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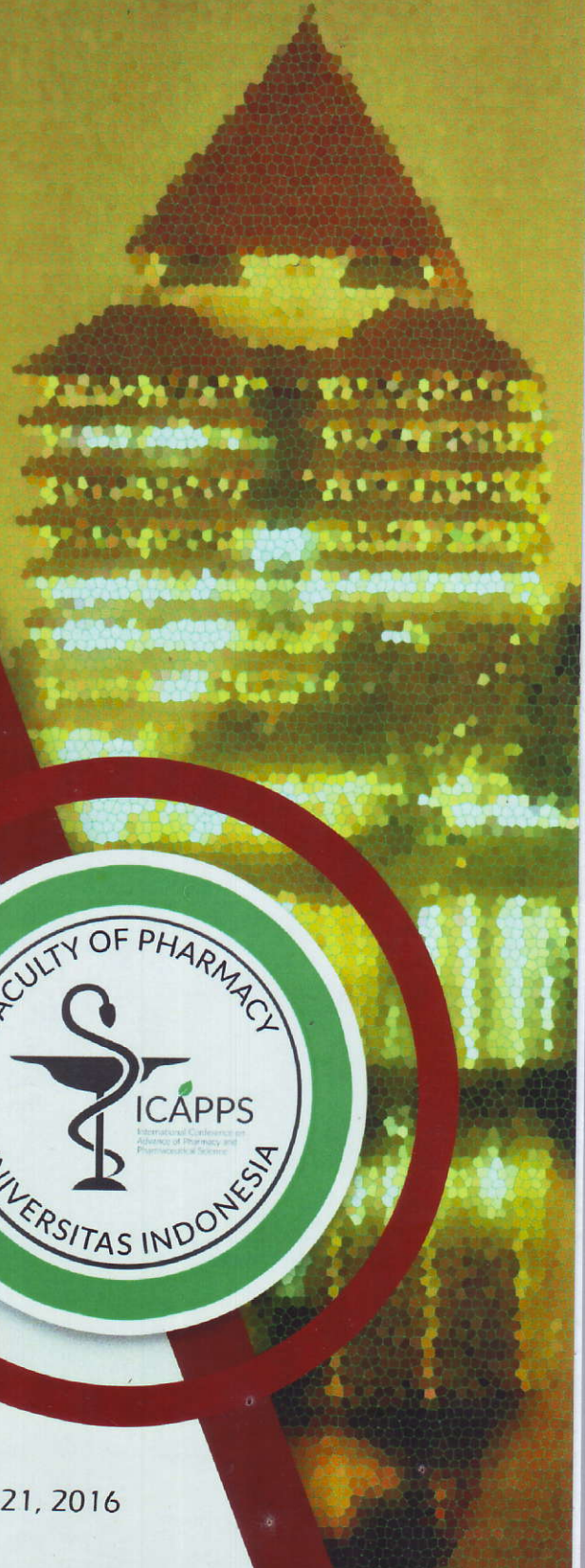
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FARMASI

PROGRAMME & ABSTRACT BOOK

International Conference on Advance of
Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences



The Margo Hotel
Depok, Indonesia October 20-21, 2016

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THE ROLE OF CLINICAL PHARMACIST ON FORENSIC PHARMACY: THE CASE STUDY IN INDONESIA

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The Indonesian health law No 36 of 2009 and the Government Regulation No 51 of 2009 stipulate that the pharmacy services in hospital performed by pharmacist. The functions of pharmacist in hospital are a) manage the pharmaceutical products, medical devices and materials medical consumables, b) provide the clinical pharmacy services such as patient care on the ward, monitor the treatment of patients, pharmaceutical information and counselling, and treatment recommendations, and c) as a secretary of the hospital pharmaceutical and therapeutic committee. The standards of pharmaceutical services set in the regulation of Minister of Health No. 58 of 2014 and No 34 of 2016. The qualification of the pharmacist is regulated by Government Regulation No. 51 of 2009 and the Minister of Health no 889 of 2011 and No 31 of 2016.

The main targets of clinical pharmacy services are to prevent or treat the occurrence of medication error. Forensic science is application science to the law, so that the forensic pharmacy could be understood as the application of pharmaceutical sciences to their regulations. The forensic pharmacy could be used to guide the pharmacist for delivering a high level of safety in health assistance and for providing high quality of pharmacy service standard.

