

DEVELOPING PHARMACISTS' SKILLS IN MEDICATION RECONCILIATION

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The role of pharmacists in Indonesia was moved into new perspective, which is patient oriented, since the last decade. Thus the practice knowledge and skills of pharmacy was developed into the aim of improve of patients' care and patients' safety. The American Society of Health System Pharmacist defined that the effective process of medication reconciliation reduces medication errors and support safe medication used by patient. These fact have been supported by many evidences that the role of pharmacists in medical reconciliation could reduce the potential adverse drug events, reduce the transtition medication errors and had significant impact in the medical cost. Many experts in The Joint Comission of Accreditation of Healthcare Organization defined that medication reconciliation is *The process of comparing the medications a patient is taking (and should be taking) with newly ordered medications in order to resolve discrepancies or potential problems.* The goal of medication reconciliation are to obtain and maintain accurate and complete medication information for a patient and use the information within and across the continuum of care to ensure safe and effective medication use. By understanding the definition, we know that the main point in the medical reconciliation is the role of pharmacist as a leader in managing of drug administered to the patients. Even though the pharmacist work in a health profesional team, however only pharmacist who has unique knowlede and skills about drug. Thus, the competency of pharmacists as drug experts should be applied in their work fields. To start the medication reconciliation in our fields is not easy, but we can start these activities as the first steps, which are ; reviewing the medication therapy , collecting the personal medical record, applying the medication related action plan and collecting intervention and/or referral documents. In the future, our roles as the pharmacists who have expertise in medication reconciliation, can start to be developed from now, especiallt in the fields of policy and procedure development, implementation and performance improvement, training and competency assurance, information system development and advocacy.

