

出國報告（出國類別：進修）

## 2022 英國臨床藥事服務、教育訓練發展趨勢 及藥物流行病學相關研究

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## 摘要

本次進修以藥師角度出發，以臨床、教學及研究三方面比較不同國家的差異。首先臨床部份：在藥師的臨床訓練過程是否與台灣有所差異，其中包括醫院藥師訓練(包括:臨床及調劑二部份)及是否有專科藥師的制度。第二為教學部份，國內藥師參與的教育訓練及實習生的教育訓練的差異。最後則是學術研究部份，國外藥師如何參與研究的部份。期許可以採用國外的優勢是否導入本院藥學部之教育訓練，以提昇藥學部之人才培育。另外，也同時希望可以與國外的醫療機構創造長期合作的關係，以提供日後部內有年輕藥師進行國進修之合作機構。另一方面，可與國外醫療機構合作進行藥物流行病的的研究，便可以知在真實世界不同國家之藥物療效及副作用的種族差異。

## 關鍵字

藥師臨床訓練、教學、研究

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## 一、目的

由於世界各國藥學教育的發展，均著重於臨床專業能力的訓練，且開始推崇專科藥師。而目前本國的藥學教育，已無法滿足目前國內藥師於國際舞台上與其他國家專科藥師相較，所以正處於轉變之際。各大藥學院所紛紛修正藥師訓練方向，加入了臨床專業的訓練，將原本的四年藥學基本教育，延長為六年的 Pharm.D 專業藥師訓練，因此，國內臨床藥學師資的需求在日後將顯著上升。身為南部公立醫學中心的我們，更應期許成為未來優秀臨床藥師的楷模，須擔負提供完整臨床藥學教育訓練的重任。

目前負責 SICU 病患的臨床用藥照護、藥學實習生及 PGY 臨床照護教育訓練及參與臨床相關研究。所以利用本次赴英出國進修的機會，目的是以臨床藥師的角度出發，學習不同國家在藥事的臨床照護、藥學教學及研究的部份以比較不同國家的差異，期望可汲取別國優良的臨床照護經驗以將其運用於本院臨床藥師提供臨床服務與醫院藥學實習指導，以提升未來臨床藥學教育水準和藥師的臨床服務能力，同時也希望帶動本部的研究風氣。

## 二、過程

2022/11

因為本身臨床業務負責外科加護病房，其中則以腸道手術的病人居多。聽聞英國倫敦聖馬克腸胃專科醫院素負盛名，當時就對 st mark hospital 充滿了嚮往，希望有一天也能到那裡學習臨床藥師在腸道用藥照護的技能，因此申請了這次的出國進修。本月到 st mark hospital 報到，真的非常緊張，緊張不知是否能適應新的環境、文化及人事物的英文溝通等等，還好他們的學術管理的工作人員相當的親切，帶我到醫院的各處參觀及環境介紹。並說明本院有三個院區，分別在不同的地理位置。而我將在其中二個院區進行見習即 central middlesex hospital 及 northwich park hospital。接下來需要進行身體檢查並且等待識別證，才可以各處進行見習。來後發現他們的病房皆以人名為病房的命名，起初有點不習慣，因為他們總是會以一口道地又流利的英國腔跟你溝通我們就在 FREDERICK SALMON SOUTH ward 等你，真是前所未有的焦慮跟緊張，怕走錯地方。

剛好遇到他們舉辦的大型 MDT 會議，邀請 UCL 及 Imperial College london 的大師來進行以案行為導向來進行學術的討論 (圖一)。在台上有來自不同機構及個領域的大師來分享照護的經驗及解釋案例。其中包括有腸胃科醫師、外科醫師、放射科醫師、精神科醫師、intestinal failure 的專科藥師、專科護理師及專科營養師。台下有來自不同醫院的各領域來學習的醫療人員。接來來的日子，收到體檢通過證明及識別證後，我來到了藥劑部跟他們的 manger consultant pharmacist 報到，他跟我介紹了他們藥師的分類，醫院的藥師有二種，pharmacist 及 pharmacist

technician。Pharmacist 及 pharmacist technician 分別又分成 8band。而調劑的工作主要是由 pharmacist technician 完成，Pharmacist 則是評估處方。接著他便帶我到二個分院去認識環境及介紹不同專科藥師的 lead。我發現他們很特別的是他們的臨床專科藥師的辦公室並非在藥劑部當中，而是跟專科醫師或其他專科營養師及專科護理師同一間辦公室。感覺要討論案例及學習也是相當的迅速。

英國臨床藥學之教育訓練:

