

## AAHP - Austrian Association of Hospital Pharmacists



ARBEITSGEMEINSCHAFT  
ÖSTERREICHISCHER  
KRANKENHAUSAPOTHEKER

### **Specialisation**

Postgraduate specialisation in hospital pharmacy is available in Austria. Although, not mandatory to practice the completion of the *Weiterbildung zum Krankenhausfachapotheker* allows the pharmacist to be called an ‘Approved Hospital Pharmacist (aHPh)’.

The 3 year course is conducted at the place of work and requires at least 240 hours of additional study in areas including management, production and clinical pharmacy. Each area consists of 1-3 day seminars on hospital pharmacy relevant issues (e.g. team building, communication, controlling etc. as sub-topics in the management area). A thesis needs to be submitted at the end of the programme.

More information can be found on the [Austrian country profile](#) of the [Pharmine](#) Website

## Hospital Pharmacists of Belgium

This national institution is composed by 2 communities: French (AFPHB - Association Francophone des Pharmaciens Hospitaliers de Belgique) and Dutch (VZA - Belgische Vereniging van Ziekenhuisapothekers):



### **Specialisation**

Hospital Pharmacy specialisation is mandatory and since 2013 is a 3 year programme. Previously specialisation programmes had been of a shorter duration. The legally defined specialisation is required to work as a hospital pharmacist, and/or in a managerial role in Belgium hospitals.

This specialisation is composed of one academic year and two years of internship within the hospital (s). Key features of the internship are found below:

Module 1 - Distribution	Distribution
	Clinical Studies

Module 2 - Nosocomial Infections	Hospital Hygiene and Central Sterilisation
	Antibiotherapy
	Medical Devices
Module 3 - Clinical Pharmacy	Clinical Pharmacy
Module 4 - Preparations	Cytostatics
	Radiopharmacy
	Production
	Magistral Preparation
	Sterile Production

There is the opportunity to receive financial support from the Belgian authorities in order to complete the specialisation programme in Hospital Pharmacy.

### **Bosnia -Herzegovina Association of Hospital Pharmacists**

At the current time the EAHP Secretariat are not aware of any specialisation of hospital pharmacists in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

### **OHPB - Professional Organization of Hospital Pharmacists in Bulgaria**



#### **Specialisation**

Whilst a recognised post-graduate hospital pharmacy specialisation (3 years) is not available in Bulgaria OHPB are working with the government in an attempt to start this project. It is currently possible to undertake additional training in clinical pharmacy in Bulgaria.

### **CPS - Croatian Pharmaceutical Society - Hospital Pharmacy Section**



#### **Specialisation**

Since 2008 there is a legally defined hospital pharmacy specialisation which lasts 3 years (1 year theoretical and 2 years practical/clinical experience). It is not mandatory to complete this training to work as a hospital pharmacist in Croatia.

Upon completion of the program, the student acquires theoretical and practical knowledge, which promotes and provides proper and safe use of medicines, with a view to:

- Increase the effectiveness of treatment, using the most effective drug for the individual patient;
- Reducing the risks associated with the therapy, supervision of the prescribed doses and drug dosing intervals, prediction and prevention of any possible drug interactions and other medication errors, following the medication treatment and patient compliance;
- Reduce the cost of pharmacotherapy in line with national policy, trying to provide the best choice for most patients at the same time.

Additionally it is possible to undertake a 2-year postgraduate course in clinical pharmacy.

Recently a "Master plan" for hospitals has been established creating a new network of hospitals in order to provide more rational management of hospital costs in period of 2014-2018. This "Master plan" seeks to ensure rationalization of acute beds capacity, strong development of day hospitals, increasing the capacity for prolonged treatment and palliative care, and the establishment of regional and national networks of hospital care. In this situation hospital pharmacies are affiliated or in process to be affiliated to regional hospital pharmacies.

