



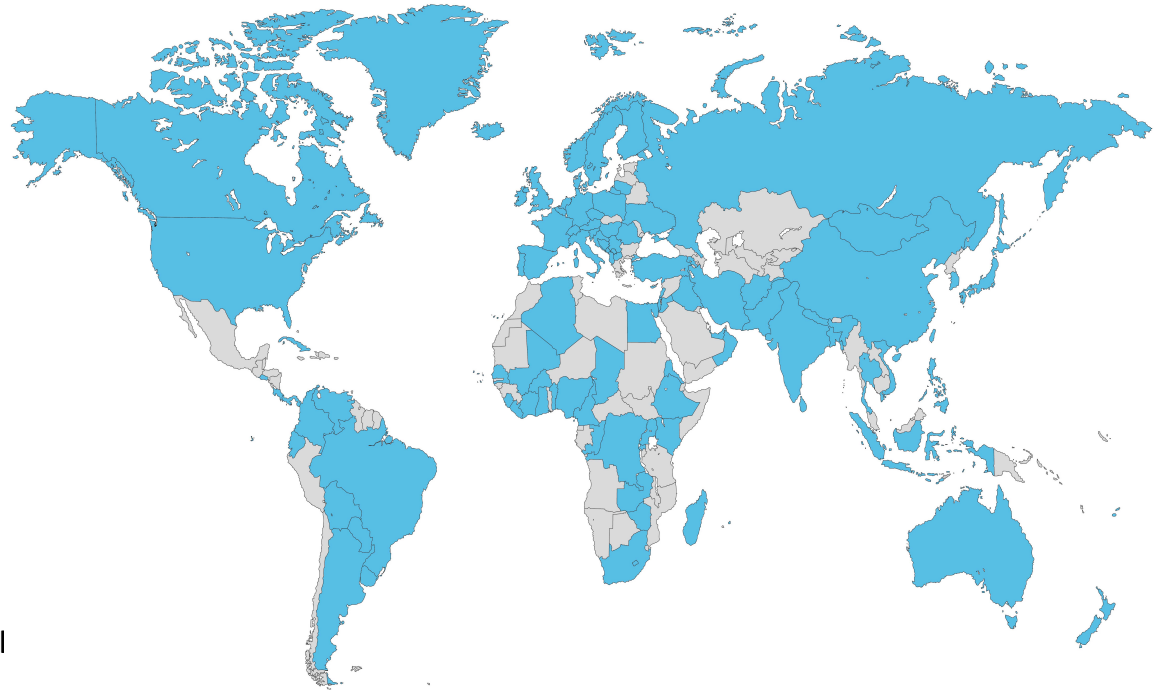
# Advancing self-care support for people with chronic diseases: the contributions of the pharmacy profession at a global level

Dr. Catherine Duggan  
Chief Executive Officer of the International Pharmaceutical  
Federation

# International Pharmaceutical Federation

Founded in 1912, the International Pharmaceutical Federation (FIP) is a **non-governmental organisation** that has been in **official relations with the World Health Organization** since 1948.

>150 member organisations in 104 countries and territories  
>30 Observer Organisations  
>170 Academic Institutional Members  
Over 4 million pharmacists, pharmaceutical scientists and pharmaceutical educators



# FIP Vision

A world where everyone benefits from access to safe and effective medicines and pharmaceutical care

# FIP Mission

Improve global health by supporting the advancement of pharmaceutical practice, sciences and education





May 2019: FIRST Memorandum of Understanding between FIP and WHO to strengthen partnership around workforce, patient safety, primary health care and other areas

Working in collaboration, in solidarity, in partnership

# *Today*

- **Advancing self-care support for people with chronic diseases:**
- Transformation: Complexity across systems
  - globally, nationally, locally, individually
  - strategy, policy, care, workforce
  - across and within organisations
- Taking FIP as an example...

