > Unless otherwise indicated, pharmacist can brand substitute (same drug, dosage). Substitution must be documented and doctor notified if necessary < 3 > Check labelling and expiry dates <p>http://www.taiwan-pharma.org.tw/ph/gdp_gpp.html</p>
<p>7. Pharmacist ensures adequate labeling and packaging on all medicines.</p>	<p>1. Taiwan Pharmacy Law and Regulation, Clause 19, Pharmacist must ensure adequate labeling:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Patient name, gender 2) Name of drug, dose, quantity, directions 3) Indication 4) Warnings and side effects 5) Address of pharmacy, name and name of pharmacist 6) Date of dispensing <p>http://law.moj.gov.tw/LawClass/LawAll.aspx?PCode=L0030066</p> <p>2. Taiwan Good Dispensing Practices, Clause 42, Pharmacist must package drug appropriately :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Select appropriately sized packaging 2) Select child proof containers, dosette boxes if necessary 3) Ensure appropriate packaging material and storage standards, labelling (drug name, quantity, and expiry date) <p>http://www.taiwan-pharma.org.tw/ph/gdp_gpp.html</p>

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<p>Activity 3: Pharmacists should ensure patient confidentiality at the point of dispensing medical products and should provide advice to ensure that the patient receives and understands sufficient written and oral information to derive maximum benefit for the treatment.</p>	
<p>1. A safe, quiet and private environment is created, as feasible such that confidentiality is maintained.</p>	<p>1. Taiwan Code of Ethics for Pharmacists, Clause 43, Pharmacist shall respect patient privacy http://tcpa.taiwan-pharma.org.tw/node/9037</p>
<p>2. Questions and information are communicated in a manner that promotes client understanding.</p>	
<p>3. Information provided are supported by literature and appropriate to the client's need.</p>	<p>1. Taiwan Code of Ethics for Pharmacists, Clause 41, Pharmacist shall have the patient's best interests in mind when supplying medication. http://tcpa.taiwan-pharma.org.tw/node/9037</p>
<p>4. Barriers to effective communication are identified and strategies are used to overcome them.</p>	
<p>5. Written and verbal information are provided in a manner that addresses communication barriers, such as literacy level, cultural background, and language mastery.</p>	

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<p>6. Counseling is offered to ensure that the consumer has sufficient knowledge and understanding of their medications to facilitate their safe and effective use.</p>	<p>1.Taiwan Good Dispensing Practice, Clause 49, Counselling must be offered when supplying a medication...</p> <p>http://www.taiwan-pharma.org.tw/ph/gdp_gpp.html</p> <p>2.Taiwan Code of Ethics for Pharmacists, Clause 12, Other than an emergency, pharmacist must obtain patient's consent and ensure patient has sufficient knowledge and understanding when providing pharmaceutical care. Clause 14, Pharmacist must empower patients so they have the ability to self care.</p> <p>http://tcpa.taiwan-pharma.org.tw/node/9037</p>
<p><i>Function F: Dispose of medicine preparations and medical products</i></p>	
<p>Activity 1: Pharmacists should ensure that regular monitoring of the medicines inventory is conducted and should always include medicines samples in the process of periodic inspection for expiration dates and removal of outdated stock.</p>	
<p>1. The stock control system records the expiry date and the date of receipt.</p>	<p>1.Taiwan Good Dispensing Practices, Clause 21, Pharmacist must ensure that all drugs will not expire for the duration of therapy. °</p> <p>http://law.moj.gov.tw/LawClass/LawAll.aspx?PCode=L0030052</p>
<p>2. Expiry dates are noted on the stock record upon receipt. Stock nearing expiry should not be accepted unless it can be used before expiry.</p>	
<p>3. A computerized system is in place to keep a check on near expiring products; non-moving or slow moving products; to facilitate removal of medicines nearing expiry from shelves in time to send back to supplier.</p>	
<p>4. Periodic checking of expiry are made by personnel.</p>	
<p>5. Under no circumstances are expired goods dispensed.</p>	

