



LIÈGE université
Médecine



PGEU
European Community
Pharmacists

Introduction

Objective

Understand and explain the evolution of the community pharmacist and identify the potential benefits of this change for public health.

Role evolution can be perceived differently depending on the level at which the phenomenon is observed. A scale of economic activity structured into three levels was chosen to establish our objectives: macroeconomic, mesoeconomic and microeconomic.

The starting point of the research

- Since 2010, stronger emphasis on the pharmacist's role in the development of integrated health care services in a primary care setting
- Impact of public health pharmacy
- How the pharmacist's role evolves and the associated probability



Collaboration within healthcare institutions



Interpretative phenomenological analysis of the collaboration among healthcare professionals in the nursing home setting

Objectives: This study aimed to explore the roles of physicians, pharmacists, and nurses in the interprofessional collaboration process while identifying facilitators and barriers to effective collaboration among healthcare professionals.



Methods: This study used an interpretative phenomenological analysis (IPA) to explore the experiences of healthcare professionals in the nursing home setting. The study was conducted in a nursing home in Belgium. The participants were physicians, pharmacists, and nurses. The data was collected through semi-structured interviews. The data was analyzed using IPA.

Collaboration in the ambulatory environment



Diving into the mesoeconomic level



Students' interests in sectoral developments

Preferences and perceptions of pharmacy students on the sectoral development of community pharmacy in Belgium.



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Scientific research in progress: identification of the added value of the independent pharmacist

Scientific research in progress: identification of the added value of the independent pharmacist. The study was conducted in a pharmacy school in Belgium. The participants were pharmacy students. The data was collected through semi-structured interviews. The data was analyzed using IPA.



New business model for the community pharmacy in search of sustainable performance in public health.

October 15, 2024
Brussels
Crunenberg Robin

Belgian history

- 2009 - Introduction of fees in a public pharmacy
- “All pharmacists are responsible for the pharmaceutical acts they perform or supervise, including **pharmaceutical care**, advice and information.”
- Introduction of the **basic fee**
- **Transition from margin to fee**
 - 2014 - New service (BUM)
 - 2017 - Family pharmacist
 - 2021 - Covid Testing
 - 2022 - Vaccination
 - 2023 - Medication Review, Benzodiazepine withdrawal

Introduction

	<i>Total (millions d'euros)</i>	<i>Honoraire de délivrance</i>	<i>Marge économique</i>	<i>Pharmacien de référence</i>	<i>BUM Asthme</i>	<i>Honoraire de garde</i>	<i>Autre délivrance)</i>	<i>(1^{ère} Marge économique Tarification à l'unité</i>	<i>Honoraire Tarification à l'unité</i>
2021	612,2	432,1	112,2	34,9	2,2	7,2	0	3	20,5
2020	581,2	420,9	104,2	24,5	1,8	6,4	0	2,8	20,6
2019	583,5	432,8	102,3	19	2	4,1	0	2,8	20,6
2018	569,6	433,4	96,5	1,9	1,8	4,3	9,1	2,7	19,9
2017	561,3	426	97	0	1,5	4,4	10,3	2,7	19,5
2016	585,8	434,6	99,6	0	0,8	4,7	25,8	2,4	18
2015	581,5	443,2	101,9	0	0,4	4,8	26,1	0,5	4,6
2014	583,3	449	103,4	0	0,4	4,9	25,7	0	0
2013	584,4	443,6	106,1	0	0,1	5,2	29,4	0	0
2012	580	437,4	110,4	0	0	5,1	27,2	0	0

Trends

Progressive allocation of the budgetary indexation granted to pharmacists towards services other than simple dispensing.



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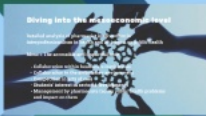
Introduction

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Role evolution can be perceived differently depending on the level at which the phenomenon is observed. A scale of economic activity structured into three levels was chosen to establish our objectives: macroeconomic, mesoeconomic and microeconomic.

Macroeconomic level	Mesoeconomic level	Microeconomic level
• National level	• Regional level	• Local level
• National level	• Regional level	• Local level
• National level	• Regional level	• Local level



Interpretative phenomenological analysis of the collaboration among healthcare professionals in the nursing home setting

Objectives: This study aimed to explore the roles of physicians, pharmacists, and nurses in the interprofessional collaboration process while identifying facilitators and barriers to effective collaboration among healthcare professionals.



Background: The interprofessional collaboration process is a complex phenomenon that involves the interaction of various healthcare professionals in the nursing home setting. This study aimed to explore the roles of physicians, pharmacists, and nurses in this process while identifying facilitators and barriers to effective collaboration.

Collaboration in the ambulatory environment



Diving into the mesoeconomic level



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Preferences and perceptions of pharmacy students on the sectoral development of community pharmacy in Belgium.



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Objectives: This study aimed to explore the preferences and perceptions of pharmacy students on the sectoral development of community pharmacy in Belgium.



Scientific research in progress

Identification of the sectoral roles of the independent pharmacist.



New business model for the community pharmacy in search of sustainable performance in public health.

October 15, 2024
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The starting point of the research

- Back in 2016 : Strategic analysis of the Belgian public pharmaceutical sector and future perspectives.
- Application of environment analysis methods to the particular context of public Belgian pharmacy
- Stress tests based on scenarios and their occurrence probability

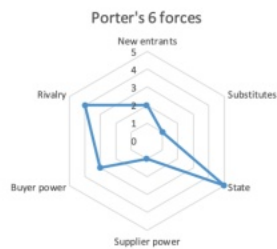


Figure 5 : Illustration of the importance of Porter's 6 forces in the public pharmacy market (Porter, How Competitive Forces Shape Strategy, 1979)

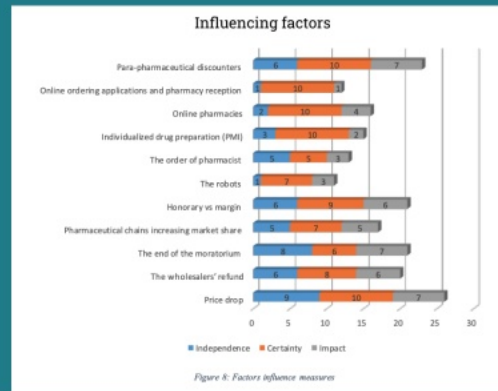


Figure 6: Factors influence measures

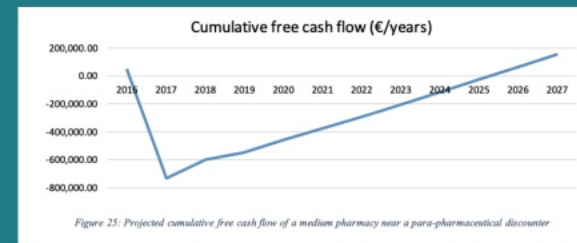


Figure 25: Projected cumulative free cash flow of a medium pharmacy near a para-pharmaceutical discounter

