

Introduction

A Introduction to Social Pharmacy

B Concept of Health

A

Introduction to Social Pharmacy

1 What is social pharmacy? Explain how social pharmacy helps in improving the public health. (S. 23, 24)

Social Pharmacy

Definition:

- “Social pharmacy is defined as science which deals with social aspects of the profession of pharmacy”.
- “Social pharmacy is the multidisciplinary field of education and research that focuses on the role, provision, regulation and use of medicines in the society.”
- “Social pharmacy may be defined as the discipline dealing with the role of medicines from social, scientific and humanistic approach.”

Scope of Social Pharmacy/Role of Social Pharmacy in Improving the Public Health

1. It covers the social, psycho-social, economic and organizational aspects of the medicines.
2. Social pharmacy enables the pharmacy profession to act and take responsibility in its full scope with the problems of pharmacy and medicines in the society.
3. Social pharmacy can assist anyone who wants to use a scientific approach to describe, explain, understand and change practice.
4. Social pharmacy offers benefits to researchers, policy-makers and pharmacists as well as other healthcare providers.
5. Social pharmacy relates with the issues in public health and social politics.
6. Social pharmacy has a strong connections to pharmacy practice.
7. Social pharmacy research is helpful to investigate questions and themes concerning pharmacy practice and medicine use.

2 Explain/Describe the role of pharmacist in public health. (S. 23)

👉 “Role of Pharmacist in Public Health:

Pharmacy is an integral and essential part of healthcare system. The pharmacists are expected to perform the following roles of responsibilities for the public health:

1. He should maintain quality of medicines supplied to the patients.
2. He should record the incidence of a disease in their community.
3. He should identify the adverse drug reactions, if any and report to the authorities.
4. He should ensure that the supply of medicines is as per the laws.
5. He should ensure the medicines prescribed to the patients are suitable.
6. He should counsel the preventive aspects of various diseases to the patients.
7. He should advise the patients about how to take the medicines and answering the patient's questions with due care.
8. A pharmacist can be involved in the prevention and control of diseases in many ways, e.g. involvement in immunization programs, awareness programs, etc.
9. A pharmacist should be involved in the health education to the public regarding the topics such as exercise, health nutrition, tobacco cessation, deaddiction programmes, etc.
10. Pharmacist can work with other medical professionals to promote family planning programs, which is the today's need.

3 Write a note on “National Health Policy of India”. (S. 22)

👉 National Health Policy (NHP):

- Health policy of a nation is its strategy for controlling and optimizing the social uses of its health knowledge of intended objectives.
- In 2015, the government has announced the health policy.
- It is the third policy announcement about health policy after 1983 and 2002.

👉 Aims/Objectives/Goals of National Health Policy:

1. To attain the highest level of health and well-being possible for every individual at any given age group.
2. The primary aim of the National Health Policy, 2015, is to inform, clarify, strengthen and prioritize the role of the government in shaping health systems in all its dimensions—

investment in health, organization and financing of healthcare services, prevention of diseases and promotion of good health through cross-sectional action, access to technologies, developing human resources, building the knowledge base required for better health, financial protection strategies and regulation, and legislation for health.

3. To achieve an acceptable standard of good health of the population.
4. To ensure a more equitable access to health service across the social and geographical areas.
5. To prevent the spread of diseases and improve health of the community.
6. To provide nutritional services, particularly for the underprivileged sections.
7. It is aimed on preventive, promotive, public health and rehabilitation aspects of the healthcare.
8. To establish a dynamic health management information system to support health planning and health program implementation.

The Salient Features of the National Health Policy (NHP), 2015 are Divided into 13 Sections:

1. Introduction.
2. Situation analysis.
3. Goals, principles and objectives.
4. Policy directions.
5. Human resources for health.
6. Financing of healthcare and engaging the private sector.
7. Regulatory framework.
8. Medical technologies.
9. Information and computer technology for health and health information needs.
10. Knowledge for health.
11. Governance.
12. Legal framework for healthcare and the right to health.
13. Concluding note—implementation framework and way forward.

National Health Policy Identifies Co-ordinated Action on Priority Areas for Improving the Environment for Health:

1. **The Swachh Bharat Abhiyan:** To reduce water and vector-borne diseases and proper disposal of solid waste.
2. **Balanced and healthy diets:** To provide fresh cooked food at Anganwadi centres to reduce malnutrition and improved food safety.

3. **Deaddiction:** To reduce the use of tobacco, alcohol, gutka, etc. by the success of 'Nasha Mukti Abhiyan'.
4. **Yatri suraksha:** To control the deaths due to rail and road traffic accidents by taking preventive measures of road and rail safety.
5. **Nirbhaya Nari:** To enforce the stringent laws against gender violence.
6. **Reduced stress and improved safety:** Actions taken on the issues of employment security and preventive measures at workplace to reduce stress and improve safety.
7. **Control on air pollution:** To control indoor and outdoor air pollution by taking suitable actions.

