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## ACADEMIC STANDARD

### FOR THE DISCIPLINE „PHARMACEUTICAL CARE”

#### 1. Aim of the education in the discipline

The primary objective of the lecture course is to present to the students the nature of the Good pharmaceutical practice and pharmaceutical care concepts, also to help them develop manners in consulting patients with the most common symptoms and slight indispositions that are related to self-treatment and dispensing of medicine products without prescription.

This objective correlates with:

- The university mission and vision;
- discipline's contents and credit rating (according to ECTS);
- qualification characteristics of the speciality;
- academic degree (master);

The objective is in accordance with the place of the discipline within the overall curriculum in terms of discipline's importance and timing in the curriculum. After finishing the education the students shall have gained the following knowledge and skills:

- nature of the pharmaceutical care concept;
- primary guidelines in therapeutic behavior in common health problems that insist self-treatment;
- to be able to consult patients with studied health problems;
- to be able to make algorithm of therapeutic behavior in dispensing of medicine products without prescription.

#### 2. Learning

The topics and the hours for lectures and practical exercises are posted on the university website. Learning content is organized chronologically in such a way that each

consecutive lecture and related practical classes use previously studied topics and terms. The existence of a brief lapse between “related” curriculum disciplines is avoided.

### **3. Prerequisites**

The need for pharmaceutical care is supported by the fact that over 50 % of prescribed medicines are used irrationally. Pharmaceutical care is a new pharmaceutical service to the patients in the pharmacies, established on the cost-effectiveness method, which includes patient consulting as a main element. Nowadays the mission of the practicing pharmacists is to help patients achieve the best benefits of the prescribed medicines.

In the Medicinal products in human medicine acts the term „drug dispensing” now includes as a compulsory component patient consulting. In this way MPHUA insists that the pharmacist is more active in giving information on the prescribed therapy and to guarantee that the patient has well understood the prescribed pharmacotherapy and will adhere to the drug regimen in order to achieve therapeutic results. The education of the pharmacists allows them to know always what information to give the patient. In order to be persuasive and to be able to ensure suitable feedback, to learn to listen effectively and to gain the patient’s trust, they should gain the needed knowledge and skills for effective communication.

### **4. Academic resources**

The academic staff of the discipline includes 2 associate professors, 2 assistant professors, 1 assistant.

The lectures are given by an associate professor with a PhD degree of a relevant doctoral program.

30 % of the lectures are given by assistant professors who have degrees in doctoral programs. Practical classes are held by assistant professors and assistants which have Master of Pharmacy degrees and are appointed by competition.

### **5. Material resources**

Students and post-graduated students use in their education auditoriums, 5 (five) seminar halls, 1 (one) computer room with installed pharmacy software and an especially built „Educational pharmacy”.

## **6. Lecturing**

Lectures are prepared and given in the form of multimedia presentations that students receive electronically or on paper. Lectures' content and format are chosen by the leading lecturer.

## **7. Practical classes**

Practical classes are held in groups. Methodic instructions, guidelines and tests are provided for the practical exercises. The tasks given are individual and group tasks. The assistant professor checks:

- The preparation of the student;

• The results of the concrete practical classes (received knowledge and skills). As method forms are privileged the team work, the group discussions, the role playing. It is possible students to prepare and defend thesis (presentation) on a topic that the assistant professors gives. After the presentation of the student, assistant professors and groups of students discuss the presentation.

## **8. Information resources. Basic literature. Websites**

Every assistant professor must have lectures and practice classes in the discipline and present the lectures, tests and other educational materials electronically.

A list of the main reference literature is presented, with a priority being given to the available resources that are published as „basic literature“. Internet resources are also recommended, where appropriate materials for the student's preparation can be found.

### **Textbooks**

*Main literature*

Lecture course

## **9. Control assignments**

Students are occupied dynamically and intensively during the semester. It is assumed that the way in which knowledge and skills are acquired is an important factor for their depth, durability and applicability. Ongoing control of the students' progress is performed through tests or control assignments at least once during the semester. Students are provided with timely information and explanations on the control results (on the next exercise), which

assists their further preparation. Up to 3 (three) days after the announcement of the results the student has the right to get acquainted with their work.

#### **10. Individual work and commitment of the students**

The individual work includes preparing of articles and solving practical cases. The individual work of the students must be led by the assistant professors, who have to guide them in the literary sources, as well as methods for learning. Students are provided educational tests, including online tests, for individual work and exercises. Students have an access to specialized pharmacy software.