***the contributions of the pharmacy profession at a global level***

# *Imperatives for change*

Poorly controlled  
health issues

Legal, fiscal and cultural  
differences lead to  
variation

Almost 6 million  
children each year  
die under the age  
of five years

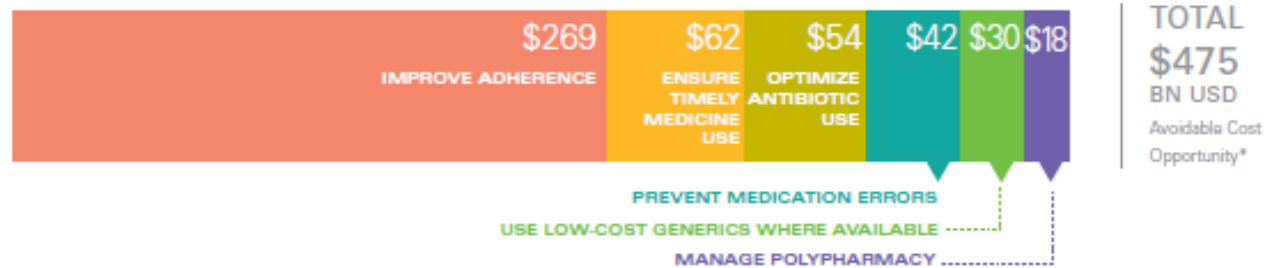
The cost of  
healthcare are  
rising, reliance on  
provision vs  
prevention is  
costly,

Pharmaceutical  
science is opening  
new possibilities  
and new treatment  
options are  
emerging.

Patients' needs are  
changing, The  
diseases of  
tomorrow are not  
those of today

# The potential for savings through responsible use of medicines

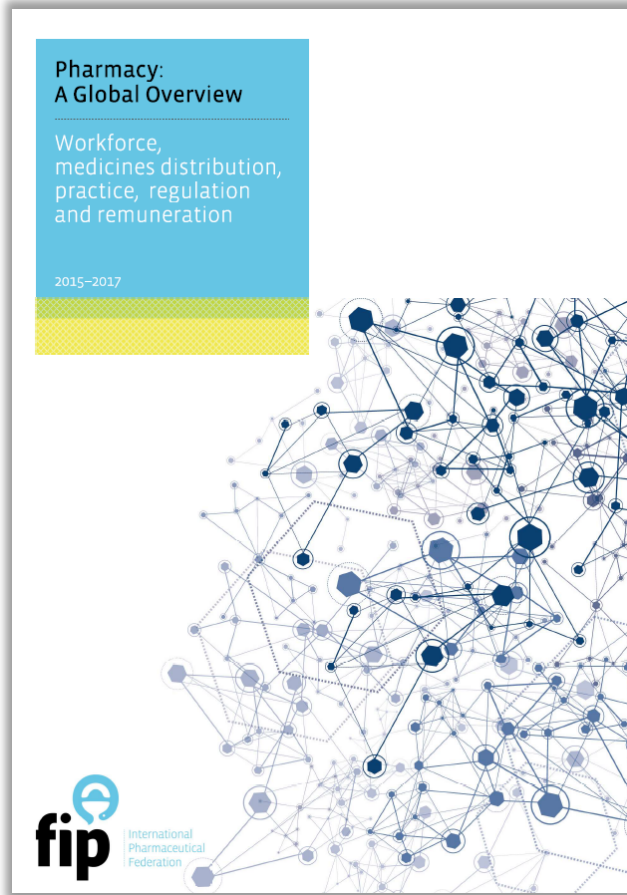
HALF A TRILLION DOLLARS OF ANNUAL COSTS CAN BE AVOIDED  
 MORE THAN HALF OF THAT OPPORTUNITY COMES FROM IMPROVING MEDICINE ADHERENCE



*Source: Advancing the responsible use of medicines - Applying levers for change. Parsippany, NJ: IMS Institute for Healthcare Informatics, 2012.*