英國所有的藥學系課程都是四年。之後畢業生需要經過一年實習年，然後再通過註冊考試才能正式成為註冊藥師。在這一年學生需要在藥房或相關位置實習，同時準備考試。在一般情況下，整個過程需時五年(為 band 5)。接下來，藥師需在醫院接受各種 rotation 訓練 2 年並且通過考試(因人而異)，成為 band 6 的 pharmacist，然後再接受各種專科訓練 9 個月(因人而異)，同樣需要經過考試才能成為 band 7，之後每個人訓練的時程不同成為不同專科領域的 consultant pharmacist (band 8)，band 8 分成 abcd，band 7 到 band 8-9 不需要考試，而是以個人工作經驗及工作質量來當作考核。聖馬克醫院提供 intestinal failure、nutrition、心臟科、感染科、腫瘤科、liver、IBD 及內分泌科等專科臨床藥師訓練。到最高級需要花 15-20 年的時間。



高級藥事技術員(senior technicians)、藥事技術員(technicians)、藥事技術學生(student technicians)構成。藥事技術員的主要工作是負責藥品調劑(dispende),高級藥事技術員則主要負責核查藥品調劑的準確性(accuracy check)。藥事技術員也承擔部分藥事管理工作,如製訂藥品採購計劃、藥品驗收、上架擺放、效期檢查、藥品標示、靜脈注射藥物配製、病區藥品補充、過期藥品處置等。藥事技術員作為藥師的助手,把藥師從繁重的藥品供應和調劑工作中解放出來,能更好地服務於臨床。

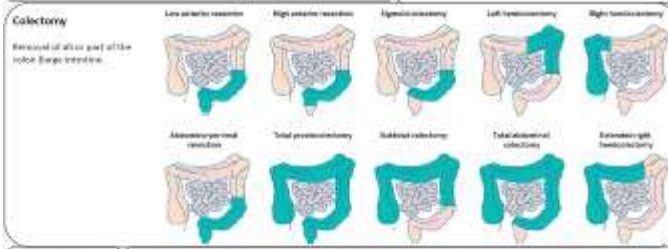
2022/12

天氣漸漸的變冷了，對於在高雄長大的我實在很不適應。每天零下幾度走路及搭車，真希望春天趕快到來。心情才會變得更加美麗。

IBD clinic:

加入 IBD team 見習 specialist pharmacist 的臨床照護狀況。在參加之前 IBD specialist pharmacist Lead 有寄一些相關資料，請我預習關於 IBD 的相關背景知識。

Crohn's Disease	Ulcerative Colitis
 <p>• Can affect any part of the GI tract from the mouth to the anus</p> <p>• Intermittent inflammation around healthy tissue, known as skip lesions</p> <p>• Can affect the entire thickness of the bowel wall</p> <p>• Fistulas can form</p> <p>• Strictures can form - narrowing in the intestine after repeated cycles of inflammation and healing of the intestinal lining</p> <p>• Colitis-prone effect due to formation of ulcers which appear close together in the intestine</p> <p>• Symptoms: May include abdo pain, diarrhoea, weight loss, mouth sores, anal fiss and fatigue</p> <p>• Bloody stool: Variable</p>	 <p>• Only the colon and rectum are affected</p> <p>• Consistent inflammation along the entire colon</p> <p>• Affects the inner-most lining of the large intestine</p> <p>• Symptoms: May include stool urgency, diarrhoea, fatigue, increased bowel movements (including at night), weight loss and abdo pain</p> <p>• Surgery may be required in severe, and sometimes more urgently in those with severe and extensive UC, compared to Crohn's disease</p> <p>• Bloody stool: Common</p>

Resection of the colon or small bowel	Some conditions requiring this include:	Endoscopic surgery
Removal of all or part of a diseased colon or small bowel. These procedures may be required if the colon or small intestine is blocked, inflamed or does not work properly.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Crohn's disease</li> <li>Ulcerative colitis</li> <li>Bowel cancer</li> <li>Bowel obstruction (bowel stenosis)</li> <li>Injury (trauma)</li> </ul>	Some resections are performed using a scope in flexible tube with a camera and light at the tip. This allows the surgeon to see inside of the colon and perform the surgery without major incisions - e.g. laseroscopic colon resection
<b>Colectomy</b> Removal of all or part of the colon (large intestine).		
<b>Small bowel resection</b> Removal of a portion of the small bowel (small intestine)	Once the diseased part of the colon or small bowel has been removed, the remaining healthy parts will be reconnected to allow the body to heal itself. Options include:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Re-joining the remaining portions of the colon or attach the colon to the small bowel, creating an anastomosis. Stool then leaves the body via below</li> <li>Connecting the intestine to an opening created in the abdomen - colon (colectomy) or small bowel (ileostomy). Stool then leaves the body through the opening (stoma)</li> <li>Connecting the small bowel to the anus</li> </ol>