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<p>Activity 2: Pharmacists should ensure that expired or unwanted medical products, including medicines samples, are immediately stored separately for subsequent disposal and prevented from being available for further dispensing or distribution.</p>	<p>1.Taiwan Good Dispensing Practices-Good Distribution Practices Draft, Clause 5.6 Disposal of medicines http://www.fda.gov.tw/PDA/page01Content.aspx?id=12288&chk=53ade459-11f4-463e-847c-1720efecb368&param=pn%3D1</p>
<p>1. The pharmacy has developed SOPs for the disposal of medicines.</p> <p>2. All stocks of the disposed or unwanted products are stored separately from useable stock. These can be stored in the expiry cupboard, segregated from the expired goods and be appropriately labeled “Disposed Goods-Not for Use.”</p> <p>3. Details of disposal procedures can be found in the Medical Waste Regulations for Taiwan.</p>	<p>1.Enviroment-Medical Waste http://wm.epa.gov.tw/medicalwaste/Contents/A00.htm</p> <p>2.Colleciton of Medical Waste http://www.tpa.org.tw/FamilyDrugsInspection/index.htm</p>
<p>Activity 3: Pharmacists should establish a safe way of medicines waste disposal at the hospital and/or community pharmacy so that patients and the public can be encouraged to return their expired or unwanted medicines and medical devices. Alternatively, pharmacists should provide appropriate information to patients on how to safely dispose of expired or unwanted medicines.</p>	
<p>1. Procedures are in place for the treatment of unwanted medicines.</p>	<p>1.Medical Waste Information http://www.greenhosp.tw/medical/work2_2a.aspx?s_index=315</p> <p>2.Video : www.youtube.com/watch?v=VpRrXEB4P2Y</p>
<p>2. Unwanted medicines are accepted from clients at the discretion of the pharmacist and be immediately shifted to a designated expired goods area. This area needs to be appropriately labeled.</p>	<p>1.Taiwan SOP for Safe Disposal of Medical Waste, Chapter 2, Storage, Clause.6.4, Storage area, storage packaging, storage equipment,labelling, Clause 8, Storage of biological waste, sharps and infectious waste must fulfill requirements http://law.moj.gov.tw/LawClass/LawAll.aspx?PCode=O0050005</p>

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3. Procedures for disposal are followed by the pharmacy in conjunction with the Department of Health.

1. Taiwan SOP for Safe Disposal of Medical Waste

<http://law.moj.gov.tw/LawClass/LawAll.aspx?PCode=00050005>

Roles 2 Provide Effective Pharmaceutical Care

<p>Role 2. Provide effective pharmaceutical care <i>Pharmacist uses the following process when providing effective pharmaceutical care</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) <i>Pharmacist collects all relevant patient information, understand their needs and disease control, collect medication related information to determine patient's current therapeutic outcome.</i> 2) <i>Pharmacist assesses disease control and identifies any potential therapeutic problems that need to be solved.</i> 3) <i>Pharmacist formulates a management care plan based on the patient or the requirements of the physician to achieve target disease control and effective monitoring of adverse drug reactions.</i> 4) <i>Pharmacist should follow and execute a management care plan and maintain an open communication channel with the physician where problem arises. Pharmacists should educate the patient in the correct use of medication and counsel on lifestyle changes in order to achieve target disease control.</i> 5) <i>Pharmacist should monitor therapeutic outcomes record all changes made by the physician or patient. Pharmacists should assess progress and monitor for any new problems.</i> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Taiwan Pharmacist Association, Taiwan Pharmacy Internet Portal, Pharamceutical Care Website, Taiwan Standards of Practice for Pharmaceutical Care http://www.taiwan-pharma.org.tw/ph/standard.html 2. Pharmacists' Patient Care Process. Joint Commission of Pharmacy Practitioners. May 29, 2014 3. Robert J. Cipolle, Linda M. Strand, Peter C. Morley. Pharmaceutical care practice, the patient centered approach to medication management 3rd Ed. New York: McGraw Hill; 2012
<p>Function A: Assess patient health status and needs</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Taiwan Pharmacist Association, Taiwan Pharmacy Internet Portal, Pharamceutical Care Website, Taiwan Standards of Practice for Pharmaceutical Care
<p>Activity 1: Pharmacists should identify health care issues related to the patient and ensure that health management, disease prevention and healthy lifestyle behavior are incorporated into the patient assessment and care process.</p>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pharmacist collects all relevant patient information including medical history, family background and dietary requirements before determining an effective disease control plan (e.g. language, literacy and numeracy skills, manual dexterity, vision, racial, religious and cultural background, dosing regimen, side- 	

Roles 2 Provide Effective Pharmaceutical Care

effect profile, and financial situation).	
2. Pharmacist recognizes, respects and responds appropriately to a wide range of individual communication styles depending on the patient's education, cultural beliefs, literacy, native language, physical and mental capacity.	
3. Pharmacist works with the patient to establish a positive relationship.	
Activity 2: Pharmacists should assess all appropriate evidence based information relating to the safe, rational and cost-effective use of medicines to ensure optimal therapeutic management.	
1. Pharmacist reviews patient's current therapeutic plan and assesses whether it meets patient's needs and expectations. This includes ensuring that medication indication is appropriate, that current therapy is achieving the best therapeutic outcomes, therapy is safe and patient is compliant.	
2. Pharmacist identifies areas that therapeutic intervention is required and any potential therapeutic problems. Pharmacist should have the skills necessary to conduct literature research and be able to critically analyze and apply appropriate evidence based information relating to the safe, rational and cost-effective use of medicines to ensure optimal therapeutic management (reference books, journals, national essential medicines lists and standard treatment guidelines).	
3. Pharmacist reviews current medication management against current standard treatment procedures, standards and guidelines.	
4. Pharmacist develops a strategic management care plan: 1) Pharmacist obtains all clinical data to assess disease control and identify adverse drug reactions and weighs the severity of the problem. 2) Pharmacist ensures that any interpretation of clinical results, and their significance and limitations, is based on current knowledge. 3) Test results are considered while considering any medications the consumer might be taking, which could influence the results.	