Porter's 6 forces

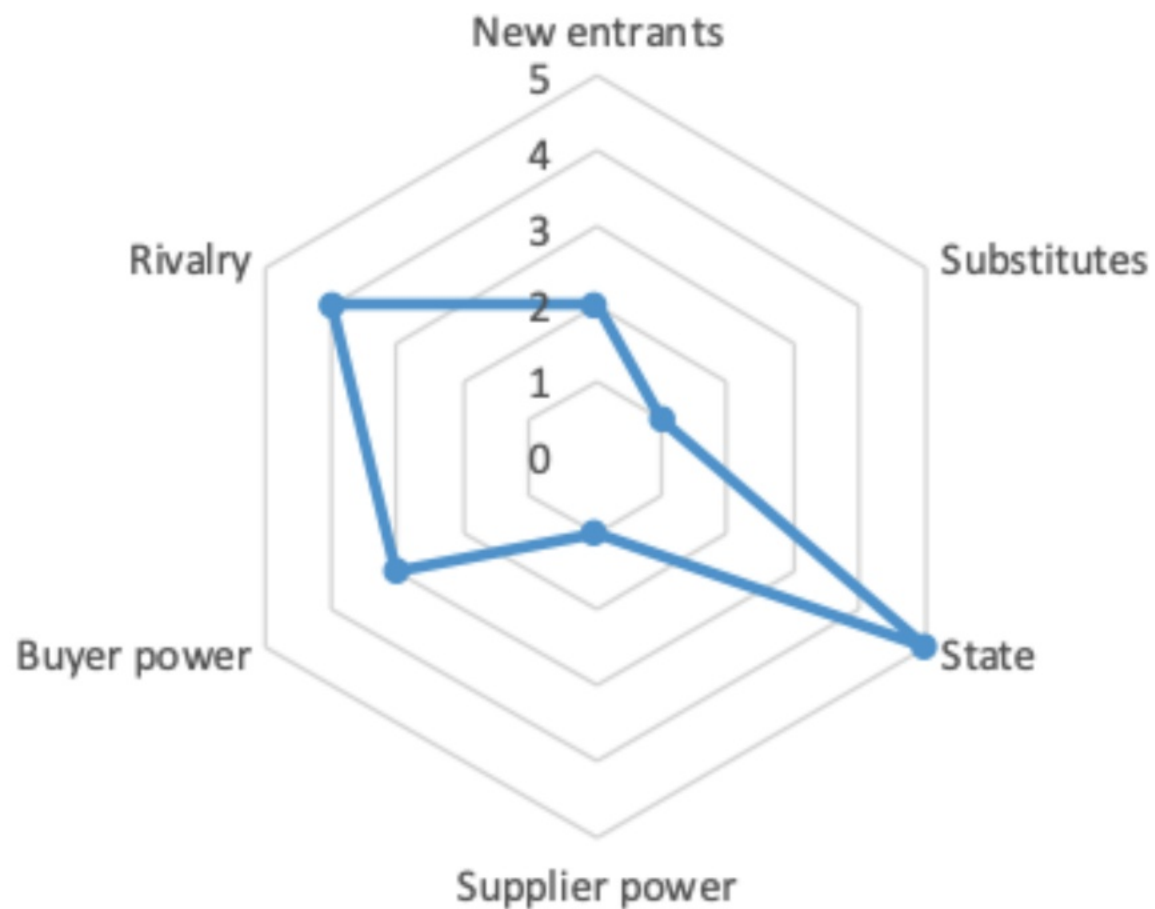


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Influencing factors

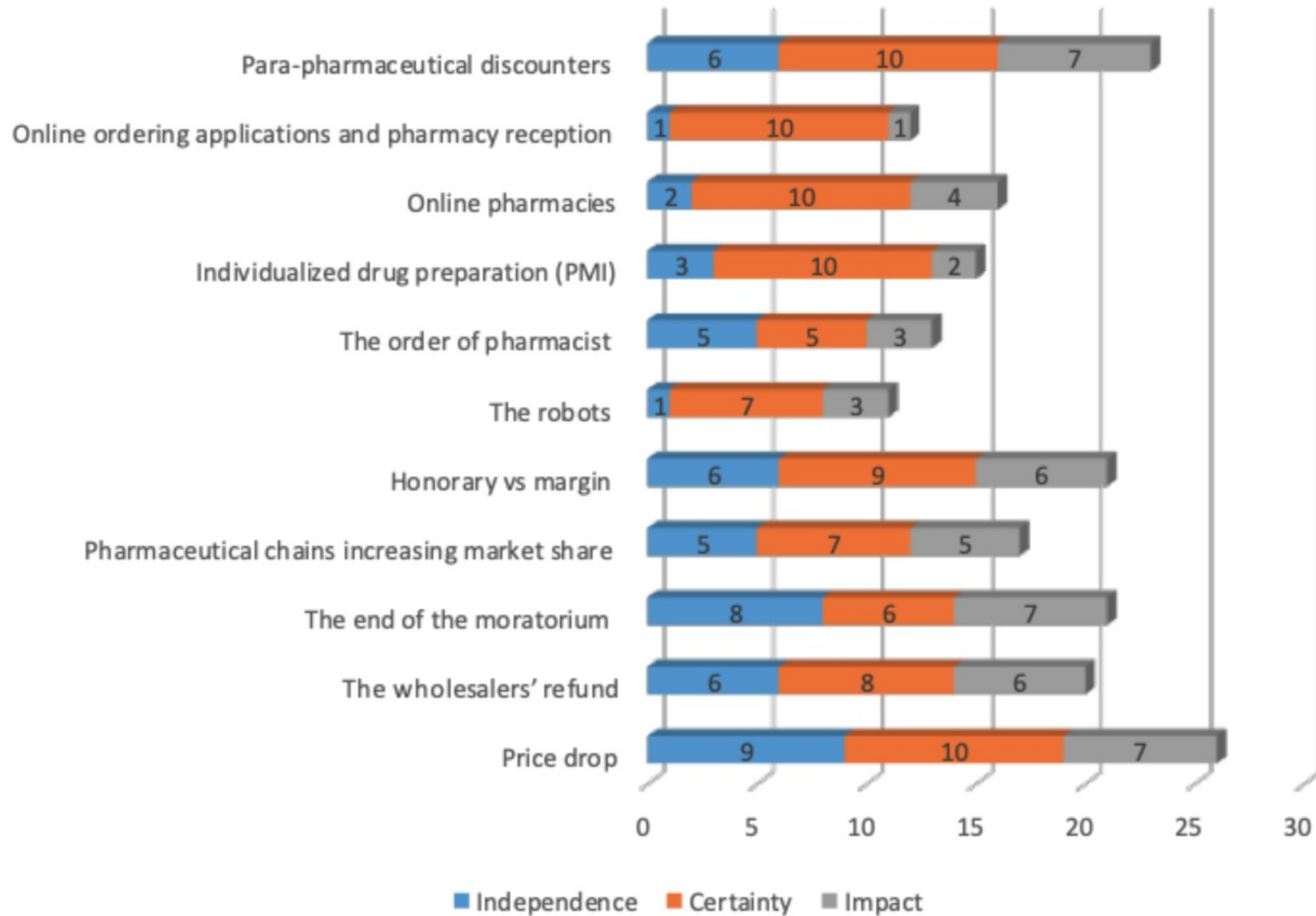


Figure 8: Factors influence measures

Cumulative free cash flow (€/years)

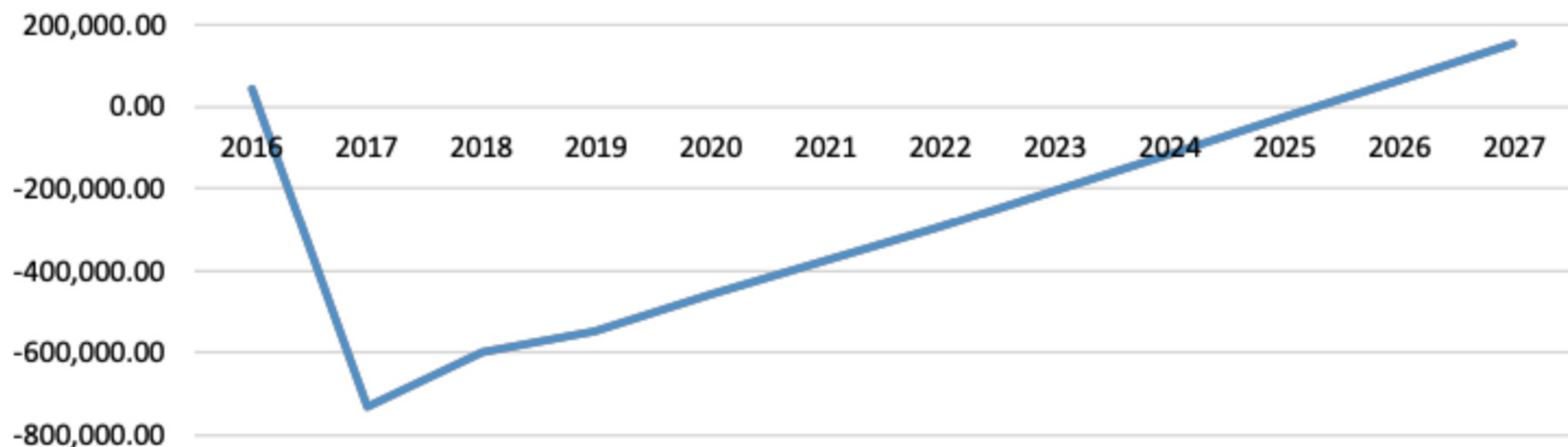


Figure 25: Projected cumulative free cash flow of a medium pharmacy near a para-pharmaceutical discounter

Objective

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Role evolution can be perceived differently depending on the level at which the phenomenon is observed. A **scale of economic activity** structured into three levels was chosen to establish our objectives: macroeconomic, mesoeconomic and microeconomic.