### **SNL - Czech Pharmaceutical Society (Section of Hospital Pharmacists)**



#### **Specialisation**

A legally defined hospital pharmacy specialisation is required to work as a hospital pharmacy manager, head of department or in specific clinical environment. It is not however mandatory to work as a hospital pharmacist.

The 4 year program includes:

- Pharmacotherapy
- Technology/compounding
- Quality Assurance
- (Pharmaco)economic issues
- Management

- Legislation

## **Pharmadanmarck - The Association of Professionals in Pharmaceutical Sciences**



### **Specialisation**

In Denmark there is no specialisation requirements or training programs in hospital Pharmacy. In addition pharmacists working in the hospital sector are not recognised with the title of hospital pharmacist, however it is hoped that this will change soon, following an application in 2014 to the Department of Health.

## **ESHP - Estonian Society of Hospital Pharmacists**



**Specialisation** - There are no requirements for specialisation to work as a hospital pharmacist in Estonia.

## **The Finnish Pharmacists' Association**



FARMASIALIITTO

### **Specialisation**

Specialised education in hospital pharmacy (both for B.Sc.Pharm - assistant pharmacist and for M.Sc.Pharm - pharmacists) is available but is not compulsory for working in a hospital pharmacy. The programme includes clinical pharmacy, medicines in hospital setting, medication information, medication safety, research methodology, economics and administration of hospital pharmacy.

For more information, please see [here](#) and [here](#).

## **EFP - European Fellowship for Pharmacists**



### **Specialisation**

To work as a hospital pharmacist in France it is necessary to complete a 4 year internship and training leading to the Diplome d'Etudes Spécialisées (DES). Entry to this program is via a competitive exam during the pharmacy studies.

To find out more information about hospital pharmacy education in France click [here](#).

## **Pharmaceutical Chamber of Macedonia**



### **Specialisation –**

It is possible to undertake additional training in clinical pharmacy, pharmaco-informatics, pharmaco-economics and regulatory affairs.

## **ADKA - The German Society of Hospital Pharmacists**



### **Specialisation**

A legally defined non mandatory specialisation in hospital pharmacy exists since 1994. To complete the 3 year course it is necessary to take modules in:

1. Pharmaceutical care
2. Pharmaceutical Service

3. Manufacture and testing of medicinal products, medical devices and in vitro diagnostics, particularly in batches
4. The German hospital system and Pharmacoeconomics
  - 4.1 Hospital Administration
  - 4.2 Management tasks
  - 4.3 Management of medical goods
  - 4.4 Pharmacoeconomics
5. Drug therapy
6. Drug information
7. Hygiene and Microbiology
8. Selected medical devices, in vitro diagnostics, dietary foods and food supplements
9. Hospital pharmacy relevant legal bases
10. Quality Management

### **PEFNI - Panhellenic Association of Hospital Pharmacists**



#### **Specialisation**

There are no requirements for a hospital specialisation to practice as a hospital pharmacist in Greece.

A 3 year postgraduate course "Clinical Pharmacy" is available as a Master degree in the University of Athens, the University of Thessaloniki and the University of Patras.

For more information about Greek hospital pharmacy (2005) please see: <http://www.pharmine.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/Hospital-Pharmacy-in-...>

### **MGYT - Hungarian Society for Pharmaceutical Sciences**



#### **Specialisation**

The legally defined hospital pharmacy specialisation is not mandatory to work as a hospital pharmacist in Hungary. Over a 3-year period a "general" post graduate degree in hospital pharmacy is available, with the possibility of a 2 year advanced programme in areas such as pharmacy management, oncology pharmacy, pharmaceutical technology, infectology,

paediatrics, drug & therapeutic counselling, parenteral therapy, toxicology and clinical radio pharmacology.

## **The Hospital Pharmacy Group of the Pharmaceutical Society of Iceland**



### **Specialisation**

Hospital pharmacy as a function is officially recognised by the government yet there is no official definition for hospital pharmacist as a profession. Therefore there are no requirements to complete hospital pharmacy specialisation to work as a hospital pharmacist in Iceland.

