

# COMMUNITY © PHARMARKING GUIDELINE Pharmaceutical Services Division Ministry of Health Malaysia

# COMMUNITY PHARMACY BENCHMARKING GUIDELINE

Second Edition 2016

This benchmarking guideline serves as a set of standards that needs to be complied with for the purpose of community pharmacy practice set up, training activities (under-graduate / pre-registration), audits and complementing the licensing requirement. The facilities should project a professional image befitting the roles of community pharmacists without compromising the occupational and safety requirements.

A checklist on benchmarking audit of community pharmacies is also included in this edition to allow community pharmacies to conduct self-audits in order to ensure adherence to proper practice and requirements.

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# COMMUNITY PHARMACY BENCHMARKING GUIDELINE

### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This benchmarking guideline serves as a set of standards that needs to be complied with for the purpose of community pharmacy practice set up, training activities (under-graduate / pre-registration), audits and complementing the licensing requirement.

The purpose of this guideline is to ensure the quality of the community pharmacy practice for the benefit of consumer/patients.

For the purpose of this guideline, the community pharmacy is defined as a premise with at least one pharmacist holding a Type A license issued under the Poisons Act 1952 who can supply/sell poison either by retail only or by both retail and wholesale.

This guideline is subject to other laws/acts enforced in Malaysia.

### 2.0 MANAGEMENT

The community pharmacist should have full management control of the pharmacy practice.

The community pharmacist should:

- have full management control of the pharmacy practice
- have significant representation in executive board and possess share equity
- inform any changes in shareholding to the Licensing Officer and/or any other relevant authorities

### 3.0 PREMISES

### 3.1 Location

The premises are located within the management of the Local Council, where appropriate.

Pharmacies need to comply with the Local Authority laws.

The pharmacy premise cannot be shared with any other nonpharmacy related practices and businesses (including Multi-Level Marketing business)

Under certain circumstances where sharing of premise is unavoidable, the following conditions must be complied with:

- Full separation with no access allowed between the different businesses in the same premises
- Should have different access points and clear signage
- Different business entities
- Each premise has its own staff

### 3.2 Medicine Dispensing Area (MDA)

The MDA should:

- be a minimum of 18 square meter (193 sq. ft)
- consist of:
  - Prescription counter
  - Counseling area
  - Medicines preparation area (dry and wet compounding)
- Screening tests area

### 3.3 Signboard & Advertisement

Pharmacy signboard must project the professional image of a pharmacy.

No advertisement is permitted on any pharmacy signboard. This applies to signboards of both existing and new pharmacy businesses.

Any form of products advertisements displayed to public must be in accordance with the relevant legislations/guidelines.

The types of services offered should be displayed clearly inside the premises.

Examples of services are:

- Blood Glucose Test
- Certified Smoking Cessation Service Provider Program (CSCSP)
- Urine Pregnancy Test
- Electronic blood pressure monitoring (Other service(s) displayed is subjected to the relevant legislations)

Notice of the pharmacist(s) on duty to be displayed must include:

- Name of pharmacist(s)
- Time and date/day of duty
- Photo

Registration Certificate and Annual Certificate for the pharmacist in-charge should also be displayed clearly.

"No Smoking" and "No Vaping" signs must be displayed prominently to promote healthy lifestyle.

Designated areas are indicated clearly, such as "Prescription Counter" or "Pharmacy".

Pharmacies are encouraged to use the community pharmacy logo.

### 3.4 Facilities

Drugs and merchandises should be displayed in a neat and tidy manner thus projecting a professional image.

Pharmacist office (optional).

Medicine Dispensing Area/ Prescription Counter

- Preferably without any barrier to facilitate patient counseling and for more effective communication.
- Enable safe and efficient workflow.
- Pharmacist should be able to maintain a direct supervision of the pharmacy and staff from this area.
- Size and organization of this area should be adequate for the volume of work.

Counseling area must be a properly designated area, private and comfortable.

• If it is a room, the door should be made of half glass

### Waiting area

• Comfortable with adequate space for customers.

Lighting and ventilation

- Ensure adequate lighting to reduce risk of medication errors.
- Bright white fluorescent lights are preferred to filament.

### Noise level

• Acceptable noise level - may have soft background music.

Air-conditioner with scheduled maintenance to ensure the stability of medicines and for the comfort of staff and customers.

### Refrigerator

- Should be maintained at temperature between 2 8°C with a proper monitoring system.
- Daily temperature reading must be recorded and verified.
- Appropriate action should be taken to rectify any problems identified.
- Do not store food or drinks in the refrigerator used for the storage of medicines.

