



加强临床药师培养

促进合理用药



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瑞士奶酪模式

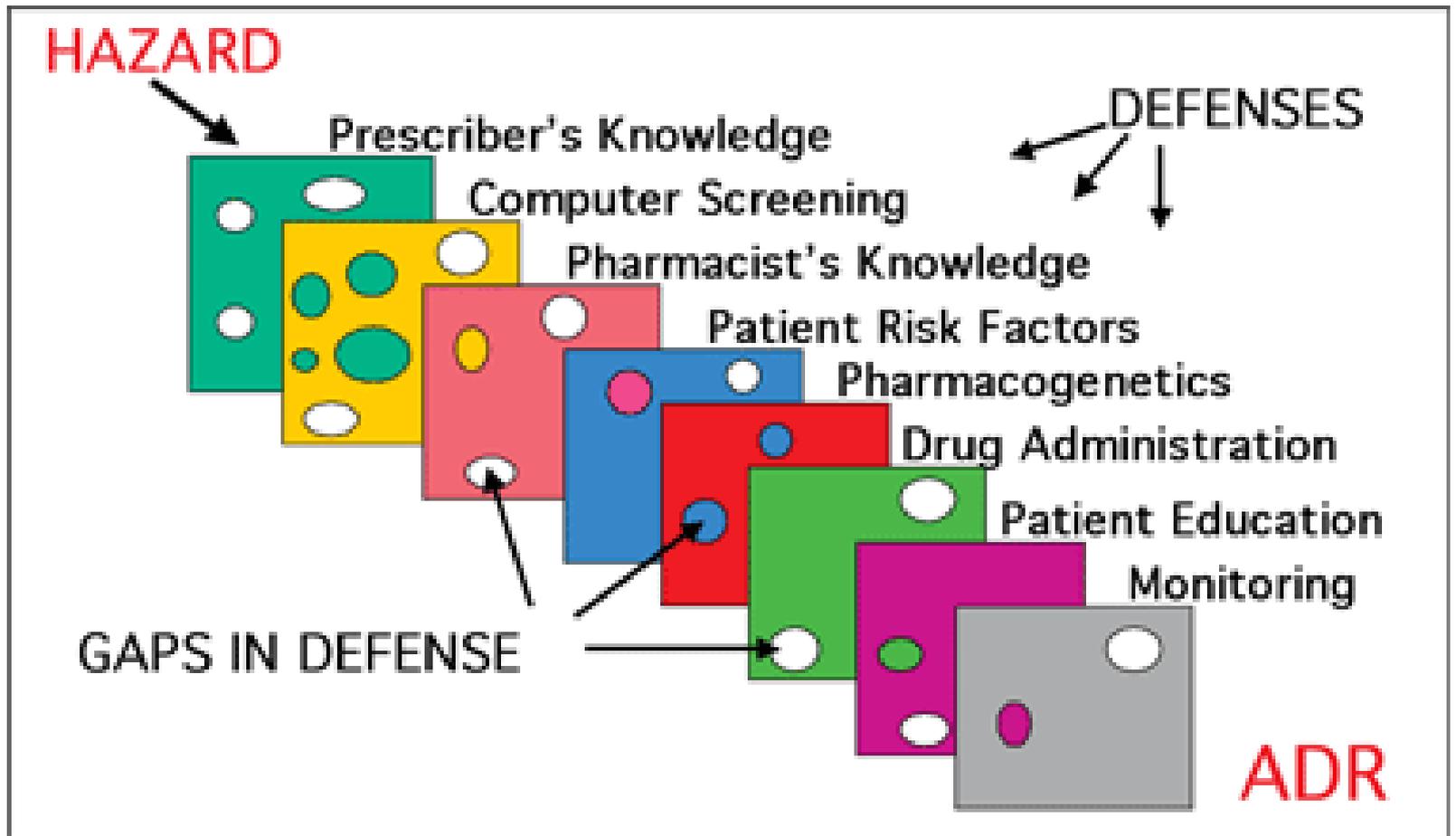


Figure 1—The Swiss cheese model of adverse drug outcomes. The hazard initiates a “hazard arrow” (in our case a drug interaction) that must traverse the defenses in order for an ADR to occur. The holes in the cheese represent gaps in the defenses. ADR = adverse drug reaction.

