PHM 3525 Drug Information

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Drug Information (DI)

Definitions

- **DI** *provides written &/ verbal information about drugs & drug therapy in response to a request from other healthcare providing organizations, committees, patients, and public community*

- **DI services** *refer to the activities undertaken by pharmacists in providing information to drug use*

- **DI center** *provides in-depth, unbiased source of crucial drug information to meet needs of the practicing physicians, pharmacists and other health care professionals*

Chauhan N et al. J Adv Pharm Technol Res. 2013;4(2):84-93.

Objectives of DI

- Meet the drug information needs of practitioners

- Provide effective medicines information

- Provide accurate and unbiased DI

- Promote patient care through rational use of medicines

Chauhan N et al. J Adv Pharm Technol Res. 2013;4(2):84-93.

History of DI

- The term DI was developed in the early 1960s

- Conjunction with the word "center" and "specialist".

- **The most fundamental responsibilities of all pharmacists**.

Gaebelein, Claude J. Contemporary Drug Information: An Evidence-Based Approach.

Delivery of DI

- Knowing how to find the most relevant information is the foundation of DI skills.

- DI skills include assessment of drug literature and knowledge of biostatistics.

DI Services

- Supporting clinical services

- Answering questions about medicines

- Coordinating drug and therapeutic committee activities

- Developing drug use policies

- Providing poison information

J. Russell May, Dianne May. Drug Information: A Guide for Pharmacists. Introduction to the Concept of Drug Information.

Example of the DI Impact

- 94% were judged by the requestors to have provided useful information

- 58% resulted in provision of information that affected patients' outcomes,

- Of which 78% had positive effects on patients

Cardoni AA et al. Am J Hosp Pharm. 1978; 35(10):1233–7.

Example of the DI Impact

- Conclusion

  - (1) DI center is providing useful information to HCP

  - (2) Information is being applied to patient-specific problems

  - (3) Use of the information is having a positive impact on patient care

Cardoni AA et al. Am J Hosp Pharm. 1978; 35(10):1233–7.