

Pharmine

PHARMacy education IN Europe

PHARMINE Final Report Meeting Lisbon, 25th. June 2011

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Programme

Time	Speaker				
0900-0910	Bart Rombaut	Welcome			
0910-0925	Jeff Atkinson	WP7 survey and database			
0925-0940	Ian Bates and WP3 members	WP3			
0940-0955	Roberto Frontini and WP4 members	WP4			
0955-1010	Bart Rombaut and WP5 members	WP5			
1010-1025	José Morais and WP6 members	WP6			
1025-1040	Jeff Atkinson	PHARMINE-2 & 3			
1040-1100	Bart Rombaut moderator	General discussion			





PHARMINE aims & objectives

- Identify, localize & survey EU HEI's
- Produce core competency curricula with later
 Delphi/tuning for validation
- Produce a new EU curriculum model for pharmacy with later QA (QA-PHAR)
- Apply PHARMINE paradigm to other regions (PHAR-EE for Balkans...)

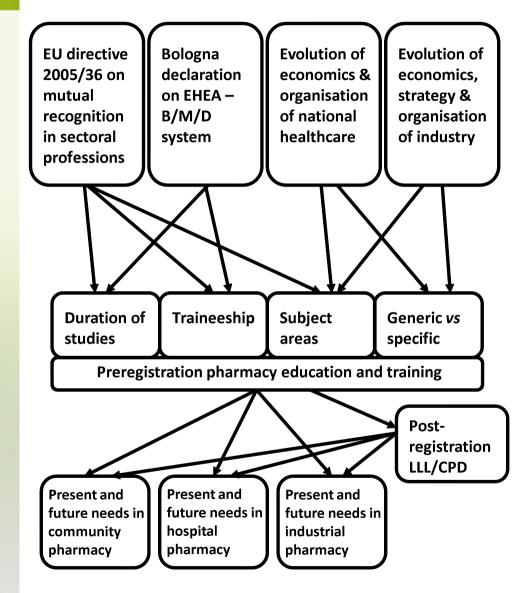
Why PHARMINE?

Pharmine 5

The PHARMINE paradigm

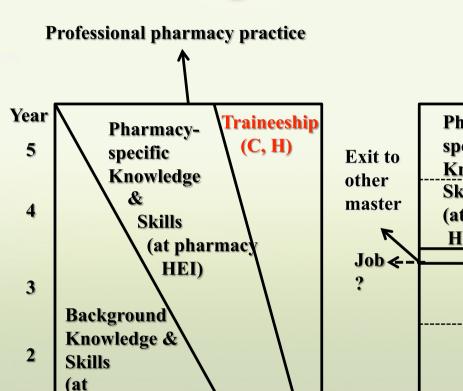
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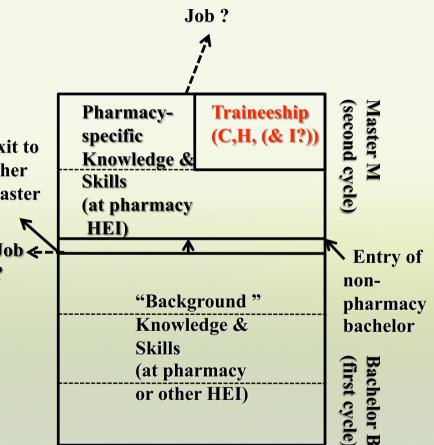
DEMAND



SUPPLY

Pharmine 6





Sectoral profession model (EU law)

Seamless "tunnel" (B and M fused)

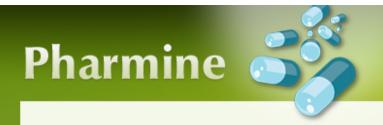
Aim: recognition of

pharmacy HEI)

Professional qualifications

Bologna model (EU declaration)

Two cycles/tiers (B and M separate)
Aim: European Higher Education
Area (EHEA) – mobility and
employment



PHARMINE (WPs)

		<u> </u>		
Work package number	ge package Work package title			End
WP1	MNGT	Management and steering committee	1	24
WP2	DISS	Dissemination of results	12	24
WP3	EXP	Exploitation of results- recommendations on competency curriculum for professional pharmacists	6	24
WP4	EXP	Exploitations of results – recommendations on competency curriculum for pharmacy specialisation (hospital)	6	24
WP5	EXP	Exploitations of results – recommendations on competency curriculum for pharmacy specialisation (industrial)		24
WP6	QPLN	Quality assurance	12	24
WP7	DEV	Development – Databank of EU HEIs delivering pharmacy education and training and task force for the survey of competency curricula	1	24