Macroeconomic level

- The study of economic phenomena on a large scale or macroeconomic level
- **Non-specific aspect** : Pharmacies, like other businesses, create jobs and influence the unemployment rate. They pay taxes which are sources of revenue for the state
- **Specific aspect** : pharmacies are one of the bases of health care. They offer, through their **accessibility**, a sometimes unique point of access to the healthcare system for isolated populations. The health information, **prevention** services and medication collection that they offer contribute to the **education** of the population, the prevention of diseases and the **reduction** of pollution.
- Is this still a product based business?

Mesoeconomic level

Intermediate level sometimes synonymous with local or regional
Importance to **collaborations with other healthcare providers**.
A concrete example of this level is participation in a vaccination campaign within a local vaccination center because it combines collaboration, integration, prevention, health promotion and adaptation to local needs.

Microeconomic level

The microeconomic level focuses on the interactions and economic consequences of pharmacy as a business.
The individual pharmacist is also considered at this level.
The interest of this scale for public health is less important?

= Management

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Diving into the mesoeconomic level

The background of the slide features a light blue gradient. Overlaid on this are several dark blue silhouettes of hands. These hands are positioned around a central cluster of interlocking gears, with some hands appearing to hold or adjust the gears. The overall composition suggests themes of teamwork, collaboration, and the mechanics of a system.

Detailed analysis of pharmacist involvement in interprofessionalism in health and its impact on public health

Meso = The accessible and impactful door

- **Collaboration within healthcare institutions**
- **Collaboration in the ambulatory environment**
- **Competition in acts of care**
- **Students' interest in sectoral developments**
- **Management by pharmacists facing public health problems and impact on them**

Collaboration within healthcare institutions

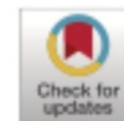
Exploratory Research in Clinical and Social Pharmacy 13 (2024) 100424



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Interpretative phenomenological analysis of the collaboration among healthcare professionals in the nursing home setting

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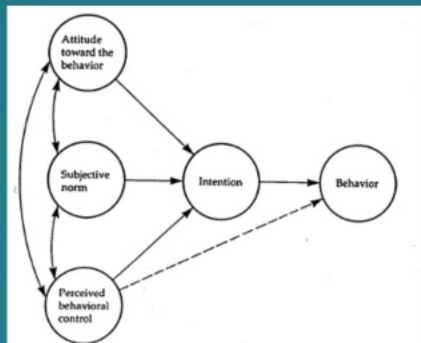
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Interpretative phenomenological analysis of the collaboration among healthcare professionals in the nursing home setting

Objectives: This study aimed to explore the roles of physicians, pharmacists, and nurses in the interprofessional collaboration process while identifying facilitators and barriers to effective collaboration among healthcare professionals.

Background: The theory of planned behavior (TPB) postulates that **behavioral performance is guided by the intention to perform that behavior**, influenced by attitudes, subjective norms (social pressure), and perceived behavioral control.



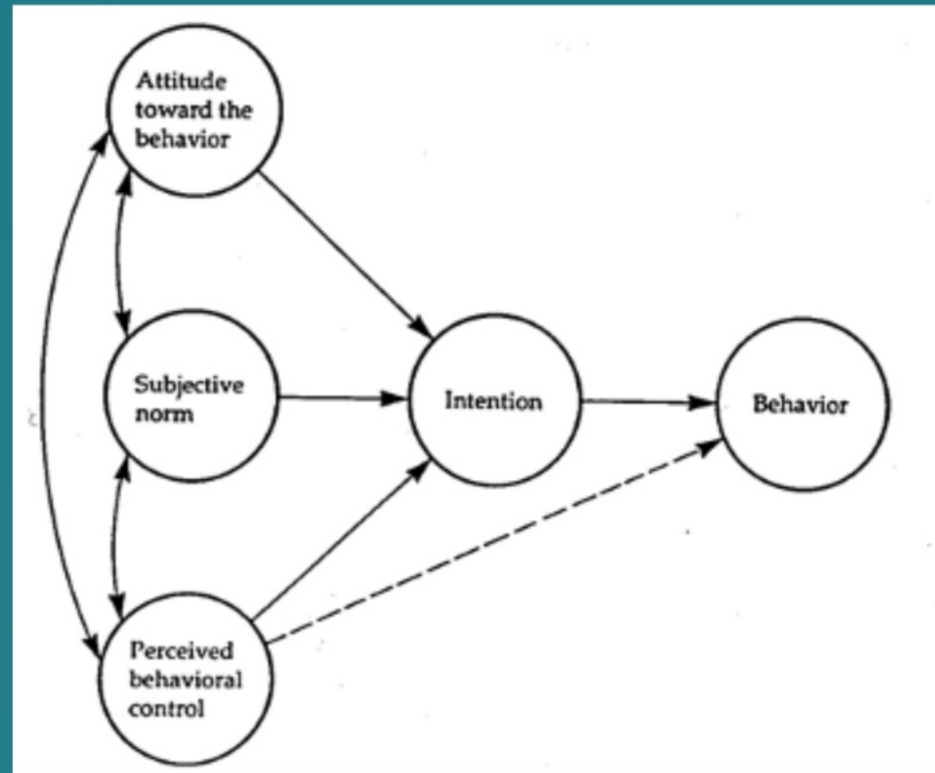
This framework can be applied to studying interprofessional collaboration among healthcare professionals to enhance patient safety and public health within nursing homes.

Methods

- Individual semi- structured interviews were conducted with 19 healthcare professionals. Qualitative data were then integrated and analyzed through the lens of the theory of planned behavior (TPB).
- The Consolidated Criteria for Reporting Qualitative Research (COREQ), 32-item checklist tailored for interviews, was employed as a reporting tool

1. The first step was **familiarization and transcription**
2. Second step **labels identification and meaning units** : capture significant aspects of the participants' experiences.
3. The third step was **properties and phenomena identification** : uncover the essence and nature of the experiences expressed by participants.
4. The fourth step was **organizing properties into categories**
5. The fifth step was **deriving themes**: applying both content analysis and IPA, the identified categories were analyzed to derive broader themes that elucidate the essential qualitative information
6. The sixth step was **integration within IPA**: The themes derived through content analysis were integrated within the interpretative phenomenological framework, aligning the broader themes with the deeper phenomenological exploration.

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Method

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Factors impacting the collaboration between healthcare professionals

The thematic analysis, embedded in the IPA, allowed us to identify **ten themes that impacted interprofessional collaboration** between pharmacists, physicians, and nurses:

- Communication
- Role and responsibilities
- Willingness to collaborate
- Knowledge of other collaborators
- Trust
- Recognition and self-confidence
- Support,
- Rules and protocol
- Technology
- Distance

Depending on the empirical landscape, these themes were sometimes considered as facilitators and sometimes as barriers to collaboration.



Conclusion

Our findings show that physicians, pharmacists, and nurses reported **favorable inclinations toward collaboration** in nursing homes. However, their intentions to initiate these collaborations remained challenging for the three health professions. Factors such as **subjective norms**, for instance, the **absence of clear legal regulations**, pose challenges, and perceived behavioral control issues, such as physicians' **limited awareness regarding pharmacists' expertise** and not efficient interpersonal skills, could represent barriers to the collaborative process.

