CRC PRESS
PHARMACY
EDUCATION
SERIES

PHARMACY

What It Is and How It Works

Third Edition

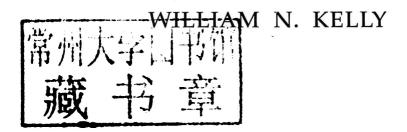
WILLIAM N. KELLY



PHARMACY

What It Is and How It Works

Third Edition





CRC Press Taylor & Francis Group 6000 Broken Sound Parkway NW, Suite 300 Boca Raton, FL 33487-2742

© 2012 by Taylor and Francis Group, LLC CRC Press is an imprint of Taylor & Francis Group, an Informa business

No claim to original U.S. Government works

Printed in the United States of America on acid-free paper 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

International Standard Book Number: 978-1-4398-5305-4 (Hardback)

This book contains information obtained from authentic and highly regarded sources. Reasonable efforts have been made to publish reliable data and information, but the author and publisher cannot assume responsibility for the validity of all materials or the consequences of their use. The authors and publishers have attempted to trace the copyright holders of all material reproduced in this publication and apologize to copyright holders if permission to publish in this form has not been obtained. If any copyright material has not been acknowledged please write and let us know so we may rectify in any future reprint.

Except as permitted under U.S. Copyright Law, no part of this book may be reprinted, reproduced, transmitted, or utilized in any form by any electronic, mechanical, or other means, now known or hereafter invented, including photocopying, microfilming, and recording, or in any information storage or retrieval system, without written permission from the publishers.

For permission to photocopy or use material electronically from this work, please access www.copyright.com (http://www.copyright.com/) or contact the Copyright Clearance Center, Inc. (CCC), 222 Rosewood Drive, Danvers, MA 01923, 978-750-8400. CCC is a not-for-profit organization that provides licenses and registration for a variety of users. For organizations that have been granted a photocopy license by the CCC, a separate system of payment has been arranged.

Trademark Notice: Product or corporate names may be trademarks or registered trademarks, and are used only for identification and explanation without intent to infringe.

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Kelly, William N.

Pharmacy: what it is and how it works / William N. Kelly. -- 3rd ed.

p.; cm. -- (Pharmacy education series)

Includes bibliographical references and index.

ISBN 978-1-4398-5305-4 (hardcover : alk. paper)

1. Pharmacy. I. Title. II. Series: CRC Press pharmacy education series.

[DNLM: 1. Pharmacy. QV 704]

RS91.K36 2012

615'.1--dc22

2011004409

Visit the Taylor & Francis Web site at http://www.taylorandfrancis.com

and the CRC Press Web site at http://www.crcpress.com

PHARMACY

What It Is and How It Works

Third Edition

Pharmacy: What It Is and How It Works, Third Edition William N. Kelly

Essentials of Law and Ethics for Pharmacy Technicians, Third Edition Kenneth M. Strandberg

Essentials of Human Physiology for Pharmacy, Second Edition Laurie Kelly McCorry

Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms and Drug Delivery Ram I. Mahato

Basic Pharmacokinetics Mohsen A. Hedaya

Basic Pharmacology: Understanding Drug Actions and Reactions Maria A. Hernandez and Appu Rathinavelu

Managing Pharmacy Practice: Principles, Strategies, and Systems Andrew M. Peterson

Essential Math and Calculations for Pharmacy Technicians Indra K. Reddy and Mansoor A. Khan

Pharmacoethics: A Problem-Based Approach
David A. Gettman and Dean Arneson

Pharmaceutical Care: Insights from Community Pharmacists William N. Tindall and Marsha K. Millonig

Essentials of Pathophysiology for Pharmacy Martin M. Zdanowicz

Quick Reference to Cardiovascular Pharmacotherapy Judy W. M. Cheng

Essentials of Pharmacy Law Douglas J. Pisano

Pharmacokinetic Principles of Dosing Adjustments: Understanding the Basics Ronald D. Schoenwald

Pharmaceutical and Clinical Calculations, Second Edition Mansoor A. Khan and Indra K. Reddy

 ${\it Strauss's Federal Drug \ Laws \ and \ Examination \ Review, Fifth \ Edition \ Revised} \\ {\it Steven Strauss}$

Inside Pharmacy: Anatomy of a Profession Raymond A. Gosselin and Jack Robbins

Understanding Medical Terms: A Guide for Pharmacy Practice, Second Edition Walter F. Stanaszek, Mary J. Stanaszek, Robert J. Holt, and Steven Strauss

To all the student pharmacists required to read this book: May you learn much and enjoy the profession of pharmacy as much as I.