## How many pharmacists are there?

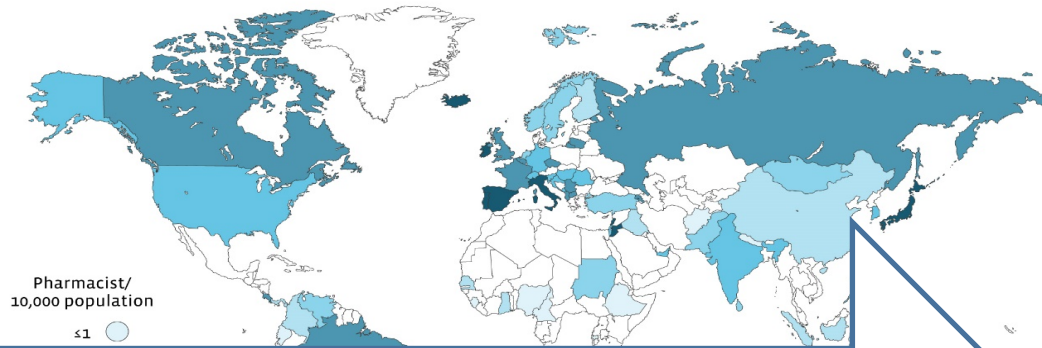
In 74 countries and territories (representing 5,614 million people, 76% of the world's population), there are

**4,067,718**

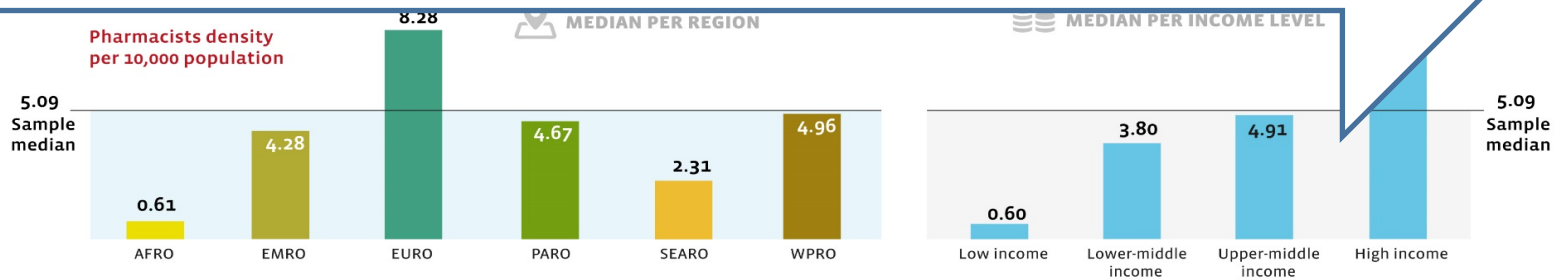
licenced or registered pharmacists



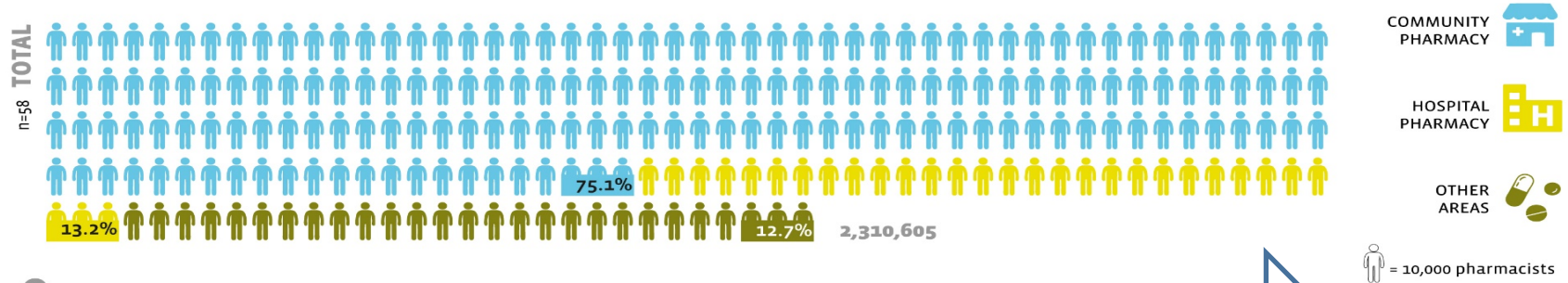
of which



## Variation in numbers, need and delivery



### Where do pharmacists work?



#### REGION

#### INCOME LEVEL

AFRO 34,069    EMRO 45,526    EURO 360,071    Low income 14,079    Lower income 793,773

