

Pharma Vision 2020: Empowering Pharmacy Profession



A Report by
Odisha Pharmacy Intellectual Forum
Bhubaneswar

**Report of the
Pharma Convention 2016
On
Pharma Vision 2020:
Empowering Pharmacy Profession**



Organized by:
**Odisha Pharmacy Intellectual Forum,
Bhubaneswar**

Venue:
Jaydev Bhawan, Bhubaneswar

Date:
1st March 2016

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I realize Pharmacy is a noble profession.
I will always apply science and technology in
pharmaceutical work.

I realize that pharmacy can provide cost effective
pure drugs and medicine to the people.

While I am working in Pharmacy profession
from design to formulation development, testing,
quality control and marketing, I realize any flaw
knowingly or unknowingly will result into a loss
of human life.

I love my Pharmacy profession and I consider it
as an honor to work as a Pharmacist, may God
help me to serve the humanity.



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Dr. A. P. J. Kalam administered Pharmacy Oath at
Indian Pharmaceutical Students' Congress,
Mumbai on 16th August 2008.

PHARMACISTS' OATH

I promise to do all I can to protect and improve the physical and moral well-being of society, holding the health and safety of my community and above consideration.

I shall uphold the laws and standards governing my profession avoiding all forms of misrepresentation and I shall safeguard the distribution of medical and potent substances.

Knowledge gained about patients I shall hold in confidence and never divulge unless compelled to do so by law.

I shall strive to perfect and enlarge my knowledge the better to contribute to the advancement of pharmacy and the public health.

I furthermore promise to maintain my honor and credit in all transactions by my conduct never to bring discredit to myself or my profession nor to do anything to diminish the truth proposed in my professional brethren.

May I prosper and live in favor as to keep and hold to this my oath but should I violate the sacred promises may the reverse be my lot.

I AM A PHARMACIST

A decorative graphic on the left side of the page consists of a grid of hexagons. The hexagons are arranged in a staggered pattern. Some hexagons are filled with a solid blue color, while others are empty, showing only the white background. The hexagons are outlined in a lighter blue color. The pattern starts from the top left and extends downwards and to the right, ending around the middle of the page.

Foreword

Globally health care systems are undergoing dramatic changes. As population's age and disease burden increases there is a growth in demands on health systems and patient needs. The increased pressure on health care systems stretches the health workforce to meet the accelerating demand for health care providers, services and managed care facilities.

In many countries including India, pharmacists are the most accessible of all healthcare workers and as such play a key role in the delivery of healthcare services at all levels. In an era of rapidly changing healthcare delivery systems, the roles of pharmacists are being constantly redefined. As roles change, competency and training requirements change. Adequately skilled, competent, motivated and professionally fulfilled pharmacy workforce is of pinnacle importance in the safe and effective delivery of healthcare.

Phenomenon growth of pharmaceutical industries over several years and the adoption of automation provides better opportunities and bigger challenges as well for pharmaceutical qualified workforce.

This report provides a snapshot of the current issues and offers a guidance for capacity building among the pharmacy professionals to shoulder expanded responsibility. The policy makers and the administrators may find the report as guiding force for optimum utilization of pharmacy professionals.

OPIF takes this opportunity to applaud .the profession and professionals associated with the various aspects of pharmacy profession for untiring efforts in improving the healthcare scenario of this country. OPIF wishes that this event and report would provide guidance for further strengthening the pharmaceutical services.



Executive summary

The Indian pharmaceutical sector is a prominent provider of healthcare products now, meeting almost 95 per cent of the country's pharma needs. The industry today is in the forefront of India's science-based industries, with wide ranging capabilities in the complex field of drug manufacturing and technology. It ranks very high in the third world in terms of technology, quality and range of medicines manufactured.

Playing a key role in promoting and sustaining development in the vital field of medicines, the Indian pharma industry boasts of quality producers.

International companies associated with this sector have stimulated, assisted and spearheaded this dynamic development helped to put India on the pharma map of the world.

Over the years, the industry has been gaining momentum worldwide. Enabling sustainable policies of different states created a bench mark of pharmaceutical sector in global market. Further the GOI has made tax breaks available to the pharmaceutical sector and a weighted tax deduction of 150 per cent for any R&D expenditure incurred. This is in league with Indian Government's Pharma Vision 2020 which aims at making India a global leader in end-to-end manufacture by 2020.

The pharma policy of Odisha is not encouraging and thus provides little opportunities for qualified pharmacy professionals making a career either as entrepreneur or as working professional. Thousands of M. Pharm., B. Pharm., and D. Pharm. qualified professionals migrate to other states for making good living.