### Cleanliness

- There should be appropriate pest control measure.
- Daily cleaning to maintain the pharmacy in a tidy and dust free state.
- Regular cleaning of merchandise.
- Written cleaning procedures and schedules should be set out and made available.

### **Medicines Preparation Area**

 A washbasin with water supply should be available, other than in the toilet.

### a) "Wet Compounding Area"

(for the purpose of extemporaneous preparations only)

- A designated area with sink and water supply.
- Should be away from food and drinks.
- All working surfaces and shelves should have a smooth impervious surface and washable material finishing.
- Wet compounding area must be equipped with the following, if applicable:

- i. Weighing scale
  - Regular verification and calibration by relevant bodies are required to ensure reliability and efficiency
- ii. Mortar and pestle
  - Must be maintained in good condition.
- iii. Tile/glass slabs with spatula
  - Must be maintained in good condition.
- iv. Measuring appliances
  - Must be maintained in good condition.

### b) "Dry Compounding Area"

- A designated area for counting tablets/ capsules, filling and packing of medicines. Also for labelling the prepared medicines.
- Should be away from food and drinks.
- Provide suitable and hygienic means of counting tablets/ capsules (e.g. counting tray).

### Health Screening Area

- Equipped with appropriate equipment and devices.
- Equipment and devices in reliable conditions at all times.
- Water closet (optional)

### Equipment

- a) Computerized system (where available) preferably with the following functions:
- Pharmacy Information Software
- Inventory/Stock keeping
- Printing of labels
- Printing of customer information leaflet
- · Keeping of patient medication record
- · Itemised billing with GST function
- Appropriate drug naming system

- b) Printer (where available) preferably with the following functions:
- For the production of labels, leaflets or any printed materials.
- c) Cabinets
- For the storage of documents/ records.
- d) Labels
- Appropriate sizes and shapes
- Preferably printed to prevent/ minimize errors due to illegible
- handwriting

### Other Requirements (optional)

- Entrance should be accessible to wheelchairs and pushchairs.
- Pantry area for staff.
- Adequate toilet facilities, clean and in good condition.
- Arrangement must be made for the regular collection and safe disposal of pharmaceutical waste and other refuse.

### 3.5 Occupational and safety requirements:

The premises should be safe for the public and staff working in the pharmacy. Must comply with all statutory requirements where appropriate:

- Appropriate fire escape way
- Fire alarm
- Fire extinguisher
- Occupier's indemnity

### 3.6 References

The following references should be available:

- British National Formulary or Australian Formulary
- Code of Conduct for Pharmacist and Bodies Corporate
- All relevant pharmacy legislations.

### Optional:

- Martindale
- MIMS

### 4.0 PRACTICE

### 4.1 Service

### **Essential services**

- Screening of prescription(s)
- Dispensing of medicines
- Compounding of medicines (patient specific)
- Counseling and advisory
- Monitoring and screening tests
- Pharmacy management in drug procurement
- Proper documentation

### **Optional Services**

Medication review and accredited pharmacy services including:

- Home Medication Review (HMR)
- Medication Therapy Adherence Clinic (MTAC)
- Certified Smoking Cessation Service Provider (CSCSP)
- Weight management
- Health screening
- Any other certified pharmaceutical care services

### 4.2 Type of products

70% of the merchandise in a community pharmacy should consist of registered pharmaceutical products, health and

nutritional products, surgical and medical devices, personal care and rehabilitation aids.

Sale of goods and food which is harmful to health is strictly prohibited. Non-pharmacy products, e.g gift items, cards and drinks, should be minimised.

### 4.3 Personnel

### a) Pharmacists

- Registered with the Pharmacy Board of Malaysia
- Observe the Code of Conduct for Pharmacists and Bodies Corporate
- Comply with all the pharmacy legislations of Malaysia
- Dress code
  - i. Pharmacist Tunic (White Coat)
  - ii. Must project a professional image
- Name tag should have the word "Pharmacist"
- Ratio of pharmacist to prescription should not exceed 80 to 100 prescriptions per pharmacist per day
- Notice and photograph of the pharmacist on duty must be displayed with the duty hours

### b) Pharmacy Assistants

- Diploma in Pharmacy are preferred
- Undergo structured training
- Suitable number of personnel
- The roles of the pharmacy assistant are to help in the preparation of medicines to be dispensed. They are not allowed to dispense scheduled poisons without a pharmacist.

### 4.4 Storage of medicines

All medicines must comply with labelling requirements and

should be kept in the original packaging or properly labeled containers.

Different categories of items should be systematically arranged.

Separate storage should be provided for internal and external medicines. Medicines with similar names and packaging should be distinctively separated to prevent dispensing errors.

All scheduled poisons under the Poisons Act 1952 must be stored in accordance with the legislations.