參加 IBD clinic: 團隊成員包括: IBD doctor

consultant、IBD specialist pharmacist 及 specialist

nurse。當病人由 GP 轉到醫院後，doctor consultant 看診後，若病人要用新的生物製劑，IBD specialist pharmacist 需跟病人衛教可能的副作用及一些相關事項，例如是否有打肺炎疫苗(因為生物製劑很常引起肺炎及抽血檢查報告等等)。Checklist 如下:

Biologics clinic checklist	
<b>No biologics</b>	
<p><b>Indication:</b> Crohn's Disease / Ulcerative Colitis</p> <p>Vaccination: please ensure you have the following:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• COVID vaccination/booster</li> <li>• Flu jab every year</li> <li>• Pneumococcal vaccine every 5 years</li> </ul> <p>Avoid live vaccines e.g. holiday vaccines</p> <p>Always check if the vaccine is dead before taking</p>	
<b>Follow up:</b>	
<b>Booster vaccinations</b>	
<p>Only for women aged 25 or over, as you have a greater risk for the cervical cancer screen every 3 years</p> <p>To confirm after the infusion</p> <p>Chest X-ray</p> <p>Smear/blood test</p> <p>Timing the toilet commencing great improved. T5: 100% (If you can take up to 2 weeks)</p>	
<b>Biologic initiation</b>	
<p><b>Indication:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adalimumab</li> <li>Infliximab</li> <li>Vedolizumab</li> <li>Ustekinumab</li> </ul>	
<b>Frequency:</b>	
<p><b>Adalimumab:</b> Two injections on week 0, two injections on week 2, then one injection every other week</p> <p><b>Infliximab:</b> first dose is an infusion in the HD suite, then an injection given 8 weeks later, then either 0 or 12 weeks depending on response</p> <p><b>Vedolizumab:</b> Infusion given at week 0, 2, 4 then every 8 weeks</p> <p><b>Ustekinumab:</b> Infusion given at week 0, 2, 4 then every 8 weeks</p>	
<b>Side effect monitoring:</b>	
<p><b>Adalimumab:</b> Woes if then every 3 months</p> <p><b>Infliximab:</b> 1-2 weeks after the first dose at home then every 5 months</p> <p><b>Vedolizumab:</b> Once in the infusion suite, every 5 months</p> <p><b>Ustekinumab:</b> Once in the infusion suite, every 5 months</p>	
<b>Possible side effects:</b> allergic reaction (rash early on), weakness (not being able to do a few hours of a few days), joint pain, headache, nausea and vomiting. Please refer to the Patient Information leaflet for further information	
<b>If you develop a late reaction:</b> (for example an itchy rash whilst you are at home) please call the IBD advice line or A&E	
<b>Please monitor for any warning signs such as fever, infection, sore throat and call the advice line or 0203 611 2222</b>	
<b>Or email on <a href="mailto:www.3.3@stmarks.nhs.uk">www.3.3@stmarks.nhs.uk</a></b>	
<b>Sun protection:</b> there is a small chance of skin cancer (symptoms are: 1, 10,000 people)	
<b>Wear sunscreen, high SPF factor 30 or 40</b>	
<b>Monitor for any new moles and tag to your GP</b>	
<b>Do you require shielding - 102 - 100?</b>	
<b>If yes:</b> please shield for 4-6 weeks. Usually only needed whilst an induction dose	
<b>11: Post induction review clinic:</b> please call consultation to see how you are getting along	
<b>12: Infusion centre</b>	
<b>14: To start on Acetaminophen 1000</b>	
<b>If yes:</b>	
<b>Please ensure regular blood monitoring initially would be every 2 weeks for the first month then 1 month for 3 months then every 3 months</b>	
<b>Similar side effects to the biologic medication however, if develop you experience any new pain relating to back/neck treatment and call the IBD advice line as this could be sign of inflammation in the pancreas which occurs in 1 in 300 people</b>	

詢問完相關事項則需留有 NHS system 記錄並將記錄以 email 傳給 GP doctor, specialist nurse 則衛教如何施打及 homecare 的部份。若病人有任何的問題都可以寫 mail 及打電話到專線。



to GP letter

同時也去他們的 IBD clinic:的注射室，見習他們的施打狀況。

12月舉辦的大型 intestinal failure 的 MDT 會議:這場會議同樣是邀請相關領域的大師來進行以案例為導向來深入探討病人的治療 (圖二)。有鑑於 COVID-19 的發展，很多大型的會議是可以線上參與，在這物價上漲的非常時期，可以節省時間及交通費。

當時 intestinal failure specialist pharmacist 演講的主題如下，



主要討論當病人手術後，產生了 bowel obstruction or ileus 的治療，這部份是我在 SICU 照護病人很常遇到的問題。治療的藥物大致使用一些 prokinetic drugs 或 off label use 的藥物，如 erythromycin, neostigmine or contrast agent。當時詢問 Uchu 哪一個藥物他們用起來臨床療效較好，回覆目前他們先由 prokinetic drugs 先給，之後才會試其他藥物。於是萌起了一股進行研究的念頭，也許可以進行一個系統性文獻回顧，然後將結果運用到病人身上。