Odisha is having abundant natural resources and a large coastline for industrial development, plentifully available manpower at low cost. Despite of such geographical importance, social security, political stability the pharmaceutical investment is yet to be flourished as compared to states like Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Andhra Pradesh, Sikkim, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, etc.

There are many issues and challenges the pharmaceutical sector is facing. Pharmaceutical education is under dual regulatory control of two statutory bodies: All India Council for Technical Education and Pharmacy Council of India each under different ministry. While AICTE offers advantages like financial support to institutions and teachers, the Council promotes professionalism. Perhaps, a harmony between two bodies would greatly benefit the education system.

Similar is the case with Pharmaceutical scenario and is under dual control of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers. The Government's move to make separate ministry of Pharmaceuticals is a welcome move.

The recent notification of Pharmacy Practice Regulation is expected to improve the professional activities of the pharmacists, the Government of Odisha must take advantage of the regulation and implement certain measures in the best interest of common man in general and pharmacy professionals in particular.

We believe, the progressive government would initiate measures, without loosing much time, to ensure strict implementation of rule for presence of pharmacist in pharmacy, new license for pharmacy only to self employed, establishing a separate directorate for all pharmacy.

The one-day convention was organized by OPIF at Jaydev Bhawan, Bhubaneswar on 1st March 2016 with theme “**Pharma Vision 2020: Empowering Pharmacy Profession**”.

The objectives of the convention were as under:

A. To provide a platform to various Pharma Stakeholders, Academicians, Bureaucrats, NGOs, Govt. Officials & Hon’ble Ministers to discuss different issues relating to the following points:

1. Establishment of Pharmaceutical SEZ in Odisha.
2. Formation of Directorate of Pharmacy in Odisha.
3. To improve Health Care system of Odisha, by recruiting & enhancing the role of pharmaceutical work force.
4. Empowerment of Pharmacy Education with set up of NIPER in Odisha.

B. To come out with a set of recommendations for submission before the government, in order to prepare a “PHARMA POLICY” .



research in Odisha - Introspection!

The convention was attended by a large number of delegates including representatives of government, private players from the pharma industry, research institutions, academia and consultants.



Major focus point:

1. *Promoting Pharma Industries in Odisha - Challenges and Opportunities!*
2. *Pharmacists: Role in Health Care & Their Status in Odisha!*
3. *Pharmaceutical Education and*

Inaugural Plenary



Welcome and Introductory Remarks on Convention

Sj. Sudarshan Das, Managing Trustee
HDF-cDAR, Bhubanewar.

- At the beginning, Sj. Das welcomed the distinguished guests and delegates to the Pharma convention 2016 organized by Odisha Pharmacy intellectual forum. He also introduced all the dignitaries present over the dais.
- While appreciating the success of Odisha's students in pharmaceutical industries some of them occupying very high positions across the globe, he expressed regrets that Odisha does not have mechanism to retain the talents in the state and utilize their expertise for improving the healthcare of the people.
- He expressed hope that the convention would be a step to form a platform for highlighting opportunities and challenges faced by the Pharmaceutical sector.

Keynote address of Pharma Convention

Dr. Sruti Ranjan Mishra, Convener, PC
2016 and Chairman, Odisha Pharmacy
Intellectual Forum, Director Jeypore
College of Pharmacy

- Dr. Sruti Ranjan Mishra, Chairman, OPIF, while delivering key note address touched upon the various issues pertaining to pharmaceutical scenario of the state and appealed the State Government to initiate steps to make Odisha a hub for pharmaceutical industries.
- He explained the background of the Convention with the mission, vision and objectives. He stated that, by 2020 India will be among the top countries in the world in the pharma sector with China as a strong competing investment destination.

- He emphasized the Indian Government's Pharma Vision 2020 which aims at making India a global leader in end-to-end manufacture by 2020.
- Moreover he forecasted the Odisha Pharma Vision 2020 to change Industrial Policy Regulation of Govt. of Odisha to make the state as an ultimate destination for regulated pharma industries.
- Dr. Mishra also addressed the importance of pharmacists maintaining health care status since there is lack of policy like cadre formation, equivalent scale of Pharmacists like Poly-technic etc.
- He emphasized on the implementation Pharmacy Practice Regulation 2015.
- Odisha providing the pharmaceutical education science last four decades in eastern India but unfortunately there is no such national level institution (NIPER), or any Govt. colleges in our state.



