

Looking beyong 2010: A Regional report on Practice

Lita Chew ST Head, Pharmacy, National Cancer Centre Singapore Issistant Professor, National University of Singapore



#### Who are we?

- The SIG was formed in 2004
  - In response to our pharmacists' concerns over the safe handling of cytotoxic drugs in their workplaces.
  - The need for a common platform for us to share experience and 'best practices'.











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Lita Chew. Peter Yap. Kamonsak Reungjarearnrung. Suphat Subongkot. Keith So. Florence Kwan. Harbans Kaur Dhillon. Birinder Kaur. Jung-Tae Kim. Ae-Ryoung Park



#### Mission and Vision

- To serve as platform to provide evidencebased guidelines on safe handling procedures for all those working with cytotoxic drugs in Asia and subsequently to raise the practice standard in our country.
- To help our colleagues to acquire the knowledge and skills in the safe handling of cytotoxics

# Remembering a time when... Pharmacy Services

• Supply and Distribution







### ...our Past practices - Preparation



### **Changes in Practice Norms**

• From an open 'table-top' preparation in uncontrolled environment to enclosed 'cabinet' preparation in controlled environment

### **Changes in Practice Norms**

 From 'unprotected' personnel handling preparation to fully-gowned, masked and gloved personnel

### **Changes in Practice Norms**

- From 'behind-counter' service to 'direct patient care'
- From 'dispensing a drug accurately' to 'helping a patient make the best use of medicine'

#### **Changes in Practice Norms**

- New opportunities...
  - -Investigational treatments
  - -Training and education

### Take home message...

- No one individual accomplishes anything on his or her own
- Benefited from professional friendships, guidance, encouragement and support
- Continue to ignite the 'fire' within to improve and promote oncology pharmacy practice



#### Hospital Pharmacy Practice

- Milestones in Advancements

1980 - Labeling of dispensed medicines

1981 – Preparation of enteral nutrition & TPN 1982 – Introduction of PIL

1985 – Ward Pharmacy services (chart review, unit dose dispensing, discharge medication counseling)

- Cytotoxic drug reconstitution
- 24-hours dispensing service
- 1987 Clinical ward rounds with medical team

#### 1988 - Oncology Pharmacy Services

1989 - Computerised dispensing

1991 – Disease specific medication counseling (asthma, cardiac)

1992 - Centralised DIS

1999 – Speciality Practice (TDM, ICU pharmacist, Oncology pharmacist)

- Anti-coagulant clinic Pharmacy Services

# Oncology Pharmacy Practice in Singapore

- Started in 1988 at NUH, then in 1989 at SGH
- Year 1999 marked a new beginning for Oncology practitioners
- -> birth of a National Cancer Centre







# What it means to us... Our Practice Scope Missions

- To create a pharmacy practice dedicated to the pharmaceutical needs of cancer patients
- To provide safe, efficient, and cost- conscious pharmaceutical needs to our patients





# Technical concerns & challenges

- 1. The 3 **P**s (People, Place, Product)
  - None is left out → safe handling
- 2. Skills
  - Standardisation OJT manual
  - Validation & Audit
- 3. Knowledge
  - Co-operative theory-based program to
    - address knowledge gaps
- 4. IT & Automation
  - IT in medication-use-process
  - Automation for risk management



# Sterile Compounding in Pharmacy

- Sterile compounding in hospital and ambulatory care
  - In a designated room/cleanroom
  - In a BSC/Isolator
    - Laminar flow technology has been around for >20 years
    - Barrier-isolation technology started in Y2000
  - Trained staff
  - Established P&P
  - .....Complemented by CPOE system



## Clinical concerns & challenges

- Expanding our roles greater emphasis for pharmacists in patient care areas
- Connecting with patients provision of continuous care
  - Improving QOL
  - Promoting compliance
  - Motivating our patients towards the fulfillment of the intended treatment plans
  - Recognising drug-related problems



### Highlights -

### Practice

- Specialty level
  - Pharmacists in lymphoma, breast, geriatric and palliative care teams
  - Clinical pharmacists in chemotreatment areas
    - Making recommendation
    - Checking, Intervening and Investigating
    - Developing practice guidelines
  - Monitoring & providing feedback to and from the ground
  - Symptom management programs
    - Women Bone Health
  - Elderly patients program
    - Medication Review 'MTM program'



### Looking beyond...

- Pharmacist Registration Act 2007
  - Post-graduate qualification
  - Residency training or equivalent experience
  - BCOP
- PharmD program
- · Residency program



## Research concerns & challenges

- 1. Greater involvement in clinical trials
  - as Pls
- 2. More publications
  - in practice research
  - in bench-top research
  - in outcome research
- Greater collaboration among pharmacy practitioners
- More research grants for pharmacy practitioners



# Leadership concern & challenges

- More to come forward to be change agents
- Accepting responsibility for the medication-useprocess

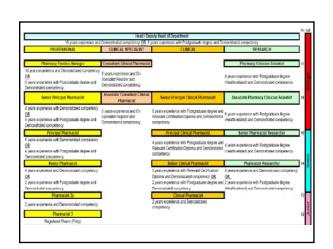
#### The challenges:

- Manpower
- Post-graduate training towards specialisation



### Strategic action - Manpower Planning

- Headcounts
  - Pharmacist : Patient Ratio?
  - P:PT ratio?
- Manpower projection?
- Career Paths
  - Professional (Operation)
  - Clinical
  - Research



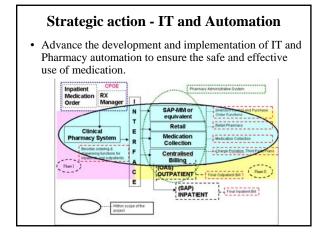


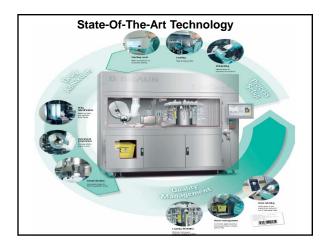
### Strategic action -Professional Development

- Increase the accessibility, quality, quantity and variety of experiential and didactic learning opportunities
  - OJT
  - HMDP
- Residency (local and overseas)
   partnerships to develop learning programs
- Formal education leading to Masters or PharmD



Specialist Pharmacists







### In Conclusion...

The Landscape of Oncology Pharmacy Practice will continue to evolve in... Technical – Clinical – Research – Leadership



"Coming together is a beginning. Keeping together is progress. Working together is success."

--- Henry Ford