Poison B and Poison C items as listed in Part I of the Poison List should be kept in a locked cabinet to prevent access to customers and unauthorised personnel.

Psychotropic drugs/ dangerous drugs must be kept according to Regulations 24, Poison (Psychotropic Substances) Regulations 1989 whereas Dangerous Drugs should be kept according to Regulations 9(2) Dangerous Drugs Regulations 1952. A separate, safe and locked cabinet should be used for storage of psychotropic substances and dangerous drugs away from other goods/medicines.

All keys must be kept by the pharmacist.

Storage conditions must comply with manufacturer instructions and cold chain requirements where relevant.

Refer to Guidelines on Good Distribution Practice (GDP)

### 4.5 Safety Measures

- Secure locks on main door and grille/gate.
- Secure locks on back doors and grille/gate if applicable.
- Electronically controlled locks may be utilised.
- Additional safety control such as video cameras and alarm system are advisable.
- Policy for appropriate security should be arranged.
- To comply with relevant statutory requirements.

### 4.6 Record

Records and documentations should be kept and updated systematically as stipulated by the law.

### 4.7 Operating Hours

Minimum 40 hours/week with pharmacist

### 5.0 STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE

# 5.1 Counseling and Dispensing Medicines Refer to Guide to Good Dispensing Practice (GDsP)

# 5.2 Response to Minor Health Problems/ Sales of Pharmacy Medicines (Self-care)

This applies to situations where the customer/patient comes to the pharmacy to consult the pharmacist on a minor health problem or request to purchase a pharmacy medicine or an over-the-counter medicine by name.

All pharmacy staff must be adequately trained. They should also know when to refer the customer to the pharmacist.

Pharmacists and their staff must be aware of the potential of misuse for certain non-prescription medicines and should not supply when there are reasonable grounds for suspecting misuse/wrongful use.

Pharmacy should have an area for confidential conversation with the patient/customer.

Pharmacists should counsel/ assess the health problem after obtaining sufficient information on the following:

- Who has the problem: if a child, the age of the child is required
- What are the problems
- How long has the condition existed
- Action already taken
- Medicines already used for the problem
- Medical history: allergies, other existing health problems and medication history
- To rule out possible underlying serious acute diseases
- When to refer to a medical practitioner or other health professionals, with a referral note (refer to Appendix IV).

### After the assessment, the pharmacist should:

- Differentiate minor ailments from major diseases
- Minimize risk factors and complications
- Offer appropriate advice (non-pharmacological and/or pharmacological)
- Counsel patient/customer on the efficacy and safety of the medicine(s) recommended
- Refer patient/customer to a medical practitioner or other Health care professionals when appropriate.

### When counseling patient:

- Make sure the patient knows/understands the objective of the treatment.
- Go through the treatment as to why, what, when and how to use The medicine(s).
- Advise on non-pharmacological treatment when appropriate.
- Advise on possible side-effects and contraindications.
- If symptoms persist, the patient should be advised to see a Medical practitioner with a referral note.

### Documentation

Proper documentation should be maintained to fulfill legal and professional requirements.

Preferably, the pharmacy should maintain patient medication record:

- To check the progress of the treatment and provide information on the medical history of the patient.
- To be kept in pharmacy computer systems or in manual records.
- Should be pertinent, accurate, up-to-date, stored securely and treated as confidential and used only for the purpose for which it is obtained.

### Labelling

Refer to Guide to Good Dispensing Practice (GDsP)

### 5.3 Self-monitoring Devices

Pharmacist should give full information to the patients on the use of the self-monitoring devices and the frequency of measurement.

Patients may be asked to perform self-monitoring under the guidance of the pharmacist to ensure effective learning of the technique.

Encourage patients to document their own results. Help them to understand the results.

### 5.4 Health Screening

All staff involved in providing the above service should be trained in the use of the monitoring devices and the procedures. They should also be aware of the limits of the tests provided.

The pharmacy must have a suitable area with facilities to perform the tests and provide counseling.

Ensure that the devices used are in good order.

Keep up to date with the latest development and know when to refer patients to medical practitioners.

Before conducting the test, explain the procedure to the patient.

Communicate test results to the patient in a manner in which he/she can understand and provide appropriate counseling.

### 5.5 Extemporaneous Dispensing

Ensure that the formula and intended method of preparation is correct.

Requisite facilities and equipment for the preparation are available and maintained in good order.

Ingredients must be sourced from reliable pharmaceutical supplier and be of a quality accepted for use in the preparation of the extemporaneous products.

All calculations, ingredients and quantities should be checked by a second person who is a pharmacist. Pharmacists must pay particular attention to substances that may be hazardous and require special handling techniques. The product must be suitably labeled with the necessary information, including special requirements for the safe handling and storage of the product including an expiry date.

Document the preparation and keep the records for at least 2 years. The records must include the formula, the ingredients and the quantities used, their source, batch number, expiry date, date of preparation and personnel involved in the preparation.

All documentations should be certified and duly stamped by a registered pharmacist with his/her registration number indicated.

Refer to Guide to Good Dispensing Practice (GDsP) and Garispanduan Pembancuhan (Compounding) Persediaan Ekstemporanus Edisi 2015

### Labelling

Refer to Guide to Good Dispensing Practice (GDsP)

# 5.6 Knowledge of Genuine and Counterfeit drugs, OTC and herbal supplements

Pharmacist should only buy medicines from legitimate sources

Pharmacies must be equipped with the appropriate tool in order to ascertain if a product is genuine and registered with the competent authority.

Pharmacists must educate customers on how to identify

counterfeit medicines.

Pharmacists must be able to check the registration of a product through the National Pharmaceutical Regulatory Agency (NPRA) website.

Pharmacists must be aware of the latest information on deregistered products, products found containing adulterated ingredients, changes to product information and safety issues.

### Appendix I

### 1.0 OPTIONAL PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

### 1.1 Patient Medication Review (PM Review)

### **Patient Selection**

Patient selection must have the following criteria:

- A PM Review can be conducted with patients on multiple medications and those with long-term conditions.
- These regular PM Reviews, initiated by the pharmacist, shall only be provided for patients who have been patronizing the pharmacy for the dispensing of prescriptions for at least the past three months.
- PM Review can be conducted every 3 months after the last PM Review.
- Self-referral by patients.
- Referral by medical practitioners.
- Referral by other health care professionals, e.g. nurses, key workers and social services.
- Identified by the pharmacist as having problems with medicine e.g. poor compliance, problems with administration and complicated medicine regimen.

### **Appointment**

Schedule the appointments for the PM Review to be carried out.

Give the patient an appointment card with the date and time.

Give patient an option for care giver to be present.

Inform the patient that the appointment will last for about 30 minutes.

Inform the patient to bring their medicines including any complementary medicines, vitamins or any medicines they are taking regularly.

A day before the review, remind the patient about his/her appointment.

### Review

Prior to the review:

- Prepare the pharmaceutical care plan.
- The pharmacist should be fully aware of the appropriate use/ dose/ administration time/ side effects and major drug interactions of each medicine the patient is taking.
- The pharmacist may need to refer to treatment guidelines as needed.

### During the review:

- Welcome patient and make the patient comfortable in the consultation area.
- Explain the aims of the review.
- Explain the patient's consent.
- Explain that the information will be shared with their GP and a record will be kept in the pharmacy.
- Confirm and complete patient details on a PM Review form (refer Appendix iv).
- Record the basic health data section of the form.
- For each medicine the pharmacist should consider the following interventions:
  - Advice on medicines usage (prescribed and OTC), aiming to develop compliance;
  - ii. Effective use of 'when required' medicines;
  - Ensuring appropriate use of different medicine dosage forms (e.g. inhaler and soluble tablets);
  - iv. Advice on possible side effects;

- v. Identification of items without adequate or correct dosage instructions;
- vi. Identification of unwanted medicines (if patient is no longer taking their medicines);
- vii. Identification of the need for a change of dosage form to facilitate effective usage;
- viii. Suggestions of appropriate substitutes, if required;
  - ix. Proposals for dose optimization;
  - x. Suggestions to improve patient's clinical outcome;
  - xi. Advice on the use of any vitamins, complementary medicines or self-purchased OTC medicines.

During the review, other health-related issues should be discussed such as:

- Practical problems in ordering, and obtaining their medicines.
- General problems in taking and using medicines, e.g. compliance charts.
- Health promotion advice where appropriate.
- Referral to other health care providers.

### Complete the action plan

- The action plan will probably contain no more than 4 key points.
- Discuss the action plan with the patient and get patient's consent
- Discuss with the patient information that requires followup.

The PM review form shall be completed and a copy will be given to the patient at the end of the review.

Thank the patient and see him/her out.

### Post review:

- Send a copy of the review form to the patient's GP
- Update the patient medication record.
- File all documents systematically and securely.
- Follow up on any actions you have agreed to do with the patient.
- Record number of PM Reviews performed.

### 1.2 Health Promotion

Health promotion is the process of enabling people to have increased control over, and to improve their health. Community pharmacists can play a very important role in promoting, maintaining and improving the health of communities that they serve.

### 1.2.1 Smoking Cessation

- Before providing this service, the pharmacists should have undergone the Certified Smoking Cessation Service Provider Program (CSCSP).
- Pharmacists should apply the 5 A's in the screening and assessment of customers:

Ask: Pharmacists should systematically identify all tobacco users among the customers who visit the pharmacy.

Advise: Pharmacists should strongly urge all tobacco users to quit.

Assess: Pharmacists must determine the willingness of the customers to make the quit attempt.

Assist: If the customer is willing to quit, the pharmacist must help to devise an effective quit plan – provide practical counseling and recommend the use of approved pharmacotherapy.

Arrange: Pharmacists must also devise a follow-up plan to ensure the success of the quitting process.

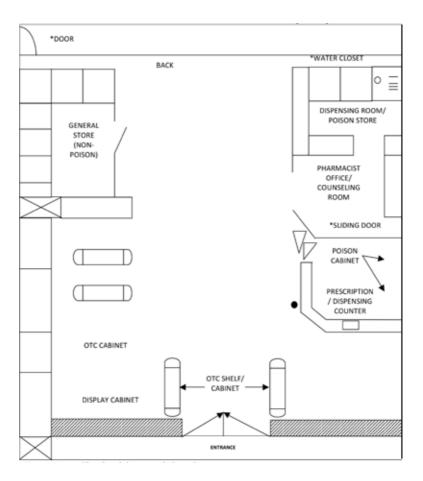
- For customers who have no intention to quit smoking, pharmacists should advise them of the possible health hazards of smoking. Pharmacists should provide them with leaflets and materials that they can take home to read. Customers should be assured of the pharmacist's readiness to help them quit smoking.
- If the customer is an ex-smoker (has not smoked for 6 months), the pharmacist should advise the customer on the dangers of relapse and offer solutions to overcome any potential problems.
- If the patient is an ex-smoker (has not smoked for 12 months), the pharmacist should reinforce the benefits of cessation and help the customer to maintain smoke free.
- Pharmacists should document the service provided and keep a record of the follow-ups for the individual customer in a prepared format to enable the service to be audited.

### 1.2.2 Weight Management

- Pharmacists intending to provide a weight management program should have a good understanding about obesity and the multi-disciplinary approach to weight management, which includes dieting, exercise, behavior modifications and recommendation of approved and suitable pharmacotherapy and/or evidence-based natural therapies.
- Pharmacists and staff should offer to do a Body Mass Index (BMI) screening and a waist circumference measurement on potential customers.
- If a more sophisticated weighing apparatus is available, measurements of total body fats, visceral fats and muscle mass would be more useful.
- Pharmacists and staff should be able to interpret the results and explain the risks involved if one is overweight or obese.
- Pharmacists should be able to recommend a weight reduction program suitable for the customer and design the proper follow-up visits in order to monitor the customer's progress.
- Customers who are overweight/ obese and who also have other co-morbidities such as diabetes, hypertension, hyperlipidemia, fatty liver, arthritis and gout should be encouraged to lose at least 5 to 10% of their body weight in order to reduce the risks associated with their weight. These customers may have to be referred to a physician if the need arises.

### **Appendix II**

### **EXAMPLE OF SKETCH-PLAN FOR COMMUNITY PHARMACY (TYPE A)**

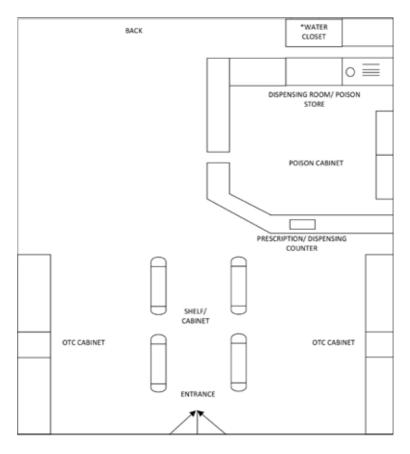


### Notes:

- 1. The sketch is not scale based.
- 2. The estimated width for each premise is according to appropriateness.
- 3. \* Optional

### **Appendix III**

### **EXAMPLE OF SKETCH-PLAN FOR COMMUNITY PHARMACY (TYPE B)**



### Notes:

- 1. The sketch is not scale based.
- 2. The estimated width for each premise is according to appropriateness.
- 3. \* Optional

### **Appendix IV**

### **TEMPLATE OF REFERRAL NOTE**

FROM				
Pharmacist:	Phone :			
Address :				
	Email :			
то				
	Phone :			
Address :	Fax :			
	Email :			
Name of patient:				
NRIC :				
Phone :				
The above named patient is being referred to y	you for the following:			
The above hamea patient is being referred to y	ou for the following.			
1) Presented with signs and symptoms which re	equire further investigation by a medical			
practitioner	equire further investigation by a medical			
2) Review of the patient's medications				
3) Management of drug related problem(s)				
3) Management of drug related problem(s)				
Please contact me if required so that we can n	ravida the best sare possible to the			
Please contact me if required, so that we can provide the best care possible to the				
patient. Thank you.				
Date:	Pharmacist's signature and official stamp:			

### **Appendix V**

### TEMPLATE OF PATIENT MEDICATION REVIEW FORM

Patient	Name	:				
File Nu	mber	:				
Date o	f Review	:				
NO.	MEDICATION (induding strength &frequency prescribed)	ACTUAL DOSE/ FREQUENCY TAKEN BY PATIENT	INDICATION	MEDICATION ISSUE (e.g. none, duplication, compliance, adverse events, polypharmacy, etc.)	PLAN OF ACTION (e.g. reduce/increase dose, cease medication, counsel patient, etc.)	OUTCOME
1						
2						
3						
4						

### **Appendix VI**



COMMUNITY PHARMACY BENCHMARKING							
			C	ommuni	ty Pharmacy		
Premise Name							
Address							
State							
Contact Number				Postal	Code		
Email			Fax Number				
-				Pharma	cist Details		
Name			ne		Type A License Number	er	Validity
						T	
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						_	
		i		*F	Panel		1
Date Time							
Chief Panel							
Panel 1							
Panel 2							
Panel 3							
Minimum of 2	2 mer	mbers					
Signature		Pharmacist or	n Duty	Name			
		Chief Pan		Name			

# **SECTION 1: COMPULSORY**

		L	
DECENDION	COIMIR	COIMPLIANCE	NOTES/COMMENTS
PESCANT FOR	0	1	
1. MANAGEMENT			
Full management control of pharmacy practice by pharmacist.			
TOTAL (1 mark)			
2. PREMISES			
Location (1 mark)			
No sharing with any other non-pharmacy related practices and businesses.			
Medicine Dispensing Area (MDA) (3 marks)			
MDA consists of:  • Prescription counter  • Counseling area			
Should be clean and tidy			
Signboard and Advertisement (6 marks)			
Pharmacy signboard project the professional image of a pharmacy			
Notice of the pharmacist(s) on duty is displayed which include:  • Name of pharmacist(s)  • Time and date/day of duty  • Photo			
Registration Certificate and Annual Certificate for the pharmacist in-charge are clearly displayed.			
Designated areas are clearly indicated, e.g "Prescription Counter" or "Pharmacy".			

Facilities (16 marks)
<ul> <li>Medicine Dispensing Area/ Prescription Counter</li> <li>Without any barrier (to facilitate patient counseling and for more effective communication).</li> <li>Enable safe and efficient workflow.</li> <li>Size and organization of this area is adequate for the volume of work</li> <li>Pharmacist is able to maintain a direct supervision of the pharmacy and staff from this area.</li> </ul>
Counseling area is a properly designated area, private and comfortable
Air-conditioner with scheduled maintenance
Refrigerator  • Temperature is maintained between 2 – 8°C with a proper monitoring system.  • Records of temperature is available and verified  • Does not store food or drinks
Cleanliness  • Appropriate pest control measure is made available.
Dry Compounding Area (Medicines Preparation / Filling, Area)  • A designated area for counting tablets/ capsules, filling, packing of medicines and for labeling the prepared medicines.  • Located away from food and drinks.  • Provide suitable and hygienic means of counting tablets/capsules (e.g. counting tray).
Equipment a) Cabinets • For the storage of documents/ records. b) Labels • Appropriate sizes and shapes • Legible

Occupational and safety requirements (1 mark)	
• Fire extinguisher	
References (2 marks)	
Drug Information Handbook/ British National Formulary (or any other reliable references – hardcopy or online)     Code of Conduct for Pharmacist and Bodies Corporate (hardcopy or online)	
TOTAL (29 marks)	
3. PRACTICE AND SERVICES	
Services (5 marks)	
Essential Services • screening prescriptions • medicines dispensing • dispensing instruction • medication counseling • pharmacy management in drug procurement and documentation	
Type of Products (2 marks)	
<ul> <li>70% of the merchandise in a community pharmacy consists of registered pharmaceutical products, health and nutritional products, surgical and medical devices, personal care and rehabilitation aids.</li> <li>No sale of goods and food which is harmful to health. Minimum sale of non-pharmacy products, e.g gift items, cards and drinks.</li> </ul>	