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Collaboration in the ambulatory environment

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Section D: Clinical Pharmacy & Pharmacology

Current Practice in Weekly Pillbox Preparation and Perceived Added Value of Future Collaboration between Community Pharmacists and Home Care Nurses in Belgium

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Current Practice in Weekly Pillbox Preparation and Perceived Added Value of Future Collaboration between Community Pharmacists and Home Care Nurses in Belgium

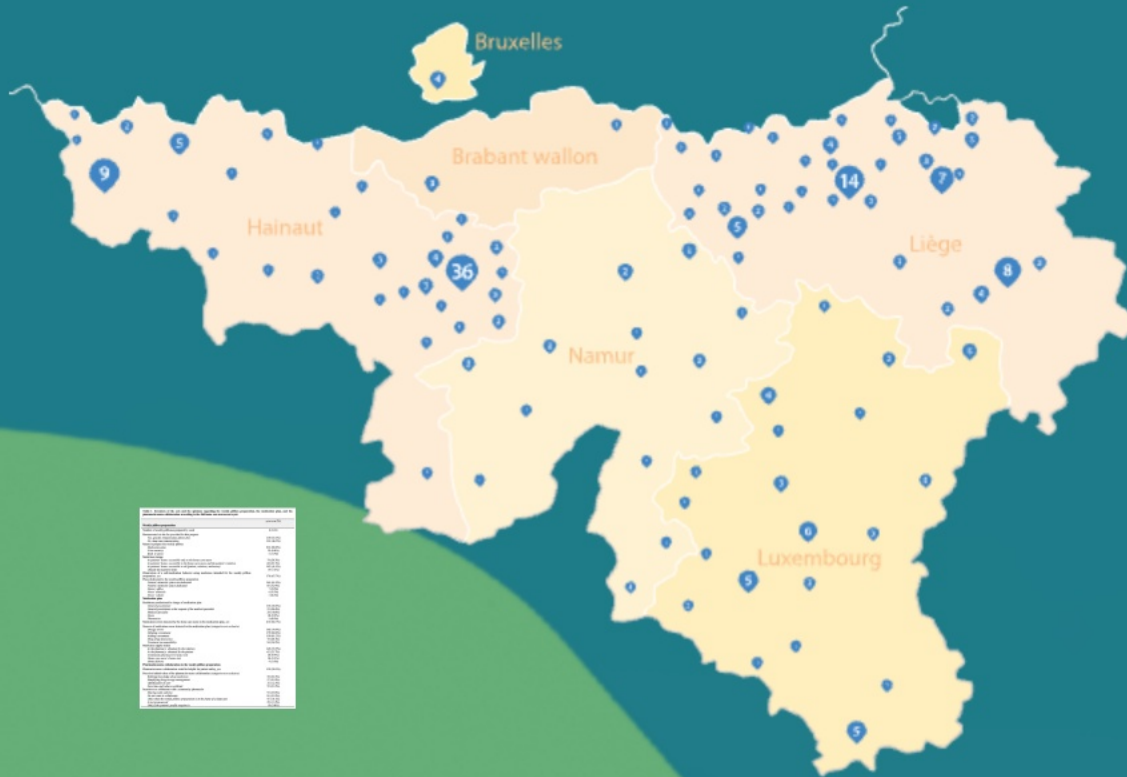
Background: **Medication-related errors** represent a public health burden but are mainly **preventable**. A strategy to reduce medication errors could be **pharmacist-nurse collaboration in weekly pillbox preparation**.

Objective: To assess the weekly pillbox preparation practices among **home care nurses** and **community pharmacists**, their collaboration for this service, and its added value, ultimately aiming to promote **patient safety**.

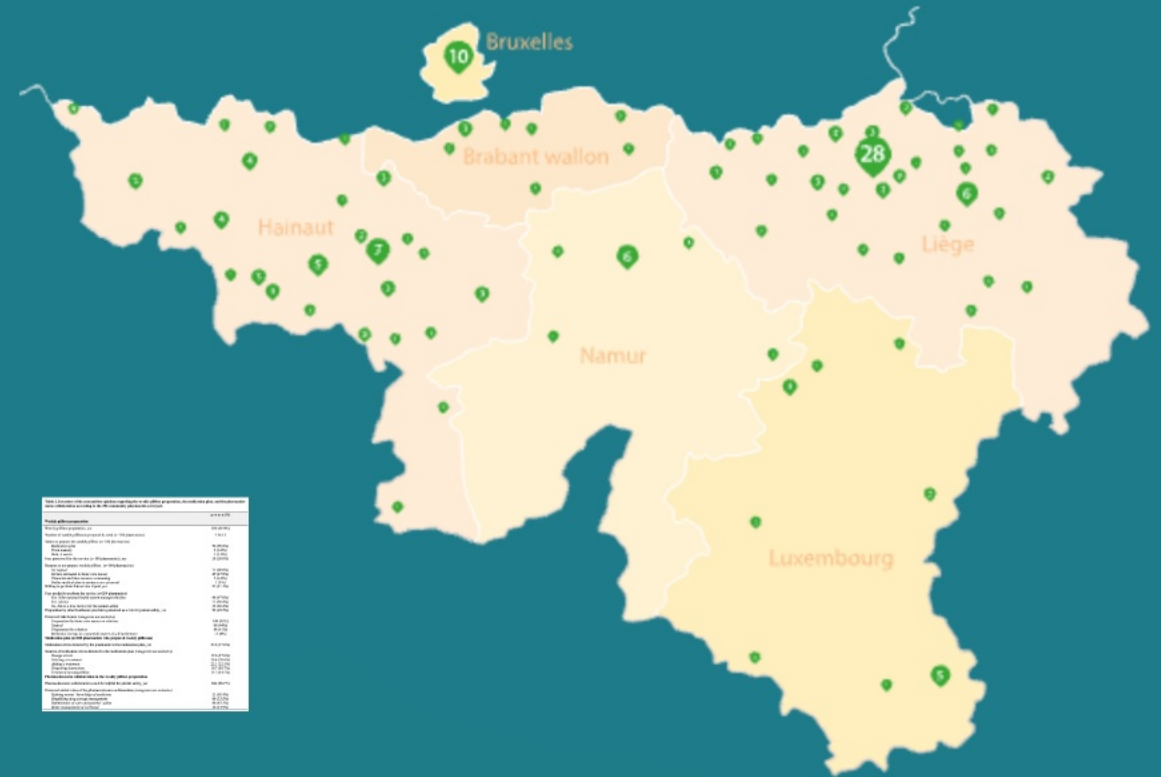
Methods: An extensive **survey** was launched in **French-speaking Belgium** in 2022. The study occurred across two populations: home care nurses and community pharmacists in French-speaking Belgium. A **self-administered questionnaire** was developed. Three main outcomes were reported: the pillbox preparation, the **medication plan**, and the **opinion** about the pharmacist-nurse collaboration. A descriptive statistical analysis was carried out.