Variation in numbers, need and delivery



# Pharmacy aligned with primary health care

## The FIP primary health care strategy

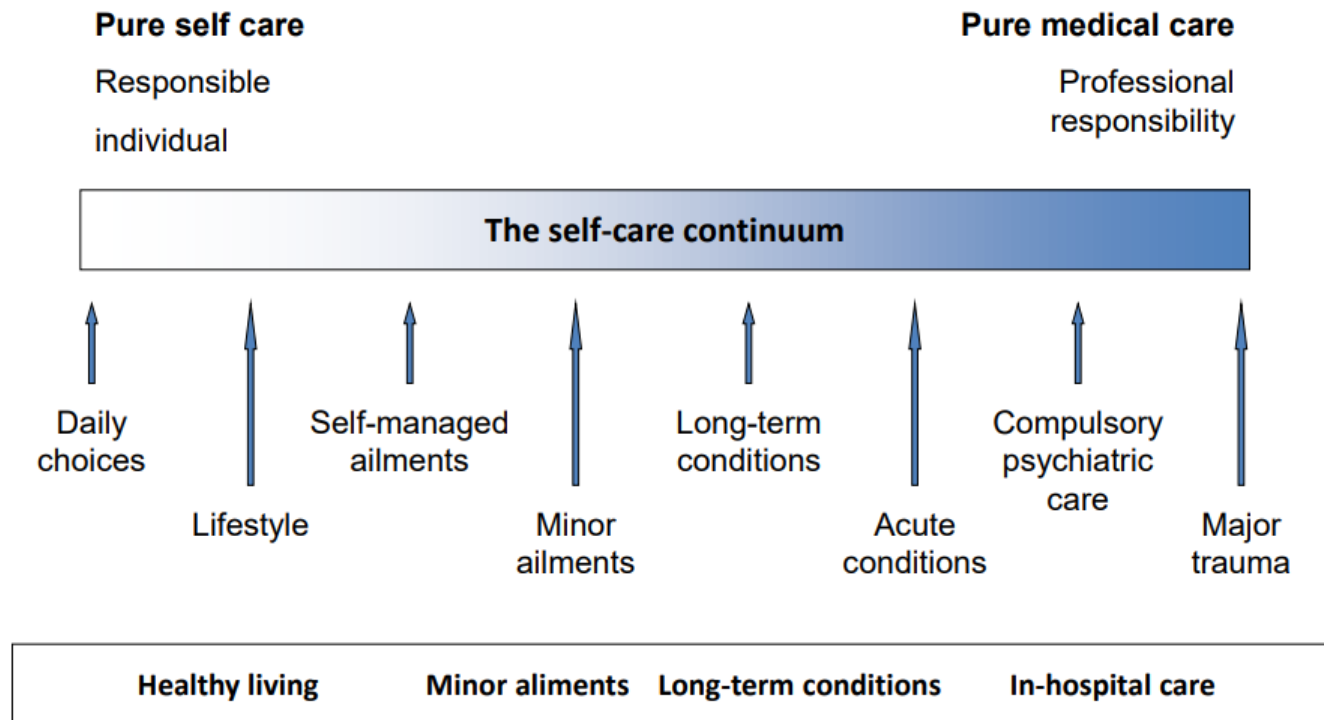
- There is no primary health care without prevention, long term condition management, self care and acute exacerbation.



