Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland - Role of the regulator

Education and Registration Dept. PSI September 2017

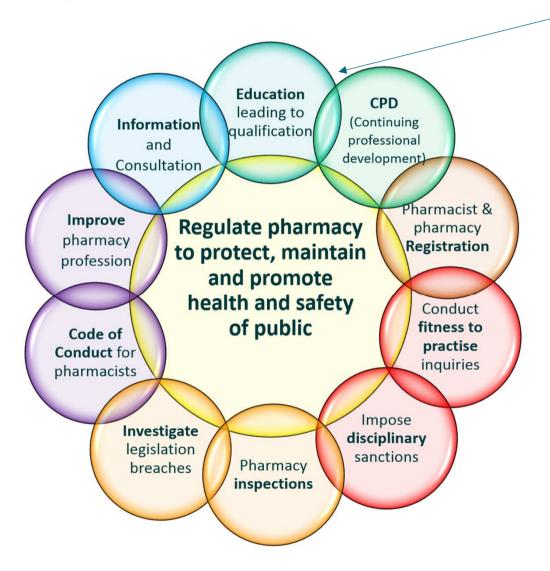


Outline

- 1. Role of the Pharmacy Regulator (PSI) Education
- 2. Changes in Pharmacy Education in Ireland regulatory context
- 3. Accreditation regulatory perspective
- 4. CPD

1. Role of the Pharmacy Regulator (PSI) Pharmacy Act 2007

Pillars of regulation



Pharmacy Act 2007

Functions of the PSI

- Regulate pharmacy to protect, maintain and promote public health and safety
- Promote and ensure high standard of education and training of pharmacists
- **▶** Ensure that pharmacists obtain appropriate experience
- ► Ensure that pharmacists undertake appropriate continuing professional development (CPD), including the acquisition of specialization.
- Supervise compliance with this Act and the instruments made under it,
- Supervise compliance by pharmacists with Chapters 2 and 3 of Part 2, and Part 3, of the Health (Pricing and Supply of Medical Goods) Act 2013.",

Quick overview - Where we are now

- Progress on evolving pharmacy education in Ireland
 - Vision for quality and performance delivering for the public
 - o Engagement & partnership model in design and delivery with HEI's

- PSI supporting professionalism & ongoing development
 - o Extensive practice development & CPD supports are now in place
 - o Practice Guidance from PSI
 - CPD support from IIOP

2. Pharmacy Education in Ireland - regulatory context

Directive 2005/36/EC

- ► Article 44 (formerly Art 2 of 85/432/EEC) specifies the minimal conditions for the awarding of formal qualifications in pharmacy in the EU
- To qualify as a pharmacist, a person must complete:
 - ► At least a five year course of studies which must comprise:
 - ➤ A minimum of four years of full-time university-level academic studies (theoretical and practical); and
 - ► A minimum of six months practical training in either a community or hospital pharmacy

Legislative framework for pharmacist qualification

Evolution of Pharmacist Qualification





PHARMACY EDUCATION AND ACCREDITATION REVIEWS (PEARs) PROJECT

Professor Keith A Wilson Dr Christopher A Langley

June 2010

FINAL REPORT

4+1
Bachelor +
Pre-Reg
Programme
(until 2009)

4+1 Interim MPharm (2009-2019) 5 yr. fully integrated MPharm (2015 onwards – first graduates 2020)

The Planetary Education and Acceptation Reviews (FEARs) Project was international and furthelity the Planetaristical Society of Indiand (FEI – the Planetary Regulator) in accordance with section V of the Planetary Act, 2007.



Five-Year Fully Integrated Master's Degree Programme

4+1
Bachelor + PreReg
Programme
(until 2009)

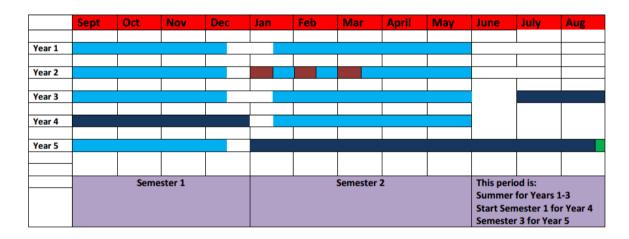
4+1 Interim MPharm (2009-2019) 5 yr. fully integrated MPharm (2015 onwards – first graduates 2020)

- Qualification for practice from 2020 onwards
- Aim is to produce more clinically focused pharmacists, who will be positioned to play a critical role in the delivery of future integrated health care services in Ireland
- Involves the integration of the curriculum to support the dispersal of practice placements throughout the five years
- Shared service among the Schools of Pharmacy for management of practice placements – APPEL: Affiliation for Pharmacy Practice Experiential Learning

Five-Year Fully Integrated Master's Degree Programme -Placement Structure

Placement Structure for the Five-Year Fully Integrated Masters Degree Programme in Pharmacy

Approved by the PSI Council on 2 October 2014



Key Indicator	
Standard Academic Time	
Practice Placements	
Year 4: Sept-Dec. and Year 5: Jan-Aug. are	
statutory placements	
Denotes dispersed Shadow Placements in Year 2	
Denotes Professional Registration Exam after	
conclusion of 8 month placement	

3. Accreditation - role of the Regulator

Accreditation and Approval of programmes

Accreditation:

- Standards developed based on review of international experience and best practice
- Graduates of an accredited programme – attain the 'qualification appropriate for practice' as a criterion for eligibility to apply to register