Foreword

Pharmacy is a wonderful career; one of the reasons is the wealth of opportunities available for pharmacists. Students trying to decide what direction to pursue are well served to seek guidance in Dr. William Kelly's book. Helpful information can be used by high school students, guidance counselors, pharmacy students, pharmacy technician trainees, pharmacists, and pharmacy technicians.

As an academician, I especially appreciate the format of each chapter. After a brief introduction, several learning objectives are listed to help the reader concentrate on the main points of the chapter. Informative tables and figures summarizing data are sprinkled throughout almost all chapters. After chapter summary, the "Challenges" and "Discussion Questions and Exercises" sections are useful to actively engage the reader to reflect, research, and discuss important issues relevant to the chapter. Each chapter is well referenced and includes the section "Web Sites of Interest." Dr. Kelly provides useful information on the development of the pharmacy profession, including the important topic of pharmaceutical care. The descriptions of the drug use process and drug discovery and approval processes aid the understanding of medication use. About half of the chapters deal with a specific career area in detail. Pharmacy technicians will find the chapters devoted to pharmacy supportive personnel and pharmacy technology and automation helpful.

Faculty mentors, professional advisors, and high school guidance counselors will find this book to be of great assistance in working with students who are considering pharmacy as a career or who are trying to decide what path to choose within the career of pharmacy. Decisions on career choices are often a struggle for students. The availability of the information in this book and a counselor or advisor to discuss ideas with the student would be ideal. The exercises at the end of each chapter can be used to guide the thinking and reflection of the student as well as provide an opportunity for the student actually to engage in performing some research on a pharmacy-related topic. Many of the exercises could be adapted to almost any health care profession.

Whether the reader is a student or professional looking for information or a faculty member using the book as a required text, the book is a great resource. The book has the potential to be used as a textbook for a pharmacy orientation course or a required or elective pharmacy practice course or as an additional reference for any course concerning health professions. Pharmacists who serve as preceptors for a pharmacy intern will also find this book of value. Many preceptors have discussions with their interns about various aspects of pharmacy practice, and this volume would serve as an anchor or frame for these discussions. Libraries in high schools, colleges and universities, or communities should add this book to their collections as a reference on pharmacy as a profession and a career.

Not only is the information helpful with making the decision to pursue pharmacy, but also it can be used by pharmacists to assist in continuous professional development. Involvement in pharmacy professional organizations (one of the chapters) is

xxx Foreword

essential for practicing pharmacists for learning and to provide service to the profession. Several chapters provide data tables, figures, and references that could be helpful to develop proposals for new pharmacy services. A practicing pharmacist wishing to change a career path would find the chapters on career paths and career development informative.

Pharmacy is a wonderful, satisfying health profession that will continue to provide improvements to patient care. Dr. Kelly has done a thoughtful and thorough job in providing information that will assist future, new, and currently practicing pharmacists and pharmacy technicians.

Lisa A. Lawson, PharmD

Dean, Philadelphia College of Pharmacy Barbara H. Korberly Professor in Women's Leadership and Health Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Preface

I was 8 years old when I fell in love with pharmacy. In the early 1950s, pharmacy was much different from today. The corner drugstore was the only place you could go to have your prescription filled. My corner drugstore was Barber's Drugstore. The large glass window in front of the store framed several "show globes"—large, clear glass containers filled with colored water—a symbol of pharmacy. Some of the show globes sat in ornate stands or were hung from the ceiling. The window also had interesting displays of medical items and the latest merchandise to purchase. It was the job of the pharmacy intern to change the displays each week.

The corner drugstore was more than a store and a pharmacy. It was a neighborhood asset. Barber's Drugstore had a soda fountain where you could purchase a Coke: 5ϕ for a small one and 10ϕ for a large one.

There was no self-service at the drugstore. Products were placed behind the counters in glass cases. You had to ask for what you wanted. After purchasing an item, you waited as they pulled white paper off a roller, cut it to size, and neatly wrapped your package. The packages were always tied with string.