WP1 Management





Summary table of partners

Partner/		
<u>Country</u>	<u>Legal name</u>	<u>Type</u>
P1 BE	Vrije Universiteit Brussel (Bart Rombaut, administrator)	EDU-UNIV
P2 FR	Nancy University	EDU-UNIV
P3 UK	University of London	EDU-UNIV
P4 PT	University of Lisbon	EDU-UNIV
P5 FR	European Pharmaceutical Students' Association (EPSA)	ASC-STD
P6 BE	Pharmaceutical Group of the European Union (PGEU)	ENT-PROFS
P7 NL	European Association of Hospital Pharmacists (EAHP)	ENT-PROFS
P8 UK	European Industrial Pharmacists Group (EIPG)	ENT-PROFS
P9 FR	Pharmacolor Consultants Nancy (Jeffrey Atkinson, executive di	rector) SME

Participating countries

Austria

Belgium

Bulgaria

Czech Republic

Denmark

Estonia

Finland

France

Germany

Greece

Hungary

Iceland

Ireland

Italy

Latvia

Lithuania

Malta

C. Noe, Vienna

B. Rombaut, Brussels

V. Petkova, Sofia

M. Polasek, Prague

U. Madsen, Copenhagen; M. Brandl, Odense

P. Veski, D. Volmer, Tartu

J. Hirvonen, Helsinki

A. Marcincal, Lille

R. Süss, Freiburg

M. Rekkas, Athens; K. Poulas, Patras

G. Soos, Szeged

T. Kristmundsdottir, Reykjavik

J. Strawbridge, Dublin

C. Rossi, Perugia

R. Muceniece, B. Maurina, Riga

V. Briedis, Kaunas

L. Azzopardi, Msida





Participating countries

Norway

Poland

Portugal

Romania

Slovakia

Slovenia

Spain

Sweden

The Netherlands

Turkey

UK

K. M. Ulshagen, Oslo

S. Polak, Krakow

J. A. G. Morais, Lisbon

C. Mircioiu, Bucarest

J. Kyselovic, Bratislava

B. Rozic, Ljubljana

B. Del Castillo-Garcia, Madrid; L. Recalde-Manrique,

Granada

R. Hansson, Uppsala

T. Schalekamp, Utrecht, H. Haisma, Groningen

F. Hincal, Ankara

K. A. Wilson, Aston; G.B. Lockwood, Manchester





WP1 - Management

Monthly managerial - VUB (BR) & PCN (JA) secretarial meetings at VUB

6 or 12 monthly

Partners and associated partners

consortium

meetings

<u>Teleconferences</u>

Partners

E-mails

JA/PCN sent out/received:

4129 emails in 2.5 years = 4.5/day



WP2 Dissemination



The PHARMINE website





Education & Culture DG Lifelong Learning Programme

Conference
participation
- 43 meetings
and conferences
in 2.5 years



The PHARMINE CD







WP7 - Development

Objective: to gain hard data on pharmacy and pharmacy education



Education & Culture DG Lifelong Learning Programme

ACCESS databank 290 individual organizations

Example for VUB, Brussels

PHARMINE EU Pharmacy ET individual						
type:	EDU-UNIV					
institution:	Faculteit Geneeskunde en Farmacie					
univ - acronym:	Vrije Universiteit Brussel					
street:	Laarbeeklaan 103					
zip:	1090					
city:	Brussels					
country:	Belgium					
website:	www.vub.ac.be/MICH/					
Contact forename:	Bartholomeus					
surname:	Rombaut					
e-mail:	brombaut@vub.ac.be					
teleph:	32 2 477 44 97					
mobile:	32 479 956 871					
fax:	32 2 477 74 95					
function:						
2nd contact forename	Rudy					
2nd surname	Verbinnen					
2nd e-mail:	rverbin@vub.ac.be					