Accreditation Standards - Integrated MPharm

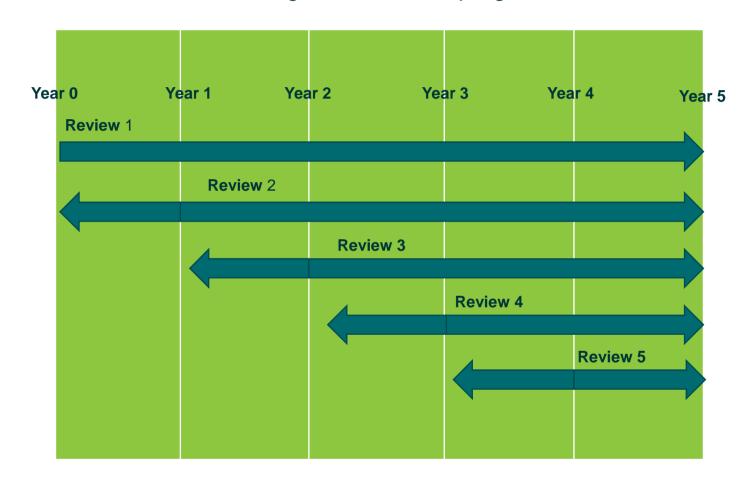
- Standard 1: The Professional Degree Programme Provider & Mission
- Standard 5: Teaching & Learning Strategy

- Standard 2: Leadership,
 Organisation and
 Governance
- Standard 6: Assessment Strategy

- ► Standard 3: Resources
- Standard 7: Quality Assurance & Enhancement

- ► Standard 4: Curriculum
- Standard 8: Students

Scope of accreditation reviews over the course of the establishment of Integrated MPharm programme



Accreditation Team

Composition of the Accreditation Team

Accreditation Team Chair

Healthcare non-pharmacist member

Patient Advocate/Public Interest/Risk Expert

Pharmacist Practising in Ireland

Accreditation / HEI Quality Assurance / Regulatory Expert

Pharmacy Academic with experience of developing and/or accrediting pharmacy degree programmes

Recently qualified pharmacist with 0-3 years post-registration experience

Accreditation reporting process

First draft of accreditation reports circulated to accreditation team within 2-3 weeks of visit

Draft reports circulated to HEI for review, comment and to correct errors of fact (1 month to review)

Publication of final summary report on PSI website











Receipt of comments from team within 10 working days Finalised report to:

- PD&L 7 June
- PSI Council 29 June

Decision Making

Condition

Requirement

Clarification

Inter professional learning

Standard 4 - Curriculum

4.5 The curriculum must be delivered by interdisciplinary teams in order that the subject matter of the degree is integrated, and delivered in a patient-focussed manner. The student must be provided with the knowledge and experience that will facilitate an understanding of the key regulatory and scientific aspects of drug discovery, and the manufacture, preparation, quality control, distribution, actions, interactions and use, including, the evidence-based use, of medicines by patients and including health screening, health promotion, pharmaceutical care and the inter professional nature of health and social care services.

4. CPD

CPD- continual process of lifelong learning which is focused on implementing learning in your professional practice and improving outcomes for patients

CPD

- It differs from continuing education (CE) in that it is not based on a traditional points system or accumulation of contact hours.
- It represents a more flexible approach to learning and recognising a wide variety of learning activities from formal learning to on-the-job learning.
- It is a *self-directed learning* process based on a 5-stage CPD cycle which includes: self-appraisal; planning; action; documentation and evaluation.
- It involves *reflective practice* with pharmacists required to reflect on individual experience to identify learnings or how they might need to improve their knowledge, skills, behaviours or attitudes (i.e. competence).
- It is a structured process which requires recording and reflection at all stages of the CPD cycle e.g. recording of learning needs, documentation and evaluation of learning outcomes, identification of actions to enhance practice.

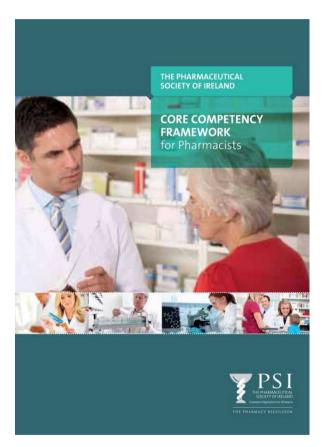
Irish Institute of Pharmacy



The Irish Institute of Pharmacy's (IIOP) role includes the development and implementation of a CPD system for pharmacists in Ireland and the development of pharmacy practice in line with international best practice and evolving healthcare needs.

The Institute will support pharmacists to engage with CPD and will commission education and training programmes in line with national policy.





Domain	Competency
Professional practice	Practises 'patient-centred' care Practises professionally Practises legally Practises ethically Engages in appropriate continuing professional development
Personal skills	Leadership skills Decision-making skills Team working skills Communication skills
Supply of medicines	Manufactures and compounds medicines Manages the medicines supply chain Reviews and dispenses medicines accurately
Safe and rational use of medicines	Patient consultation skills Patient counselling skills Reviews and manages patient medicines Identifies and manages medication safety issues Provides medicines information and education
Public health	Population health Health promotion Research skills
Organisation and management skills	Self-management skills Workplace management skills Human resources management skills Financial management skills Quality assurance

The Roles and Responsibilities of the Supervising Pharmacis

To promote an understanding of the roles and responsibilities of a supervising requirement, governance and accountability aspects of the role, the PSI has do



Thank you!



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