CERTIFICATE OF PARTICIPATION

Is given to

I Made Agus Gel Gel Wirasuta



has participated as
Plenary Speaker

in the International Conference on Advance Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences
The Margo Hotel, October 20-21, 2016

Indonesia Pharmacist Association Accreditation Number : 107/SK-SKP/PPIAI/X/2016
Participant 12 SKP/Speaker 4.5 SKP/ Presenter 3 SKP/ Moderator 1.5 SKP/ Committee 3 SKP



Dr. Mahdi Jufri, M.Si., Apt.
Dean of Faculty of Pharmacy
Universitas Indonesia



Dr. Silvia Surini, M.Pharm.Sc., Apt.
Chairwoman of Organizing Committee

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Dr.rer.nat. I Made Agus Gelgel Wirasuta, M.Si., Apt.

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forensic pharmacy

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THE ROLE OF CLINICAL PHARMACIST ON FORENSIC PHARMACY: THE CASE STUDY IN INDONESIA

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PP 51 of 2009: quantified the Pharmacist Practice

- Register Pharmacist (Surat Tanda Register Apoteker "STRA") (Section 39 (2))
- License pharmaceutical Practice (section 52 (2))
 - SIK (Surat ijin Kerja) is license for apothecaries, who do their pharmaceutical practice in production and distribution unit
 - SIPA (Surat ijin Praktek Apoteker) is license for apothecaries, who do their pharmaceutical practice in Pharmaceutical service:
 - Community pharmacist
 - Clinical pharmacist

Forensic Sciences: Forensic Pharmacy

- The **1** application of sciences to the law.
 - The acquisition, analysis, and application of scientific data to provide the legal system with answers to questions of interest
 - It's needed on criminal scientific investigation on criminal justice system
- For **1** Pharmacy: **the application of the drug sciences to legal issues**
 - These pharmacists review cases much like a clinical pharmacist or pharmacy manager would review a clinical challenge or administrative item, but with an eye to the specific legal issues
 - Pharmacists' expert testimony has traditionally been offered in either therapeutics and human pharmacology or pharmacy practice

PP 51 of 2009: Legal aspect on pharmacy practice

- Pharmacist as professional and legal responsibilities on
 - Pharmaceutical manufacture
 - Pharmaceutical distribution
 - Pharmaceutical services
- Pharmacy practice based on the National pharmaceutical standard
- The pharmacist translated their practical standard into SOP
 - It need → **Forensic Pharmacy**

The aim of PP 51 – 2009: Pharmacy regulation

- **to Provide protection** for patients and the society in obtaining pharmaceutical preparations and pharmacy services;
- **To maintain and improve the quality** of pharmaceutical care in accordance to developing pharmaceutical science and technology as well as the their rules.
- **To provide legal certainty** for patients, the society, and pharmacist as well as the pharmacist co-workers

Forensic Pharmacy Issue based on PP 51 (2009) Act Pharmacy services unit

- Pharmaceutical services unit (Section 19)
 - Pharmacy (apotek)
 - Hospital pharmacy
 - Puskesmas (Primary health Care)
 - Private clinic
 - Drugstore
- Pharmacist
 - Pharmaceutical care (section 21, 22, 24)
 - Clinical Pharmacy & Pharmacy Community
 - Drug dispensing (Section 21 (1), 24 (c))
 - Auditing of Rational use of drug and Pharmaco-economy (section 24, 31)

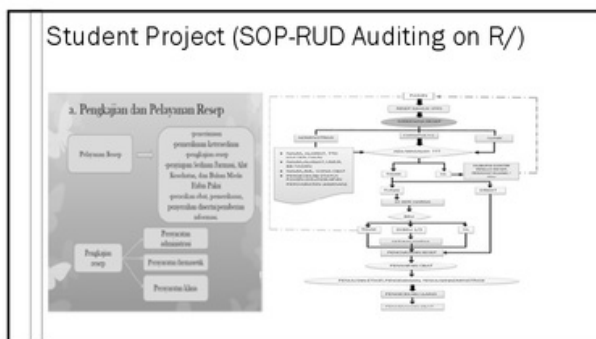
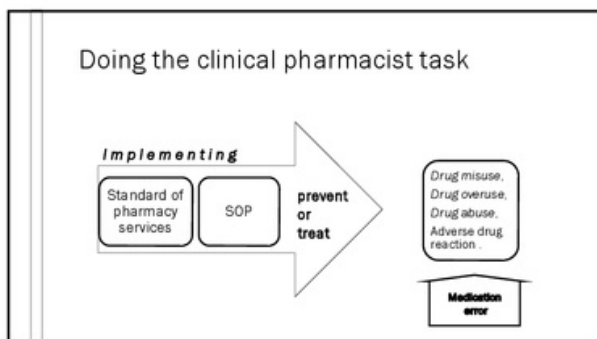
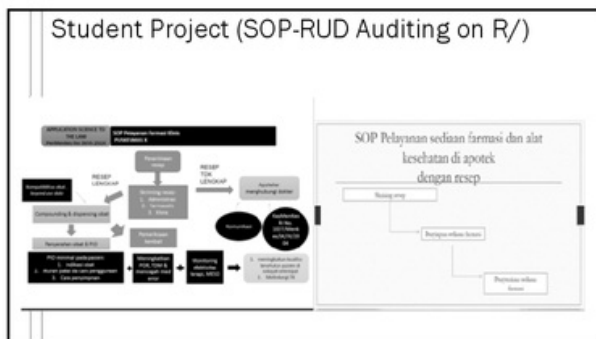


Medication error

- Health care, indicate a **low level of safety**

Task and Responsible of Indonesian clinical pharmacist in hospital: regulation based

Managerial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The hospital pharmacy Board of the hospital pharmaceutical and therapeutic committee
Supply - Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The pharmaceutical preparations, Medical devices, Medical consumables
Provide the clinical pharmacy services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assessment and service of prescription, 2. Drug use history searching, 3. Medication reconciliation, 4. Medication information services, 5. Counseling, 6. Medication therapy monitoring, 7. Visits, 8. Drug adverse reaction monitoring, 9. Evaluation of Medication use, 10. Drug sterile dispensing, 11. Therapeutic drug monitoring



Student Project (Case Pharm. Care in Hospital)

What? • Hasil penelitian dari hasil wawancara dengan apoteker rumah sakit dalam melakukan pengisian obat sebagai pengganti pembelian obat dari di RS Dr. M. Husein, Andon yang sudah terjadi selama 2 minggu.

Where? • di RS Dr. M. Husein, Andon

When? • Telah pada tanggal 4 Juni 2015

Who? • Apoteker @ Instalasi Farmasi RS Dr. M. Husein, Andon

Why? • Untuk menilai keadaan dalam pengembangan sistem informasi di RS Dr. M. Husein, Andon
• Bagaimana keadaan pembelian obat di RS Dr. M. Husein, Andon
• Bagaimana keadaan pembelian obat di RS Dr. M. Husein, Andon

HOW? • Metode di instalasi farmasi yaitu menggunakan dan menerapkan sistem informasi di RS Dr. M. Husein, Andon
• Bagaimana keadaan pembelian obat di RS Dr. M. Husein, Andon
• Bagaimana keadaan pembelian obat di RS Dr. M. Husein, Andon
• Bagaimana keadaan pembelian obat di RS Dr. M. Husein, Andon

The aim of forensic pharmacy Student Project

- Introduce
 - how to construct the SOP
 - Application the pharm. Science to the SOP/Law
 - Built an habit as health professional to follow the law/SOP
 - How solve the problem in accordance to the law with out blame other

Student Project (Case Pharm. Care in Hospital)

What Dengan dibelikan obat E-katalog, Apoteker tidak bisa menjual obat yang terdapat dalam e-katalog.

Where Rumah Sakit Bangsal Medan dan beberapa rumah sakit di Sumatera Utara.

When Pada tanggal 10 Januari 2015

Who Apoteker dan beberapa tenaga kesehatan di Rumah Sakit Bangsal Medan dan beberapa rumah sakit di Sumatera Utara.

HOW Pengadaan barang/jasa sesuai dengan peraturan presiden nomor 70 tahun 2012 menyatakan bahwa pengadaan barang/jasa dilakukan dengan efisien, terbuka dan kompetitif sehingga menjamin ketertarikan dan ketertarikan yang berdampak pada peningkatan pelayanan publik sehingga pengadaan barang/jasa tersebut adalah:

- Sesuai dengan Permenkes 63 Tahun 2014 dalam hal obat yang dibutuhkan tidak terdapat dalam Katalog Elektronik (e-Catalogue) obat, proses pengadaan obat mengikuti metode lainnya sebagaimana diatur dalam Peraturan 54 Tahun 2010 beserta perubahan dan peraturan turunannya (selang seling, lelang terbatas, lelang sederhana, penawaran langsung)

How the lawyer think the Pharm. Case

Pertanyaan :
Jika Apoteker Lalai Memberi Obat kepada Pasien
Ada kasus apoteker yang melakukan kesalahan dalam memberikan obat. Yang ingin saya tanyakan bagaimana perlakuan hukum bagi pasien apabila terjadi kesalahan yang dilakukan apoteker dan bagaimana upaya hukum yang dapat ditempuh pasien apabila terjadi kerugian? Terus kasih.