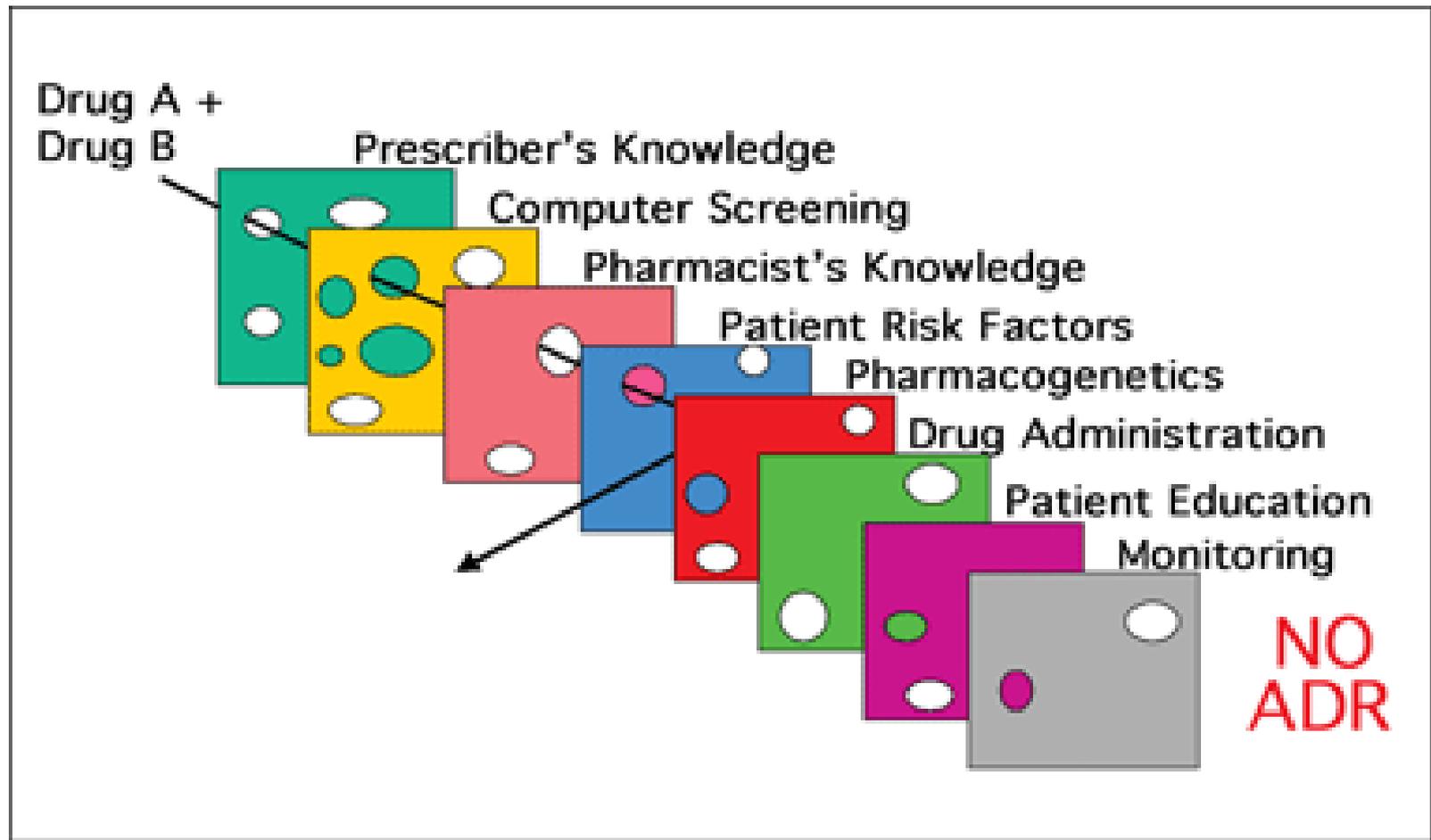


Figure 2—Usually, one of the defenses stops the drug interaction before it can produce an adverse consequence. In this case, the patient's pharmacogenetic makeup protects against an adverse event. ADR = adverse drug reaction.