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4) Pharmacist identifies areas where intervention should be prioritized especially where there is poor disease control or where multiple therapeutic problems arises.	
<i>Function B: Pharmacist should prioritize, formulate and execute management care plan according to disease control</i>	
Activity 1: Pharmacist should prioritize and formulate management care plans for each disease state. The management care plan should include the following:	
1. Description of current disease state and control,	
2. Current medication use, dosing and administration.	
3. Identify potential problems in medication therapy.	
4. Propose changes in medication management to physician	
5. Propose appropriate counselling to assist patient in making behavioral changes.	
6. Propose therapeutic goal (disease, health)	
7. Propose therapeutic monitoring and monitoring interval	
Activity 2: Pharmacist should effectively communicate with the physician where there is a potential therapeutic problem and utilize evidence based information to make recommendations on optimal drug therapy, appropriate drug use, dosage and route of administration.	
1. Pharmacist provides prescribers recommendations or advice that is evidence based and in a timely manner on any issues relating to drug therapy such as medication selection, duplication in therapy, contraindication and dosage.	
2. Pharmacist provides prescriber or other health care providers recommendations or advice related to treatment including medication selection, liver and renal insufficiencies, dosage adjustments to avoid adverse drug reactions.	
3. All above recommendations, communication and or advice to health care providers must be duly recorded.	
Activity 3: Pharmacist should provide counselling on appropriate medication	

Roles 2 Provide Effective Pharmaceutical Care

use and healthy lifestyle behavior according to patient's compliance and lifestyle.	
1. Pharmacist works with patient to address lifestyle changes that can have a negative impact and patient outcomes.	
2. All counselling should be evidence based. All goals should be realistic and acceptable to the patient (appropriate dosing times, healthy diet choices, and health seeking behaviors).	
Activity 4: Pharmacists should consider patient diagnosis and patient-specific needs when assessing patient response to medicine therapy and intervene if necessary and monitor medication therapy to track patients' therapeutic outcomes.	
1. Pharmacists should establish target therapeutic outcomes, patient needs, motivation, adherence and progress and develop a regular follow-up schedule.	
2. Alternative modes of treatment and interventions in consultation with the patient's other health care providers in situations where the desired outcomes are not being achieved may be suggested.	
3. Pharmacist continues to collaborate with the patient and the patient's other health care providers for the benefit of the patient.	
Activity 5: Pharmacists should be familiar with resources and routes for referrals to physicians, specialists or other health-care providers, where appropriate.	
1. Pharmacist recognizes and works within the limits of their competence as part of collaborative practice.	
2. Pharmacist establishes a network of health care professionals and primary care organizations to refer consumers.	
3. Pharmacist is able to identify and/or describe circumstances where an immediate	

Roles 2 Provide Effective Pharmaceutical Care

rather than a conditional referral to a medical practitioner would be warranted (e.g. failure of therapy, acute deterioration of condition, symptom/condition outside the area of expertise/professional role of a pharmacist).	
4. The referral process and the relevance of the referral are discussed with the consumer.	
Function C: Monitor patient progress and outcomes	
Activity 1: Pharmacists should follow up on all recommendations made to physician and its acceptance	
1. Pharmacists follows up on the physician's acceptance all recommendations made including changes to therapy or target control.	
2. Pharmacist takes note of any comments made after intervention.	
Activity 2: Pharmacists should follow up on changes in lifestyle and patterns of medication use after counselling	
1. Pharmacist follows up on any changes in behavior or lifestyle after counselling.	
2. Pharmacist takes note of any comments made after intervention	
Activity 3: Pharmacist should monitor disease control and the presence of adverse drug reactions	
1. Pharmacist monitors therapeutic outcomes and collects regular clinical data to determine changes in disease control and the presence of adverse drug reactions.	
2. Pharmacist documents all clinical control data, recommendations or interventions made to address therapeutic problems, to determine the effectiveness of pharmaceutical care.	
3. A new management care plan is formulated if a new problem arises.	
Activity 4: Pharmacists may perform point-of-care testing for patients in order to monitor and adjust therapy, when needed.	
1. These testing services are provided for screening & monitoring purposes, and not	

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for diagnostic purposes.	
2. These tests are not used as the basis for pharmacists to initiate treatment or for altering the therapy prescribed by the physician.	
3. These tests are used as an indication wherein referral is needed. If the results are not within the desired range, patients are advised to seek medical consultation and intervention.	
4. Based on the readings, pharmacist provides non-pharmacological advice to optimize benefits to patients.	
5. It is ensured that only personnel who have been trained in the correct use of the measuring equipment perform the clinical tests like B.P/glucose measurement.	
6. The measurement & recording are performed in accordance with SOPs.	
7. With respect to counseling, advice or testing, pharmacists should preserve the privacy and confidentiality of clients for the services provided.	
<i>Function D: Provide information about medicines and health-related issues</i>	
Activity 1: Pharmacists should ensure that in every pharmacy there is a suitable place for discussing confidential information with the customers and patients.	
1. All pharmacy services are provided in a setting that ensures the privacy of the consumer and the confidentiality of the information exchanged.	
2. Counseling area are professionally planned, furnished and equipped, so as to allow the pharmacist to consult and counsel patients who may have sensitive emotional or health care problems and advise a patient and/or his/her agent/caregiver on medicines, and other related issues.	
Activity 2: Pharmacists should provide sufficient health, disease and medicine specific information to patients for their participation in their decision-making process regarding a comprehensive care management plan. This information	

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<p>should aim at supporting adherence to treatment and empowerment of the patient.</p>	
<p>1. Pharmacist maintains access to current evidence-based resources about medicines, therapeutic devices, general health topics, self-medication, and self-care issues such that they can be provided to patients where appropriate.</p>	<p>1.Taiwan Medical Center Accreditation : Health care professionals and patients shall have access to updated drug resources</p>
<p>2. The pharmacist is reasonable and approachable enough to facilitate a client-pharmacist dialogue in a convenient and responsive manner.</p>	
<p>3. The pharmacist ensures that clients are provided with sufficient information to facilitate the safe and effective use of medicines.</p>	<p>1.Taiwan Medical Center Accreditation: Monitor patients with chronic diseases, prevent duplication of therapy and drug interactions, ensure counselling, keep patient records 2.Develop multiple modes of communication e.g. internet, hotline, email</p>
<p>Activity 3: Pharmacists should be proactive in reducing antimicrobial resistance by providing information about the appropriate use of antimicrobials to consumers and prescribers.</p>	
<p>1. Implementation of management strategies that combat hospital-specific or community-specific antibiotic resistance patterns.</p>	<p>1.Taiwan Medical Center Accreditation : Analyse antibiotic use and patterns of medication use. Implement strategies according to analysis 2.Centers of Disease Control Taiwan Antibiotic Strategy : Pharmacist shall implement standards for antibiotic use for other health professionals</p>
<p>2. Pharmacist is updated on the new and existing broad-spectrum antibiotics that are used for the treatment of multidrug-resistant infections.</p>	<p>1. Taiwan Medical Center Accreditation Collect local and international news and recommendations and incorporate or update existing antibiotic guidelines 2.Create website about infectious disease</p>
<p>3. Pharmacist is able to recommend antimicrobial therapy appropriate to the known or probable pathogen in special patient populations, including surgical and intensive care unit patients and those with chronic diseases such as diabetes.</p>	<p>1.Taiwan Medical Center Accreditation Implement effect measures for antibiotic monitoring 2.Centers of Disease Control Taiwan Antibiotic Strategy: ICU pharmacists shall conduct clinical monitoring</p>

Roles 3 Maintain and Improve Professional Performance

<p>Role 3: Maintain and improve professional performance</p>	
<p>Function A: Plan and implement continuing professional development strategies to improve current and future performance</p>	
<p>Activity 1: Pharmacists should perceive continuing education as being life-long and be able to demonstrate evidence of continuing education or continuing professional development to improve clinical knowledge, skills and performance.</p>	<p>1. Taiwan Code of Ethics for Pharmacists , Clasue 3 , Pharmacist shall take part in continual development and undertake continual education to improve performace http://tcpa.taiwan-pharma.org.tw/node/9037</p>
<p>1. Pharmacist fulfills the mandated requirements for continuing professional development (e.g. CE points).</p>	<p>1.Taiwan Pharamcy Law and regulations, Clause 7, Pharmacist shall maintain professional development throughout one’s career, every six years change licence by fulfilling continual professional development points as per requirement http://law.moj.gov.tw/LawClass/LawAll.aspx?PCode=L0030066 2.License registration and continual education, Clause.3,5, 8, 10 regualtions... http://law.moj.gov.tw/Law/LawSearchResult.aspx?p=A&k1=%E8%97%A5%E5%B8%AB%E5%9F%B7%E6%A5%AD%E7%99%BB%E8%A8%98%E5%8F%8A%E7%B9%BC%E7%BA%8C%E6%95%99%E8%82%B2%E8%BE%A6%E6%B3%95&t=E1F1A1&TPage=1</p>
<p>2. Pharmacists collaborates as required to regularly evaluate their care processes and pharmacy practices.</p>	<p>1.Taiwan Code of Ethics for Pharmacists, Clause 5 , Pharmacist shall imporve quality of performance Pharmacist shall respect other health care professionals http://tcpa.taiwan-pharma.org.tw/node/9037</p>
<p>3. Pharmacist ensures that staff or support personnel for whom they are responsible are delegated and undertake pharmacy-related activities appropriate to their training and consistent with legislation, regulations and policies.</p>	<p>1.Taiwan Health Care Act, Clause 10, 57 , ...health care facility must ensure that all staff are appropriately qualified http://law.moj.gov.tw/LawClass/LawAll.aspx?PCode=L0020021 2 Tawain Pharmacy Law and Regulations, Clause 15, the responsibilities of a pharamcist...</p>