I was intrigued with the pharmacist, Mr. Barber. He wore a crisp, clean, white druggist's jacket; was well respected in the community; and was everyone's friend. He always took time to say hello to everyone who came in the store. I asked Mr. Barber so many questions about pharmacy that he finally invited me behind the counter to watch him work with the medicine. I loved what I saw—all of the chemicals, bottles, and equipment. Mr. Barber compounded most of the medications, measuring and mixing the ingredients, pouring the medicine into tiny colored capsules, and then putting the capsules into small cardboard boxes that measured just 2 or 3 inches wide. He carefully placed a label on top of each box.

When Mr. Barber asked me to be the delivery boy and to do odd jobs around the pharmacy, I was delighted. I swept the sidewalk, washed the front window, took out the trash, and delivered medicine on my bike each day after school. When I could, I watched Mr. Barber prepare and dispense medication. I could not read the prescriptions because they were in Latin.

When I reflect on those days and think about what pharmacy is like today, I see tremendous change and progress. Fifty years ago, pharmacists earned a 4-year bachelor of science degree. Today, they earn a 6-year doctor of pharmacy degree.

Back then, pharmacists filled prescriptions as they were written unless the prescription was for an obvious overdose. Pharmacists were not to question the doctor about the patient or the intended use of the prescription. This interfered with the "doctor–patient" relationship. Today, pharmacists are taking responsibility for the patient and for the outcome patients receive from their medication. Some pharmacists are allowed to prescribe medication, monitor a patient's therapy, and recommend initial therapy for patients. Some doctors request pharmacists to perform complex mathematical calculations to dose critically sick patients with powerful drugs.

xxxii Preface

Patients' and doctors' respect for pharmacists has never been higher. Pharmacists in some community pharmacies work with patients, the patient's doctor, and the patient's insurance company to manage the patient's disease states. Some community pharmacists are providing immunizations for patients.

There are times I have been impatient with the profession not moving forward quickly enough. That changed when I recently reread the 2009 Whitney Award address by Paul Abramowitz, PharmD. Paul graduated shortly after me from the University of Michigan, so he has watched most of the same changes I have witnessed in pharmacy.

In explaining the metamorphosis of the profession, Dr. Abramowitz covered the period from 1978 to 2009. I was surprised at his documentation of so many changes, many of which I had forgotten. This long list of accomplishments changed my perception that the profession moves too slowly. When I stood back and looked, I could see how many changes have been made during my time as a pharmacist.

Doug Hepler, the chief architect of pharmaceutical care, in his 2010 Whitney Award address, "A Dream Deferred," discussed the issue of why, after 30 years, pharmaceutical care has not been universally implemented. Although the reasons for this are diverse, the dream is not dead, just deferred. At the end of his address, Dr. Hepler challenges new members to accept the legacy built by the many hard-working pharmacists that preceeded them to keep pursing the dreams of the profession.

This book is written not only to teach you about pharmacy but also to encourage you to seize the vision and to assert your professional autonomy on behalf of patients and for achieving the dream. If you are reading this book because you are a student, please know you are about to become a member of one of the greatest professions, and that we are right on the cusp of achieving the goal of becoming a true clinical profession. If you are a student pharmacist reading this, I want you to know that I believe the highest and most dramatic improvements in the profession are going to occur during your lifetime as a pharmacist. My main advice is to always practice at the top of your game, make sure the patient is always your primary focus.

Writing the book has been a wonderful experience. This is the third edition, and I am still awed and proud of the rich history and accomplishments of pharmacy. Many pharmacists have worked hard to make pharmacy what it is today. After writing the book, I am more fascinated with pharmacy than ever before.

I hope you enjoy the book.

Acknowledgments

I could not have completed this edition of *Pharmacy: What It Is and How It Works* without the help of my wife Trudy, who is a superb reference librarian. She has worked on all three editions, doing the research, sending out the copyright permissions, and proofreading. This book is starting to feel like a third child of ours.

For this edition, several people helped with revision of chapters where my expertise is weak. Thanks go to John Poikonen, who, by the time he finished revising, actually rewrote the chapter on pharmacy automation and technology. This is a fast-moving part of the profession, and John is the expert in this area. Thank yous go to John Reinhold, a consultant pharmacist, who helped update the chapter on long-term care, to Martin Job who helped with the chapter on the pharmaceutical industry, and to Steve Caddick who added some material on compounding pharmacy.

About the Author

William N. Kelly has more than 40 years of experience in health care as a pharmacy executive, researcher, professor, and clinician. He has published over 80 peer-reviewed manuscripts and 10 book chapters and has presented his work both nationally and internationally. He is currently president of William N. Kelly Consulting & Publishing Incorporated, a company devoted to advancing medication safety and the practice of pharmacy, vice president of scientific affairs for Visante, and vice president of Vivace Health Solutions.