同時因為 intestinal failure patient 需要長期使用非腸道投于營養且需 homecare，老師們也有安排一天的時間讓我進開刀房看他們怎麼 on CVP，這是比較特別的 CVP，稱 tunnelled central line 利用 fluoro guide 邊做邊定位 (圖三)。主要是為了要讓病人長期可以 homecare 且可以減少感染。

Medication room (圖十三): 每一個病房護理站旁有一間 medication room，有門禁管制，需感應識別證才能進入，只有藥師、護理師等醫療人員才能進入，medication room 裡面有一台 OMNICELL 智能藥櫃，備有該樓層病房常用的藥品，大約能提日常給藥。該藥櫃需以帳號與







樣但價格相當便宜。他們的調劑區幾乎全部都是自動的不太需而人工配藥(圖十一)。而且每個藥都需附上說明書。

本月有參加 UCL 舉辦的研究課程



2023/2

正式加入 team shadow (包括:liver team)，本月追蹤了二個案例，一個為 acetaminophen 中毒加 alcoholic abuse，另一個為 portal hypertension。

Acetaminophen 中毒，有他們 NHS 制訂的 guideline 如下：

Alcohol withdrawals 也有他們的治療 guideline 如下:需要評估 AUDIT-C and CIWA-m score，依據 score 來定義 disease severity 來進行治療。

The image displays several NHS clinical guidelines. On the left is the 'Acetylsalicylic Acid Prescriptions for Oral Pain Relief (Adults and Children) patients > 16kg' guideline. In the center is the 'ALCOHOL WITHDRAWAL CHART' which includes a table for 'AUDIT-C' and 'CIWA-m' scores. On the right is the 'CIWA-m' guideline, which includes a table for 'CIWA-m' scores and a table for 'CIWA-m' scores.

過程中，發現病人有使用類固醇，並詢問他們的藥師 為什麼病人需要使用類固醇，因為病人是 acetaminophen 中毒且有測濃度超過正常值也有酒精性肝炎，目前使用類固醇沒有明確定論但 consultant 仍想使用，主要是因為計算 lille model score 因為分數很高，故使用類固醇。另一個案例為 cirrhosis with portal hypertension。病人使用 carvedilol 6.25mg qd 來治療 portal hypertension 及 EV bleeding，當下詢問了藥師為什麼不使用 propranolol？藥師的回覆真的很專業，果然是專科藥師。回覆如下: Carvedilol is a non-selective beta blockers that has an intrinsic anti-alpha 1 adrenergic effect, which causes intrahepatic

vasodilation and further decreases portal pressure. Although carvedilol is more effective in reducing hepatic venous pressure gradient than propranolol, at relatively high doses (25mg/day) it may decrease mean arterial pressure. At low doses (6.23-12.5mg-d) carvedilol dose not cause hypotension but decreases portal pressure significantly more than propranolol. Low doses cause only a moderate decrease in cardiac output and heart rate. This could explain why carvedilol has been better tolerated than therapeutic doses of propranolol, established after titration according to heart rate, arterial pressure and clinical tolerance.

參加了 intestinal failure team 每週會有一次的 MDT meeting (圖九)，固定在週三。成員會有護理師、二個 GI consultant、surgical consultant、radiologist consultant、住院醫師、dietitian consultant、專科護理師及專科藥師。同時也可以線上參與。

本月剛好遇到他們的藥學實習生，詢問之下，才發現他們一年只有 12 個藥學實習生，平均一個月一位學生，且也是每個地方都要 run。醫院也無進行 OSCE exam，這是在大四的一堂課程，是在學校進行考試。

### 2023/3

本月有到一天的 clinical trial classes。Introduction to Clinical Trials involving Investigational Medicinal Products (CTIMPs)。Such as Who is in the team、Set up and oversight across all sites、What is GCP、What is the purpose of GCP?、To ensure pharmacy staff are suitably trained to perform tasks...etc.