Results: A total of 260 home care nurses and 204 community pharmacists answered the questionnaire



Province	Nombre de soins à domicile
Bruxelles	4
Hainaut	9
Brabant wallon	14
Liège	8
Namur	36
Luxembourg	5
Total	260



Province	Nombre de pharmaciens
Bruxelles	10
Hainaut	7
Brabant wallon	10
Liège	28
Namur	5
Luxembourg	1
Total	204

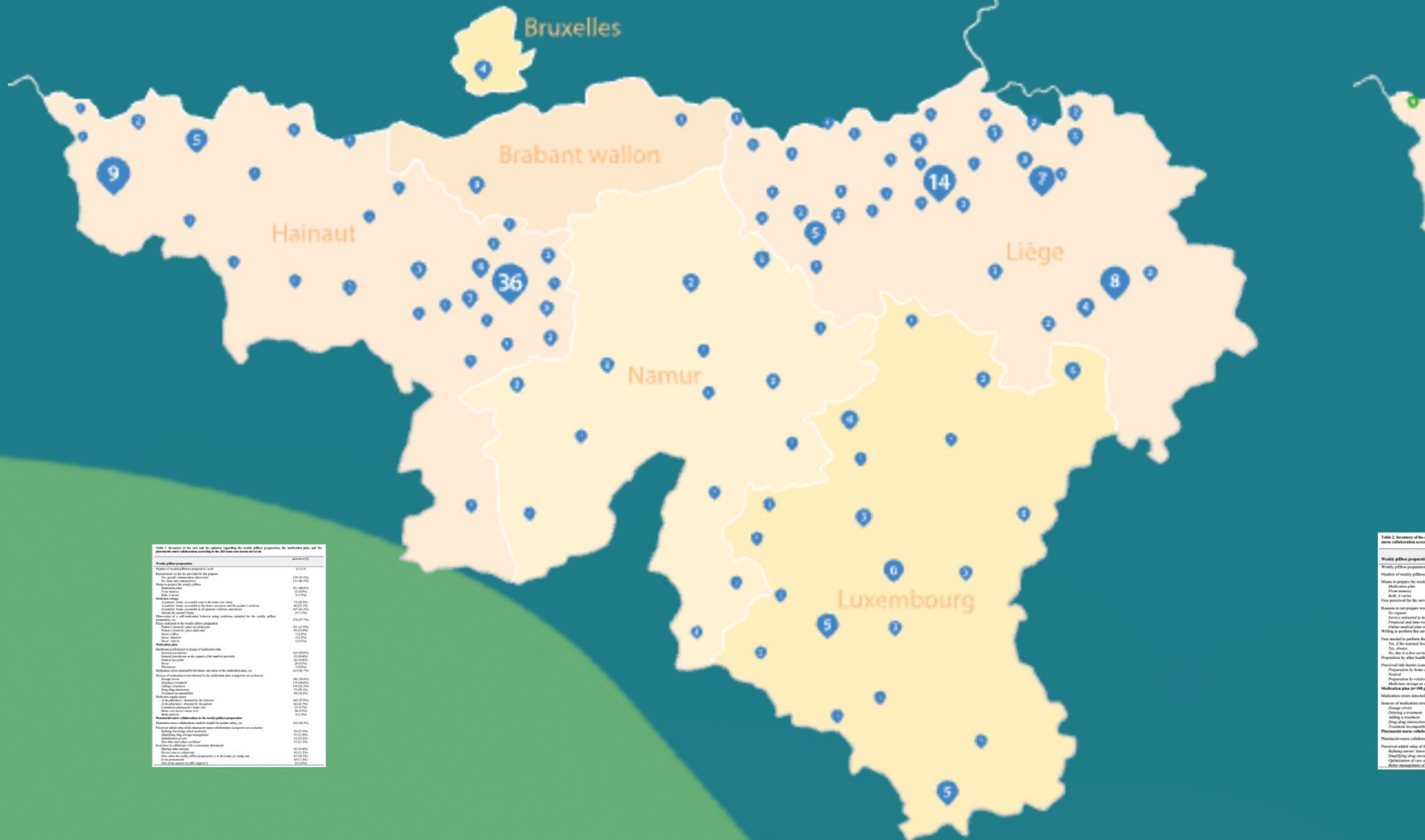


Table 1. Inventory of the care and the opinions regarding the weekly pillbox preparation, the medication plan, and the pharmaceutical nurse collaboration according to the 20 home care nurses surveyed.

[illegible]

Table 2. Inventory of the act.

[illegible]

Table 1. Inventory of the acts and the opinions regarding the weekly pillbox preparation, the medication plan, and the pharmacist-nurse collaboration according to the 260 home care nurses surveyed.

	$\mu \pm \sigma$ or n (%)
Weekly pillbox preparation	
Number of weekly pillboxes prepared <i>by week</i>	6.5 $\pm$ 3.8
Remunerated <i>via</i> the fee provided for this purpose	
<i>Yes, specific remuneration (direct fee)</i>	139 (53.5%)
<i>No, lump sum remuneration</i>	121 (46.5%)
Means to prepare the weekly pillbox	
<i>Medication plan</i>	231 (88.8%)
<i>From memory</i>	23 (8.8%)
<i>Both, it varies</i>	5 (1.9%)
Medicines storage	
<i>At patients' home: accessible only to the home care nurse</i>	74 (28.3%)
<i>At patients' home: accessible to the home care nurse and the patient's relatives</i>	60 (23.1%)
<i>At patients' home: accessible to all (patient, relatives, and nurse)</i>	107 (41.2%)
<i>Outside the patient's home</i>	19 (7.3%)
Observation of a self-medication behavior using medicines intended for the weekly pillbox preparation, <i>yes</i>	176 (67.7%)
Places dedicated to the weekly pillbox preparation	
<i>Patient's domicile: place not dedicated</i>	161 (61.9%)
<i>Patient's domicile: place dedicated</i>	85 (32.9%)
<i>Nurse's office</i>	7 (2.8%)
<i>Nurse's domicile</i>	6 (2.5%)
<i>Nurse's vehicle</i>	1 (0.2%)
Medication plan	
Healthcare professional in charge of medication plan	
<i>General practitioner</i>	153 (58.8%)
<i>General practitioner at the request of the medical specialist</i>	53 (20.4%)
<i>Medical specialist</i>	28 (10.8%)
<i>Nurse</i>	24 (9.2%)
<i>Pharmacist</i>	2 (0.8%)
Medication errors detected by the home care nurse in the medication plan, <i>yes</i>	215 (82.7%)
Sources of medication errors detected in the medication plan (<i>categories not exclusive</i>)	
<i>Dosage errors</i>	183 (70.4%)
<i>Deleting a treatment</i>	179 (68.8%)
<i>Adding a treatment</i>	159 (61.2%)
<i>Drug-drug interaction</i>	73 (28.1%)
<i>Treatment incompatibility</i>	94 (36.2%)
Medicines supply means	
<i>At the pharmacy: obtained by the relatives</i>	145 (55.9%)
<i>At the pharmacy: obtained by the patient</i>	62 (23.7%)
<i>Community pharmacist's home visit</i>	25 (9.7%)
<i>Home care nurse's home visit</i>	24 (9.3%)
<i>Home delivery</i>	4 (1.4%)
Pharmacist-nurse collaboration in the weekly pillbox preparation	
Pharmacist-nurse collaboration could be helpful for patient safety, <i>yes</i>	152 (58.5%)
Perceived added value of the pharmacist-nurse collaboration (<i>categories not exclusive</i>)	
<i>Refining knowledge about medicines</i>	58 (22.3%)
<i>Simplifying drug storage management</i>	57 (21.9%)
<i>Optimization of care</i>	32 (12.3%)
<i>Save time and reduce workload</i>	55 (21.2%)
Incentives to collaborate with a community pharmacist	
<i>Sharing tasks and fees</i>	93 (35.8%)
<i>Do not want to collaborate</i>	81 (31.2%)
<i>Only when the weekly pillbox preparation is in the frame of a lump sum</i>	47 (18.1%)
<i>Is not pronounced</i>	29 (11.2%)
<i>Only if the patient's profile requires it</i>	10 (3.8%)