ACCESS databank – Country lists



PHARMINE
Pharmacy Education
in Europe

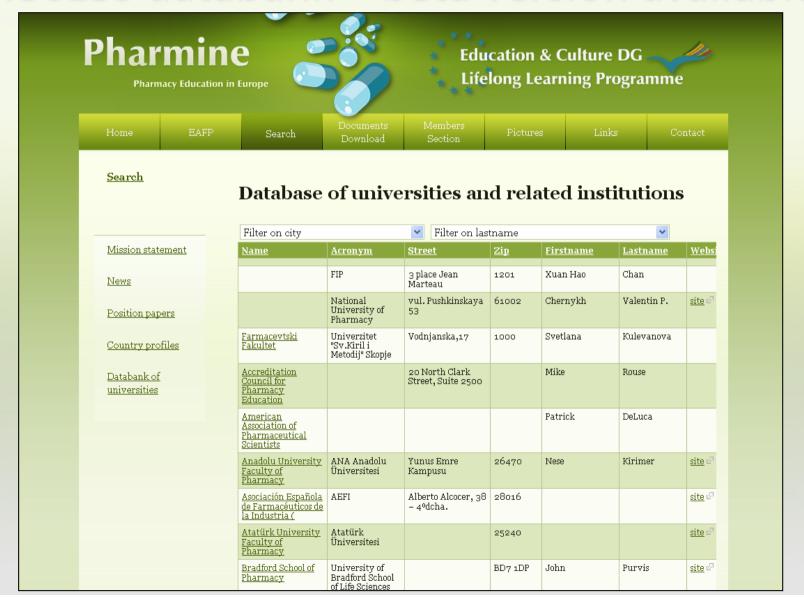
The PHARMINE consortium

The European pharmacy education and training database

institution	univ - acronym	street	zip	city	contact forename	surname	teleph	fax	e-mail	website
ALBANIA										
Faculty of Medicine, Dept. of Pharmacy	State University of Tirana	Bul Deshmorit e Kombitt		Tirana	Enver	Mustafaj	355 376 228	355 423 9189	info@unitir.edu.al	
AUSTRIA										
Institut für Pharmazeutische Wissenschaften	Karl-Franzens- Universität	Universitaetsplatz 1	8010	Graz	Ernst	Haslinger	43 316 380 5366	43 316 380 9846	ernst.haslinger@kfunigraz.ac.at	www.uni-graz.at/ipcww
Institut für Pharmazie	Leopold-Franzens- Universität	Innrain 52	A-6020	Innsbruck	Hermann	Stuppner			pharmakognosie@uibk.ac.at	http://www.uibk.ac.at/c/c7/c740/
Pharmaziezentrum	Universität Wien	Althanstr. 14g	1090	Vienna	Christian	Noe	43 1 4277 55103	43 1 4277 9551	christian.noe@univie.ac.at	http://merian.pch.univie.ac.at/pch/ind ex.php
BELARUS										
Pharmaceutical Faculty	Vitebsk State Medical University	Ulica Frunze 27	210023	Vitebsk	Natalia Sergeevna	Gurina	375 212 247 884	375 212 247 884	admin@vgmu.vitebsk.by	www.vgmu.vitebsk.by
BELGIUM										
Departement Farmaceutische Wetenschappen	Universiteit Antwerpen	Universiteitsplein 1	B-2610	Antwerpen	Frans	Van Meir	0032 (0)3 265 20 04	0032 (0)3 265 24 40	decanfbd@ua.ac.be	http://www.ua.ac.be/main.aspx?c=*FB DE
Orde der Apothekers		Henri Jasparlaan 94	1060	Brussels	Piet Francis	Van Maercke	32 2 537 4267		info@ordredespharmaciens.be	



ACCESS databank – beta version available







PHARMINE Pharmacy Education in Europe

The PHARMINE survey of European higher education institutions delivering pharmacy education & training

V1

If you encounter any problems when filling out this form please contact the leader of PHARMINE work program WP7: jeffrey.atkinson@orange.fr

PHARMINE

Coordinator: Bart Rombaut, School of Pharmacy, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Brussels, Belgium. <u>brombaut@vub.ac.be</u> Executive Director: Jeff Atkinson, Pharmacolor Consultants Nancy, Villers, France. <u>jeffrey.atkinson@orange.fr</u>

With the support of the Lifelong Learning Programme of the European Union (142078-LLP-1-2008-BE-ERASMUS-ECDSP).

Website: www.pharmine.org



Chapter 1. Organization of the activities of pharmacists, professional bodies

The data to be collected in this chapter is on the organization of the activities of pharmacists in your country, and on professional bodies. It represents the background pharmaceutical situation on a <u>national</u> level. You may consider contacting organisations or agencies outside of your HEI for help with this section. If you do so, could you please give references at the end of the chapter?

The PHARMINE survey is interested in the competences and roles of the pharmacist in individual European countries. Before filling in this chapter, you may like to consider the following.

The basic competences for a pharmacist are:

- 1. Conversance with professional aspects of pharmacy
- 2. Expertise in medicines
 - a. R&D of active & safe medicines
 - b. Use of medicines by patients
 - c. Monitoring effects of treatment
- 3. Effective communication & management
- 4. Appreciation of professional & social role of pharmacist

The roles of a pharmacist in the healthcare system and elsewhere fall into the following broad categories:

- 1. Community pharmacy:
 - a. Supplying prescription medicines
 - b. Managing medicines for some ailments
 - c. Giving advice on medicines
 - d. Screening services
 - e. Services to the housebound
 - f. Services to nursing and care homes (medication reviews, advice on storage and administration of medicines)
 - g. Other (please specify)
- 2. Hospital pharmacy:
 - a. In wards or outpatient clinics
 - b. Consultant in specialised clinical areas such as paediatrics or intensive care
 - c. Part of multidisciplinary patient-care team
 - d. Purchasing of drugs and medical material

Chapter 2. Pharmacy HEIs, students and courses

In this section we would like to gather information on HEIs, their status (public or private), and their organisation. We would also like to have information on staff and student numbers, entry requirements, and fees.

We would also like you to indicate past and future changes in pharmacy E&T in your country.

We would like information at both a <u>national</u> level and at the level of <u>your particular HEI</u>. We are interested in whether your HEI is typical of those in the country and if not how HEIs differ.

We would like information on both the common curriculum (both basic and advance) and on any specialized courses (community, hospital, industry, other) that you may offer in your HEI.

