

# PHARMACY, DPH

## LEARNING OUTCOMES

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1. Information processing and provision: Retrieve, analyze, and interpret the professional and lay literatures while navigating professional uncertainty and emerging technologies to provide evidence-based drug and health information to healthcare professionals and the public.
2. Drug properties: Apply knowledge of the physical, chemical, pharmacologic, and formulation properties of drugs and influence on drug parameters (such as pharmacology, pharmacodynamics, stability, drug/dose delivery design). Differentiate among the therapeutic classes based on mechanisms of action, clinical use, adverse effects, contraindications, interactions, and dosage forms, and regimens.
3. Patient-centered care: Use the pharmacist patient care process (PPCP) to employ personalized medicine and social, behavioral, and other evidence-based principles to design and deliver individualized patient-care plans that optimize safety, efficacy, and medication use to improve therapeutic outcomes.
4. Drug kinetics: Design or modify treatment regimens, including dose, schedule, and duration, using patient-specific or population pharmacokinetic data, plasma concentration-time profile of drugs, and factors that alter them.
5. Pharmaceutical calculations and product processing: Ensure accurate and safe sterile and non-sterile compounding, calculation, labeling, and dispensing of medications.
6. Communication: Communicate with empathy and active listening, using a variety of formats and methods with stakeholders (e.g., patients, caregivers, healthcare professionals, and communities) in a manner that ensures clarity, professionalism, and cultural sensitivity, adapting to the needs of the individual or audience to foster trust and rapport.
7. Collaboration: Collaborate effectively with individuals, groups, organizations, and communities both within and outside of healthcare and the pharmacy profession to advance shared goals by employing principles of person-centered care and teamwork (e.g. inclusive communication, shared leadership, self-awareness, appreciation for diverse perspectives, conflict management, advocacy skills).
8. Leadership and management of pharmacy services: Use management, economic, social, behavioral, and leadership principles to design, deliver, and evaluate pharmacy services that are safe, efficient, accessible, equitable, and effective both clinically and fiscally.
9. Advocacy: Apply relevant legal, ethical and professional principles to advocate for the needs of patients and the pharmacy profession.
10. Health equity and inclusion: Identify root causes of health disparities and incorporate principles of cultural and structural humility to promote access, inclusion, and equitable health outcomes.
11. Public and population health: Maintain and promote public health and wellness by advocating for, designing, and evaluating population-specific, evidence-based disease prevention and control programs, and medication management policies and protocols.
12. Problem solving and innovation: Use creativity and critical thinking skills to recognize and address the evolving challenges in pharmacy practice including emerging health-related issues, products, and services.
13. Professionalism: Examine, reflect on, and exhibit attitudes and behaviors essential for self-awareness, personal growth and wellness, and professional identity formation in order to build and maintain trust with patients, colleagues, and other healthcare professionals, and society.