Liver team clinic:(主要是以 HBV 為主且為新成立的門診)(圖八) 團隊成員包括:GI doctor consultant、liver specialist pharmacist 及 specialist nurse。當病人由 GP 轉到醫院後，doctor consultant 看診後，若 consultant 認為病人有需要由 pharmacist 進行抗病毒藥的衛教將 refer to pharmacist，liver specialist pharmacist 需跟病人衛教可能的副作用、一些相關事項如強調藥物不能停用，一定要一天一次按時吃以避免 flare up 及引起最後的 HCC。記得這部份，我還特地詢問了 specialist pharmacist 若病人二天吃一次又或者是三天一次會如何? 回覆: NICE guideline 建議一天一次，不要跟 guideline 不一樣，若要這樣使用請要抽血追蹤。在英國的治療就是全部依著 guideline 進行治療。另外，問 specialist pharmacist 醫院花成本讓你在這進行藥師門診，你是否需要達成一些 KPI，當時藥師跟我說需要後續追蹤病人的後續狀態如療效及安全性以減少額外的醫療負擔，另外一個是藥師的成本相對於醫師比較低，可以減輕醫師的工作量。

接下來安排一些課程如 Transfer of Care Around Medicines (TCAM)、HIV/GUM、reading antimicrobials、TDM、IVIG training、anticoagulants and VTE 等等。

TCAM: During your hospital stay your ward pharmacist or pharmacy technician may ask your permission to share information with your community pharmacy (chemist) to help you benefit from their advice and support with your medicines after you leave hospital.

Objective: Support patients with their medicines, Improve outcomes, Prevent errors between primary and secondary care, Avoid unnecessary readmissions, Reduce incidence of avoidable harm caused by medicines



## IVIg Pharmacist Training



### Commissioning Criteria Policy for the use of therapeutic immunoglobulin (Ig) England, 2021

Prepared by NHS England Immunoglobulin Expert Working Group. Published by NHS England, in electronic format only

#### Summary

The updated commissioning criteria for the use of therapeutic immunoglobulin (Ig) 2021 describes all conditions for which Ig is commissioned and provides the detail around the role, dose and place of Ig in the treatment pathway for individual indications alongside possible alternative treatment options for use of Ig in both adults and children. It has been built on a previous review of the literature updated with a further evidence review, expert opinion and multi-organisational input. The criteria have been developed by the Ig expert working group following wide consultation with speciality experts, relevant scientific societies and the respective Clinical Reference Groups (CRGs) for haematology, immunology, neurology, infectious diseases, rheumatology and other specialities. The CRG will review the document as per NHS England and NHS Improvement policy review process or when there is a significant change in evidence. Recommendations on Ig dose and outcomes are based on a combination of available evidence and expert opinion. The colour coding scheme, which had been previously devised for demand management but was often utilised as a commissioning tool, has now been replaced by categorisation of Ig use: to routinely commissioned or not commissioned routinely (NRC) categories. This is now based on the strength of clinical evidence.

#### Review and Review

Every initial prescription should have daily review and review within 24-72 hours leading to:

• **STOPPING** antibiotic treatment or **FINALISE** antibiotic treatment

Prescribers must **STOP** antibiotics unless they can justify continuation, or **FINALISE** the antibiotic prescription if infection is confirmed or unlikely probable

**NOTE:** Prescriber may also prescribe straight to final prescriptions after review of initial antimicrobial prescription with senior / specialist input OR senior Consultant direction if the initial antimicrobial prescription may be stopped if the antimicrobial regime is certain

#### ARR: interpretation into LMMHS Train drug charts

**Initial prescriptions**

- Always use standard doses
- Must include a maximum 14 day supply
- Must be reviewed within 72 hours and repeated if relevant

**Final prescriptions**

- Targeted antimicrobial therapy with diagnosis and/or CRG agreement
- Must include a final review date



#### Dose & use in renal impairment

Note on renal function and dosing of DOACs:

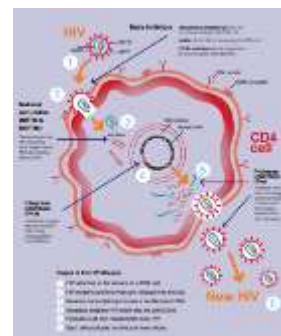
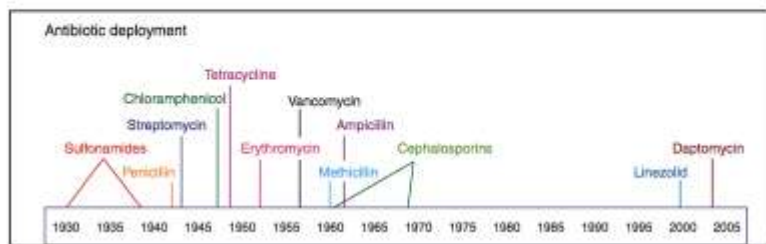
For elderly patients, or those of extremes of weight, using eGFR may result in an over-estimation of renal function and therefore increase the risk of a bleed. For these patients, CrCl should be calculated (using Cockcroft & Gault) and used to adjust the dose. The following online calculator can be used to calculate CrCl: <http://www.mskcc.com/creech/creech-ckd-calc.aspx> or alternatively, contact Medicines Information: 020 8869 2362.