Special address

Sj. Biswajit Sahoo , Associate Vice President, Contract Manufacturing, Wockhardt

- Mr. Sahu initiated his speech praising central govt. well known contribution to the Pharma Industry pointing out huge economic development.
- India is a very strong emerging market that has facilitating growth drivers – growing economy, huge middle class, improvement in Infrastructure, deepening of health insurance, etc..



- He pointed out that the current Indian market is US\$12.26billion with an annual growth rate @10-11% and estimated to reach to reach USD 49-74 billion by 2020. Focused on the Pharma Vision 2020 he addressed, India will be super power in end to end drug discovery and innovation.
- GOI provides all shorts of support to expand the R&D sector, world class infrastructures, venture capitals for research for public and private domain.
- He concluded his talk mentioning that it is an exciting market with lots of growth potential and opportunities. Odisha should avail the opportunities to make pharmaceutical hub and to be a part of the global pharma market.

Address

Sj A.K.Das, Ex.Drugs Controller, Govt. of Odisha

- Sj. Das highlighted that the spectrum of pharmacy profession is very wide. It covers opportunities in pharmaceutical industry – research & development, manufacturing & retail, healthcare sector, pharmacy education, and regulatory bodies.
- Moreover, Odisha is very poor in pharmaceutical sector, out of 75 small scale industries only 22 numbers are working with annual turnover on an average Rs 185 lakhs. Mentioned a few only 38 manpower are involved per unit and most of them are non-skilled.
- Further he told about the shortfall of drugs inspectors for the enforcement of retail counters (only 44 nos. available for 19000 retail counters).
- He also expressed that Govt to setup with more of analytical laboratories district wise for proper validation of marketed product.



Address

Sj Priya Darshi Mishra, Hon'ble MLA, Odisha Legislative Assembly

- Sj. Mishra welcomed the distinguished speakers, guests, delegates and media.
- Pharmacists are dynamic, patient-oriented professionals committed to fulfilling the health care needs of their patients.
- Pharmacy is a profession that is expanding in new directions to meet the health care needs of all Citizens.
- Currently, there is a movement beyond the traditional compounding and dispensing of medication towards a more professional advisory and primary health care role. Pharmacists can apply their knowledge and skill to become directly involved in the healing and education of patients. The phrase "ask your pharmacist" is becoming increasingly common - and with good reason. Pharmacists are an integral part of the community and serve as an important source of knowledge.
- Odisha's poor health indicators and almost negligible presence of pharmaceutical industries are always a concern.
- The draft new health policy proposes to empower pharmacists and the state's NIRAMAYA JYOGONA provides better employability situation in health sector.





***Special Address by
Chief Speaker***

**Prof. (Dr.) B. Suresh, President, Pharmacy
Council of India, New Delhi**

- Dr. Suresh welcomed all distinguished guests, stake holders, principals, students present in the pharma convention.
- He expressed his happiness to be the part of the convention, and told that Odisha Pharmacy Intellectual Forum really doing a tremendous job to rejuvenate the Pharmacy Profession.
- He briefed about his discussion with Hon'ble Minister Industries Govt. of Odisha, and Chief Secretary, Govt. of Odisha, Finance Secretary Govt. of Odisha and Industry Secretary Govt. of Odisha.
- During his address, PCI president called upon the students to develop competencies during the education and emphasized the need of paradigm shift with focus on research and clinical orientation.
- He told that pharma industries are the major sources to engage the under graduate and post graduate pharmacy students. Odisha should come up with a concrete policy to attract the investors.
- Very briefly he described about the pharmacy practice regulation 2015 and new regulation of M.Pharm.
- He expressed appreciation of involvement of the pharmacists in e-governance initiatives (tele medicines), Make in India, Digital India, Swatha Bharat clarion called by Hon'ble Prime Minister Sri Narendra Modi.



***Special Address by
Chief Guest***

Sj. Debi Prasad Mishra Hon'ble Minister,
Industries, School & Mass Education, Govt.
of Odisha

- At the beginning Sj. Mishra congratulated the OPIF team for creating a platform for discussion, sharing of thoughts and ideas about the pharmaceutical sector. He also expressed that within the last couple of years OPIF is constantly perusing the empowering pharmacy profession.
- He also told that pharmaceutical sector in emerging field so far technology & research is concerned. India is global hub in production & export of branded & generic medicine.
- We are proud to say that near about 30% odias belong into different dignitary positions in pharma industries across the country & overseas.
- He expressed the Odisha having Political & Social Security, Large bank of technical manpower, Natural Resources , Efficient Support Services, Social Infrastructure which boosts the investment opportunities.
- Sj. Naveen Patnaik, Hon'ble Chief Minister, Odisha showing his keen interest to make Odisha as a new destination for pharmaceutical investment.
- He also told about the positive discussion of "**Pharma Meet**" with stake holders in **Make In India** Programme at Mumbai and also **discussion** with CMD Wockhardt.
- Finally he told govt. starts inviting the regulated pharma companies, Contract Research Organizations, and medical devices companies providing all shorts of support to make Odisha a Pharmaceutical Hub which will create a new opportunities.