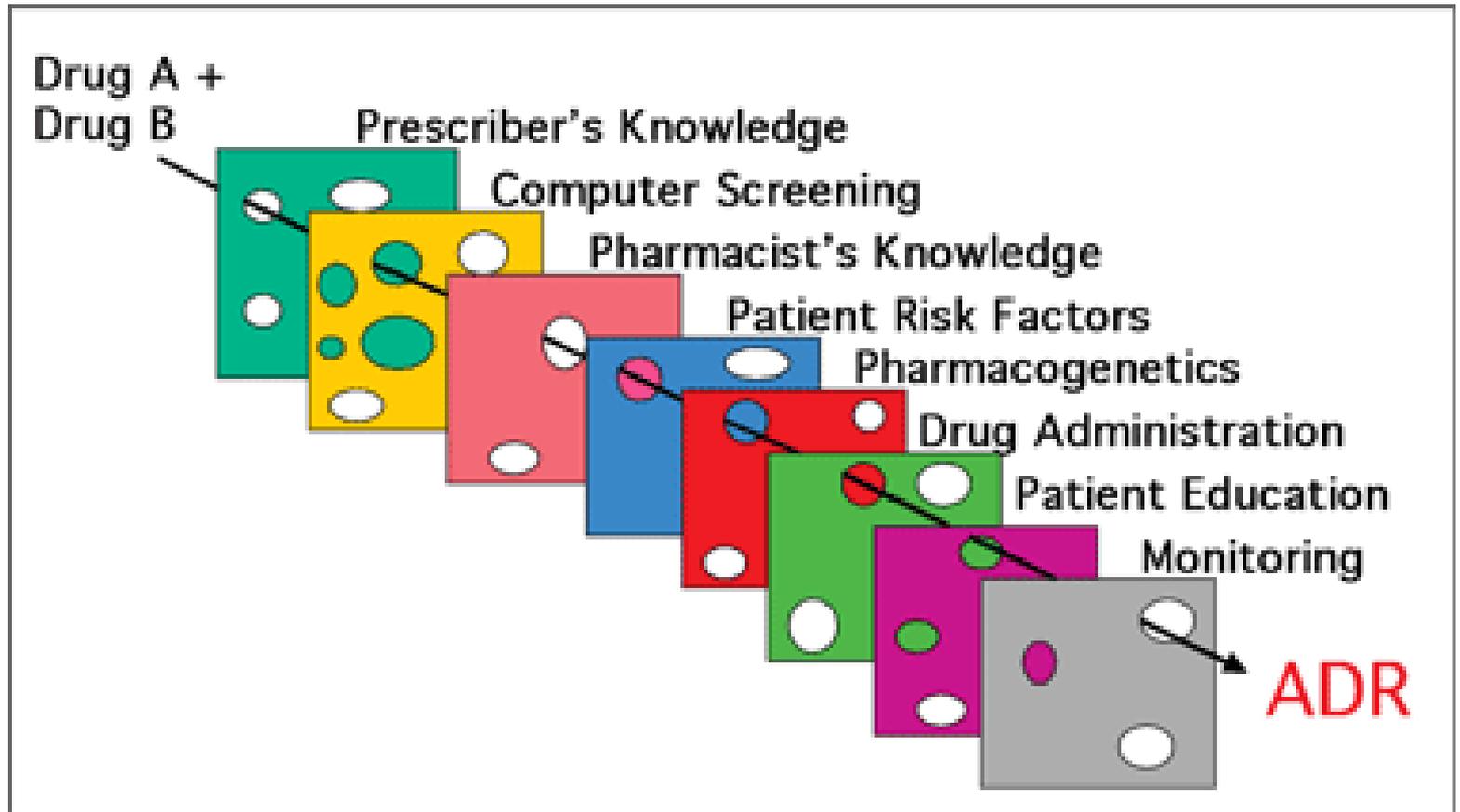


Figure 3—Sometimes “the holes line up,” and the hazard arrow can penetrate each of the defenses unimpeded. Each defense also has other holes, which are called latent failures. These are gaps in the defenses that are not involved in the interaction between Drug A and Drug B, but rather would come into play with other drug interactions. As such, they are accidents waiting to happen. ADR = adverse drug reaction.