Personnel (9 marks)	
a) Pharmacists  • Registered with the Pharmacy Board of Malaysia • Observe the Code of Conduct for Pharmacists and Bodies Corporate • Comply with all the pharmacy legislations of Malaysia • Dress code i. Pharmacist Tunic (White Coat) ii. Project a professional image • Name tag with the word "Pharmacist" • Suitable number of pharmacists i. in line with the workload of the pharmacy ii. in line with the workload of the pharmacy iii. workload preferably should not exceed 150 prescriptions/pharmacist/day	
Storage of Medicines (7 marks)	
All medicines comply with labeling requirements and kept in the original packaging or properly labeled containers.	
Different categories of items are systematically arranged.	
Separate storage is provided for internal and external medicines.	
Medicines with similar names and packaging are distinctively separated.	
Poison B and Poison C items as listed in Part I of the Poison List are kept in a locked cabinet.	
All keys are kept by the pharmacist.	
Storage conditions complied with manufacturer instructions and cold chain requirements.	
Safety Measures (1 mark)	
Secure locks on main door and grille/gate	

Medication Safety Activities (1 mark )	
Pharmacist in charge aware/knows about Adverse Drug Reaction (ADR) reporting, medication error and product recall	
Record and Documentation (4 marks)	
Records and documentations are kept and updated systematically	
Necessary documentation is completed by pharmacy staff:  • Prescription details are entered into record book(s)/computer.  • Patient medication record (PMR) are kept appropriately	
Legal and professional requirements for record keeping and record management are adhered to at all times – (confidentiality and security data should be considered)	
Operating Hours (1 mark)	
• Minimum 40 hours/week with pharmacist	
TOTAL (30 marks)	
4. STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE	
Handling Minor Ailments (4 marks)	
<ul> <li>All pharmacy staffs are adequately trained and know when to refer the customer to the pharmacist.</li> <li>Pharmacists and their staff are aware of the potential of misuse for certain non-prescription medicines and do not supply when there are reasonable grounds for suspecting a misuse.</li> <li>Area for confidential conversation with the patient/customer is available.</li> </ul>	
Identification of Registered and Counterfeit Drugs (3 marks)	
<ul> <li>Pharmacists are able to educate customers on how to identify counterfeit medicines.</li> <li>Pharmacists are able to check the registration of a product through the competent authority.</li> <li>Pharmacists are aware of the latest information on de-registered products, products found containing adulterated ingredients, changes to product information and safety issues.</li> </ul>	
TOTAL (7 marks)	

## **SECTION 2: OPTIONAL**

INVIDUITATION	COMP	COMPLIANCE	311414 48 4 CO) 311C
DESCRIPTION	0	1	NOTES/COMINIENTS
1. PREMISES			
Medicine Dispensing Area (MDA) (2 marks)			
<ul><li>MDA consists of:</li><li>• Medicines preparation area (dry and wet compounding)</li><li>• Screening tests area</li></ul>			
Signboard and Advertisement (2 marks)			
Types of services offered are clearly displayed inside the premise			
Photo of the pharmacist(s) on duty is displayed			
Facilities (17 marks)			
Pharmacist office is available			
Waiting area is comfortable with adequate space for customers			
Adequate lighting and ventilation			
Acceptable noise level			
<ul><li>Health Screening Area</li><li>Provide appropriate equipment and devices</li><li>Equipment and devices in are properly maintained</li></ul>			

Equipment a) Computerized system are available with the following functions: • Pharmacy Information Software • Inventory/Stock keeping • Printing of labels • Printing of customer information leaflet • Keeping of patient medication record • Itemized billing with GST function • Appropriate drug naming system b) Printer is available for the production of labels, leaflets or any printed materials.	
Other Requirements • Entrance is accessible to wheelchairs and pushchairs. • Pantry area for staff. • Regular collection and safe disposal of pharmaceutical waste and other refuse.	
References (1 mark)	
Other references e.g. Malaysian Laws on Poisons and Sale of Drugs	
TOTAL (22 marks)	
2. PRACTICE AND SERVICES	
Services (5 marks)	
Optional Services Medication review and accredited pharmacy services including:  • Home Medication Review (HMR)  • Medication Therapy Adherence Centre (MTAC)  • Certified Smoking Cessation Service Provider (CSCSP)  • Weight management  • Health screening	