Presidential Address

Prof. Damodar Acharya, Former Chairman, AICTE, New Delhi, Former Vice Chancellor, BPUT. Former Director IIT, Khargpur

- He congratulated Hon'ble Minister, President PCI and all distinguished guests over the dais, Again he congratulated the media persons, all participants of different colleges of Odisha. He expressed that even though the pharmaceutical sector in India crossing 100 thousand cores but Odisha is lagging behind with a core or two with only little technical skilled manpower.
- He expressed though Pharma is a sunrise sector, odisha is not having a vision and policy to attract investment in this sector. The state has good number of pharmacy institutes. As there is no. industries , graduates look for employment in other states.
- Further he was appreciated the necessary steps taken by state govt. for pharma industrialization.
- Suggested to make a taskforce for making liaison with bilateral agencies like CII, IDMA, UCC to appraise the govt. for policy framing in a lucrative manner.
- Lauding the role of pharmacists in state like Odisha with poor doctor-patient ratio, he called upon the state government to empower them to serve the community in better way.
- They are the real practitioners of medicine, rather in the state like Odisha where there is scarcity of doctors the should be empowered.
- Lastly in his conclusive remark he told that pharmacy profession is noble profession, the students have their bright future.
- He expressed hope that the convention would be a step to form a roadmap for highlighting opportunities and challenges faced by the pharmacy profession as a whole.



Special Guest of Appearance

Mrs. Archana Mudgal, Registrar-cum-Secretary, Pharmacy Council of India, New Delhi.

Sri. Inder Singh Chouhan, Executive Committee Members, Pharmacy Council of India, New Delhi

Mr. Anil Mittal, Asst Secretary, Pharmacy Council of India, New Delhi



Vote of Thanks by **Dr. Rajat Kumar Kar**
Organizing Secretary
Pharma Convention –2016



The function was coordinated by **Dr. Saty Brata Sahu**, Asst. Professor, Dadhichi College of Pharmacy

Interactive Roundtable: Enabling Policy Environment and Pharmaceutical Sector in Odisha

Objective: To bring the visionary leaders of Indian Pharmacy Profession to a common platform for discussion on opportunities and challenges of pharmaceutical sectors in an attempt to promote overall improvement of the sector.



***Enabling Policy Environment and
Pharmaceutical Sector in Odisha***

Prof. B. Suresh (Moderator),
President, Pharmacy Council of India,
New Delhi

PANELISTS

- **Dr. M.D. Karvekar**
Executive Committee Member Pharmacy Council of India, New Delhi.
- **Md. Nasimuddin Khan**
Member Pharmacy Council of India (Odisha)
- **Mr. Kishore Mohanty**
Joint secretary, Utkal Pharmaceutical Manufactures Association, Cuttack

Prof. B.Suresh started the session by inviting the panelists to share their concerns regarding Pharma Vision 2020 and pointed out challenges that they can identify empowering pharmacy profession in national and state context.

- **Prof. Karvekar** stressed about different policies of central govt. for proper implementation of pharmaceutical practice in health sector.
- He stated that medication adherence is primary requirement of for safe and effective drug therapy. It has been estimated that more than 50% of the patients fail to take the recommended medicines appropriately. Non adherence in medication regimen leads to therapeutic failure. In case of antibiotics it enhance the chance of developing antimicrobial resistance.
- The focus of hospital pharmacy has changed to managing medicines to rational use.
- The recommendations of National Human Right Commission urging Post Graduate qualified pharmacists employment in big hospitals to ensure drug information and appropriate medicine management creates a ample of opportunities.
- **Md. N. Khan** pointed out that **education and healthcare are two essential components of societal development** and that healthcare should be based on continuous innovation.
- Rejuvenating the healthcare sector is a major challenge in our state. Peoples of rural belt are deprived from the healthcare system due to acute shortage of health workforce particularly doctors.
- In order to bridge the gap pharmacists would be ideally suited to undertake this expanded role because of their training in drug therapy.
- He also pointed out the scenario of retail counters in odisha. Most of they are running without pharmacist only getting license in rent which is violation of D&C act and rules.
- In this discussion he also cited the about the pay scale of the pharmacist in entry level (**Rs. 5200-20400 with grade pay 2400**) in Odisha. He also cited the pay band of pharmacists in other states like Punjab **10300-34800 with grade pay Rs. 4200. Uttar Pradesh 9300-34800 with grade pay 4200.**
- Comparing the qualification of pharmacist in entry level he pointed out that a D.Pharm candidate having 10+2 Science with 27months professional course (ER-91) but in Diploma Engineers having 10th class pass 36months course. Still a Diploma Engineer is getting pay scale **Rs.9300-34800 with grade pay 4200.**
- He requested the Govt. to consider this matter very seriously.

- **Mr. Kishore Mohanty** briefed about the situation of states Pharma manufacturing units, these all are under MSME sector.
- In Odisha there are 75 small scale units operating over the state out of which 54 units are under the pharmaceutical cluster. Even though the pharmaceutical market size of the **state is around Rs. 600 Crs**, the market share of the **cluster is only 3%**.
- The Govt. has been declared as pharmaceutical cluster with an objective of implementation of GMP or to explore new market opportunities like linkage with MNCs & export in order to enhance business.
- Since, there only 22 no. of units under GMP regulation and most of them are manufacturing of products taking into account the general ailments like malaria, filarial, gastro-enteritis, diarrhoea, etc, which are prevalent in Orissa.
- The marketing system of the state Govt. is not encouraging only **20 drugs and consumable** under rate contract system and **4 drugs under open tender system** procured by govt. out of 500 drugs procurement.
- He also expressed that the procurement policy of the state govt. also not encouraging because of the regulation implemented to take part in the tender process having annual turnover 35lakhs.
- In the conclusive remark **Prof. Suresh** emphasized about research & clinical orientation study in India.
- He told, Pharmacists are dynamic, patient-oriented professionals committed to fulfilling the health care needs of their patients. Pharmacy is a profession that is expanding in new directions to meet the health care needs of all Citizens.
- Pharmacists are ready and willing to share their knowledge concerning: optimal drug therapy for patients with a focus on drug interactions and potential side effects, treatment of various medical conditions, education and promotion of the general health of the public, where to get emergency care.
- Unfortunately **National health policy 2002 and draft policy 2015** not defined the significant role of pharmacists even they the are real drug practitioners to cater health care needs, and also several PHCs are being operated by Pharmacist in the rural belt.
- He addressed the gathers about the provision of Pharmacy practice regulation. PCI with the approval of Union Govt. made a **Pharmacy practice regulation 2015**. which is an attempt to improve the pharmacy practice scenario through providing legal sanctity to various professional activities and redefined the role of professional pharmacist.
- The pharmacy practitioners based on their professional role are divided in to four basic types: **Community Pharmacist, Hospital Pharmacist, Drug Information Pharmacist, Clinical Pharmacist.**

- The regulation also outlined the positions of Pharmacists in hospital Pharmacy Practice as Pharmacist, Senior Pharmacist and Chief Pharmacist.

Discussion with audience:

- Single regulatory system (AICTE / PCI) of pharmacy to avoid duplicity and dichotomy.
- New Regulation of M.Pharm implemented by PCI.
- Suggestion to Govt. of Odisha for Policy frame work for regulated pharma industry.

Valedictory Function



Eminent guests from left to right **Prof. M.K.Panigrahi** Principal HCP, Bhubaneswar, **Prof. S. K. Mohapatra**, Vice Chairman, OPIF, Dean Pharmacy, BPUT, Odisha and Principal GCP, Sambalpur, **Prof. Debjyoti Das**, Additional Dean, SPS, S'O'A University, **Dr. P.N.Tripathy**, Chairman, SJCPs, Naharkanta, **Prof. U.N.Nanda**, Vice Chairman OPCA and Principal SIPS, Jharpokharia, , **Dr. A.K.Satpathy**, Treasurer, OPCA and Director GCP, Sambalpur, **Dr. A.K.Mishra**, Principal CPS, Puri, **Dr. M.K.Dash**, Secretary OPCA, Chairman DCP, Cuttack, **Prof. P.N.Murthy**, Advisor OPIF, OPCA, President OPA, Director cum Principal RCPHS, Berhampur, **Prof. P.Suresh**, Principal IPT, Salipur, **Sj. R.K.Parida**, EC member, OPCA, Secretary IPT, Salipur, **Sj. N.K.Hota**, Secretary, TPC, Barpalli.

Dr. M.K.Dash, Secretary OPCA, Chairman DCP, Cuttack briefed about the reformation of syllabus of BPUT both industry and health oriented.

He also stressed about the massive awareness programme about the pharmaceutical sector.



