COMMUNITY PHARMACIST

• Community pharmacists are the health professionals most accessible to the public.

 They supply medicines in accordance with a prescription or, when legally permitted, sell them without a prescription.

- In addition to ensuring an accurate supply of appropriate products, their professional activities also cover;
 - -counselling of patients at the time of dispensing of prescription and non-prescription drugs,
 - drug information to health professionals, patients and the general public,
 - participation in health-promotion programs.

COMMUNITY PHARMACIES IN TURKEY

- **▶In Turkey only <u>pharmacists</u> can open and run pharmacies.**
- Pharmacies can be opened by the Law about Pharmacists and Pharmacies (No: 6197, 18.02.1953) and the Law about Making Changes in the Law about Pharmacists and Pharmacies (No: 6308, 17.05.2012).

There are some necessities to open a pharmacy in Turkey. These are;

- Being a Turkish citizen,
- Phaving a diploma from Turkish Pharmacy Schools or Faculties,
- In the case of having a diploma from other countries' faculty of pharmacy, passing the exam in Turkey to prove the adequacy.
- Diplomas have to be approved by the Turkish Ministry of Health.
- Not having an obstacle condition to be a pharmacist that stated in the 4th article of the Law.

Parts of pharmacy

Outside of the pharmacy

- Name of the Pharmacy
- >A door bell
- > A list of pharmacies on duty
- Lighting system

Inside of the pharmacy

- > Part for patients
- > Laboratory
- Stocking area for pharmaceutics and cosmetic

Part for patients

There should be;

- cabinets for pharmaceutics and cosmetics,
- banks,
- table for pharmacist,
- computers,
- > safe,
- pharmacists' diploma and license to open pharmacy,
- portrait of Atatürk,
- pharmacopeia,
- fire extinguisher (one per 25 m2) etc. in these part,

Laboratory

There should be;

- a marble counter to prepare magisterials,
- two locker colored orange and green (orange part for severe poison and green part for poison that should be put separate),
- refrigerator,
- > plumbing,
- > scales,
- tools and equipment to prepare drugs that stated in the Law etc. in these part.

Classification of pharmacy

- > Alphabetically
- > Pharmacologically

The books that must be kept in the pharmacy

- Prescription registry book
- **►** Narcotic drugs registry book
- Psychotropic drugs registry book
- > Inspection book
- > Staff registry book
- > Intern registry book

These books are taken from Chamber of Pharmacists and should be approved by it before using.

Prescriptions

Reçete, hekimin hastasına kullanmasını tavsiye ettiği ilaçlar için, eczacıya yazdığı imzalı bir teknik yazıdır.

- > Reçeteli Satılan İlaçlar
 - ✓ Resmi Kurum Reçetesi ile
 - √ Özel Reçete ile
- > Reçetesiz Satılan İlaçlar

- > There are five type of prescriptions in Turkey. These are;
 - White prescriptions for normal pharmaceuticals
 - Red prescriptions for narcotic drugs,
 - Green prescriptions for psychotropic drugs,
 - Purple prescriptions for blood products,
 - Orange prescriptions for hemofill patients' prescriptions.

A prescription should contain 4 basic parts. These are;

- Superscription: It is the beginning part of a prescription and showed by R, Rx, Rp; shortest form of the "Recipe".
- Inscription: Names of the medicines and pharmaceutical forms are stated in this part.
- Subscription: The number of the pharmaceutical forms are stated in this part.
- Instruction: Usage of the medicine is stated in this part.

Also prescriptions should contain the followings;

- > The doctor's name, surname and address,
- > Date,
- Name and pharmaceutical form of the medicines,
- Dosage,
- Usage and warnings,
- Name and address of the patient,
- Signature and stamp of the doctor.