Renal Function	Rivaroxaban	Apixiban	Edoxaban	Dabigatran
CrCl ≥50	15 mg once daily (with food)	5 mg twice daily	60 mg once daily	150 mg twice daily
CrCl 30-49	10 mg once daily (with food)	Reduce to 2.5 mg twice daily in patients with GFR at least of the following characteristics: 1. Age ≥80 years 2. Body weight <50kg 3. Serum creatinine level ≥1.51 mg/dL (133 μmol/L)	Reduce to: 30 mg once daily in patients with GFR at least of the following: 1. Body weight <50kg 2. Concomitant P-gp inhibitors (digoxin, verapamil, diltiazem, etc.) 3. Other patients at increased risk of bleeding (CrCl of 30)	Reduce to 110 mg twice daily in the following groups: 1. Age ≥80 years 2. Patients with post-operative or gastrointestinal reflux 3. Other patients at increased risk of bleeding (CrCl of 30)
CrCl 15-29	5 mg once daily (with food)	No advice	30 mg once daily	45 mg
CrCl <15	Not used	Not used	Not used	Not used

\*Always use unless agreed with a pharmacologist or the local site.

### 1.1 Timeline of antibiotic discovery and development<sup>11</sup>

The period from 1950 to 1960 is often called the golden age of antibiotic discovery. Since then, antibiotic discovery, development and release for widespread use has been in decline<sup>11</sup>



2023/4

教學的部份: 當有實習生來實習時, st mark hospital 有專責的臨床藥師負責安排 train programmed, 包括見習及 induction pack, 例如給一些問題處方或者是每個領域的 training question. 同時他們需要 run 每一站。



Good Prescribing Tip of the Fortnight

**Avoid Errors When Prescribing Tacrolimus and Enzyme Inhibitors**

This is a prescription for an adult patient. Can you spot the error?

ANTIBIOTIC THERAPY		Specialist Prescriptions	
Drug	Indication	Strength	Form
Clarithromycin	CAP	500mg	Tablet
Tacrolimus	Transplant	5mg	Tablet

A Doctor Sleep 12.3

REGULAR PRESCRIPTION

DOAC (e.g. Rivaroxaban, Apixaban, Dabigatran, Edoxaban) (marked as such by name & dose)

Drug	Indication	Strength	Form	Frequency	Notes
Apixaban	AVT	500mg	Tablet	PO	
Rivaroxaban	AVT	15mg	Tablet	PO	
Dabigatran	AVT	150mg	Tablet	PO	
Edoxaban	AVT	60mg	Tablet	PO	

**The error**

The concurrent use of clarithromycin and tacrolimus can lead to tacrolimus toxicity causing acute kidney injury (AKI).

Tacrolimus and clarithromycin should not be prescribed concurrently because clarithromycin inhibits the metabolism of tacrolimus which can cause toxic tacrolimus concentrations.

Good Prescribing Tip of the Fortnight

**Avoid Errors When Prescribing Anticoagulants in Mechanical Heart Valve Patients**

This prescription is for apixaban prescribed for an adult patient. Can you spot the error?

DOAC (e.g. Rivaroxaban, Apixaban, Dabigatran, Edoxaban) (marked as such by name & dose)		Specialist Prescriptions	
Drug	Indication	Strength	Form
Apixaban	AVT	500mg	Tablet
Rivaroxaban	AVT	15mg	Tablet
Dabigatran	AVT	150mg	Tablet
Edoxaban	AVT	60mg	Tablet

A Doctor Sleep 12.3

**The error**

Direct Oral Anticoagulants (DOACs) such as apixaban, rivaroxaban, edoxaban and dabigatran are **contraindicated** in patients with mechanical heart valves.

London North West University Healthcare NHS Trust Pharmacy Department  
Clinical Pharmacy Services Induction Training Pack for Pharmacists  
Section 9 – Intravenous Drugs

Section 9.1 – The Intravenous Drugs Policy

Using the 'Intravenous Drugs Policy' answer the following questions:

A 40kg patient is admitted with possible Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia for which you are asked to prescribe intravenous co-trimoxazole. The patient has no known drug allergies and is fluid restricted.

The doctor asks you for advice on how to prescribe intravenous co-trimoxazole for the patient. What advice would you give?

A 60kg patient, who is in atrial fibrillation and has not responded to digoxin, requires a loading dose of amiodarone. The doctor on his ward round asks your advice on how to prescribe the amiodarone. What advice would you give?

Section 9.2 – Phenytoin IV guidelines

Using the 'Intravenous phenytoin: Dosage & administration in adults' guideline, please answer the following questions:

- a patient in A&E is having a prolonged seizure. You are a pharmacist in dispensary and are asked for advice from the FY2 because the consultant would like to start the patient on intravenous phenytoin.
- What factors would you need to consider before initiating a patient on phenytoin?
  - What advice would you give the doctor on loading the patient on phenytoin?
  - The doctor then asks you about maintenance IV doses after the load. What dosage would you recommend?