Roles 3 Maintain and Improve Professional Performance

	<p>http://law.moj.gov.tw/LawClass/LawAll.aspx?PCode=L0030066</p> <p>3.Taiwan Teaching Hospital Accreditation Standards, Clause 6.2 Training of new health care personnel</p> <p>http://www.tjcha.org.tw/FrontStage/page.aspx?ID=59671C12-5416-45A1-B862-018E5CAA9855&PID=088AB6C2-1B58-42F4-9E27-6597273D5ECF</p> <p>4.Taiwan Code of Ethics for Pharmacists,Chapter 5, Pharmacist and professional conduct</p> <p>http://tcpa.taiwan-pharma.org.tw/node/9037</p>
<p>4. Pharmacist ensures that staff or support personnel working under their direct supervision competently perform delegated pharmacy-related activities.</p>	<p>1.Taiwan Hospital Accreditation Standards, Clause 1.4.1, New personnel must be trained by competent staff , Clause 1.4.2 New personnel and assessment</p> <p>http://www.tjcha.org.tw/FrontStage/page.aspx?ID=587159B5-5C51-462E-B55F-AAAD755E3FAD&PID=088AB6C2-1B58-42F4-9E27-6597273D5ECF</p> <p>2.Pharmacist code of ethics chapter 5 , pharamcist and regulations</p> <p>http://tcpa.taiwan-pharma.org.tw/node/9037</p>
<p>5. Pharmacist participates in education, research. Pharmacists are encouraged to report their finding at conferences or related activities to achieve better professional performance.</p>	<p>1. Taiwan Code of Ethics for Pharmacists, Clause 33, Pharmacist shall utilize knowledge and experiences to help other health care professionals</p> <p>http://tcpa.taiwan-pharma.org.tw/node/9037</p> <p>2.Taiwan Teaching Hospital Accreditation Standards, Chapter 4 Research</p>

Roles 3 Maintain and Improve Professional Performance

	<p>http://www.tjcha.org.tw/FrontStage/page.aspx?ID=59671C12-5416-45A1-B862-018E5CAA9855&PID=088AB6C2-1B58-42F4-9E27-6597273D5ECF</p> <p>3.Long Term Care Act Draft, Clause.11, Non-health care professional cannot take part in long term care http://www.ey.gov.tw/News_Content4.aspx?n=875F36DB32CAF3D8&sms=7BD79FE30FDFBEE5&s=6255807288B00A8B</p> <p>4.Taiwan Tobacco Control Educator Alliance http://www.ttcea.org/UI/E01.aspx</p> <p>5.Taiwan Association of Diabetes Educators https://www.tade.org.tw/index.asp</p> <p>6.Associaton of Taiwan Clinical Psychologists http://www.atcp.org.tw/news/detail/747</p> <p>7.Taiwan Pharamcy Forum http://www.pharmacyforum.org.tw/index.php?do=boardList</p> <p>8.TSHP Pharmacy Internship http://www.tshp.twmail.net/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=777:2013-01-03-08-37-33&catid=3:2009-12-23-06-46-14&Itemid=18</p>
<p>Activity 2: Pharmacists should take steps to update their knowledge and skills about complementary and alternative therapies such as traditional Chinese medicines, health supplements, acupuncture, homeopathy and naturopathy.</p>	<p>1.Health Food Act http://law.moj.gov.tw/Law/LawSearchResult.aspx?p=A&k1=%E5%81%A5%E5%BA%B7%E9%A3%9F%E5%93%81%E7%AE%A1%E7%90%86%E6%B3%95&t=E1F1A1&TPage=1</p>