## **HPAI - Hospital Pharmacists Association of Ireland**



### **Specialisation**

In Ireland Hospital Pharmacists will generally undertake a diploma or Master's degree in hospital pharmacy practice or clinical pharmacy practice but this is not mandatory.

According to a report published in 2012 by The Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland titled Hospital Pharmacy in Ireland 76.6% of hospital pharmacists had postgraduate qualifications with 44.6% with an Msc, 28.2% have a clinical diploma and 15.5% have a postgraduate certificate. The full report can be found [here](#).

## **SIFO - Società Italiana di Farmacia Ospedaliera**



### **Specialisation**

In Italy, the specialisation in Hospital Pharmacy was established since the academic year 1977-78. It has been defined by two ministerial decrees (01/08/2005 and 29/03/2006). This specialisation is mandatory to work as hospital pharmacist in the Public Health System. It is a 4-year postgraduate training program.

Key features include: Clinical pharmacy, Clinical governance, Drugs and medical devices management, Research, Evidence Based Medicine, Evidence-Based Healthcare, Health Technology Assessment, Pharmacovigilance, Drug Information, and public tender of drugs and medical devices.

Additionally it is possible to complete a Masters in Hospital Pharmacy Management at the University of Camerino/Papa Giovanni Hospital XXIII Bergamo.

### **Latvian Association of Hospital Pharmacists**

#### **Specialisation**

Pharmacists working in hospitals have the same status as those working in community pharmacies.

In general, hospital pharmacists in Latvia do not have a specialist training but postgraduate courses in Clinical Pharmacy may be studied at the Riga Stradins University.

### **LFS - Lithuanian Pharmaceutical Association**



**Specialisation** - Hospital Pharmacy Specialisation is not required or provided in Lithuania.

### **APHL - Association des Pharmaciens Hospitaliers du Luxembourg**



#### **Specialisation**

It is not possible to undertake pharmacy studies or additional specialisation study in Luxembourg. Nevertheless, it is recommended, and must be conducted in another EU country.



## **MAHP - Malta Association of Hospital Pharmacists**



### **Specialisation**

In Malta specialisation in hospital pharmacy is not compulsory, however there are opportunities for post graduate study for pharmacists in areas such as clinical pharmacy, oncology pharmacy and toxicology

## **Norwegian Association of Hospital Pharmacists**



Specialised education in hospital pharmacy (both for B.Sc.Pharm - assistant pharmacist and for M.Sc.Pharm - pharmacists) is available but is not compulsory for working in a hospital pharmacy.

## **Polish Pharmaceutical Chamber**



### **Specialisation**

Currently there is no mandatory requirement for hospital pharmacist specialisation to practice as a hospital pharmacist. Nevertheless since 2004 there are postgraduate training programs lasting 3 years in hospital pharmacy (basic), clinical pharmacy, industrial pharmacy and public health.

## **APFH - Portuguese Association of Hospital Pharmacists**



## **Specialisation**

To become a specialist in hospital pharmacy a pharmacist in Portugal must practice in a hospital for 5 years. It is not however mandatory to work in a hospital as a pharmacist.

Key aspects of this program (minimum 5 years) include:

- Selection, Procurement and Stock management
- Medicines distribution (personalised distribution to wards - e.g. unit dose; non personalised distribution; ambulatory patients)
- Production and compounding/Process control (sterile preparations - cytotoxics, parenteral nutrition, and others; non sterile production)
- Information and Documentation
- Pharmaceutical Care

According to the Order of Pharmacists, in 2008 there were 708 pharmacists working in hospitals in Portugal, which corresponds to 7% of the total number of active pharmacists.