Under "teaching staff" we would like to provide details on:

- · Professors/full professors/chairs
- Associate professors/assistant professors/lecturers
- Demonstrators/assistants/Ph. D. student teachers

Note that "international" in the context of this chapter refers to staff and students who are present at an HEI for more than 6 months. Shorter term exchange programmes will be dealt with in chapter 5.

"Advanced entry" refers to entry into a course that leads to a qualification as a pharmacy graduate, at a stage beyond the beginning of S1 of B1, following secondary school. This excludes Ph.D. and other postgraduate/post-registration courses. Please give the level in the "Sx of Bx" form, e.g. S2 of B2 = beginning the second semester of the second bachelor year.

If "fees per year" vary from one year to another, please indicate this.

Note that "length of course" refers to the number of years between the end of secondary school education and registration as a pharmacist and/or the start of a career as a pharmaceutical professional (e.g. in industry).

Chapter 3. Teaching and learning methods

In this section we would like to gather information on the student hours in each year for:

- 1. Each of 4 types of teaching and learning in HEIs
 - Lectures
 - b. Tutorials
 - c. Practicals
 - d. Independent project work (including field work)
- Traineeship
- 3. Electives
 - a. "choice": teaching unit with a possibility to opt in or out (Y/N choice); choice has no impact on obtention of final diploma
 - b. "optional" choice of subject amongst several

In the boxes for "student hours" you should give the average number of hours a given student will invest. In some cases such as electives the number of hours may be very variable. In this case you may wish to add a range of hours invested.

In your comments could you please state who validates courses, traineeship and electives?

Chapter 4. Subject areas

In this section we would like you to calculate the total number of hours per year spent in each of the following subject areas,

We have not tried to standardize exact subject titles as these are different in various countries and open to mistakes and misinterpretation in translation. Instead we would like you to calculate the numbers of hours spent studying 7 different subject areas.

These are the same subject areas as defined in the first EAFP/Boulioux survey (1994) with two exceptions. "Medicinal" - rather than "medicine" as in the Bourlioux document—is used for subject area 5. "Medicinal" refers to: tending or used to cure disease or relieve pain. It thus goes beyond "drugs" to therapy in a wider sense of the word. The other difference with the first survey is the inclusion in this PHARMINE survey of a chapter on generic subjects.

- 1. Subject area I: Chemical sciences "CHEMSCI"
 - a. General, organic & inorganic chemistry
 - b. Analytical chemistry
 - c. Pharmaceutical chemistry / pharmacopeial analysis
 - d. Medicinal physicochemistry / SAR / drug design
- 2. Subject area II: Physical and Mathematical Sciences "PHYSMATH"
 - a. Physics
 - b. Mathematics, pharmaceutical calculations
 - c. Information technology, information technology applied to community pharmacy, information technology applied to national health-care
 - d. Statistics
 - e. Experimental design & analysis
- 3. Subject area III: Biological Sciences "BIOLSCI"
 - a. Foundation biology
 - b. Cell biology
 - c. Botany
 - d. Mycology
 - e. Zoology
 - f. Biochemistry
 - g. Molecular biology
 - h. Genetics

Chapter 5. Impact of the Bologna principles

In this section we would like to know whether and how the principles outlined in the Bologna declaration (http://www.ond.vlaanderen.be/hogeronderwijs/bologna/about/) affect pharmacy E&T in your HEI:

- 1. Do you have easily readable and comparable degrees? Do you issue a Diploma Supplement?
- 2. Are courses divided into two main cycles: 3 year undergraduate (B) and graduate (M & D)? Please note that in the language of the Bologna declaration, "graduate" refers to a person who successfully finishes a B degree. We would like to know whether the degree awarded after such a bachelor, first cycle is relevant to the (European) labour market, i.e. whether there are job opportunities in the healthcare system of your country, or in any other area, for persons with a bachelor (B) degree obtained after 3 years of E&T. We would also like to know whether persons with a 3-year bachelor (B) degree from an HEI other than pharmacy (natural sciences, chemistry...) possibly in another country can enrol into the master (M) program and then go on to become registered pharmacists or pharmacy professionals.
- 3. Do you use the European system of credits (ECTS)? How are they used to promote student mobility? Does your HEI fully validate ECTSs obtained in another HEI in another European country? Can ECTS be acquired in a non-HEI context (traineeships...)? Are ECTS used in a global scheme (i.e. one including lifelong learning)?
- 4. Are efforts made to identify and remove obstacles to student and staff mobility (with language courses, additional resources (staff and finances))? Please add numbers for short-term (less than 6 months) "ERASMUS" exchange staff and students.
- 5. Is your HEI involved in any European co-operative program in quality assurance with attempts to develop comparable criteria and methodologies?
- 6. In your HEI what are the European dimensions in higher education regarding curriculum development, general inter-institutional co-operation and integrated programmes of study, training and research?

Chapter 6. Impact of EC directive 2005/36/EC

In this section we would like to know how EC directive 2005/36/EC (http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2005:255:0022:0142:EN:PDF) has affected/affects pharmacy E&T in your HEI.