Prof. Debjyoti Das, Additional Dean, SPS, S'O'A University, briefed about last Pharmaconvention "**Developing Pharmaceutical Sectors in Odisha – issues, challenges & Potentials**".

He expressed it is a platform for brain storming to all teachers, students, intellectuals, stake holders.

Prof. U.N.Nanda, Vice Chairman OPCA and Principal SIPS, Jharkharia praised the activities of OPIF for the massive awareness programme of Pharmacy Profession. He also requested to President PCI prepare a roadmap involving pharmacy professionals all across the country for appraise the State and Central Govt.



Prof. P.Suresh, Principal IPT, Salipur focused on the vision documentation of Odisha both industrial and health sector. He appreciated the initiation taken by state Govt. for Pharmaceutical industrialization. **Pharma Meet at Make in India** Programme is shows a new horizon for the further progress.

Dr. A.K.Satpathy, Treasurer, OPCA and Director GCP, Sambalpur emphasized on quality of education system to create a benchmark in the global market. Research oriented study is now the need of the hour. Pharmacy is a upcoming field and there are huge opportunities.



Prof. P.N.Murthy, Advisor OPIF, OPCA, President OPA, Director cum Principal RCPHS, Berhampur congratulated team OPIF for the nice arrangement for the national consultation programme. He also congratulated the PCI president for his kind presence with all pharmacy professionals of Odisha.

Mr. Mihir Kumar Kar, coordinator OPIF, and Asst. Professor SJCPs, Naharkanta render the vote of thanks in the valedictory function.



Introduction

Pharmaceutical Science, a multidisciplinary scientific approach, focuses various aspects of medicines from discovery to use. It not only focuses the industrial aspects but also the healthcare aspects.

In any system healthcare workforce are crucial in service delivery and worldwide there have been efforts to optimally utilize the service of health workforce. Pharmacists are increasingly recognized as important healthcare providers in both developed and developing countries. The medicine related issues in health system starting from availability to inappropriate use including causing harm to the patients are very common and the pharmacists are uniquely positioned because of the training and expertise to redress many of these issues.

Landscape of Pharmacy Sectors:

1. Regulations and Policies.

Pharmacy education, profession and practice in India are regulated by the Pharmacy Act 1948. Provisions of the act are implemented through the Pharmacy Council of India (PCI) while State Pharmacy Councils have been constituted for the purpose of registration of pharmacists and regulation of pharmacy practice.

Pharmacy education is regulated by the PCI as well as the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) established under the AICTE Act 1987. Besides, pharmacy practice is also governed by Drugs and Cosmetics Act 1940 together with Drugs and Cosmetics Rules 1945 (framed under the act) to regulates the import, manufacture, distribution and sales, etc .

The Indian Medicine and Homeopathy Pharmacy Bill 2005 currently pending in the parliament (Rajya Sabha since 2005) and enactment of the act was done 2007 . This act has lead to constitution of Pharmacy Council for AYUSH similar to PCI.

Currently, the focus and priorities of the government in the health sector is governed by the National Health Policy 2002 (NHP) draft of NHP 2015. The main objective of this policy is to achieve an acceptable standard of good health amongst the general population of the country. The policy gives overriding importance to ensuring a more equitable access to health services across the social and geographical expanse of the country. The policy also emphasizes on rational use of drugs within the allopathic system.

National pharmaceutical Policy 2002 & draft policy 2006 are the only policies having bearing on the human resources in the pharmacy sector especially those in industrial pharmacy. The pharmaceutical policy emphasizes on strengthening production capabilities, quality assurance and encouraging research & development in pharmaceutical industry. These policies are likely to increase employment opportunities for pharmacists. Further the policy also emphasizes on the role of National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER) in

upgrading the standards of pharmacy education and R&D and plans to open more such institutions.

The National Pharmaceuticals Pricing Policy 2011 presently seeks to limit itself to the central objective of promulgating the principles for pricing of Essential Drugs as laid down in the “National List of Essential Medicines - 2011” as declared by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India vide communication No.12-01/essential medicines/08- DC/DFQC, dated 8th June, 2011.

The National Rural Health Mission (2005-12) seeks to provide effective healthcare to rural population throughout the country with special focus to 3, 12, 87, 422 nos. of rural citizen of our state which have weak public health indicators and/or weak infrastructure.

PCI with the approval of Union Govt. made Pharmacy practice regulation 2015. which is an attempt to improve the pharmacy practice scenario through providing legal sanctity to various professional activities and redefined the role of professional pharmacist.

