

SOCIAL PHARMACY – THEORY**Course Code: ER20-15T****75 Hours (3 Hours/week)**

Scope: This course is designed to impart basic knowledge on public health, epidemiology, preventive care, and other social health related concepts. Also, to emphasize the roles of pharmacists in the public health programs.

Course Objectives: This course will discuss about basic concepts of

1. Public health and national health programs
2. Preventive healthcare
3. Food and nutrition related health issues
4. Health education and health promotion
5. General roles and responsibilities of pharmacists in public health

Course Outcomes: Upon successful completion of this course, the students will be able to

1. Discuss about roles of pharmacists in the various national health programs
2. Describe various sources of health hazards and disease preventive measures
3. Discuss the healthcare issues associated with food and nutritional substances
4. Describe the general roles and responsibilities of pharmacists in public health

Chapter	Topic	Hours
1	Introduction to Social Pharmacy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition and Scope. Social Pharmacy as a discipline and its scope in improving the public health. Role of Pharmacists in Public Health. (2) • Concept of Health -WHO Definition, various dimensions, determinants, and health indicators. (3) • National Health Policy – Indian perspective (1) • Public and Private Health System in India, National Health Mission (2) • Introduction to Millennium Development Goals, Sustainable Development Goals, FIP Development Goals (1) 	9
2	Preventive healthcare – Role of Pharmacists in the following <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demography and Family Planning (3) • Mother and child health, importance of breastfeeding, ill effects of infant milk substitutes and bottle feeding (2) • Overview of Vaccines, types of immunity and immunization (4) 	18

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effect of Environment on Health – Water pollution, importance of safe drinking water, waterborne diseases, air pollution, noise pollution, sewage and solid waste disposal, occupational illnesses, Environmental pollution due to pharmaceuticals (7) • Psychosocial Pharmacy: Drugs of misuse and abuse – psychotropics, narcotics, alcohol, tobacco products. Social Impact of these habits on social health and productivity and suicidal behaviours (2) 	
3	<p>Nutrition and Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basics of nutrition – Macronutrients and Micronutrients (3) • Importance of water and fibres in diet (1) • Balanced diet, Malnutrition, nutrition deficiency diseases, ill effects of junk foods, calorific and nutritive values of various foods, fortification of food (3) • Introduction to food safety, adulteration of foods, effects of artificial ripening, use of pesticides, genetically modified foods (1) • Dietary supplements, nutraceuticals, food supplements – indications, benefits, Drug-Food Interactions (2) 	10
4	<p>Introduction to Microbiology and common microorganisms (3)</p> <p>Epidemiology: Introduction to epidemiology, and its applications. Understanding of terms such as epidemic, pandemic, endemic, mode of transmission, outbreak, quarantine, isolation, incubation period, contact tracing, morbidity, mortality, . (2)</p> <p>Causative agents, epidemiology and clinical presentations and Role of Pharmacists in educating the public in prevention of the following communicable diseases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respiratory infections – chickenpox, measles, rubella, mumps, influenza (including Avian-Flu, H1N1, SARS, MERS, COVID-19), diphtheria, whooping cough, meningococcal meningitis, acute respiratory infections, tuberculosis, Ebola (7) • Intestinal infections – poliomyelitis, viral hepatitis, cholera, acute diarrheal diseases, typhoid, amebiasis, worm infestations, food poisoning (7) 	28

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arthropod-borne infections - dengue, malaria, filariasis and, chikungunya (4) • Surface infections – trachoma, tetanus, leprosy (2) • STDs, HIV/AIDS (3) 	
5	Introduction to health systems and all ongoing National Health programs in India, their objectives, functioning, outcome, and the role of pharmacists.	8
6	Pharmacoeconomics – Introduction, basic terminologies, importance of pharmacoeconomics	2

SOCIAL PHARMACY – PRACTICAL

Course Code: ER20-15P

75 Hours (3 Hours/week)

Scope: This course is designed to provide simulated experience in various public health and social pharmacy activities.

Course Objectives: This course will train the students on various roles of pharmacists in public health and social pharmacy activities in the following areas:

1. National immunization programs
2. Reproductive and child health programs
3. Food and nutrition related health programs
4. Health education and promotion
5. General roles and responsibilities of the pharmacists in public health
6. First Aid for various emergency conditions including basic life support and cardiopulmonary resuscitation

Course Outcomes: Upon successful completion of this course, the students will be able to

1. Describe the roles and responsibilities of pharmacists in various National health programs
2. Design promotional materials for public health awareness
3. Describe various health hazards including microbial sources
4. Advice on preventive measures for various diseases
5. Provide first aid for various emergency conditions

Note: Demonstration / Hands-on experience / preparation of charts / models / promotional materials / role plays / enacting / e-brochures / e-flyers / podcasts / video podcasts / any other innovative activities to understand the concept of various elements of social pharmacy listed here. (At least one activity to be carried out for each one of the following):