Roles 3 Maintain and Improve Professional Performance

	<p>2. Taiwan Pharmacy Law and Regulations, Clause. 35, Pharmacists who have completed required continual education can dispense Chinese medicines</p> <p>http://law.moj.gov.tw/LawClass/LawAll.aspx?PCode=L0030001</p> <p>3. Taiwan Code of Ethics for Pharmacists, Clause 3, Pharmacist shall take part in continual education and improve performance</p> <p>http://tcpa.taiwan-pharma.org.tw/node/9037</p>
<p>1. Pharmacist educates patients about mild symptoms and self-care, emphasizing on the role of complementary and alternative therapy in health care.</p>	<p>1. Ministry of Health Chinese Medicines</p> <p>http://www.mohw.gov.tw/cht/DOCMAP/DM1.aspx?f_list_no=204&fod_list_no=252</p> <p>2. Taiwan Traditional Chinese Medicine Information</p> <p>http://www.twtcm.com.tw/codex.php</p> <p>3. Medical Act, Clause 38, health care facility...</p> <p>http://law.moj.gov.tw/LawClass/LawAll.aspx?PCode=L0020001</p>
<p>2. Pharmacists should assess the patient's condition and refer to a physician if appropriate.</p>	<p>1. Chinese Traditonal Manipulative Therapy</p> <p>http://www.inyoung.com.tw/about_us_3_6_info.asp?n_auto=62</p> <p>2. Chinese Traditonal Manipulative Therapist Association</p> <p>http://www.kungfu.org.tw/index.asp</p> <p>3. Chang Gung Memorial Hospital Newsletter</p> <p>https://www.cgmh.org.tw/cgmn/cgmn_file/1407001.pdf</p>
<p>Activity 3: Pharmacists should take steps to update their knowledge and be engaged in implementation of new technology and automation in pharmacy practice, where feasible.</p>	
<p>1. Pharmacist fulfills the mandated requirements for continuing professional development in areas such as new technology and automation in pharmacy practice, where feasible.</p>	<p>1. Pharmacist shall assess whether technology is worthy of being subsidized. Second Generation National Health Insurance Clause 41, 42</p>

Roles 3 Maintain and Improve Professional Performance

<p>2. Pharmacists encourage the use of automated technology such as the Computerized Physician Order Entry (CPOE), Automated Dispensing Machines, barcoding and Automated Dispensing Cabinets (ADC).</p>	<p>1. Institute for Safe Medication Practices (ISMP) http://www.ismp.org/searchresults.asp?q=CPOE</p> <p>2. Healthcare IT news http://www.healthcareitnews.com/directory/computerized-physician-order-entry-cpoe</p> <p>3. Automation of Medicines – National Taiwan University http://www.mocitech.com/knowledge/%E5%8F%B0%E5%A4%A7%E9%86%AB%E9%99%A2-%E8%97%A5%E5%93%81%E8%87%AA%E5%8B%95%E5%8C%96%E5%80%89%E5%84%B2%E7%AE%A1%E7%90%86%E7%B3%BB%E7%B5%B1.pdf</p> <p>4. Automated Dispensing Cabinet, ADC – Sun Yat Sen Cancer Center http://www.kfsyscc.org/about/interview-topics/nin-de-yao-ye-shi-dian-nao-tiao-de-e-</p>
<p>3. New services that can enhance health outcomes in clients is investigated, supported and promoted.</p>	<p>1. Taiwan Pharmacist Association, Taiwan Pharmacy Internet Portal, Pharmaceutical Care Website, Taiwan Standards of Practice for Pharmaceutical Care http://www.taiwan-pharma.org.tw/ph/standard.html</p> <p>2. NLTD http://ndltd.ncl.edu.tw/cgi-bin/gs32/gsweb.cgi/login?o=dwebmge</p>
<p>Activity 4: Pharmacists should take steps to become informed and update their knowledge on changes to information on medical products.</p>	
<p>1. Pharmacist fulfills the mandated requirements for continuing professional development to update knowledge on changes to information on medical products.</p>	

Role 4: Contribute to Improve Effectiveness Of the Health-care System and Public Health

<i>Role 4: Contribute to improve effectiveness of the health-care system and public health</i>	
<i>Function A: Disseminate evaluated information about medicines and various aspects of self-care</i>	
Activity 1: Pharmacists should ensure that the information provided to patients, other healthcare professionals and the public is evidence-based, objective, understandable, non-promotional, accurate and appropriate.	
1. Pharmacist maintains access to and knowledge of evidence-based health promotion resources.	1. TSHP , Taiwan Good Pharmacy Guidelines http://pharm.cch.org.tw/0gpp/fram4.htm 2. FIP Reference guide on Good Pharmacy Practice in community and hospital settings First edition 2009), Tarn Yen-Huei, 2010
2. Pharmacist reviews information resources to ensure currency and credibility.	1. TSHP , GPP http://pharm.cch.org.tw/0gpp/fram4.htm 2.(FIP Reference guide on Good Pharmacy Practice in community and hospital settings First edition 2009), Tarn Yen-Huei, 2010 3. Code of Ethics Pharmacy (Draft)103.10.23 TPA, TSHP, PST ,
Activity 2: Pharmacists should develop and/or use educational materials for health management, health promotion and disease prevention programs that are applicable to a wide range of patient populations, age groups and health literacy levels.	
1. Pharmacist is aware of health organizations and resources (local, national and international) that can provide additional support to consumers or community groups.	1. TSHP Correct Use of Medicines http://mohw.gov.whatis.com.tw/doc/20141204_1.pdf 2.FIP Reference guide on Good Pharmacy Practice in community and hospital settings First edition 2009), Tarn Yen-Huei ,2010

