

SOCIAL PHARMACY

UNIT-I

INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL PHARMACY

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Part-1

□ Points to be covered in this topic:

- Definition of social pharmacy
- Scope of social pharmacy
- Social pharmacy as a discipline
- Scope of social pharmacy in improving public health
- Role of Pharmacist in public health

DEFINITION

- Social pharmacy is the multidisciplinary field of education and research that focuses on the rule regulation and use of medicine in society

OR

- Social pharmacy may be defined as a discipline dealing with the role of medicines from the social scientific and humanistic perception.

SCOPE OF SOCIAL PHARMACY

- Social pharmacy promotes the adequate use of medicine.
- Social pharmacy provides evaluation and selection of drugs or medicines.
- Social pharmacy provides cost effective treatment or therapy.
- Social pharmacy identifies the behavior and psychology of patient.
- Social pharmacy provides information of drugs.
- Social pharmacy provides safety administration or use of drugs.
- Social pharmacy provides education and trainings for medical professionals.
- Social pharmacy creates awareness about the knowledge and use of medicine

SOCIAL PHARMACY AS A DISCIPLINE

- In the beginning the discipline of social pharmacy was related to social distribution of drugs which were used by the patients and public and was also related to pharmacoepidemiology.
- But now a day's social pharmacy is more involved in research of drug which is used in the population. Social pharmacy consists of all social factors that influence the use of medicine such as medicine and health related beliefs, rules, relationships, and process.



- The discipline of social pharmacy also includes research and development of drug, drug production, drug distribution, drug prescription and drug information.

SCOPE OF SOCIAL PHARMACY IN IMPROVING PUBLIC HEALTH

- Health financing
- Medical product and vaccines
- Health services
- Health information

- **Health financing:**

To provide financial help to the common people social pharmacy provide cost effective healthcare through rational use of medicinal product. social pharmacy helps to reduce the medication related problem.

- **Health services:**

Social pharmacy also holds the responsibility to deliver safe and quality medicine and health services to the common public in order to improve the health of public.



- **Medical product and vaccines:**

Due to increase in the wide range of new medicinal product, vaccines, and technologies it become difficult for pharmacist and doctors to choose right drugs and right vaccine for a particular disease, so social pharmacy provides proper guidance to the pharmacist and doctors in order to improve the health of public.

- **Health information:**

In order to improving the health of public social pharmacy provide all the health related information to the public such as immunization, vaccination, etc.



ROLE OF PHARMACIST IN PUBLIC HEALTH

- Review prescriptions.
- Dispense prescription and non-prescription medicines.
- Provide patient counselling.
- Hospital pharmacy management.
- Expertise on medication.
- Deliver health care programmes.
- Recording incidents of a disease in their community.
- Identifying adverse reaction of a drug.



Part-2

□ Points to be covered in this topic:

- Definition of Health
- WHO Definition of Health
- Dimension of Health
- Determinant of Health
- Health Indicators

Definition of Health

The term health means different things to different people:

- For general people health means absence of disease.
- For doctor health means normal functioning of all body parts and all body organs.
- For psychiatrist health is the normal functioning of mind.



WHO Definition of Health

Health is a state of complete physical, mental, and social well being and not merely an absence of disease or infirmity.



Dimension of Health

- Physical health dimension
- Mental health dimension
- Social health dimension
- Spiritual dimension
- Emotional dimension
- Vocational dimension



➤ Physical health dimension:

- It means perfect functioning of body, it is the state in which every cell and organ are function properly. Some of the signs of good physical health in an individual are Normal weight, normal height, good appetite and clear breath etc.
- Many indicators are used to assess physical health such as normal blood pressure, normal pulse rate, normal respiratory rate, normal heart rate. All the sense organs such as eyes, nose, tongue and skin should be in normal condition and function properly.



➤ **Mental health dimension:**

It refers to the mind of an individual person. The mental health is as important as physical health. Mental health can be defined as a state of balance between an individual and surrounding world.

Some of the characteristics of good mental health are:

- A person should not have any internal disturbance.
- A person should behaves good with the society.
- A person should adjust with the environment and the surrounding world.
- A person should face his own problem and solve the problem intelligently.



➤ Social health dimension:

Health is a function not only of medical care but of the overall development of the society. Social health means a state of harmony and integration within the individual between each individual and other members of society.

➤ Spiritual dimension:

Spiritual health dimension is related to the soul or spirit of an individual person. According to medical science the body and souls are two separate entities, spiritual health dimension is the connecting link between physical and mental health. Some of the spiritual techniques are yoga, medication, etc.



➤ Emotional dimension:

This dimension is related to emotion of an individual, if the emotions are hurt person may develop depression anxiety or other psychological disturbance which results into bad health of an individual.

