

Community Pharmacy Accreditation in Korea

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Status of pharmacy accreditation

Status

No accreditation on the quality of pharmacy practice

- Inspection at the time of pharmacy opening
 - the qualification of facility
 - pharmacy ownership
- Regulating and supervising for pharmacy operation

Status

- Evaluation for pharmacy service
 - DUR
 - Differential fee system
- Quality control of pharmacist through training and educations

Status

- Evaluation of service in medical institutions (2004)
 - Inpatient/outpatient medicine service
 - Discussion on the evaluation standard

Push ahead on Good Pharmacy Practice standard of community pharmacy

*Inspection at the time
of pharmacy opening*

Pharmacy ownership

- Qualification
 - License of pharmacist or herb medicine dispenser
- Ownership of juridical person
 - Ownership of juridical person will be allowed

Facility standard

1. Dispensary room
2. Storage facility of toxic stuffs
3. Facility for low temperature storage and shading
4. Facility to provide tap water or edible underground water
5. Tools for dispensary

*Watch in the process
of pharmacy operation*

Pharmacy Management

- Pharmacist has 1 pharmacy
- Pharmacist manage by oneself
 - Appointment of the managing pharmacist
- Observation the demands in pharmacy Management
 - Prohibited activities acc. to moral standard
 - Principles for good distribution system

Dispensing in pharmacy

- Pharmacist can dispense only
- Pharmacist must disense a prescription
- Observation the demands in dispensing

Evaluation of pharmacy service

- Investigation of Health Insurance Review Agency(HIRA) on dispensing
 - Investigation of DUR and revised prescription
 - Investigation mainly on prescription not dispensing service
- No evaluation on the general medicines sales service

Evaluation of pharmacy service

- Differential fee system
 - Basis of daily average dispensing per pharmacist
 - Reimbursement is differentiated for example per 75, 100, 150 cases and so on
 - Administrate the quality of prescription dispensing service

Training and education

Purpose and Background

- Promotion of understanding healthcare policies and the relative systems
- Obtaining new pharmaceutical knowledge
- Improvement of quality and expertise
- Paragraph 15 of pharmaceutical affairs law
 - Consignment of Minister of Health, Welfare and Family Affairs to Korean Pharmacist Association

Objective people

- Pharmacist in community pharmacy
- Pharmacist in medical institution
- Pharmacist in manufacturing company and wholesaler office

Contents of the Course

Class.	Contents
Education time	■ 8 hours/year
Subjects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Compulsory (4 hours) ■ Optional (4 hours incl. 2 hrs. internet program) ■ Other education sponsored by regional office of the Association (2 hours)
Education cost	■ Beneficiary's account

*Good Pharmacy Practice(GPP)
in Community Pharmacy*

**Process of making GPP
standard**

- Committee to make GPP standard in 1999
 - Proposed by Minister of Health, Welfare and Family Affairs (corresponding to GMP, GSP)
 - Operated by the Association, participated by government, relative authorities, industry
 - Operated rather freely, not obligatory

**Process of making
GPP standard**

- GPP standard (draft) in 2005
 - The Association let the study started in October 2004
 - Collecting opinions from relative organizations and drug industry

Contents of GPP

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Purpose | 8. Space and structure |
| 2. General affairs in the operation | 9. Facility |
| 3. Public service | 10. Operation |
| 4. Responsibility of the pharmacy owner | 11. Drug administration |
| 5. Tasks of employee | 12. Number of pharmacist and employee |
| 6. Tasks of pharmacist | 13. Recording and preservation |
| 7. Procurement and storage of medicines | |

1. Purpose

- Clarification for all the matters
 - Pharmacy business operation with outpatients
 - Facility, labor and dispensary/sales of medicines
- Improvement of public health
 - Optimum effect of pharmaceutical care
 - Good quality drug service

**2. General affairs in the
operation**

- Work on the base of professional moral
- Performance of scientifically professional tasks
- Safe, effective and economic pharmaceutical care
- Cooperation with fellow pharmacists and medical institutions in his region

3. Public service

- Participation in various health promotion activities for the prevention of disease and improvement of public health in town
 - Education of environmental health
 - Environment evaluation
 - Administration of public hygiene
 - Monitoring food hygiene
 - School pharmacist activity acc. to school health regulation
- Provision of healthcare service in case of emergency disaster

4. Responsibility of the pharmacy owner

1. Participation in the education programs
2. Prevention and enlightening activity in public health
3. Help various survey concerning public health
4. Observation of the relative pharmaceutical law
5. Secure sufficient number of pharmacists
6. Education to his employee and reporting to KPA
7. Internship training of pharmacy school students

5. Tasks of employee

1. Pharmacy owner or the management pharmacist should make a document in which tasks of employee are stipulated
2. Tasks of employee should not exceed the range of his training and experience
3. Employee should do his tasks only under direct and face to face control of pharmacist
4. Employee should not accept the tasks which only pharmacist can do

6. Tasks of pharmacist

1. Administration of drug information
2. Dispensary and medication
3. Patient counseling
4. Sales of general medicines
5. Handling pharmacy dispensed goods and keeping confidential matters