Ulcerative colitis case share:

The screenshot shows a clinical software interface with a patient's medical history and a document titled "Gastroenterology Letter MR Dr Louise". The document text includes:

Dear Mr. [Name],

Following your referral to Gastroenterology, you were diagnosed with Ulcerative Colitis (UC) in [Date].

Background: Primarily diagnosed UC.

Current therapy: [Medication]

Best regards,

[Name], Gastroenterologist



Controlled Trial With Observational Data 的研究設計(components 如下表), 將應用於今年的院內研究計畫。在過去研究大部份都是以 clinical trial 的研究設計為主, 大部份的醫師也只相信 clinical trial 的研究結果, 但 clinical trial 畢竟有它的限制, 如耗時。在這個資訊發達的年代, 有時等不及臨床試驗的研究結果發表。因此, 在一次偶然的機會發現有一種研究設計是利用 real world 的大數據去模仿臨床試驗的研究設計, 立刻引起我的注意, 必須將此設計學會以申請今年院內計畫。期許能將結果應用於臨床, 讓臨床醫師在治療上可以獲得更多的資訊。

Table 2. Comparison of target trial to RCT

Characteristic	TREASON-TIMI 50 RCT	Target trial
Aim	To estimate the relative effect of 2 different DAPT regimens in patients with ACS scheduled for a percutaneous coronary intervention procedure	Same
Data	Prospectively collected ACS patients from 707 sites in 38 countries from November 2004 to January 2007	Two US health care claims databases: 1) Optum Clinformatics (2009-2019) 2) IBM MarketScan (2009-2017)
Eligibility	Recruitment from November 2004 to January 2007 of 1) UA and NSTEMI patients with a TIMI risk score of $\geq 1$ , or 2) STEMI patients with a planned PCI. No thienopyridine use within 5 days before PCI.	An ICD-9/10 or CPT code for PCI procedure with a UA, NSTEMI, or STEMI ICD-9/10 code in position 28 days before entry from July 10, 2009, to end of data availability: 1) March 31, 2019, and 2) December 31, 2017. Enrollment in the databases for minimum of 6 months. New users, no DAPT use in previous 180 days.
Exclusions not mapped to database)		Fibrinolytic (< 24 h) and non-fibrinolytic (< 48 h) therapy before randomization. The safe discontinuation of other antiplatelet or anticoagulant therapies. Insulin resistance to aspirin, ticagrelor, or clopidogrel. International normalized ratio > 1.5.
Treatment strategies	Double-blinded: 1) prasugrel (60/30 mg) and aspirin (75-162 mg) 2) clopidogrel (300/75 mg) and aspirin (75 to 162 mg)	No blinding: Same 2 DAPT treatment strategies, initiated within 14 days of hospital discharge.
Treatment assignment	Source of randomization occurred within the STEMI and UA/NSTEMI groups	Randomization simulated through 1:1 propensity score nearest-neighbor matching of > 120 variables identified a priori
Follow-up	Follow-up begins at day of randomization and ends at study withdrawal, loss to follow-up, the occurrence of one of the composite end points, or 494 days after randomization.	Follow-up begins the day after treatment initiation and ends at the earliest of: loss of insurance coverage, nursing home admission, treatment ending/withdrawing, or a 90-day grace period, MACE, or end of study period (365 days after time zero).
Outcomes	Efficacy: Composite of cardiovascular-related death and nonfatal MI or stroke Safety: TIMI major bleeding	Effectiveness: ICD-9 codes for mortality and nonfatal MI or stroke Safety: ICD-9/10 codes for inpatient diagnosis of major bleeding
Causal inference	ITT: the effect of being assigned to prasugrel or clopidogrel DAPT Per-protocol: the effect of being assigned and receiving either prasugrel or clopidogrel DAPT	Primary: De-identified (pre-procedure), initiating DAPT and adhering to treatment Secondary: As-treated (ITT), initiating DAPT, regardless of adherence during follow-up
Statistical analysis	Efficacy: ITT analysis at the time-to-first event Safety: As-treated analysis	Effectiveness: An as-treated (pre-procedure) analysis, overall treatment discontinuation, performed in each database. HRs from CoxPH models pooled using a fixed-effect model. Safety: As-treated CoxPH analysis

ACS, acute coronary syndrome; CoxPH Cox proportional hazards; CPT, Complete Procedural Terminology; DAPT, dual antiplatelet therapy; ICD, International Classification of Diseases; ITT, intention-to-treat; MACE, major adverse coronary events; MI, myocardial infarction; NSTEMI, non-ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction; PCI, percutaneous coronary intervention; STEMI, ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction; TIMI, Thrombolysis in Myocardial Infarction; TREASON-TIMI, Trial to Assess Improvement in Therapeutic Outcomes by Optimizing Thienopyridine With Prasugrel Thrombolysis in Myocardial Infarction UA, unstable angina.  
\*Loading/maintenance dose.