Working in collaboration, in solidarity, in partnership

**care without pharmacy IN  
ALL SECTORS**

# The self-care continuum



## Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs): Definition

**Non-communicable diseases (NCDs)**, also known as **chronic diseases**, tend to be of long duration and are the result of a combination of genetic, physiological, environmental and behavioural factors.



Cardiovascular  
Diseases



Chronic Respiratory  
Diseases



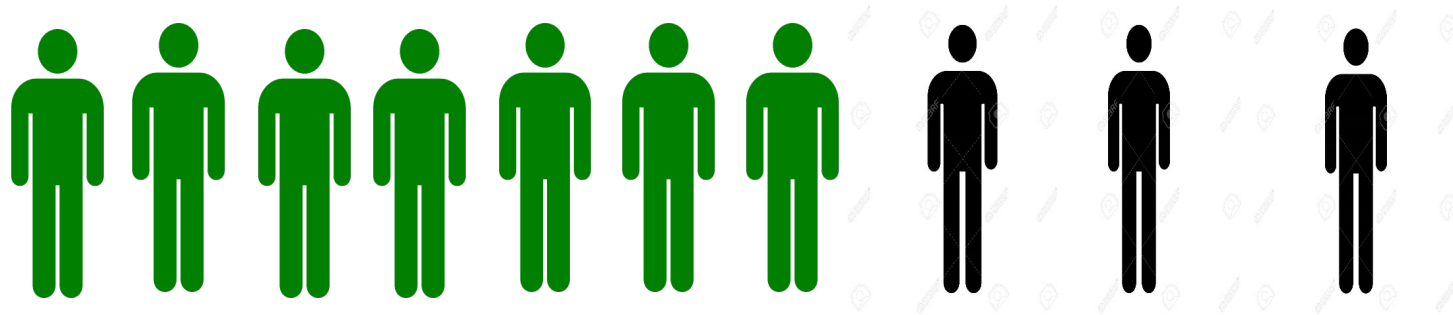
Diabetes



Cancer

# Health Impact of NCDs

In 2020, NCDs will account for 80 % of the global burden of disease





# Non-communicable diseases (NCDs): World view

As per the World Health Organization (WHO)<sup>1</sup>:

- More than 36 million people die annually from non-communicable diseases (NCDs)



- ✓ Over 60% of deaths worldwide
- ✓ 15 million of these deaths are before the age of 70 years

Prevention and control of NCDs require:

- Effective, cost-effective, affordable and feasible interventions
- National policies framed within these interventions and in line with NCD and risk factor indicators