The Drug Management Policy by H & FW, Govt. of Odisha, with an objective to make available good quality drugs and medical consumables at the right time and as per the required quantity to patients in all government health institutions within the funds available for this purpose and also to ensure the rational use of drugs in all government health institutions.

2. Pharmacists in Healthcare

The country is moving forward in the pharmaceutical sector. Several billion US dollars are going to be invested in India for conducting clinical trials and large numbers of patients are coming for patient care. There are several disquieting features of scenarios like poor access to essential medicines. About 25-30% of the population in rural area has no access to medicines. Approximately 2.3% of our population goes below the poverty line every year and remains there for the rest of their lives primarily because of treatment costs. Next to Kazakhstan, which spends 82% out-of-pocket on medicines, India is the second highest spender on medicines out-of pocket (81%). On the other hand, people in Thailand, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh spend only about 30% out-of-pocket on medicines. What makes it worse is that almost 50% of the medicines used today are used irresponsibly and irrationally in wrong doses and wrong durations. By using the enormous manpower of pharmacists for rational use of good quality medicines, treatment costs can be

decreased substantially. Further every year nearly 6crs people nation wide and 3 lakhs in Odisha coming under BPL list due to healthcare cost.

There is a pool of qualified pharmacy professionals with adequate knowledge of modern medicine which is being ‘under utilized. In public sector particularly in the rural areas, every health care unit must have the pharmacist, which are ideally suited to be undertaken this expanded role because of their training in drug therapy.

In Odisha nearly 85% population are residing in rural setting with a diversified geographical location and different cultural heritage with 23% of tribal community. In such location the environment is too difficult for the health service providers particularly doctors. In such hardship environment pharmacist are only the service providers to cater the healthcare needs. This inadequate health work forces across the state accounts highest morbidity and mortality rate which are more than national average.

The health infrastructure of Odisha is not encouraging. Recently there are 5% (106 nos.) vacancy against sanctioned posts, however to meet the Indian Public Health Standard (IPHS) norms 2585 Pharmacists are required. Further there are huge vacancy of Health Workers (Male)2681 nos. sub centre and 1226 Health Assistants (Male) at PHC.

The GoO has decided to give preference to the Diploma/Degree holders against the vacancy seats of MPH/M. Further after the completion of 5 years they can opt for lateral entry to Pharmacy Cadre at PHC. GoO also planning to restructure the Pharmacists cadre to create better promotional avenue and professional growth up to deputy director post at state level, further planning to create additional posts of pharmacists to meet IPHS Norms. But unfortunately the pay scale of the pharmacists at entry level (Rs. 5200-20400 with grade pay 2400) in Odisha is much lower than their counter parts in states like Punjab (10300-34800 with grade pay Rs. 4200), Uttar Pradesh (9300-34800 with grade pay 4200), Jharkhand and Rajasthan. The increase of salary issue is still awaiting government’s nod since 28/1/2014.

3. Pharmaceutical Industries in India

The Indian pharmaceutical industries currently top the chart amongst the Indian’s science based industries



with wide range capabilities in the complex field of drug manufacture and technology.

A highly fragmented organized sector associated with 20,000 registered units. Around 260 constitute the organized sector, while others exist in the small scale sector (including five central public sector units) form the core of Indian pharmaceutical industries, which is estimated to be worth \$ 8 billion, growing 8 to 9 percent annually. The domestic pharmaceutical output has increased at a compound growth rate (CAGR) of 20% per annum and meets around 70 percent of country's demand for all pharmaceutical products, etc. Globally, the Indian industry ranks 4th in terms of volume and 13th in terms of value. Moreover, product patent regime and foreign direct investment (FDI) have poised for even bigger gains 13.34US\$ for the pharmaceutical industries.

In Odisha there are 75 small scale units operating over the state out of which 54 units are under the pharmaceutical cluster. Even though the pharmaceutical market size of the state is around Rs. 600 Crs, the market share of the cluster is only 3%. The Govt. has been declared as pharmaceutical cluster with an objective of implementation of GMP or to explore new market opportunities like linkage with MNCs & export in order to enhance business.

Though mandatory, there are only 22 GMP compliant manufacturing units and most of them are manufacturing products for malaria, filaria, gastro-enteritis, diarrhea, etc, which are prevalent in Odisha.

The procurement system of the state Govt. is not encouraging only 20 drugs and consumable under rate contract system and 4 drugs under open tender system procured by govt. out of 500 drugs procurement.

4. Retail Pharmacies

The retail sector remains the biggest employer of diploma pharmacists. This sector is witnessing growth due to entry of major retail chains. In rural and remote areas the chemist shops may be the only option to patients. In the present scenario there are more than 19000 license holders in the state against 44 nos. of drug inspectors or field officers for enforcement. Huge shortfall of the above post (100:1) so as to supervise the chemist shop.