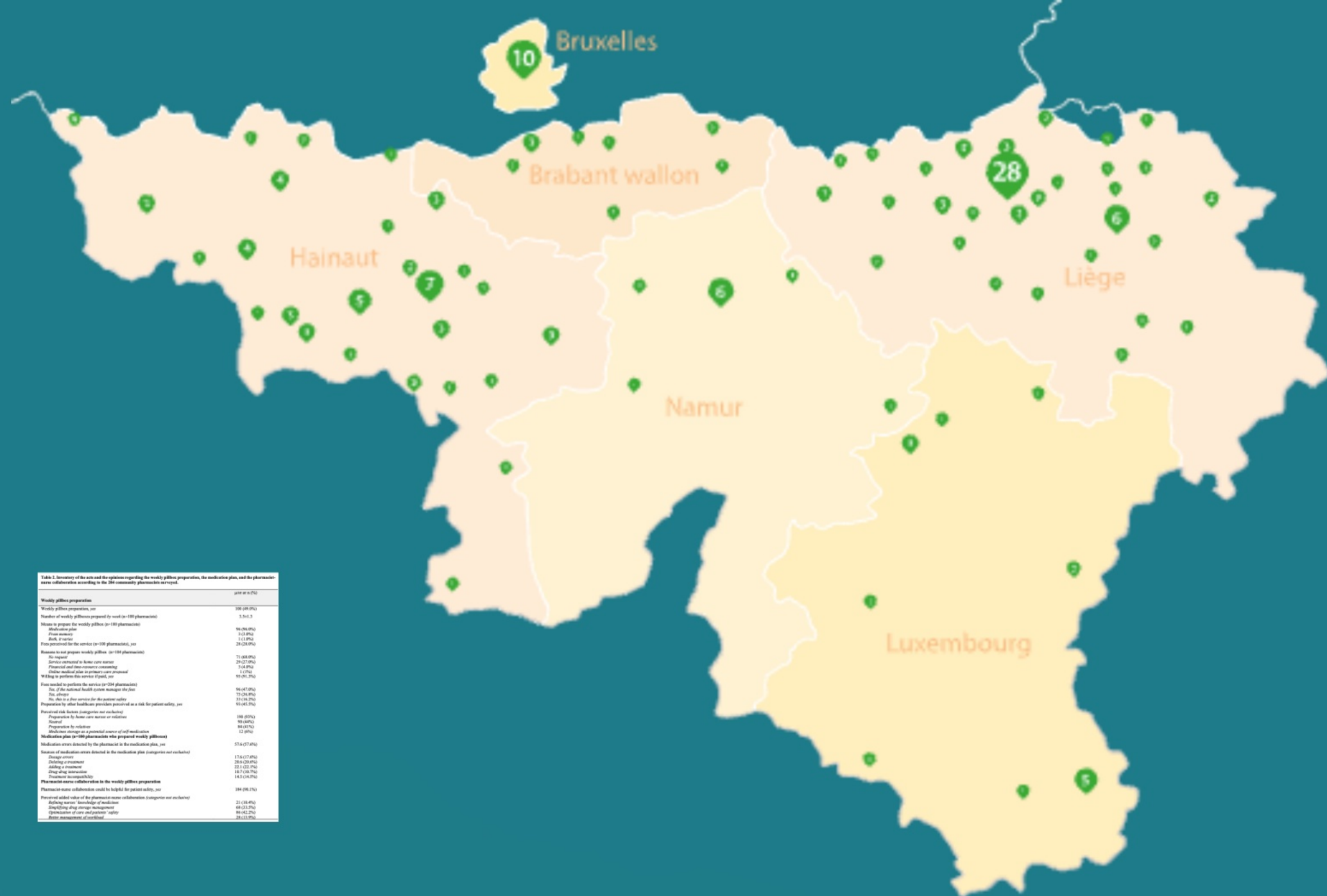


Table 1. Inventory of the acts and the opinions regarding the weekly pillbox preparation, the medication plan, and the pharmacist-stores collaboration according to the 100 community pharmacists surveyed.

	yes/n (%)
Weekly pillbox preparation	
Weekly pillbox preparation, <i>yes</i>	100 (100%)
Number of weekly pillboxes prepared by week (<i>n=100 pharmacists</i>)	3,561.5
Money to prepare (for weekly pillbox (<i>n=100 pharmacists</i>))	
Medication plan	90 (90.0%)
From network	1 (1.0%)
Both, or various	1 (1.0%)
From personal for the service (<i>n=100 pharmacists</i>), <i>yes</i>	28 (28.0%)
Reasons to not prepare weekly pillbox (<i>n=100 pharmacists</i>)	
No request	71 (69.0%)
Service entrusted to home care nurses	29 (27.0%)
Personal and other resources concerning	5 (4.0%)
Online medical advice to primary care proposed	1 (1.0%)
Willing to perform this service if paid, <i>yes</i>	90 (90.0%)
From needed to perform the service (<i>n=100 pharmacists</i>)	
Yes, if the national health system manages the fees	90 (47.0%)
Yes, always	71 (35.0%)
No, this is a free service for the patient safety	19 (10.0%)
Preparation by other healthcare providers perceived as a risk for patient safety, <i>yes</i>	10 (4.5%)
Personal risk factors (consequences not exclusive)	
Preparation by home care nurses not exclusive	100 (100%)
Personal	90 (45%)
Preparation by relatives	80 (40%)
Medication storage as a potential source of self-medication	12 (6%)
Medication plan (<i>n=100 pharmacists who prepared weekly pillboxes</i>)	
Medication errors detected by the pharmacist in the medication plan, <i>yes</i>	171.6 (17.6%)
Source of medication errors detected in the medication plan (consequences not exclusive)	
Change errors	171.6 (17.6%)
Deferring a treatment	20.8 (2.0%)
Adding a treatment	23.1 (2.3%)
Drug-drug interaction	88.7 (8.8%)
Treatment incompatibility	14.5 (1.4%)
Pharmacist-stores collaboration in the weekly pillbox preparation	
Pharmacist-stores collaboration could be helpful for patient safety, <i>yes</i>	100 (100%)
Perceived added value of the pharmacist-stores collaboration (consequences not exclusive)	
Raising awareness knowledge of medication	21 (14.0%)
Shortening drug storage management	40 (27.0%)
Optimization of care and patients' safety	60 (40.0%)
Better management of supplies	20 (13.0%)

Table 2. Inventory of the acts and the opinions regarding the weekly pillbox preparation, the medication plan, and the pharmacist-nurse collaboration according to the 204 community pharmacists surveyed.

	$\mu \pm \sigma$ or n (%)
Weekly pillbox preparation	
Weekly pillbox preparation, yes	100 (49.0%)
Number of weekly pillboxes prepared <i>by week</i> (n=100 pharmacists)	3.5 $\pm$ 1.3
Means to prepare the weekly pillbox (n=100 pharmacists)	
<i>Medication plan</i>	96 (96.0%)
<i>From memory</i>	3 (3.0%)
<i>Both, it varies</i>	1 (1.0%)
Fees perceived for the service (n=100 pharmacists), yes	28 (28.0%)
Reasons to not prepare weekly pillbox (n=104 pharmacists)	
<i>No request</i>	71 (68.0%)
<i>Service entrusted to home care nurses</i>	29 (27.0%)
<i>Financial and time-resource consuming</i>	3 (4.0%)
<i>Online medical plan in primary care proposal</i>	1 (1%)
Willing to perform this service if paid, yes	95 (91.3%)
Fees needed to perform the service (n=204 pharmacists)	
<i>Yes, if the national health system manages the fees</i>	96 (47.0%)
<i>Yes, always</i>	75 (36.8%)
<i>No, this is a free service for the patient safety</i>	33 (16.2%)
Preparation by other healthcare providers perceived as a risk for patient safety, yes	93 (45.5%)
Perceived risk factors (<i>categories not exclusive</i>)	
<i>Preparation by home care nurses or relatives</i>	190 (93%)
<i>Neutral</i>	90 (44%)
<i>Preparation by relatives</i>	84 (41%)
<i>Medicines storage as a potential source of self-medication</i>	12 (6%)
Medication plan (n=100 pharmacists who prepared weekly pillboxes)	
Medication errors detected by the pharmacist in the medication plan, yes	57.6 (57.6%)
Sources of medication errors detected in the medication plan (<i>categories not exclusive</i>)	
<i>Dosage errors</i>	17.6 (17.6%)
<i>Deleting a treatment</i>	20.6 (20.6%)
<i>Adding a treatment</i>	22.1 (22.1%)
<i>Drug-drug interaction</i>	10.7 (10.7%)
<i>Treatment incompatibility</i>	14.5 (14.5%)
Pharmacist-nurse collaboration in the weekly pillbox preparation	
Pharmacist-nurse collaboration could be helpful for patient safety, yes	184 (90.1%)
Perceived added value of the pharmacist-nurse collaboration (<i>categories not exclusive</i>)	
<i>Refining nurses' knowledge of medicines</i>	21 (10.4%)
<i>Simplifying drug storage management</i>	68 (33.5%)
<i>Optimization of care and patients' safety</i>	86 (42.2%)
<i>Better management of workload</i>	28 (13.9%)

Conclusion: Our survey showed that **pharmacist-nurse collaboration** in the **weekly pillbox preparation** was perceived as helpful in primary care with the ultimate goal of **patient safety**.