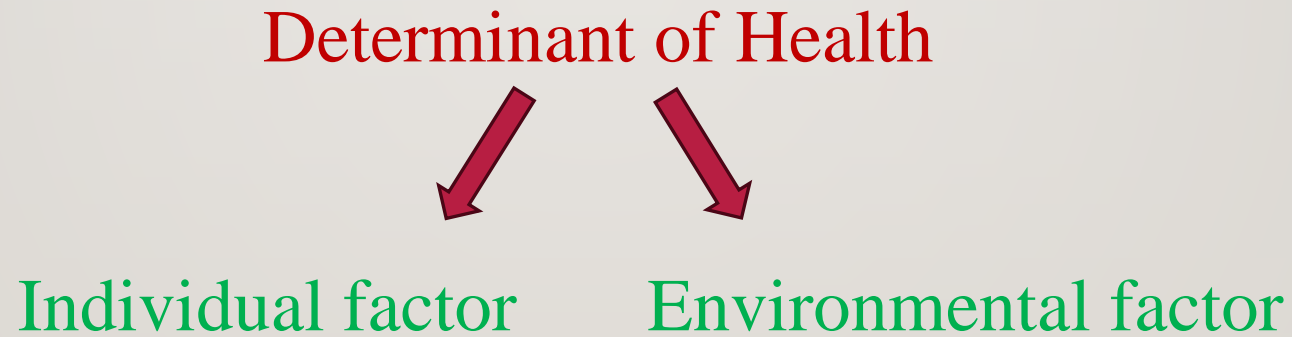
➤ Vocational dimension:

Vocation means occupation. If the occupation or any income source of an individual is disturb than the health of an individual is also disturbed.



Determinant of Health

The health of an individual is influenced by several factors which are called determinants of health. These factors live both within the individual and in the society and they are capable of either promoting the health or deteriorating the health of an individual or a society.



□ Individual factor:

- Genetic
- Lifestyle

➤ **Genetic:**

The physical and mental health of an individual are mostly depend upon on genetic makeup of a person. There are number of examples of disease that are hereditary in nature i.e. If father get any disease, there are many chances that child also get the same disease after some years. For example diabetes mellitus.

➤ **Lifestyle:**

- The term lifestyle denotes the way a person live. The lifestyle of a person is mostly depend upon the society and culture. The lifestyle of a person may promote the health of an individual or it may deteriorate the health of an individual.
- Many health problems like obesity, diabetes, cardiovascular disease, lung cancer, oral cancer is associated with bad lifestyle.
- However certain lifestyles which can promote good health include good nutrients, proper physical exercise and enough sleep.



□ Environmental factor:

- Environment
- Availability of healthcare services
- Socio economic status

➤ **Environment:**

Any disease has a close relationship with an environment in which a person lives. If any individual is living in the area in which proper water supply is not there, then the health of that individual will be disturbed if there are any climatic changes then also the health of the individual will be disturbed.



➤ **Availability of healthcare services:**

Health is a fundamental right of every person. In India particularly in rural areas health services must be made available for the treatment of prevention of illness this is usually done through immunization, supply of safe drinking water, taking care of pregnant women and children and making the people aware of the concept of family planning.

➤ **Socio economic status:**

This is classified into Economic status & Education

Economic status:

Economic status is very important in improving the quality of health reducing health related problems because if a person is economically strong then they can purchase good nutrient food and high price medicines in case of illness.

Education:

Education plays a very important role in improving health if a person is illiterate than they will have less knowledge of nutrition and family planning.



Health Indicators

Definition:

Health indicator is a characteristic or a variable which helps to measure the changes in the health of a society, community and the country.

Types of health indicators:

- 1) Mortality indicators
- 2) Morbidity indicators
- 3) Disability indicator
- 4) Nutritional status indicator
- 5) Healthcare service indicator
- 6) Socioeconomic indicator
- 7) Quality of life indicators
- 8) Environmental indicator

1. Mortality indicators:

Mortality means death rate. Determining mortality rate in a community indicates the health status of society.

- **Infant mortality rate:** This means death of new born babies per 1000 new born babies.
- **Child mortality rate:** This means how many numbers of children from Age 1 to 5 years are died per 1000 children.
- **Disease specific mortality rate:** How many person died due to a disease is called as disease specific mortality rate.
- **Maternal mortality rate:** Death of a women during pregnancy period or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy per 1 lakh live birth is called as maternal mortality rate.



2) Morbidity indicators

Morbidity indicators measure the occurrence of disease in a population in a particular country.

- **Incidence of disease:** The number of new diseases in a particular population within specific period is called as incidence of disease.
- **Attendance rate at hospitals:** How many individuals are coming in a hospital for treatment of disease.



3) Disability indicator:

Disability indicators are the indicators which measures how many individuals are present in a population who are not recovered from a particular disease.

4) Nutritional status indicator:

Nutritional status indicator is used to check the health of an individual in population. This indicator measures the weight and height of new born baby, weight and height of school children weight, height and haemoglobin level of adults in a population.



5) Healthcare service indicator:

This indicator is used to check the availability of health services in particular population. This indicator measures number of doctors in population, number of hospital beds in a population, number of pharmacist in a population etc.

6) Socioeconomic indicator:

These indicators measure the growth of population, level of unemployment, literacy rate, mental health problem in a community. By measuring this health status of a community can be determined.



7. Quality of life indicators:

This indicator measures quality of life in a population. By measuring the quality of life health status country can be determine.

8) Environmental indicator:

These indicators measure environmental condition of a particular country by measuring water pollution, air pollution, noise pollution. By this the health status of country can be determine.



THANK YOU