4 Enlist various national disease control programmes (for communicable and non-communicable diseases).

National Disease Control Programmes:

- (a) **For Communicable Diseases:**
 - (i) Integrated disease surveillance programme.
 - (ii) The approach to integration.
 - (iii) Control of tuberculosis.
 - (iv) Control of HIV/AIDS.
 - (v) Leprosy eradication.
 - (vi) Vector-borne disease control.
- (b) **Non-communicable diseases:**
 - (i) Mental health.
 - (ii) Emergency care and disaster management.
 - (iii) Realizing the potential of AYUSH.

5 Write a note on Indian perspective of National Health Policy. Give the goals/objectives of National Health Policy (NHP), 2017.

National Health Policy, 2017:

The latest National Health Policy (NHP) is effective from 2017.

• The Major Goals of NHP, 2017:

- (i) To attain the highest possible level of health and well-being for all at all ages, through a preventive and promotive healthcare orientation in all developmental policies.
- (ii) To increase accessibility, improving quality and lowering cost of healthcare delivery.

☞ **The NHP Recognizes main Importance of Sustainable Developmental Goals (SDGs) Through Following Principles:**

1. Professionalism, integrity and ethics.
2. Equity.
3. Affordability.
4. Universality.
5. Patient centered and quality care.
6. Accountability.
7. Inclusive partnerships.
8. Pluralism.
9. Decentralisation.
10. Dynamism and adaptiveness.

☞ **Objectives of the National Health Policy, 2017:**

The main objectives of NHP 2017 are:

- (i) Progressively achieve universal health coverage.
- (ii) Reinforcing trust in public healthcare.
- (iii) Align the growth of private healthcare sector with public health goals.
- (iv) Specific goals and objectives include:
 - Health status and programme impact.
 - Health systems performance.
 - Health system strengthening.
- (v) The NHP is integrated with following National Health Programmes:
 - RMNCH + A services
 - Child and adolescent health.
 - Interventions to address malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies.
 - Universal immunization.
 - Communicable diseases: Control of TB, control of AIDS, leprosy eradication, vector-borne disease control
 - Non-communicable diseases: Mental health, population stabilization.

6 What are Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)? Enlist MDG. Give the objectives/importance of MDGs.

☞ **Millennium Development Goals (MDGs):**

- MDGs are the goals with measurable targets and clear deadlines for improving the lives of the world's poorest people.

- To meet these goals and eradicate poverty, leaders of 189 countries signed the historic millennium declaration at the United Nations Millennium Summit in 2000.
- The target date of achievement of the goals was identified as 2015.

The following eight goals were identified by MDG:

1. To eradicate extreme poverty and hunger.
 2. To achieve universal primary education.
 3. To promote gender equality and empower women.
 4. To reduce child mortality.
 5. To improve maternal health.
 6. To combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases.
 7. To ensure environmental sustainability.
 8. To develop global partnership for development.
- Each goal has specific targets and dates for achieving those targets.
 - The eight goals were measured by 21 targets.
 - The MDG was succeeded by sustainable development goals (SDGs) in 2016.

7 What do you mean by sustainable development goals (SDGs)? Mention/enlist various 17 SDGs.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):

- The sustainable development goals (SDGs) are known as global goals, were adopted by the United Nations in 2015 as a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that by 2030, all people enjoy peace and prosperity.
- The heads of state and government and high representatives, in September 2015 at meeting in USA decided on sustainable development goals (SDGs).
- The 17 SDGs are integrated and they recognize that action in one area will affect outcomes in others, and that development must balance social, economic and environmental sustainability.
- SDGs or global goals are the collection of 17 interlinked global goals designed to be a “Blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all”.

The 17 sustainable development goals (SDGs) are:

1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere.
2. End hunger, achieve food security and improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.

3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all, at all ages.
4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.
5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.
6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.
7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.
8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.
9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.
10. Reduce inequality within and among countries.
11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.
12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.
13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.
14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.
15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.
16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.
17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.

8 What do you mean by FIP? Give the FIP development goals. (S. 23, 24, W. 22)

 **International Pharmaceutical Federation (FIP) Development Goals:**

Definition of FIP:

- FIP is the Global Federation of National Associations of Pharmacists and Pharmaceutical Scientists.
- FIP, with its headquarter in the Netherlands, is an International Organization of pharmacy professionals.

- This framework can also be a basis for investment in pharmacy healthcare by government agencies and funding authorities and for national planning and delivery of policy initiatives.
- The FIP development goals are a key resource for transforming the pharmacy profession over the next decade globally, regionally and nationally.
- 21 FIP development goals have been identified and each one of them is marked with workforce (W), practice (P) and science (S) components.
- The work on FIP development goals started in 2016 and the final document has been provided in 2020.

The 21 FIP development goals are:

1. Academic capacity.
2. Early career training strategy.
3. Quality assurance.
4. Advanced and specialist development.
5. Competency development.
6. Leadership development.
7. Advancing integrated services.
8. Working with others.
9. Continuing professional development strategies.
10. Equity and equality.
11. Impact and outcomes.
12. Pharmacy intelligence.
13. Policy development.
14. Medicines expertise.
15. People-centered care.
16. Communicable diseases.
17. Antimicrobial stewardship.
18. Access to medicines, devices and services.
19. Patient safety.
20. Digital health.
21. Sustainability in pharmacy.