

Editorial

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Dear Readers,

This year we have lost Senior Professor Dr.B.D.Miglani, Advisory Board Member of the Indian Journal of Pharmacy Practice who is popularly known as the “Father of Hospital Pharmacy” in India.

Dr.Miglani founded Indian Hospital Pharmacists’s Association way back in 1963 and laid a foundation and held positions of General Secretary (1964-1971) , President (1972-1973) and Patron of IHP Association. He showed keen interest in the development of Hospital Pharmacy in India. Dr.Miglani was the Founder Editor of the Indian Journal of Hospital Pharmacy (1964-2007).

Dr.Miglani has contributed immensely to the profession of Pharmacy and has several Awards and Honours to his credit. He served as the Advisory Board Member of the Indian Journal of Pharmacy Practice since the inception of the journal in 2008 till his last breath. He gave many valuable suggestions for the improvement of ijopp and was extremely encouraging. The team of ijopp will surely miss an inspiring senior advisor. We all pray that the departed soul rests in peace.

Now, it is our bound duty to make the vision of our elders like Prof.Miglani a reality through Pharmacy Practice department and our Pharm.D program.

We, Pharmacists are drug specialists, who play an important role in the healthcare sector. In India, presently hospital

pharmacists are responsible for preparing, manufacturing, distributing medicines and giving information about them.

Presently, it is seen that essential drugs are available at private hospitals but the pharmacies at government hospitals do not have all the drugs needed. Most of the hospitals do not have formularies. The patient profiles are not maintained. In majority of the hospitals, pharmacists do not provide any professional, educational, or clinical services to patients or physicians.

Hospital pharmacists can do value addition in the above areas. Through review of prescriptions they can assist physicians to more appropriate prescribing based on available guidelines and promote quality of health care.

Hospital pharmacists can also contribute to the economic aspects of drug use – controlling purchasing costs and working with clinicians on formularies, treatment protocols, drug utilization evaluation and clinical audit.

Antimicrobial resistance remains a concern for healthcare providers, and the ability to effectively manage this resistance starts with the introduction of an antimicrobial stewardship program. Hospital pharmacists can actively participate and contribute to this.

Let us all work together and contribute to the development of hospital pharmacy in India.

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