Research is underway to examine the impact of this intervention and if it could be cost-effective.

Students' interest in sectoral developments

Preferences and perceptions of pharmacy students on the sectoral development of community pharmacy in Belgium

Pharmacy Education (2023) 23(5) 1 - 38
<https://doi.org/10.46542/pe.2023.235.138>



CONFERENCE ABSTRACTS

FIP Pharmacy Practice Research summer meeting for PhD students, postdoctoral fellows and supervisors conference abstracts 2023

Hosted by the FIP Pharmacy Practice Research Special Interest Group (PPR SIG) and the University of Granada

Preferences and perceptions of pharmacy students on the sectoral development of community pharmacy in Belgium

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Introduction: Building the future of the pharmacist profession today must be done by listening to the actors of tomorrow. Their wishes and main motivations must be integrated into reflections. The university needs to understand how students plan for their future professions. Consistency between teaching and sectoral development is at the heart of university concerns: anticipating professional changes can help the academic body build flexible programmes to align with professional development and best prepare actors of tomorrow.

Objectives: To assess the preferences and perception of Master's students in pharmaceutical sciences among various potential sectoral evolution in the field of pharmacies open to the public. This research questions how future pharmacists rank in order of importance and preference for the potential sectoral developments in their profession.

Methods: An online questionnaire was sent to Belgian student in pharmaceutical sciences to understand their preferences concerning the various missions expected to be part of the role of pharmacists in the years to come. Some of these missions already exist in Belgium, others already exist abroad, and others still need to be the responsibility of the pharmacist at present.

The questionnaire used a best-worst scaling (BWS) approach to determine a hierarchy of preferences on a set of attributes describing the potential sectoral developments in community

FIP Pharmacy Practice Research summer meeting 2023

pharmacists. The BWS then makes it possible to classify preferences based on choices and to compare preferences among all the attributes considered. Respondents do not only express their preferences among the proposed attributes but also provide information through their responses as to the most preferable and least preferable attributes in their eyes. The research team agreed on a list of 18 attributes to characterize the profession of community pharmacists and its potential sectoral developments. The 18 attributes were: preparation and dispensing of medication, pharmaceutical care, adjustment/substitution, continuity of treatment, care monitoring/risk prevention, medication review, self-medication, prescription, adherence support, health prevention and promotion, drug analysis, inter-professional collaboration, pharmaceutical care, vaccination, screening, withdrawal/deprescription, return home after hospitalization and home care.

Results: The topics for which students showed the greatest interest were delivery of medication with advice on the proper use, prevention, identifying and resolving potential drug-related problems or even assisting the patient in a self-medication situation.

The themes with the lowest interest were Greenpharmacy, the collection of used products and sustainable practices.

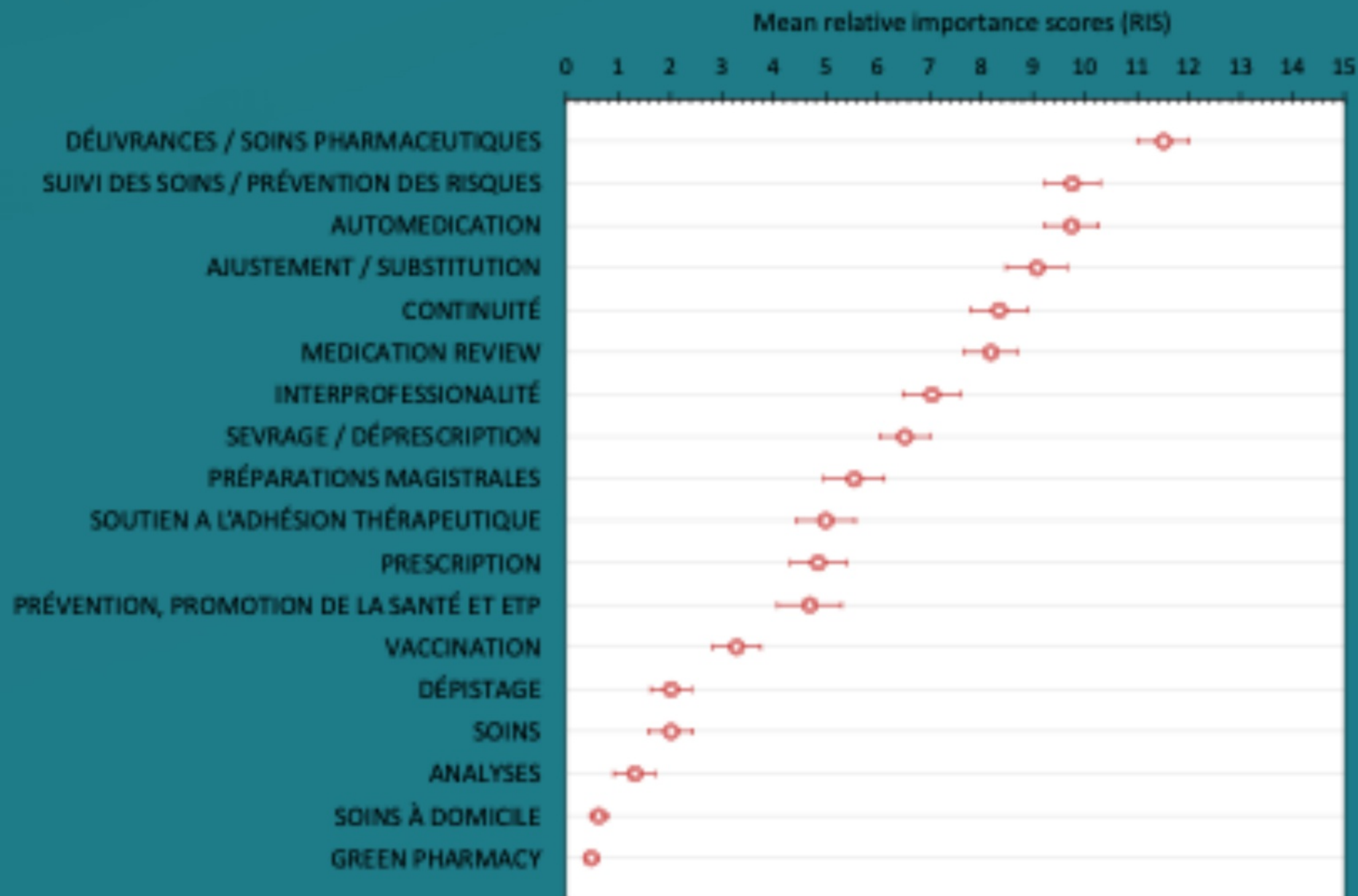
Conclusion: Future pharmacists do not wish to replace medical doctors and have little interest in diagnosis, prescription and laboratory analysis. Moreover, the lack of interest of future pharmacists in Greenpharmacy raises questions. Making students aware of this significant environmental challenge should be encouraged.

Preferences and perceptions of pharmacy students on the sectoral development of community pharmacy in Belgium

The attributes were selected based on the latest report on global pharmaceutical services produced by the **International Pharmaceutical Federation(FIP)** and more specifically on the **range of services** that **pharmacists** can provide beyond dispensing.

In this study, 12 **BWS-type questions** covering the **18 attributes** considered were presented to participants. All the data collected was brought together in a **database** in Excel™ format. **Statistical analyzes** were carried out using **Sawtooth™**. The preference scores were determined in particular using the analyzes and procedures offered by Sawtooth™, and are described below





Pharmacists' management of public health issues and the impact on them

Parameters studied by the analysis model developed:





Contents lists available at [ScienceDirect](https://www.sciencedirect.com)

Exploratory Research in Clinical and Social Pharmacy

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/rcsop



Influence of drug shortages on the well-being at work of pharmacists practicing in community pharmacies

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The problem of drug shortages is not new, but it has reached unprecedented levels in recent years. In community pharmacies, pharmacists are forced to develop daily strategies to deal with such shortages and ensure patient care. These efforts result in significant constraints and adjustments to pharmacists' daily practices. The aim of this study is to explore the possible relationship between the consequences of drug shortages and the well-being of pharmacists in pharmacies.