Dr. Kelly is the author of *The Good Pharmacist: Characteristics, Virtues, and Habits*, published in 2011, and *Prescribed Medication and the Public Health: Laying the Foundation for Risk Reduction*, published in 2006.

He lives with his wife, Trudy, in Oldsmar, Florida, and enjoys reading, swimming, golf, spending time with his children and grandchildren, stamp collecting, and doing medical missionary work.

Contents

| Foreword | XX | κix |
|-------------|---|------|
| | XX | |
| Acknowleds | gmentsxxx | tiii |
| About the A | Nuthorxx | XV |
| | | |
| Chapter 1 | What Is Pharmacy? | 1 |
| | Introduction | 1 |
| | Learning Objectives | |
| | Pharmacy | |
| | What Is a Profession? | |
| | Study and Training | |
| | Measure of Success | |
| | Associations | |
| | The Business of Pharmacy | |
| | A Brief History of Pharmacy | 3 |
| | Early Development | 3 |
| | Community Pharmacy in Early America | 4 |
| | Hospital Pharmacy in Early America | |
| | What Is the Purpose of Pharmacy? | |
| | What Controls Pharmacy? | |
| | Pharmacy Licensure | |
| | State Pharmacy Laws | |
| | State Pharmacy Rules and Regulations | |
| | Federal Laws | |
| | What Shapes Pharmacy? | |
| | Scope of Practice | |
| | Organizations | |
| | House of Delegates | |
| | Standards of Practice | |
| | Consensus Conferences | |
| | Conference Proceedings and White Papers | |
| | Study Commissions | |
| | Leadership | |
| | Peer Review | |
| | Pharmacy Ethics | |
| | The Value of Pharmacy | |
| | Summary | |
| | Discussion Questions and Exercises | |
| | Challenges | |
| | Web Sites of Interest | |
| | References | - 18 |

Chapter 2

| The Pharmacist | . 21 |
|---------------------------------------|------|
| Introduction | . 21 |
| Learning Objectives | |
| Who Are Pharmacists? | |
| Education and Training | |
| Formal Education | |
| Internship | |
| Licensure | |
| Postgraduate Training | |
| Fellowships | |
| Specialty Certification | |
| Continuing Education | |
| Postgraduate Education | |
| Characteristics of Pharmacists | |
| Skills and Traits | |
| Character and Virtues | |
| Habits | |
| Professionalism | |
| What Pharmacists Do | |
| Quality Controller | |
| Caregiver | |
| Clinician | |
| Problem Solver | |
| Advisor | |
| Teacher | |
| Manager, Supervisor, and Leader | 34 |
| Owner | |
| Researcher | |
| Sales Representative | 35 |
| Quality Reviewer | |
| Titles and Career Paths | |
| Job Titles | |
| Career Paths | |
| Expectations of Pharmacists | |
| Supply and Demand for Pharmacists | 37 |
| The Rewards of Being a Pharmacist | 38 |
| Intrinsic Factors | |
| Extrinsic Factors | 38 |
| Job Satisfaction | .40 |
| Job Stress | |
| Lifelong Learning and Career Planning | . 41 |
| Job Outlook | . 42 |
| Summary | . 42 |
| Discussion Questions and Evercises | . 42 |

| | Challenges | 43 |
|-----------|---|----|
| | Web Sites of Interest | 43 |
| | References | 44 |
| Chapter 3 | Pharmacists and the Health Care System | 47 |
| | Introduction | 47 |
| | Learning Objectives | 47 |
| | Disease Burden | |
| | Overview of the Health Care System in the United States | 48 |
| | Access to Care | 49 |
| | Quality of Care | 49 |
| | Cost | |
| | Financing | 52 |
| | Private-Sector Funding | |
| | Public-Sector Funding | 53 |
| | Paying Providers | 55 |
| | Affordable Health Care Act | |
| | The Delivery of Care | 56 |
| | Patient-Centered Care | |
| | The Health Care Team | 57 |
| | Prescribing Authority | 57 |
| | Patient Confidentiality | |
| | The Place of Drugs in the Health Care System | |
| | The Role of Pharmacists in the U.S. Health Care System | |
| | Societal Purpose of Pharmacy | 60 |
| | Pharmacy's Destiny | |
| | Accountable Care Organizations and the Medical Home | |
| | Opportunity | 60 |
| | Summary | |
| | Discussion Questions and Exercises | |
| | Challenges | 61 |
| | Web Sites of Interest | |
| | References | 62 |
| Chapter 4 | The Drug Use Process | 65 |
| | Introduction | 65 |
| | Learning Objectives | |
| | What Is the Drug Use Process? | |
| | Part I—Drug Products and Distribution | |
| | The Drugs | |
| | Distribution of Drugs from Pharmaceutical Manufacturers | |
| | Distribution from Drug Wholesalers | |
| | Distribution from Distribution Centers and Repackagers | |
| | Counterfeit Drugs | |
| | | |