We would like information on the impact of 3 main elements of directive 2005/36/EC on:

- Course length
- Course content
- Traineeship

We would also like you to consider the subjects given in annex V.6. Does this list have any impact on what is taught? Do you think that this list is useful? Do you think that this list should be modified?

Chapter 7. Quality assurance.

This part of the questionnaire is based upon the US Accreditation Council for Pharmacy Education (ACPE) 2007 standards and is aimed at obtaining information on the self perception that each Faculty has of its own Quality Assurance System whether non-existing or existing and the extent of its implementation.

If a QA system is in place, please attach supporting documentation for each of the questions referencing under comments the part (page/chapter) of the documentation pertaining to each of the questions.

Further questions should be addressed to Prof. J. Morais, Lisbon (jagmorais@ff.ul.pt) with a copy to J. Atkinson.



The 700 page PHARMINE WP7 survey



http://www.pharmine.org/losse_paginas/Country_Profiles/



PHARMINE WP7

Preliminary analysis of data

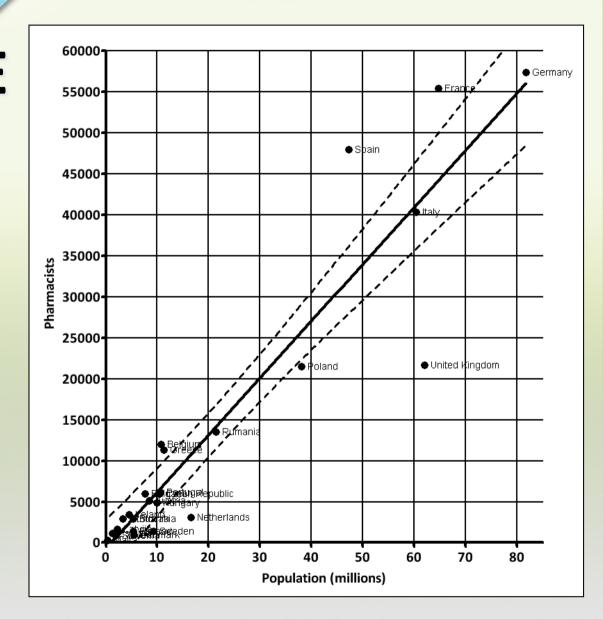
27 member states of the EU (except Luxembourg and Cyprus, n = 25)

Pharmine 5

PHARMINE WP7

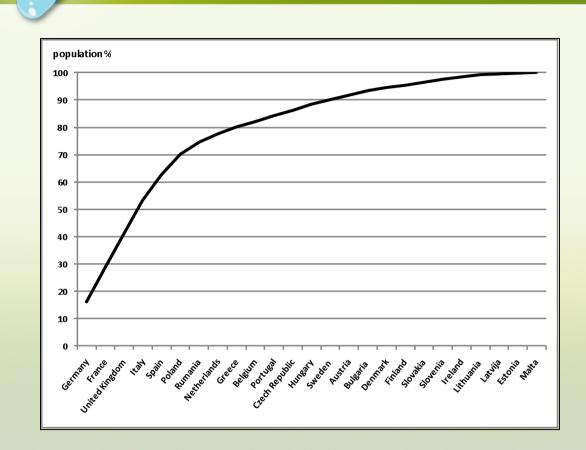
Chapter 1

Pharmacists versus population



EU population: 80% live in 8 countries

Difference between "large" and "small" countries?

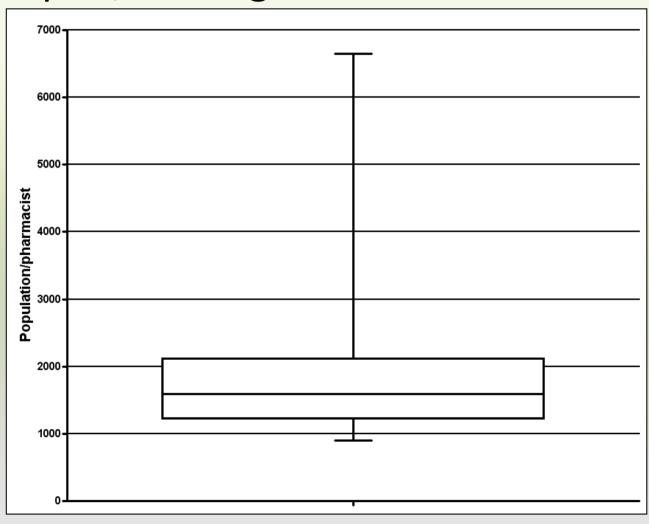


Linear regression: pharmacists versus population

- Arbitrary cut-off after The Netherlands (16.6 M)
- Slopes 758 ± 202 and 728 ± 155 (P>0.05) for "large" and "small" countries

PHARMINE WP7 - pharmacists / population

(box plot, Kolmogorov-Smirnov: P<0.001)