### 三、心得及建議

#### 心得

非常感謝院方的支持, 讓我有此榮幸參與英國最有名的腸胃道醫院的臨床學習, 讓我可以拓展國際醫療的視野及了解目前藥師在國際上的角色。回顧半年, 雖然在這次的進修當中很辛苦, 中間歷經嚴重的通貨膨脹, 但此次的進修仍有滿載而歸之感。以下就幾點進行討論:

(一)臨床: 依據目前國際的趨勢, 都是共同照護的觀念, 不再像以前這樣單打獨鬥。每個領域

都有各領域的專家來共同照護病人。而在藥師的部份, 也是走專科制度。且醫院有自己的認證方式, 先決條件是要在該領域有足夠長的時間訓練才有資格成為該科之專科藥師。也許在台灣也可以參考英國的方式, 可以有各領域的專科藥師, 造福更多的病人。

觀摩了英國醫院的院內資訊查詢系統, 建構詳細藥物資訊, 如針劑應調配的濃度、適當給藥方式、相關明確疾病的藥物治療指引(圖十四), 供醫師開立處方時及藥師查詢。希望國內能針對這些明確的疾病治療準則, 由藥師與醫師共同擬訂適合醫院使用的開方流程, 直接建構於資訊系統中, 讓所有開方者可依病人的狀況, 快速的選擇適當的治療處方。此智

慧化醫療資訊系統的設置，可降低錯誤、提高效率，進而提升醫療品質與病人安全。此為跨團隊的任務，須由院部長官主導，有固定的資訊人員負責與各醫療單位及藥學部共同合作，逐步進行，雖然過程可能耗時且耗費人力，但其成果指日可待。

## (二)教育:

1.實習生:提供各個藥學專科領域的訓練，且有進行回饋制度。

2.PG Y 藥師: 臨床藥師需進行指導藥物治療相關課程。

3.國內藥師的教育訓練，因為欠缺具專業臨床經驗的指導藥師以及臨床銜接課程安排等問題，每當大學在校實習藥學生或剛就業 PGY 藥師，初次接觸臨床案例，常有不知道如何閱讀病歷並從中擷取所需資訊，不了解如何追蹤病人藥物治療的成效，導致學習障礙同時亦加重醫院工作的指導臨床藥師負擔。建議在進入醫院臨床實習前，必須先學習醫院藥學相關課程，先對於醫院的藥事照護作業情形有基本的認知，有助於醫院實習時更有效率，同時可提升臨床藥師教學成效。

資深藥師的訓練則是參與院內舉辦的大型 MDT meeting 也可自行參與院內院外的教育訓練。且部內也常舉辦一些教育訓練，藥師也會主動參加。而部外甚至是院外也有一些教育訓練，藥師們也會主動參加。各科部也常舉辦一些跨領域，都有邀請各職類參加。

(三)研究: 在醫學各領域對統合分析的有相當程度的文獻發表之際，intestinal failure 醫學很遺憾的還在原地踏步。事實上 intestinal failure 研究主題是需要統合分析的方式進行探討之後才能有證據有信心的放入重症的常規醫療作業，以確保病人安全及療效。這次的進修將以 intestinal failure mangement 的主題進行統合分析並將與 SICU 的醫師合作，將研究結果應用於病人身上。透過這次的學習經驗，知道院方有計畫指導各單位發展統合分析研究，在教研部也有很嚴謹及專精的專家可以諮詢。藥學部的部長更是致力於實證醫學的推廣介以改善醫療品質。

## 建議:

(一)此在部內發展臨床相關議題的統合分析然後應用在臨床科部。

(二)Emulating a randomized controlled trial with observational data 將此種研究設計導入 113 年的院內研究計畫，期許能將大數據的結果模仿如 RCT 應用於臨床，讓臨床醫師在治療上可以獲得更多的資訊。鼓勵並提供出國進修機會，增加與國際醫療機構研究合作機會，並與國際研究方向接軌。



附錄

**Frontiers in Colorectal and Intestinal Disease**  
 Spotlight on Inflammatory Bowel Disease  
 9-11 November 2022

**Wednesday 9th November**

**Thursday 10th November**

**Friday 11th November**

圖一: UCL 及 Imperial College London 的大師來進行以案例為導向進行學術的討論議程







圖五: Nutrition team 查訪



圖六: 在 CMH 查訪 (intestinal failure)







圖七:IBD clinic



圖八: Liver clinic



圖九: 每週三 MDT meeting



圖十：每週五 G2 word 固定大查訪



圖十一：調劑作業區



圖十二：TPN 調劑作業 office



圖十三：智慧藥櫃：



圖十四：相關明確疾病的藥物治療指引





圖十五: CMH 院區: