

Developing a Digitally-Enabled Pharmaceutical Workforce

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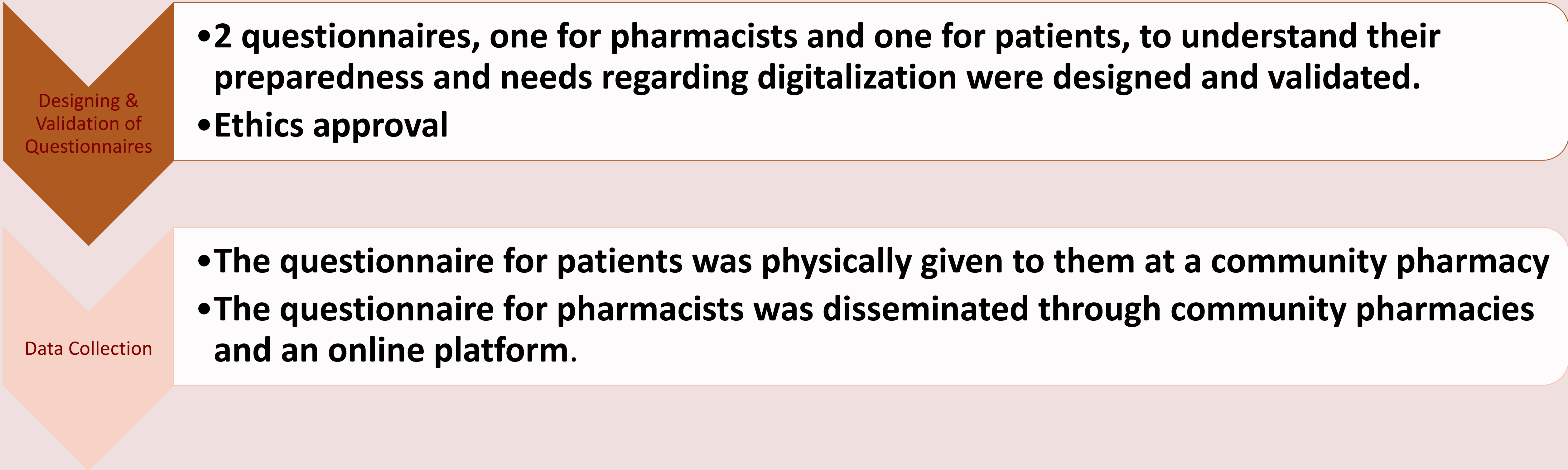
INTRODUCTION

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, digitalization in pharmacy accelerated. Nowadays, advancements in technology have increased so much that patient-generated health data can be obtained by digital health technologies. Patient and pharmacist preparedness is essential for value of this digitalization.

AIMS

- Understand patient and pharmacist preparedness
- Identify needs of students and pharmacists

METHOD



RESULTS

Patient preparedness and needs

- 56 responses collected from patient questionnaire
- 44 answered they have used a digital health technology before.
- 54 answered they view the pharmacist as having an important role in assisting them with how and when to use digital health technologies.

Pharmacist preparedness and needs

- 43 responses collected from pharmacist questionnaire.
- 28 answered they have not acquired digital skills during their education.
- 39 answered they are interested in learning more about digitalization.