Pharmacy Assistants • Diploma in Pharmacy (preferred) • Structured training • Suitable number	
Storage and Security of Medicines (1 mark)	
Additional safety control such as video cameras and alarm system	
Medication Safety and Quality Improvement Activities (1 mark)	
Know Your Medicine activities	
TOTAL (10 marks)	
3. STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE	
Self-monitoring Devices (3 marks)	
<ul> <li>Pharmacist provides general advice on health matters.</li> <li>Pharmacists have undergone appropriate training on the usage of self-monitoring devices.</li> <li>Patients are encouraged to document their own results (help them to understand the results).</li> </ul>	
Health Screening (6 marks)	
<ul> <li>All staffs involved in providing the above service are trained in the use of the monitoring devices and the procedures. They also are aware of the limits of the tests provided.</li> <li>Suitable area with facilities to perform the tests and provide counseling is available.</li> <li>Devices used are in good order.</li> <li>Keep up to date with the latest development and know when to refer patients to medical practitioners.</li> <li>The related procedure has been explained to the patient before test is conducted.</li> <li>Test results are communicated to the patient in a manner in which he/she can understand and appropriate counseling is provided.</li> </ul>	
TOTAL (9 marks)	

# SECTION 3: COMPULSORY (if service/product(s) available)

	COMP	COMPLIANCE	
DESCRIPTION	0	1	NOTES/COMMENTS
1. PREMISES			
Facilities (6 marks)			
A washbasin with water supply is available in the medicines preparation area			
"Wet Compounding Area"  (for the purpose of extemporaneous preparations only)  • A designated area with sink and water supply.  • Located away from food and drinks.  • All working surfaces are made of smooth impervious surface and washable material finishing.  • Equipped with the following (if applicable):  i. Weighing scale – with regular verification and calibration by relevant bodies ii. Mortar and pestle, tile/glass slabs with spatula and measuring appliances – all are maintained in good condition			
TOTAL (6 marks)			
2. PRACTICE AND SERVICES			
Storage and Security of Medicines (2 marks)			
Psychotropic drugs are kept according to Regulations 24, Poison (Psychotropic Substances) Regulations 1989.			
Dangerous Drugs are kept according to Regulations 9(2) Dangerous Drugs Regulations 1952.			
TOTAL (2 marks)			

## 3. STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE

### Extemporaneous Dispensing (8 marks)

- Formula and method of preparation are correct.
- Requisite facilities and equipment for the preparation are available and maintained in good
- Ingredients are sourced from reliable pharmaceutical supplier and be of a quality accepted for use in the preparation of the extemporaneous products.
  - All calculations, ingredients and quantities are checked by a second person who is a
- pharmacist.Pharmacists paid particular attention to substances that may be hazardous and require
- requirements for the safe handling and storage of the product including an expiry date. The products are suitably labeled with the necessary information, including special special handling techniques.

All preparations are documented and the records are kept for at least 2 years. The records

- included the formula, the ingredients and the quantities used their source, batch number, expiry date, date of preparation and personnel involved in the preparation.
- All documentations are certified and duly stamped by a registered pharmacist with his/her registration number indicated.

#### TOTAL (8 marks)

		AUDIT DESCRIPTION		
2	CENTING CONNECT THAT I A		MARKS	
2	AUDII COMPONENTS	Full Marks	Obtained Marks	Percentage (%)
SECTION	SECTION 1 (Compulsory)			
1.	Management	1		
2.	Premises	29		
3.	Practice and Services	30		/80
4.	Standard Operating Procedures	7		
TOTAL		29		
SECTION	SECTION 2 (Optional)			
1.	Premises	22		
2.	Practice and Services	10		00,
3.	Standard Operating Procedures	6		7 70
TOTAL		41		
GRAND TOTAL	rotal.			

SEC	SECTION 3 (Compulsory if service/product(s) available)	able)	
1:	. Premises	9	
2.	Practice and Services	2	
3.	3. Standard Operating Procedures	8	
TOTAL	٦٢	16	

		AUDIT DESCRIPTION	
ON NO	AUDIT COMPONENTS	COMMENT / OBSERVATION	STATUS (O/R)
1.	SECTION 1		
	Management		
	Premises		
	Practice and Services		
	Standard Operating		
	Procedures		
2.	SECTION 2		
	Premises		
	<ul> <li>Practice and Services</li> </ul>		
	Standard Operating		
	Procedures		
3.	SECTION 3		
	Premises		
	<ul> <li>Practice and Services</li> </ul>		
	Standard Operating		
	Procedures		

Note: O : Observation
R : Remedial Action Required

Auditor's Comment		
Remedial Action/s Required		

#### CONFIDENTIAL

PHARMACY BOARD OF MALAYSIA	SUMMARY OF COMMUNITY PHA BENCHMARKING AUDIT	SUMMARY OF COMMUNITY PHARMACY BENCHMARKING AUDIT	REF. NO:
Community Pharmacy:		Address:	
Recommended			
Recommended after remedial action taken	taken		
Re-audit			
Reported by :		Verified by:	
Name :		Name :	
Signature :		Signature :	
Date :		Date :	