#### **11. Collaboration between the teaching staff and the students**

This collaboration consists of:

- The teacher's commitment to the students' preparation on current difficulties in learning the subject and the opportunities with an individual learning program;
- Use of meeting hours for consultations;
- Including students in teams for scientific tasks, research projects, etc.

#### **12. Exams**

Ongoing assessments provided on the curriculum of the specialty are given for:

1. Student's results in practical classes, individual tasks, work of the student with the lecturer in scientific research, etc.'
2. One (at the end of the semester) written examination or one oral examination.

#### **13. Standards of evaluation:**

The final grade in the discipline „Pharmaceutical care” is determined on the basis of two main elements:

- The first one includes the assessment of the student's academic activity throughout the semester (no more than 30 %). It includes all the assessments from the ongoing control (examinations) and the assessment from the practical examination.
- The second one includes the exam grade (no more than 70%). The exam regulations are designed to minimize the possibility of manipulating the results. The exam is /provided/ written and oral. The written exam includes one theoretical task and solving of one practical task-case.

Clear standards for evaluation are developed for the discipline.

The level of reproduction and use of knowledge by students is defined as information - reproductive, technological - productive, problem - productive, innovative - creative.

Based on the above, the standards for evaluation are developed as follows:

- **Poor (2)** – for showing scant knowledge and gross errors that cannot be the basis for the next levels of training;

- **Satisfactory (3)** – simple reproduction and key knowledge of the subject; not ready for analysis of the knowledge gained; poor language culture with a lot of mistakes;

- **Good (4)** – for developed additional knowledge, good knowledge of the subject; but without being able to develop learning to analysis; comparatively good language culture; but within inaccuracies in the use of different concepts and terms;

- **Very good (5)** – for well-developed key and additional knowledge, thinking and understanding the subject, good skills to apply the knowledge, adequate use of scientific concepts from the studied field, good language culture.

- **Excellent (6)** – for shown individual and logical thinking, additional knowledge and skills, for excellent knowledge of the subject, creativity, interpretation of the concepts, skills to solve complex tasks and right argumentation for the taken decisions, accuracy and rich language culture of the presentation.

When starting classes, students should be familiar with the evaluation standards, the procedures for conducting ongoing control, and the opportunities to receive feedback on their progress during the semester.

#### **14. Final grade formation / Forms of evaluation**

The final grade shows to what extent the student achieves the education goal that is determined in the beginning. The final grade includes: written examinations; oral examinations, ongoing control – during the practical exercises;

For each component of the final grade is determined coefficient importance (from 0 to 1): the total amount must be 1. The final grade is formed from the sum of the marks on a six-point scale from the different components that are multiplied by the coefficients of importance.

The Final Grade (FG) of the acquired knowledge in the course is rounded to a whole unit and is derived from the equation:

$$\mathbf{FG = 0.2 OG + 0.8 EG}$$

where: OG - ongoing grade from the control throughout the semester (must not be „Poor 2“); and – EG - exam grade (must not be „Poor 2“). If OG and/or EG is „Poor 2“, the final grade is „Poor 2“. The final grade is rounded to a whole unit and is written in the documentation.

Components that form the final grade and the coefficients of importance for each discipline are determined by the Department council with the reception of the academic standard of the discipline.

#### **15. Documentation, result storage and control of the assessment procedure**

- Assessed students have the right and obligation to be informed about the assessment regulation procedures and results, and to make claims and complaints in case of violation of the current rules.
  - The students' rights, in accordance with the meaning of the preceding paragraph, are guaranteed provided that technical omissions or errors have occurred (e.g. in the calculation or assessment) or that the reare reasons for a vast contrast between the knowledge, skills and competencies the students have actually shown and their final grade.
  - Corrections of the grades in cases regarding the provisions of the previous paragraph shall be made in the Student Book, the examination report or the account in the General Registry only by the leader of the discipline.
  - Potential disagreements and claims on the part of the students should be directed in a written form to the assessment team, whose responsibility is to provide an argued answer by the end of the next working day.
  - Revealed and proven cases of serious violation of the rights of the student in terms of assessing their knowledge, skills and competences are directed with a written complaint to the Vice-rector for quality and accreditation.

Exam materials are preserved and the students are informed about them. The period during which the students have access to the examination tests and results is up to 3 (three) working days after the examination. This requirement shall be in accordance with the Higher Education Act, Art. 56., par. 1, „The members of the academic board shall be obliged to develop and announce in an appropriate way a description of the provided by them course of lectures, including number, titles and sequence of topics of the curriculum, recommended literature, method of evaluation of the mark and form of checking of knowledge and skills“.

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