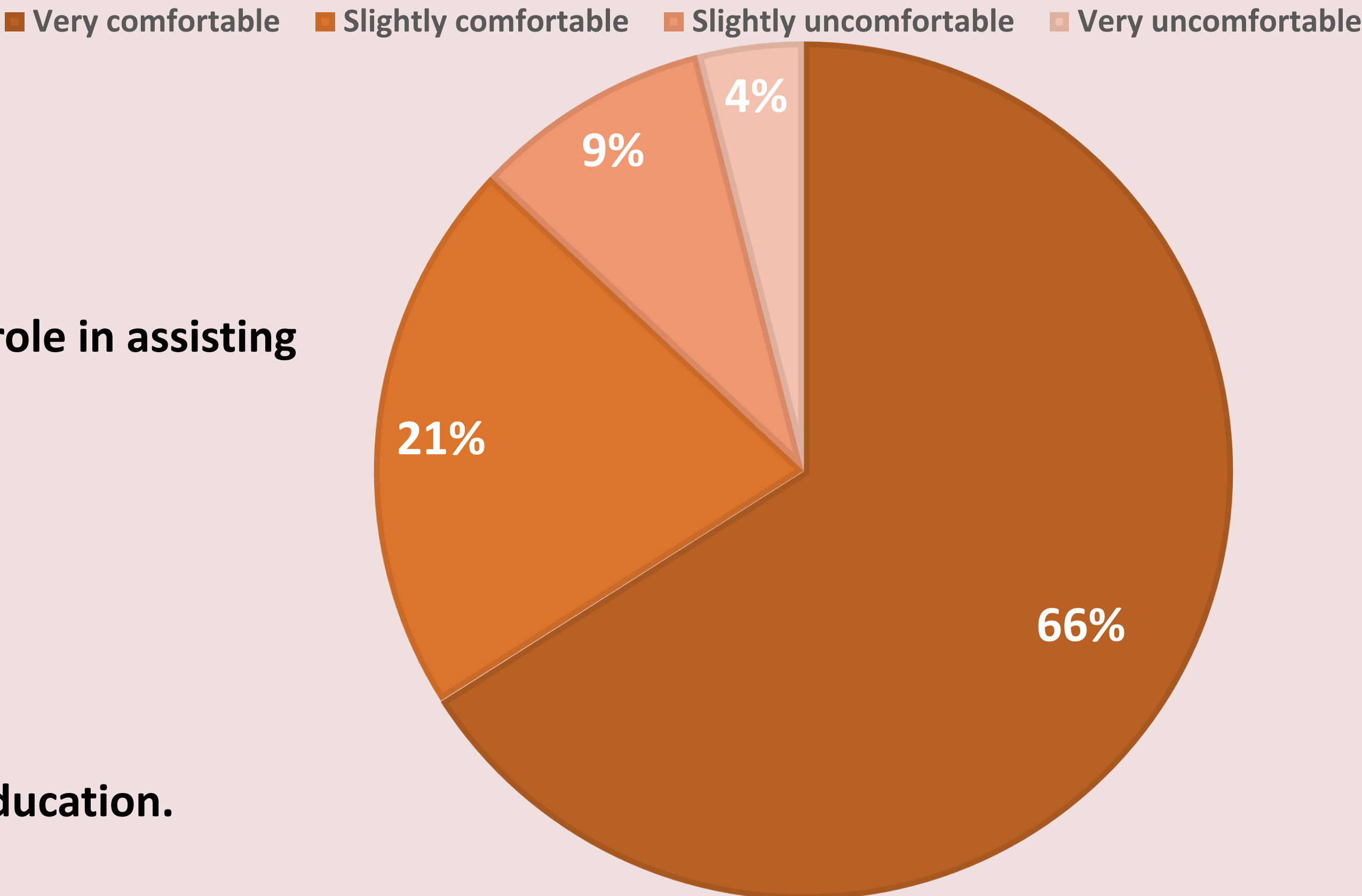


Figure 1: Patient comfort with pharmacist having access to measurements taken by digital health technologies

CONCLUSION

The data from the patient questionnaire shows that patients have a positive view of digital health technologies higher than hypothesised while the data from the pharmacist questionnaire shows that pharmacy schools need to focus more on digital skills education. The challenges identified in this study are being used to develop an educational framework that compliments recommendations from the global context¹.

REFERENCES

1 International Pharmaceutical Federation (FIP). FIP digital health in pharmacy education [Internet]. The Hague (Netherlands): FIP; 2021. [cited 2023 Aug 22]. Available from: <https://www.fip.org/file/4958>