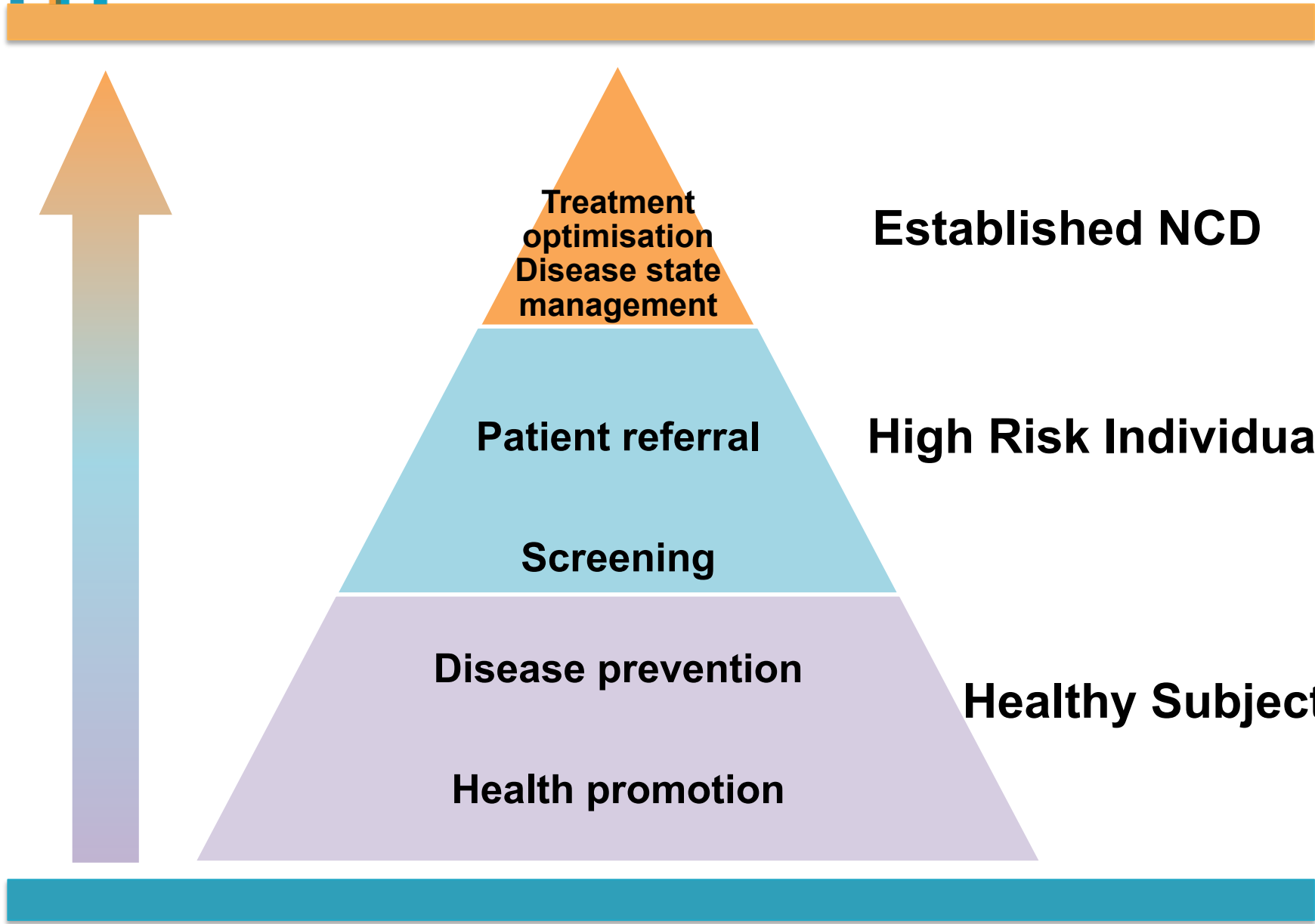
- ✓ Improving equity in health care
- ✓ Targeting population for improved health outcomes

<sup>1</sup> <https://bit.ly/2Vc1ckT>

# Pharmacists are an asset in the fight against NCDs

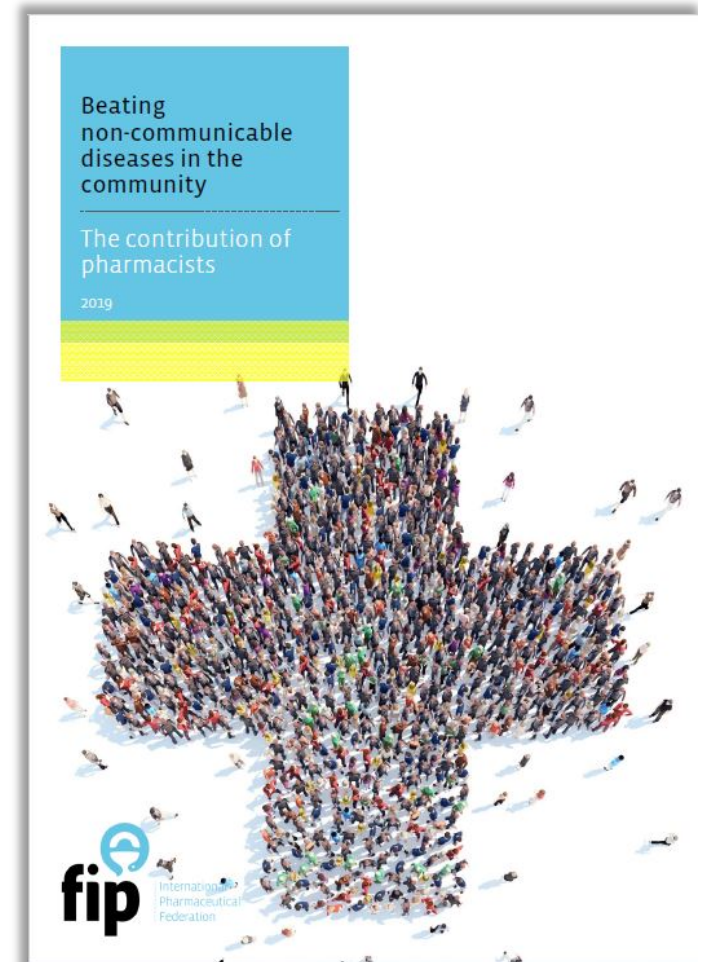
- ✓ Most frequently visited health professionals
- ✓ Safe and high-quality primary care services in pharmacies
- ✓ Regular interactions with patients
- ✓ Encourage preventive measures
- ✓ Improve patients' adherence and safety of treatments
- ✓ Provide early screening and support early diagnosis through point-of-care testing, customised counselling and long-term disease management