For more information, please see:

[Aperta, J. and A. Batista, \*Education and training for hospital pharmacists in Portugal. European Journal of Hospital Pharmacy: Science and Practice\*, 2012. \*\*19\*\*\(4\): p. 409-410.](#)

## **Romanian National Association of Hospital Pharmacists**



**Specialisation** - There is no mandatory hospital pharmacy specialisation programme, however post graduate training is possible.

## **Pharmaceutical Association of Serbia**



## **Specialisation**

Specialisation programmes of 3 years are possible in Serbia, but a hospital pharmacy specialisation it is not required to practice as a hospital pharmacist.

The key features of Clinical pharmacy and Pharmacotherapy specialisations are advanced education and training with an emphasis on the clinical competencies necessary to practice in team-based environments in order to deliver comprehensive medication management that optimizes patient outcomes.

The key features of Pharmaceutical technology and Medicines quality assurance specialisations are gaining the skills and competences in the preparation of galenic products including sterile compounding and aseptic technique.

Academic specialisations in Pharmaceutical care and Pharmacoeconomics with a minimum time of 1 to 1.5 years for specialisation training are complementary to the aforementioned.

### **Slovak Chamber of Pharmacists - Section of the Hospital pharmacists**



#### **Specialisation**

In Slovakia it is not mandatory to have a specific hospital pharmacy specialisation to practice as a hospital pharmacist. Specialisation programmes do exist, over 3 years, which includes aspects such as legislation, the basic and clinical pharmacology, the preparation of non-sterile and sterile medicines and practical training.

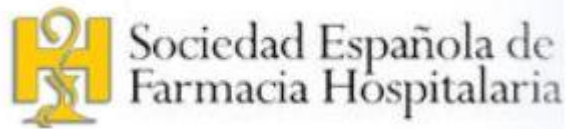
### **Slovenian Pharmaceutical Society**



#### **Specialisation**

There is not a mandatory specialisation required to work as a hospital pharmacist in Slovenia. Nevertheless, since 2000 there has been a 3-year postgraduate programme in various disciplines including hospital pharmacy.

### **SEFH -Spanish Association of Hospital Pharmacists**



### **Specialisation**

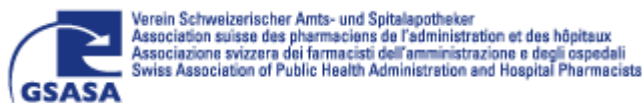
A legally defined specialisation programme (Especialidad en Farmacia Hospitalaria) is required to work as a hospital pharmacist in Spain. The 4-year programme is conducted at the hospital where all the training is provided.

### **Swedish Pharmaceutical Society**



**Specialisation** - There is no specialisation requirements to work as a hospital pharmacist in Sweden.

### **GSASA - Swiss Association of Public Health Administration and Hospital Pharmacists**



Member since 1983

### **Specialisation**

A 3 year specialisation programme covers all the aspects and activities of hospital pharmacies, in particular:

- Theoretical part (min 400 hrs): management, production, purchase & logistics, pharmaceutical services and personal skills
- Practical part (min 500 hrs)
- Research project (approx. 6 month)

This specialisation is not mandatory; however, GSASA is working with the Federal Council to accredit the programme in the near future. In addition, a 1-year specialisation in clinical pharmacy also exists.

### **NVZA - Dutch Association of Hospital Pharmacists**



## **Specialisation**

In the Netherlands, there is a legally recognised specialisation, which is mandatory to work as a hospital pharmacist and as a hospital pharmacy manager. Since 2004, this 4-year postgraduate training program includes aspects such as clinical pharmacy, compounding, laboratory techniques, and logistics. Additionally research is a mandatory part of the specialisation.

## **GHP - Guild of Healthcare Pharmacists**



## **Specialisation**

In order to work as a pharmacist in hospitals in the UK there is no mandatory requirement for hospital specific training/qualifications. Experience and postgraduate qualifications such as a clinical diploma is recommended and is offered by universities. Experience and postgraduate qualifications may be required for senior posts within hospital pharmacies.