PHARMINE WP7 Chapter 2

European pharmacy faculty (total number = 195 faculties in 25 EU MSs)

Average number of students 817±385

Average number of staff 78±47

Average student/staff ratio 10.5±4.5

Mobility (% total enrolment)

Student 3.5±3.3

Staff 0.4±0.4

Is **student mobility** linked to

Size of faculty (total enrolment)

$$r^2 = 0.063, P = 0.259$$

Student / staff ratio

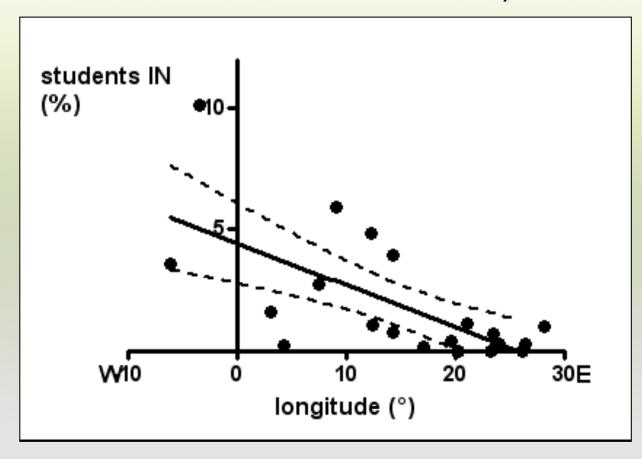
$$r^2 = 0.069, P = 0.237$$

Date of accession to EU

$$r^2 = 0.007, P = 0.717$$

Incoming student mobility is linked to longitude

Correlation coefficient r²=0.43, P<0.01



PHARMINE WP7 Chapter 4 Subject areas

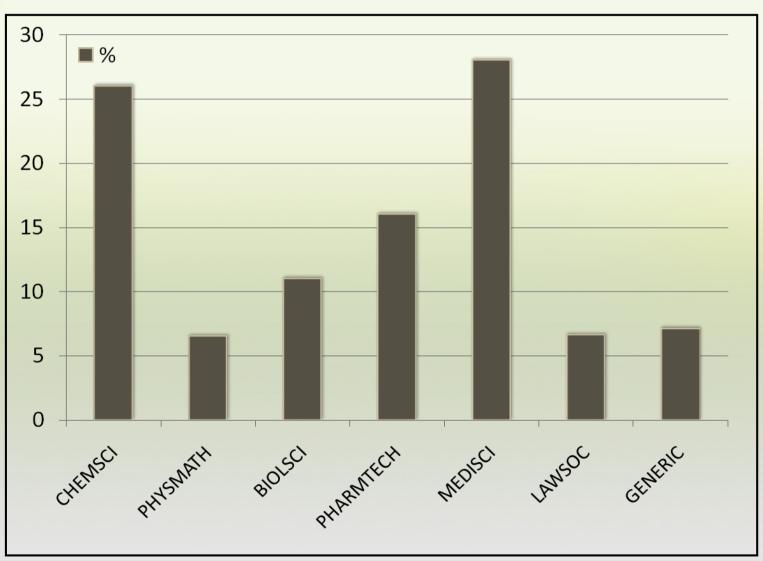


The average EU pharmacy course

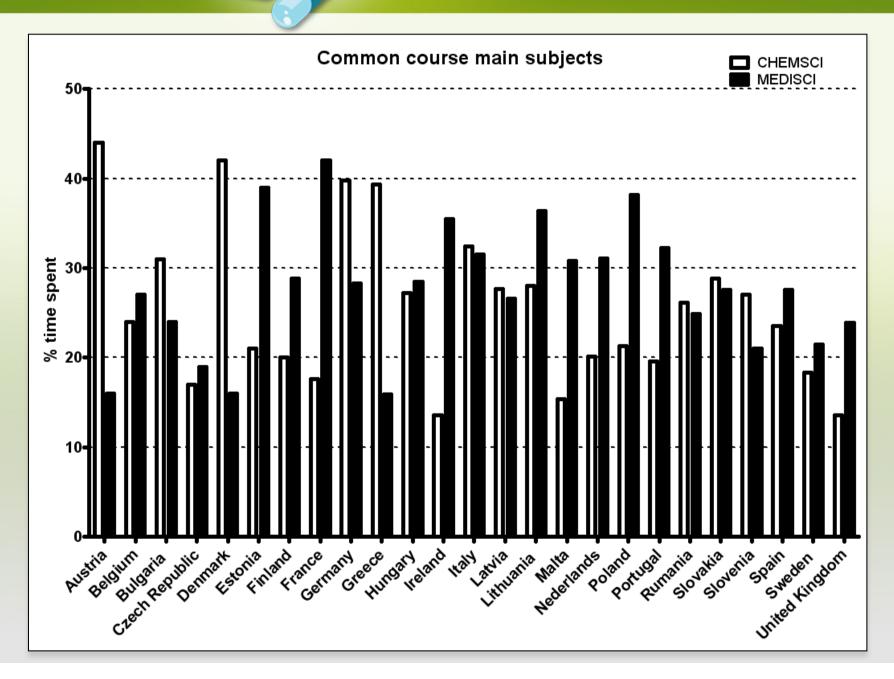
61	Α	В	С	D	E	F	G
Col. stats	CHEMSCI	PHYSMATH	BIOLSCI	PHARMTECH	MEDISCI	LAWSOC	GENERIC
	Y	Y	Υ	Y	Y	Y	Υ
Number of values	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Minimum	14	2.0	2.0	5.9	16	0.60	1.0
25% Percentile	19	4.8	7.6	13	23	3.4	4.3
Median	24	6.4	11	15	28	6.2	6.4
75% Percentile	30	8.6	14	20	32	9.4	8.9
Maximum	44	11	24	23	42	16	16
Mean	26	6.5	11	16	28	6.6	7.1
Std. Deviation	8.7	2.4	5.5	4.6	7.2	4.0	4.2
Std. Error	1.7	0.48	1.1	0.91	1.4	0.79	0.85
Lower 95% CI of mean	22	5.5	9.1	14	25	5.0	5.3
Upper 95% CI of mean	29	7.5	14	18	31	8.2	8.8
KS normality test							
KS distance	0.13	0.11	0.13	0.11	0.081	0.15	0.22
P value	> 0.10	> 0.10	> 0.10	> 0.10	> 0.10	> 0.10	0.0040
Passed normality test (alpha=0.05)?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
P value summary	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	**