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<p>2. Pharmacist is able to implement appropriate health promotion activities in schools and local communities according the required needs e.g. age and geographical location. Pharmacist ensures education is tailored for specific populations.</p>	<p>1. Far Eastern Memorial Hospital EPaper : Promotion of safe use of medicines http://www.femh.org.tw/epaperadmin/viewarticle.aspx?ID=4699</p> <p>2. TSHP Correct use of medicines http://mohw.gov.whatis.com.tw/doc/20141204_1.pdf</p> <p>3. Ministry of Health and Welfare: Correct use of medicines http://mohw.gov.whatis.com.tw/index.asp</p>
<p>Activity 3: Pharmacists should educate patients and their care providers on how to evaluate and use web-based or other forms of health-care information (including medicines information) and strongly encourage them to be advised by a pharmacist regarding the information they find, particularly if obtained from the Internet.</p>	
<p>1. Pharmacist is able to identify reliable sources of information online.</p>	<p>1. National Taiwan University Epaper-FAQ Drugs : Where can information be found about drugs http://epaper.ntuh.gov.tw/health/201310/health_3.html</p> <p>2. 李秀珍: National Taiwan Univeristy Research Paper: Reliable sources of information for physicians http://ir.lib.ntnu.edu.tw/retrieve/46972/metadata_01_08_s_05_0051.pdf</p>
<p>2. Pharmacist encourages patient and their care providers to seek advice regarding information they find on the Internet.</p>	<p>1. TSHP Good Pharmacy Practice Guidelines, http://pharm.cch.org.tw/0gpp/fram4.htm</p> <p>2. FIP Reference guide on Good Pharmacy Practice in community and hospital settings First edition 2009 Tarn Yen-Huei ,2010</p>
<p><i>Function B: Engage in preventive care activities and services</i></p>	
<p>Activity 1: Pharmacists should engage in preventive care activities that promote public health and prevent disease, i.e. in areas such as smoking cessation,</p>	

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infectious and sexually transmitted diseases.	
1. Pharmacist promotes health and wellness by supporting patients in making healthy lifestyle changes e.g. weight loss, smoking cessation, exercise and appropriate use of medicines.	1. FIP Reference guide on Good Pharmacy Practice in community and hospital settings First edition 2009, Tarn Yen-Huei, 2010
2. Health information in areas such as smoking, betel nut and alcohol cessation, infectious and sexually transmitted diseases are provided where relevant.	1. Ministry of Health and Welfare : Tobacco Smoking http://health99.hpa.gov.tw/EducZone/edu_detail.aspx?CatId=21780 2. FIP Reference guide on Good Pharmacy Practice in community and hospital settings First edition 2009, Tarn Yen-Huei, 2010
3. Partnerships are established with other healthcare providers, consumers, or community groups to promote health.	1 .FIP Reference guide on Good Pharmacy Practice in community and hospital settings First edition 2009, Tarn Yen-Huei, 2010
4. Pharmacist investigates and contributes to research activities that improve health outcomes.	1 .FIP Reference guide on Good Pharmacy Practice in community and hospital settings First edition 2009, Tarn Yen-Huei, 2010 2. Pharmaceutical Care Practice Standards ◦ TFDA, TPA http://www.taiwan-pharma.org.tw/ph/Downloads/hpcarerule1020924.pdf 3. Tarn Yen-Huei 2010;26:S33-S38.
Activity 2: Pharmacists should provide point-of-care testing, where applicable, and other health screening activities for patients at higher risk of disease.	
1. It is ensured that only personnel who have been trained in the correct use of the measuring equipment perform the clinical tests like B.P/glucose measurement.	1 FIP Reference guide on Good Pharmacy Practice in community and hospital settings First edition 2009, Tarn Yen-Huei, 2 010
2. The measurement & recording are performed in accordance with SOPs.	1 . FIP Reference guide on Good Pharmacy Practice in community and hospital settings First edition 2009) Tarn Yen-Huei, 2010 2. Ministry of Health an Welfare: Consumer Health Screening < http://www.hpa.gov.tw/BHPNet/Web/HealthTopic/TopicBulletin.aspx?No=201309140001&parentid=200712250022
Function C: Comply with national professional obligations, guidelines and legislations	
Activity 1: Pharmacists should take steps to ensure that they comply with the	