Further ensuring the presence of pharmacist in the retail shop is a major challenge today. Which may hinder optimal drug therapy for patients with a focus on drug interactions and potential side effects, treatment of

various medical conditions education and promotion of the general health of the public

Recommendations

As pharmacists play significant role in catering the healthcare need of community and many PHCs are being managed by them (in absence of doctors), it is essential that the Government should look into the reality and empower the pharmacists through reformulating government's policies and regulations. The followings are the recommendations made out of deliberations of this conventions to promote health assurance and improving pharmaceutical sectors:

- Pharmacists must get fully integrated in the health care team as part of the national health and drug policies. This should be facilitated by recognizing the pharmacists as human resource for health in the national policies.
- Pharmacists should be utilized for improving access to essential medicines and their rational use in proper selection of medicines, ensuring their quality, improving logistics of their procurement, storage and distribution and providing information on medicines to the patients, physicians and nurses.
- Pharmacists need to be actively involved in the surveillance of drug safety issues within the context of their practices. Greater participation by pharmacists in all practice settings would be an important tool to increase the reporting of ADRs and other drug-related problems in pharmacovigilance.
- Formation separate Department/ Directorate under ministry of H&FW Govt. Odisha for advocating and regulating the professional activities.
- Lack of health workforce exacerbate imbalances in access to quality health care and medicines and compromise patient safety, hence GoO should take necessary steps in urgent basis to fill up the vacancy post and creation of post as per IPHS.
- There is huge imbalance between the grade of salary D.Pharma qualified with a polytechnic person, even the qualification is more in D.Pharm. Therefore cadre should be formed by the Govt. considering other states like Punjab, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu etc, to maintain internal harmony and benchmark.
- More nos. of drug inspectors should be appointed as per the requirement to supervise the chemist shop





for ensuring proper dispensing of medicine through pharmacist.

- In parallel more drug testing laboratories should be opened district wise to ensure the quality and standard of medicine available to the patient.
- Pharmacy practice regulation. PCI with the approval of Union Govt. made a Pharmacy practice regulation 2015. which is an attempt to improve the pharmacy practice scenario through providing legal sanctity to various professional activities and redefined the role of professional pharmacist. GoO should create the post as per the regulation like Pharmacist, Sr.Pharmacist and Chief Pharmacist.
- Industrialization is the major source to improve the socioeconomic status. In our state only few small scale pharmaceutical industries which have the least role to manage the domestic demand, in fact govt neither have the role to promotion the marketing assistance nor to improve the quality of the product to compete in the domestic market. Thus, govt should take the initiative to strengthen pharmaceutical sector in the state by establishing Pharmaceutical policy.
- Bhubaneswar is now declared as the smart city by union govt. which capitalise several IT companies like Infosys, Tech Mohindra, Satyam, TCS etc. Unfortunately non of them are involved in Knowledge Process Outsourcing (KPO) activities like Pharmacovigilance and medical coding. State Govt. should encourage them to start the above functions.
- Odisha is having NISER, AIIMS, IIT, IIM, IISER, RMRC, ILS, IOP to create a benchmark in the differ field of education. But unfortunately govt. not taken any initiation for the establishment of national level research unit like National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER) for upgrading the standards of pharmacy education and research.
- Though Pharmacy is a technical subject, under graduate and post graduate levels are under the control of PCI and AICTE, it has not been included as one of the subject of UPSC/OPSC examination.

Conclusion

The medicines are one of the most important components in healthcare delivery system and the pharmacists are the custodian of medicines. Further many of them work behind the scene in areas such as drug research, drug distribution, in regulatory and teaching and training roles. In the current scenario, weaknesses of public

health system without proper deployment of pharmacists cannot be overlooked.

Hence, Government should render policies related to health and pharmaceutical so as to involve more skilled manpower both in health care as well as industrial sector, which ultimately improve health benefit to rural as well as urban people and also provide placement benefit to 1840 no. of D.Pharm, 1200 no. of B.Pharm and 1100 no. of M.Pharm students every year.



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Sj. Biswajit Sahoo, Associate Vice President, Contract Manufacturing, Wockhardt Ltd, Mumbai

Unforgettable Memory





Prepared by

**Odisha Pharmacy Intellectual Forum
Flat. No. 201, 3rd Floor, Renu Niwas, Rasulgarh,
Bhubaneswar, 751010 (Odisha)**

Email: opifonline@gmail.com

+91-80934-83168

www.opif.in