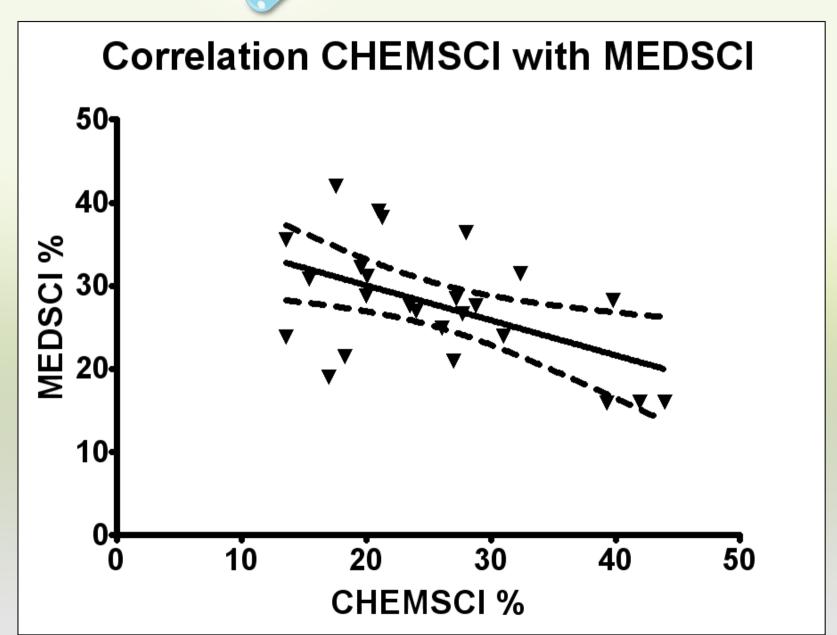


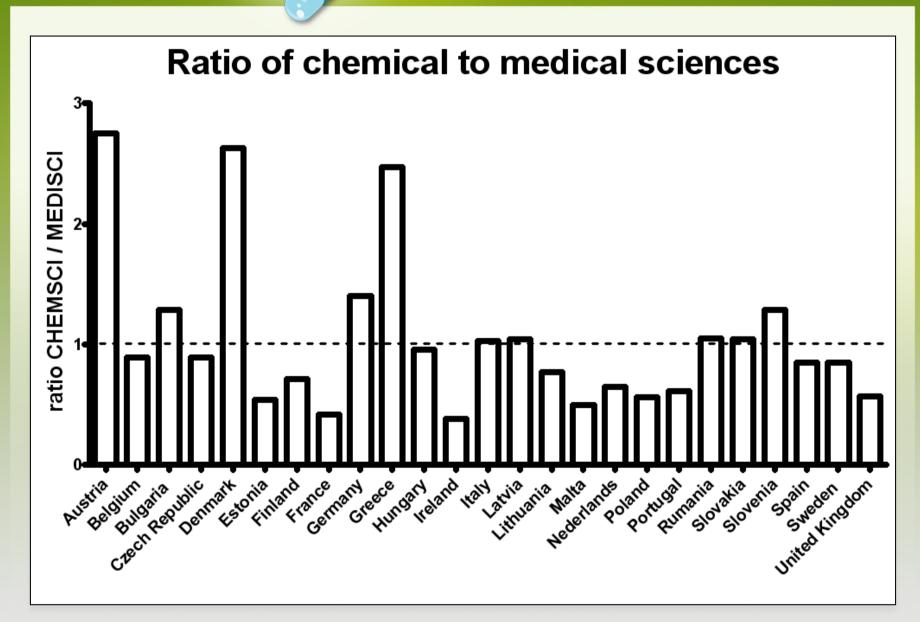
The average EU pharmacy course











WP7 Data analysisto be done

- Complete analysis for chapters: 1, 2 and 4
- Analyse: chapters 3, 5 and 6
- Enlarge to other European countries
- Produce some individual country profile papers (e.g. Spain, France)
- Comparison with
 - MEDINE2 (joint publication)
 - o the Americas, Indo-Asia, etc.
- Publish
 - Editorial board