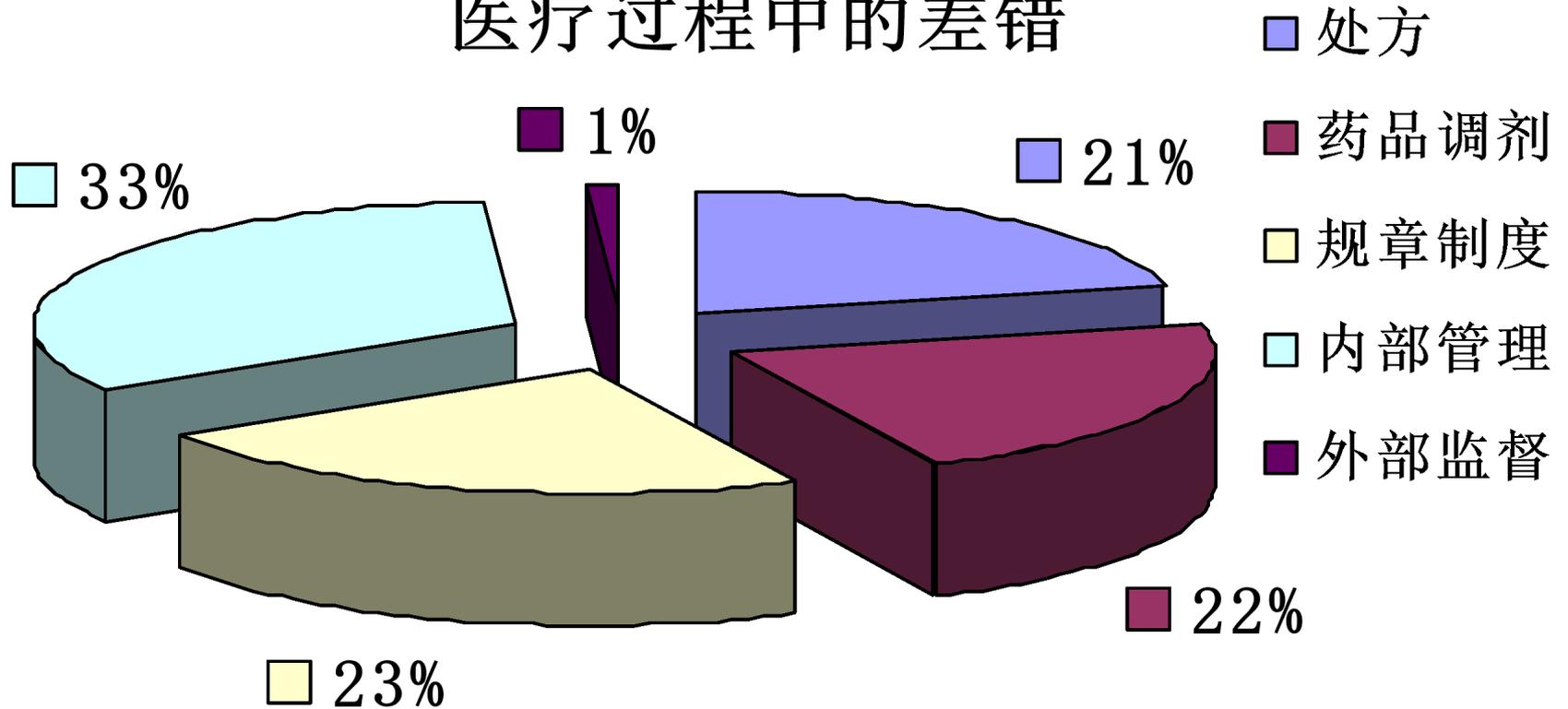
合理处方.....

- 参与临床工作，与医生护士进行对话，处方清楚、完整
- 审核处方
- 与临床医生合作
- 利用现代技术，如计算机软件审核



临床诊疗过程

医疗过程中的差错



N = 162,337



医疗机构药学部门的工作现状

- 药品调剂
 - 药物制剂
 - 药品采购
 - 实验室检测
-
- 具体操作性工作多；知识性、技术性、创新性工作少
 - 药学发展的两条路：一是向临床发展，二是保障供应



存在问题

- 药学人员知识、能力结构不合理
- 发挥药学人员作用不够
- 没有面向病人开展服务
- 影响临床用药的安全、有效、经济



实现3个转变

- 观念：从以保证供应为中心向以病人为中心转变
- 内容：从以药剂工作为主向以临床药学服务为主转变
- 模式：从传统的操作型向参与型，知识、技术服务型转变



加强临床药学工作

- 医疗机构药事管理暂行规定，2002.1
- 处方管理办法 (试行)，(卫医发〔2004〕269号) 2004.8
- 抗菌药物临床应用指导原则，2004.8



临床药师人才

- 具备临床药学工作的知识、能力结构
- 具备临床药学工作环境：规章制度、工作程序
- 具备开展临床药学工作的激励和制约机制



医院药学人才的在职培训

- 继续药学教育试行办法；1997年12月
- 医院药师规范化培训大纲；1999年11月；毕业后教育应是高等医药院校本科毕业生、培训时间为5年

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：<https://d.book118.com/157004135031010003>