| Self-Care and the Role of OTC Medication | 70 |
|---|----------------|
| Self-Care | |
| Over-the-Counter Medication | 70 |
| Complementary and Alternative Medications | 7 |
| Dietary Supplements | 72 |
| Tips for Consumers | 72 |
| Prescribing Drugs | 72 |
| The Prescription | 73 |
| Parts of a Prescription | 73 |
| Types of Prescriptions | 75 |
| Writing the Prescription | 75 |
| Drug Orders | 75 |
| Drug Samples | 75 |
| Dispensing | 7 6 |
| Types of Retail Pharmacies | 7 6 |
| Independent Community Pharmacies | 77 |
| Chain Store Pharmacies | |
| Mass Merchandiser Pharmacies | 77 |
| Food Store Pharmacies | 77 |
| Mail-Order Pharmacies | 77 |
| Outpatient Pharmacies in Hospitals | 78 |
| Internet Pharmacies | |
| The Dispensing Process | 78 |
| Drug Distribution in Organized Health Care Settings | 78 |
| Drug Sales | |
| Drugs Are Big Business | 79 |
| Why Costs for Drug Prescriptions Are Rising | 80 |
| Part II—Medication Use | |
| Medication Use in the United States | 81 |
| Drug Pricing | |
| Manufacturers | 82 |
| Multitier Pricing | |
| Prices for U.SMade Drugs in Other Countries | |
| Buyers and Sellers of Prescription Drugs | |
| Drug Wholesalers | |
| Community Pharmacy | 83 |
| Buying | 83 |
| Selling | 84 |
| Third-Party Contracts | |
| Medicaid Patients | 84 |
| Medicare Patients | 85 |
| Gross Margin, Reimbursement, and Making a Profit | |
| Hospitals | |
| Buying | |
| Formularias | 96 |

| | Projecting Drug Costs | 86 |
|-----------|---|-----|
| | Selling | 86 |
| | Reimbursement | 87 |
| | Managed Care | 87 |
| | Buying | 87 |
| | Selling | 88 |
| | Part III—Patients | 88 |
| | Economic Value of Pharmaceuticals | |
| | Medication Administration | 88 |
| | Compliance with Taking the Medication as Prescribed | 89 |
| | The Problem | |
| | Cost | 90 |
| | Solutions | 90 |
| | Quality Drug Therapy | 91 |
| | How Drug Therapy Is Monitored and Reviewed | |
| | Patient Outcomes | 93 |
| | Medication Safety | 93 |
| | Side Effects | |
| | Adverse Drug Reactions | |
| | Allergic Drug Reactions | 94 |
| | Drug-Drug Interactions | 94 |
| | Medication Errors | |
| | Home Medication | |
| | Control of the Drug Use Process | 94 |
| | Current Issues in the Drug Use Process | |
| | Nutriceuticals and Herbal Medicines | |
| | Direct-to-Consumer Advertising of Prescription-Only Drugs | |
| | Importing of Drugs from Other Countries | |
| | Rising Number of Prescriptions and Not Enough Pharmacists | |
| | Summary | |
| | Discussion Questions and Exercises | |
| | Challenges | |
| | Web Sites of Interest | |
| | References | 97 |
| 61 | Di Garatia Darra I | 101 |
| Chapter 5 | Pharmacy Supportive Personnel | 101 |
| | Introduction | |
| | Learning Objectives | |
| | The Pharmacy Technician | |
| | Employment | |
| | Why Pharmacy Technicians Are Important | |
| | What Pharmacy Technicians Do | |
| | Functions of Pharmacy Supportive Personnel | |
| | What Pharmacy Technicians Need to Know | |
| | How Pharmacy Supportive Personnel Are Trained | 105 |