

Pharmacy Education in Europe

PHARMINE

PHARMINE : Pharmacy Education in Europe

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Statement

In the XXI century EU pharmacists will play an increasingly important role as partners in the efficient use of the health care resources of the EU (community and hospital pharmacists). They will also be major players in the development of the EU pharmaceutical industry (industrial pharmacists).

The PHARMINE consortium consists of :

- ◆ universities which are members of the European Association of Faculties of Pharmacy (EAFP) and
- ◆ EU partner associations representing community, hospital of industrial pharmacy, together with
- ◆ the European Pharmacy Students' Association (EPSA) and
- ◆ other interested bodies

It will develop a **bachelor/master/doctorate system (Bologna)** for pharmacy education and training taking into account the need for basic pharmaceutical competences (and mutual recognition of pharmacy qualifications) and the specialization needed for pharmaceutical expertise in, for example, industry.

To do this, the consortium will **survey** existing EU pharmacy curricula and attempts to adapt these to the Bologna process.



Lifelong Learning Programme

PHARMINE
*Pharmacy Education
in Europe*

- ERASMUS Multilateral Projects:

Curriculum Development, Programme for a complete cycle of study.

Project: 142078-LLP-1-2008-1-BE-ERASMUS-ECDSP accepted 6/8/2008

- Evaluation score (June 2008) : 34.5/40
(171 projects evaluated)

Why PHARMINE

- ◆ Directive 2005/36/EC
 - ◆ At least 5 years' study
 - ◆ Indicators of knowledge & skills
- ◆ EAFP / Bourlioux survey in the 1990s
 - ◆ Wide diversity in EU HEIs
- ◆ Need for a
 - ◆ New survey
 - ◆ New *PHARMINE* recommendations

The EU directive 2005/36/EC states that qualification as a pharmacist shall attest to training of at least five years' duration and fixes broad indicators on the knowledge and skills required in order to pursue the professional activity of a pharmacist.

This forms the basis for the **mutual recognition** of pharmacists within the EU.

The survey of the European Association of Faculties of Pharmacy (EAFP) in the mid 1990s revealed wide diversity in pharmacy education in HEIs in the EU.

The PHARMINE consortium proposes to revisit these institutions

The consortium will then work on the elaboration of an EU curriculum for pharmacy education which will take into account the **2005/36/EC directive**, and the increasingly important role of pharmacists in the use of health care resources

The consortium will also study the ways in which pharmacy education could be tuned to the **Bologna philosophy**.

PHARMINE aims & objectives

1. Identify, localise & survey **core competency curricula** in EU HEI's
2. Disseminate results of (1)
3. Produce **a new EU model** for core competence curriculum in pharmacy

1. Aims of the PHARMINE consortium are to identify, localise and survey **existing core competence curriculum** in pharmacy education and training in the EU, but also :

- Those in which **specialisation** (master and doctorate levels) for hospital or industrial pharmacy (and community pharmacy) has been developed in order to:
 - evaluate how **specialisation** has been incorporated in the pharmacy curriculum
 - evaluate the impact of **specialisation** on the pharmacy profession in the country concerned

- those in which attempts have already been started to incorporate the **Bologna process** into the curriculum and those in which attempts have not been made in order to:
 - evaluate how the Bologna process has been incorporated (in which framework - local university, national, EU...)
 - Determine to what extent EU pharmacy curricula have adopted the Bologna philosophy
 - the impact of incorporation of the Bologna process on pharmacy employment. Given that a minimum of 5 years is required to train a professional pharmacist (directive 2005/36/EC), in pharmacy faculties which deliver bachelor as well as master and doctorate degrees the consortium will determine the employment opportunities for all 3 levels, especially the bachelor level
 - evaluate any potential conflicts between EU directives and the Bologna philosophy.

2. Widely disseminate the results of (1) (through EAFP and EU partner associations) in order to recover feedback on the merits and faults of different systems

3. Together with stakeholders (EU professional pharmacy associations, EU pharmacy students, national professional organisations, industrial representatives...) **produce a new EU model for a competence curriculum for pharmacy**

PHARMINE : 7 Work Packages

- ◆ WP₁ management
- ◆ WP₂ dissemination
- ◆ WP₃ competency curriculum for pharmacists
- ◆ WP₄ hospital pharmacy and community pharmacy
- ◆ WP₅ industrial pharmacy
- ◆ WP₆ quality assurance
- ◆ WP₇ development (databank for EU HEIs and **survey of curricula**)

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core partners

Summary table of partners

<u>Partner/ Country</u>	<u>Legal name</u>	<u>Type</u>
P1 BE	Vrije Universiteit Brussel (VUB)	EDU-UNIV
P2 FR	Nancy University	EDU-UNIV
P3 UK	University of London	EDU-UNIV
P4 PT	University of Lisbon	EDU-UNIV
P5 FR STD	European Pharmaceutical Students' Association (EPSA)	ASC-
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 (PCN)	PUB-COMP

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Pharmacy and Medicine unite

- ◆ PHARMINE aims to work closely together with the Thematic Network MEDINE 2

Thank you for your time

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