- If the pharmacist do the male practice?
- What kind the legal effort should do?

Student Project (Case Pharm. Care in Hospital)

Why

- Ketidapan sistem yang mengatur peran masing-masing tenaga kesehatan dalam memberikan pelayanan kesehatan.
- Antara Dokter dan apoteker tidak terjadi komunikasi yang baik dan benar-benar.
- Kemungkinan apoteker tidak melakukan drug auditing double check pada resep PCR dengan baik. Kemungkinan Apoteker tidak mengetahui kondisi pasien. Apoteker tidak melakukan anamnesa kelainan sehingga tidak mengetahui keluhan obat yang diberikan pasien.
- Dalam proses dispensing, kemungkinan apoteker tidak melakukan KIE untuk pasien tidak akan bertanya mengenai obat yang diberikan.
- Kondisinya pasien mengenai obat yang diberikan serta kegunaan informasi tentang obat yang diberikan.

How

- Antarjaring kesehatan yang terlibat harus bekerja sama, saling berkomunikasi baik melalui medical record, telepon, maupun e-PPH.
- Apoteker seharusnya melakukan drug auditing, setelah menerima resep apoteker melakukan anamnesa kelainan sesuai dengan dari dokter. Jika ada keagggan maka apoteker seharusnya menghubungi dokter untuk penela resep.
- Apoteker seharusnya melakukan KIE pada pasien mengenai cara serta obat, indikasi, cara penggunaan obat, dan GC. Jika pasien tidak menerima informasi tersebut, maka tidak akan terjadi keluhan seperti dalam kasus.
- Kerus ditata seharusnya dapat teratasi jika informasi pasien telah terintegrasi dalam sistem apoteker RS baik melalui medical record atau e-PPH sehingga apoteker yang melakukan pelayanan resep mengetahui bahwa pasien mengalami infeksi mata sehingga memberikan tetes mata dan bukan tetes lain untuk tetes.

How the lawyer think the Pharm. Case

- According to the PP 51 of 2009.
 - The pharmacist practice should be conducted under Standard of Pharm Care and prepare the SOP
- The pharmacist provide the pharmacy services to the patient should take the Regulation of Costumer protection (UU No 8 of 1999)
 - According to this regulation If the health professional provide the care under the Standard so the consequently
 - imprisonment for a period of 5 (five) years
 - Criminal fine in maximum of two billion rupiah

Forensic Applications Germane to Pharmacy	
Areas of Pharmacy	Examples of Contributions
Administrative <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment testing Health care fraud Marketing misrepresentations Professional malpractice Patents Patient confidentiality Scientific fraud 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessing data collected in the growing number of controlled substance monitoring programs and forensic drug databases Determining the accuracy and limitations of pre-employment drug testing Testifying about a pharmacy's standard of care
Clinical Evaluation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate use of chemical restraints Adverse drug reactions Overdose drugs Drugged and drunk driving Drug-induced violence Drug interactions Impaired cognition Impaired driving Medication errors Poisoning Substance abuse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Answering the question, "Could this drug, in this person, and on this occasion, have caused a criminal behavior?" Educating attorneys, judges, and juries about drug reaction predictability Offering opinions on whether proper monitoring and precautions were followed for drugs with narrow therapeutic windows Describing how two drugs, given concurrently, could cause a life-threatening reaction
Distribution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adulteration and contamination Counterfeit drugs Drug diversion Product tampering Recall tampering 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describing how prescriptions or dispensation indicate an adulterated product Explaining key indications that a product is counterfeit Giving details about drug distribution systems and record keeping Evaluating the evidence that a patient has doctor or pharmacy shopped for controlled substances

Forensic Pharmacy in Indonesian Cases	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The application of the law to pharmacy practice <ul style="list-style-type: none"> avoid violations of the law that led to the revocation of pharmacist practice license Increasing the responsible for better patient outcome (Patients safety) 	

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