Competency curriculum for professional pharmacists





Competency curriculum for professional hospital pharmacists





Competency curriculum for professional industrial pharmacists





Quality assurance

- The PHARMINE consortium
- EU pharmacy faculties

The future PHARMINE-2 & 3





PHARMINE-2 (2011-2)

- PHAR-EE / TEMPUS I
 - Pharmacy education and training (PET) in Eastern Europe
 - Extending PHARMINE paradigm to Eastern Europe
 - PHARMINE-2/PHAR-EE: Balkans
- QA-PHAR / LLL KA4
 - Quality Assurance in European Pharmacy Education and Training
 - Consolidating PHARMINE in the EU
 - The European network for QA in PET

PHAR-EE programme.

PHAR-EE using the PHARMINE paradigm will look at:

- 1. EU directive 2005/36
- 2. Bologna declarations
- 3. Evolution
 - a. economics, strategy and organization of national healthcare systems
 - b. drug industry

PHAR-EE will look at supply: how pharmacy education and training in these countries can react to the four demands.

The consortium will produce courses backed up QA.

PHAR-EE will profit from the experience of new EU members.





QA-PHAR

the European network in QA for PET

Organisation of MNGT for QA-PHAR

 $\label{eq:def:Administrator: B. Rombaut, VUB, Executive Director: J. Atkinson, PCN$

General Secretaries: A. Cavaco, Lisbon, D. Rekkas, Athens, D. Volmer,, Tartu

"Northern" Regional directors D. Volmer - Estonia	"Central" Regional directors B. Bozic - Slovenia	<u>"Eastern"</u> Regional directors V. Petkova - Bulgaria	"Western" Regional directors B. Thys - Belgium	<u>"Southern"</u> Regional director A. Cavaco - Portugal
J. Hirvonen – Finland	S. Polak - Poland	C. Rais, Romania	H. J. Haisma – The Netherlands	D. Rekkas - Greece
Members: Estonia Finland Latvia Lithuania Sweden Iceland Norway	Members: Slovenia Poland Czech Republic Slovakia Hungary Austria	Members: Bulgaria Romania Albania Bosnia Croatia FYROM Kosovo Moldova Montenegro Serbia Ukraine	Members: Belgium The Netherlands Ireland UK Germany Switzerland	Members: Portugal Spain France Italy Greece Malta Turkey

QA-PHAR potential associated partners / stakeholders.

Professional pharmacist organisations

a.EU

1.PGEU http://www.pgeu.eu/

2.EAHP http://www.eahp.eu/

3.EIPG http://www.eipg.eu/

4.EPSA http://epsa-online.org/content/index.php

5.EUFEPS http://www.eufeps.org/

b.International

1.FIP http://www.fip.org/www/

QA agencies

a.EU — ENIC-NARIC http://www.enic-naric.net/

b.ACPE http://www.acpe-accredit.org/

- •MEDINE2 http://medine2.com/ joint external evaluators and joint publication
- National professional bodies

a.Orders

1.GPhC http://www.pharmacyregulation.org/

2. Ordre des pharmaciens http://www.ordre.pharmacien.fr/

3.Others

b. Societies and associations





PHARMINE-3 (2012-3)

 PHAR-EE / TEMPUS II: Ukraine, Russia, Turkey...?

- PHARM-IND / PHARM-HOSP
 - Competences & outcomes for pharmacy
 - Importance of Delphi/Tuning for validation





Potential **validation** of **PHARMINE** recommendations.

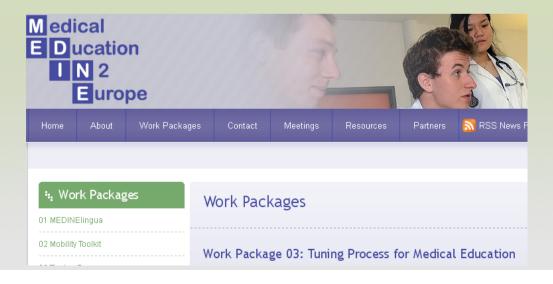
By professional pharmacist/pharmacy organisations

- **1.EU**
 - a. EIPG, EAHP, PGEU
 - b. EUFEPS
- 2.International
 - a. FIP
- 3. National
- 4. Societies and associations



Potential validation by Delphi/Tuning









PHARMINE
Pharmacy Education
in Europe

www.pharmine.org