Role 4: Contribute to Improve Effectiveness Of the Health-care System and Public Health

<p>provisions of a national code of ethics for pharmacists.</p>	
<p>1. Pharmacist identifies the basic moral commitments of pharmacy care and serves as a source for education and reflection.</p>	<p>1. FIP Reference guide on Good Pharmacy Practice in community and hospital settings First edition 2009, Tarn Yen-Huei , 2010 2.Code of Ethics Pharmacy (Draft)103.10.23 TPA, TSHP, PST 、 3.Pharmaceutical care practices ◦ TFDA, TPA http://www.taiwan-pharma.org.tw/ph/Downloads/hpcarerule1020924.pdf</p>
<p>2. Pharmacist self-evaluates on the basis of the national code of ethics.</p>	<p>1. FIP Reference guide on Good Pharmacy Practice in community and hospital settings First edition 2009, Tarn Yen-Huei 2010 2. Taiwan Code of Ethics for Pharmacists, (Draft)2014.10.23 TPA, TSHP, PST 3.Taiwan Pharmacist Association, Taiwan Pharmacy Internet Portal, Pharamceutical Care Website, Taiwan Standards of Practice for Pharmaceutical Care http://www.taiwan-pharma.org.tw/ph/Downloads/hpcarerule1020924.pdf</p>
<p>3. Pharmacist maintains and respects patient autonomy and rights to health care.</p>	<p>1. Pharmaceutical Care Practice Standards:TFDA, TPA http://www.taiwan-pharma.org.tw/ph/Downloads/hpcarerule1020924.pdf</p>
<p><i>Function D: Advocate and support national policies that promote improved health outcomes</i></p>	
<p>Activity 1: Pharmacists should contribute to public and professional groups to promote, evaluate and improve health in the community.</p>	
<p>1. Pharmacist monitors for unanticipated drug therapy outcomes and reported through professional, scientific regulatory channels to improve health in the community.</p>	<p>1.Public Health http://www.publichealth.org.tw/index.asp 2. FIP Reference guide on Good Pharmacy Practice in community and hospital settings First edition 2009 Tarn Yen-Huei ,2010</p>

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<p>2. Pharmacist participates in formal research activities by professional groups and maintains knowledge of new public health issues.</p>	<p>1. Public Health http://www.publichealth.org.tw/index.asp 2. FIP Reference guide on Good Pharmacy Practice in community and hospital settings First edition 2009, Tarn Yen-Huei,2010</p>
<p>3. Pharmacist participates in social health care programs from the government or public health sector e.g. misuse of medicines</p>	<p>1. Public Health http://www.publichealth.org.tw/index.asp 2.FIP Reference guide on Good Pharmacy Practice in community and hospital settings First edition 2009 Tarn Yen-Huei 2010</p>
<p>Activity 2: Pharmacists should collaborate with other health-care professionals in their efforts to improve health outcomes.</p>	
<p>1. Pharmacist recognizes the limits of their competence when accepting responsibility or activities as part of collaborative practice.</p>	<p>1.FIP Reference guide on Good Pharmacy Practice in community and hospital settings First edition 2009 Tarn Yen-Huei 2010 2.Taiwan Code of Ethics for Pharmacists, (Draft)2014.10.23 TPA, TSHP, PST 3.Pharmaceutical Care Practice Standards:TFDA, TPA http://www.taiwan-pharma.org.tw/ph/Downloads/hpcarerule1020924.pdf</p>
<p>2. Pharmacist identifies opportunities to collaborate with other healthcare professionals.</p>	<p>1.FIP Reference guide on Good Pharmacy Practice in community and hospital settings First edition 2009 Tarn Yen-Huei ,2010 2.Taiwan Code of Ethics for Pharmacists, (Draft)2014.10.23 TPA, TSHP, PST 3.Pharmaceutical Care Practice Standards:TFDA, TPA http://www.taiwan-pharma.org.tw/ph/Downloads/hpcarerule1020924.pdf</p>
<p>3. Pharmacist shares expertise with other healthcare professionals.</p>	<p>1. FIP Reference guide on Good Pharmacy Practice in community and hospital settings First edition 2009 Tarn Yen-Huei, 2010</p>

Role 4: Contribute to Improve Effectiveness Of the Health-care System and Public Health

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| | <p>2.Taiwan Code of Ethics for Pharmacists, (Draft)2014.10.23 TPA, TSHP, PST</p> <p>3.Pharmaceutical Care Practice Standards:TFDA, TPA</p> <p>http://www.taiwan-pharma.org.tw/ph/Downloads/hpcarerule1020924.pdf</p> |
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