**PHARMACY**

Pharmacy is a profession that provides the preparation of various pharmaceutical type of medicines from the basis of natural and synthetic medicinal raw materials; develops methods of analysis of a drug and deals with the multidimensional problems that arise in the society scale, whether it is the result of drug usage or not and takes into account the best use of medicine in terms of safety, efficiency and cost.

**PHARMACIST**

Pharmacist is a pharmacy faculty graduate that takes responsibility on the production of medicines and raw materials and their physical, chemical, biological and toxicological analysis. Pharmacists takes responsibility for the identification, control, standardization, administration and distribution of the drug. In addition pharmacists is responsible for every stage of a drug from production to consumption on the basis of administrative and technical with full authority.

**PHARMACEUTICAL SERVICES**

Pharmaceutical services are all tasks, authorities, responsibilities and functions at the point of health promotion, rehabilitation of the disease as well as drug delivery.

The World Health Organization defines four separate functions for pharmacy services:

1. Preparation, production and quality control of medicines,
2. Supply, storage and distribution of medicines (delivery to the patient),
3. Ensuring the rational use of medicines,
4. Monitoring the epidemiology and adverse effects of drugs.

**Today, pharmacy services that can be provided in community pharmacies can be defined as follows:**

It is accepted that there is a significant transformation in the recognition and the perception of the concepts of “health” and “disease-illness”. About 20-30 years ago, the concepts of health and disease-illness came to mind with hospitals, physicians, nurses, medicines and first aid bags. Nowadays health and illness are now being used for health care, including health foods, vitamins, health clubs, aerobics, spa therapy etc. Therefore, in western societies, health has been made a part of the culture, while being medicated on the other hand.

It is generally accepted that nature of diseases are changing from the second half of the 20th century. Priorities have shifted from chronic infectious diseases such as acute, life-threatening cholera and plague to the chronic diseases that significantly affect the quality of life, such as cancer, brain, cardiovascular system diseases. In addition, life expectancy at birth is increasingly prolonged, and the incidence of chronic diseases in the aging population is increasing. For example, a rapid decline in mortality rates and general improvements in health have been found to increase life expectancy in the 30 years between 1960 and 1990 around the world by 6.3 years at the beginning of the century. For these reasons, envy is made from "interventionism" to "supervision" and "monitoring"; "treatment" to "care" has become widespread.

As a result of these transformations in medicine and health, some concepts have begun to be used with conscious preferences. For example the concept of “health” begins to be used instead of “disease”, “in-community care" rather than "hospital"; “chronic" instead of "acute" and "individual" instead of "patient".

**The Main Purpose of Pharmacy Education**

The main aim of the pharmacy education is to train qualified human power needed by the pharmaceutical industry.

For this purpose, the undergraduate and graduate education provides students some basic and professional knowledge about:

* Obtaining pharmaceutical raw materials from natural, semi-synthetic and synthetic drug sources,
* examination of their physical, chemical and biological effects,
* formulation and production of drugs,
* drug analysis,
* the therapeutic and toxic effects of drugs and
* Social pharmacy.

It is the most important point of this education that the subjects in pharmacy education are updated in the light of the needs of the society and the developments in science and technology due to the continuous improvement of the information about medicine and health today. On the other hand, as a consequence of the developments in science and technology, the role of pharmacists in protecting the health of the community and also in the pharmaceutical industry is changing, and a new task definition, including patient informing, is becoming increasingly important. For this reason, pharmacy education institutions are obliged to provide professional education supported by laboratory practices, following scientific and technological developments and containing the latest and most accurate information. Pharmacy education in our country is provided through the Faculty of Pharmacy established in various universities.

Pharmacists who have graduated from pharmacy faculties has the opportunity to work in

* Community pharmacies,
* Pharmacy warehouses,
* Hospital pharmacies
* Ministry of Health and Municipality or Provincial Health Directorates,
* The various departments of the Hygiene Institute, which is located within the Ministry of Health,
* Turkish Medicines and Medical Devices Agency,
* Inspection Boards,
* The Republic of Turkey Retirement Fund and in the Chief of the Parliament,
* Pharmaceutical industry,
* Faculties and universities as academic staff.

**Institutions providing pharmacy education in 2017:**

1. Ankara University Faculty of Pharmacy, 1960,
2. İstanbul University Faculty of Pharmacy, 1962,
3. Hacettepe University Faculty of Pharmacy, 1971,
4. Ege University Faculty of Pharmacy, 1974,
5. Gazi University Faculty of Pharmacy, 1982,
6. Marmara University Faculty of Pharmacy, 1982,
7. Anadolu University Faculty of Pharmacy, 1982,
8. Atatürk University Faculty of Pharmacy, 1997,
9. Mersin University Faculty of Pharmacy, 2000,
10. İnönü University Faculty of Pharmacy, 2001,
11. Yeditepe University Faculty of Pharmacy, 2001,
12. Erciyes University Mustafa Kılıçer Faculty of Pharmacy, 2003,
13. Karadeniz Teknik University Faculty of Pharmacy, 2003,
14. Yeni Yüzyıl University Faculty of Pharmacy, 2010
15. Bezm-i Alem Vakıf University Faculty of Pharmacy, 2010
16. İstanbul Medipol University Faculty of Pharmacy, 2010
17. Trakya University Faculty of Pharmacy, 2011
18. Yüzüncü yıl University Faculty of Pharmacy, 2011
19. Kemerburgaz University Faculty of Pharmacy, 2012

Dicle University,

Erzincan University,

Cumhuriyet University,

Biruni University,

Ağrı İbrahim Çeçen University,

Acıbadem University,

Bülent Ecevit University,

Uluslararası Kıbrıs University,

Doğu Akdeniz University,

Yakındoğu University,