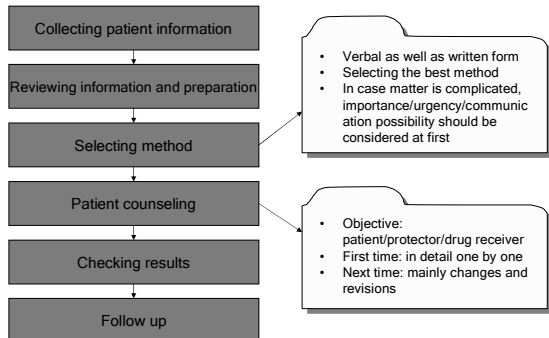
6-1. Administration of drug information

- Collection and evaluation for new information
 - New drugs or new pharmacy information
- Provision of drug information to other healthcare professionals
- Making and maintaining data for patient counseling

6-2. Dispensary and medication

Class.	Contents
Receipt	■ Reviewing the prescription and obtaining patient information
Prescription review	■ Reviewing the properness and safety of prescription and consulting with prescribing doctor, if necessary
Personal history	■ Reviewing past prescriptions, patient characteristics
Drug selection	■ Selecting medicine acc. to prescription. Consultation with doctor and patient, if necessary
Dispensary	■ Dispensing acc. to pharmacological suitability
Audit	■ Reviewing prescription, conformity of name and volume of dispensed medicine, labeling
Medication	■ Direct delivery to the patient

6-3. Patient counseling



patient counseling

- Name
- Shape
- Efficiency and effect
- Purpose of medication
- Method and dosage
- Storage method
- Remarks for usage
- Interaction
- Remarks after medication
- Others

6-4. Sales of general medicines

- In case a visitor wants to buy general medicines (incl. herb and Chinese medicines),
 - Provision objective and substantial information of the medicines
 - Explanation usage, efficiency, effect, storage method, directions for the use etc. through patient counseling
- In case a visitor wants to buy health food, medical device, veterinary medicines, functional cosmetics, and other general goods,
 - Pharmacist should guide to correct selection and should explain directions for use

6-5. Handling pharmacy dispensed goods and keeping confidential matters

- Pharmacy dispensed goods
 - These goods should be made and administrated acc. to relative pharmaceutical law
 - In case of medication, proper patient counseling is compulsory
- Confidential matters
 - Pharmacist should not use patient data other than the purpose of curing disease
 - Pharmacist should not disclose any patient data obtained through prescription or dispensing and selling medicines
 - Pharmacist should not reveal the contents of prescription which do not seem to help curing to the patient

7. Procurement and storage of medicines

- Procurement
 - Pharmacy owner should secure sufficient volume of medicines enough to dispense smoothly
 - Pharmacy owner should secure sufficient volume of general medicines for community people
- Storage
 - Separate storage of prescription drugs and general drugs
 - Narcotics should be placed separately under locking system
 - All the medicines should be stored with their original packing matters
 - All the medicine should be stored safely
 - Certain medicines should be stored in the refrigerator

8. Space and structure

- Sufficient space with sink facility should be secured in the dispensary room
- Sufficient space to have confidential conversation with patient should be secured
- Sufficient space for patients to wait should be secured
- Separate space for drug storage should be secured

9. Facility

- Computer to deal with prescription matter and to secure drug information or facsimile machine
- Facility for proper drug storage
- Equipments and devices for dispensary
- Outdoor and inside decoration which provide confidence of professional service to the visitors

10. Operation

- Pharmacy should be operated independently from drug manufacturing companies, wholesaler and medical institutions financially, functionally, and structurally
- Public benefit of community people
 - Operation time
 - Pharmacy shift system in the night and on holidays
 - Notices for operation time, place of on duty
- Prohibition of illegal agreement and maintenance of commercial order

11. Drug administration

- Drug procurement and inspection
- Inspection, classification, storage and display of medicines
- Checking inventory and validity
- Medicines whose validity is near or which are not needed should be returned, exchanged or disused
- Proper control of narcotics

12. Number of employee and pharmacist

- Number of pharmacist to be secured
 - Up to 50 prescriptions per day need one pharmacist and each additional 50 need one more pharmacist (in ophthalmic clinic, ENT clinic, dental clinic, 2/3 of prescriptions should be calculated for 1 pharmacist)
 - Up to 30 million won of sales of general medicines per month need one pharmacist and each additional 30 million won need one more pharmacist
- Number of employee should not exceed the number of pharmacy owner plus working pharmacists

13. Recording and preservation (for 2 years)

- Document furnished in the pharmacy
 - Prescription
 - Dispense fee invoice and copy of specification
 - Procurement documents
 - Copy of dispense fee bill

13. Recording and preservation (for 2 years)

- Documents for proper operation
 - Date, contents of inquiry in case of prescription inquiry to doctor
 - Substitution dispensary details and relative documents
 - Patient data
 - Drug information about safety and efficiency incl. side effect
 - Investigation report about validity of inventory goods
 - Record about participation in training and education programs
 - Other records

Thank You