Material & method: This study adopts an exploratory qualitative approach by interviewing pharmacists working in community pharmacies in Wallonia. The data were collected between March and June 2023 through individual semi-structured interviews using a resolute guide. The interview guide was adapted as the interviews progressed and according to the pharmacists' views. 16 participants were included, including 7 owner pharmacists, 3 non-owners, and 6 non-titular pharmacists. The interviews were transcribed and then analyzed through a thematic approach.

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macists working
3 through indi-
the interviews
7 owner phar-
then analyzed

lights the time-
finances and



Competition in acts of care

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Section D: Clinical Pharmacy & Pharmacology

Public Health Interest of Vaccination Through Community Pharmacies: A Literature Review

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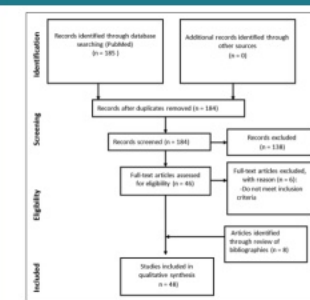


Figure 1. Literature search flow diagram. Numbers in brackets correspond to the number of articles.

PRISMA

- All the articles screened advocate that vaccination in pharmacies significantly increases vaccination coverage because pharmacists can overcome many barriers to vaccination such as lack of access to physician's offices, appointment scheduling, and lack of information among the population.
- BE +8, -8
- Vaccination is also less expensive in pharmacies than in traditional vaccination services because fewer costs are involved when the patient goes only to the pharmacist, without also having to consult a physician.

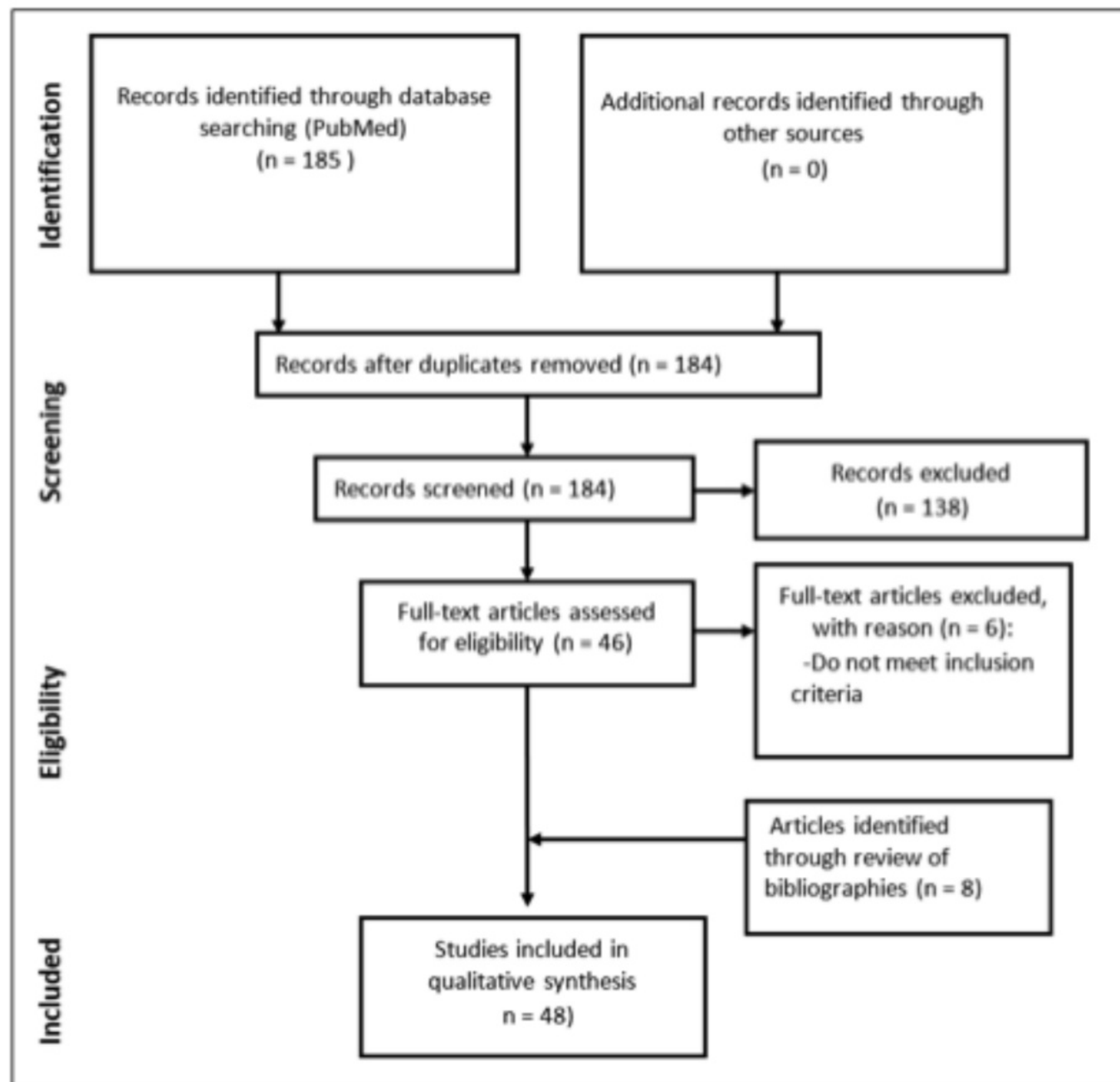


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Research under submission



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Peer review status

[1st revision] The outcomes of pharmacist-led pharmaceutical care within community pharmacies: An overview of systematic reviews

- Reviews completed: 1
- Review invitations accepted: 2
- Review invitations sent: 2

1st revision

Under Review

Last review activity: 23rd
September 2024 ⓘ

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Journal:

Research in Social and Administrative Pharmacy

Manuscript number:

Scientific research in progress : Identification of the added value of the independent pharmacist

Intersection of theories on SME added value and
Creating Value-Based Competition on Results by
Michael E. Porter and Elizabeth Olmsted Teisberg.



LIÈGE université
Médecine



PGEU
European Community
Pharmacists

Introduction

Objective

Understand and explain the evolution of the community pharmacist and identify the potential benefits of this change for public health.

Role evolution can be perceived differently depending on the level at which the phenomenon is observed. A scale of economic activity structured into three levels was chosen to establish our objectives: macroeconomic, mesoeconomic and microeconomic.

The starting point of the research

- Since 2010, stronger emphasis on the role of community pharmacist in public health
- Importance of interprofessional collaboration in a public health context
- Importance of public health pharmacy
- When the need for analysis and the scientific probability



Collaboration within healthcare institutions



Interpretative phenomenological analysis of the collaboration among healthcare professionals in the nursing home setting

Objectives: This study aimed to explore the roles of physicians, pharmacists, and nurses in the interprofessional collaboration process while identifying facilitators and barriers to effective collaboration among healthcare professionals.



Methods: This study used an interpretative phenomenological analysis (IPA) to explore the roles of physicians, pharmacists, and nurses in the interprofessional collaboration process while identifying facilitators and barriers to effective collaboration among healthcare professionals.

Diving into the mesoeconomic level

Students' interests in sectoral developments

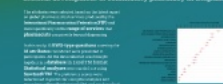
Preferences and perceptions of pharmacy students on the sectoral development of community pharmacy in Belgium.



Collaboration in the ambulatory environment



Preferences and perceptions of pharmacy students on the sectoral development of community pharmacy in Belgium



Scientific research in progress

Identification of the sectoral roles of the independent pharmacist



New business model for the community pharmacy in search of sustainable performance in public health.

October 15, 2024
Brussels
Crunenberg Robin



Thank you for being here
and for your attention.
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