**NCDs are an opportunity to strengthen pharmacists' commitment to patients and the community, towards sustainable and better use of health resources**



# Evidence, best practice and policy options

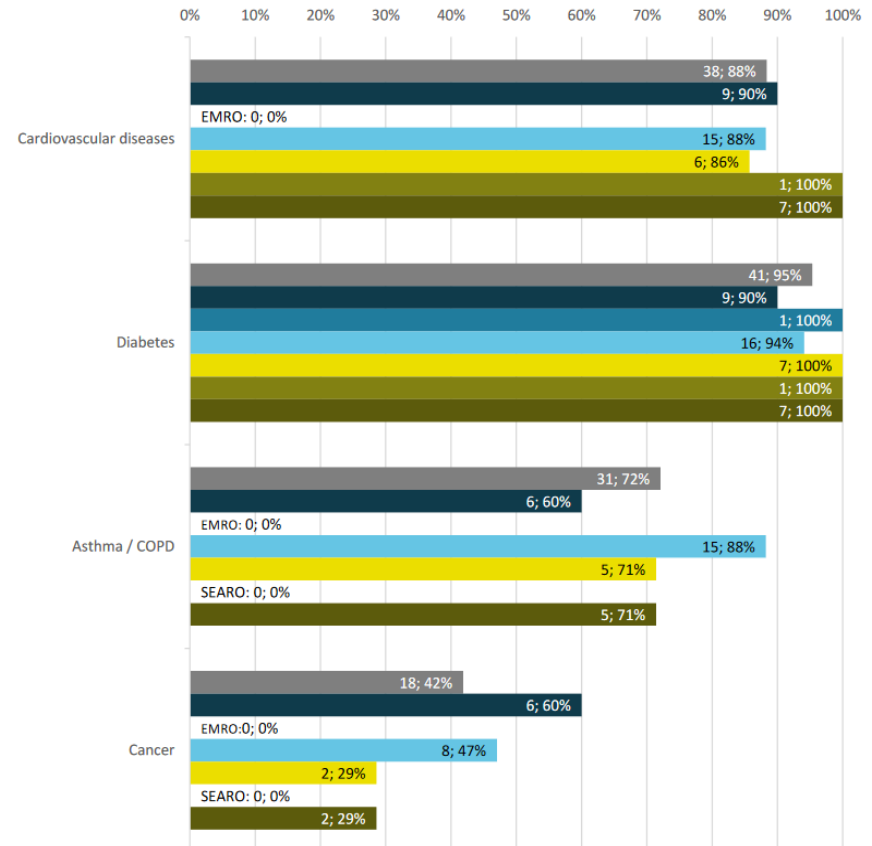
Available at [www.fip.org/publications](http://www.fip.org/publications)



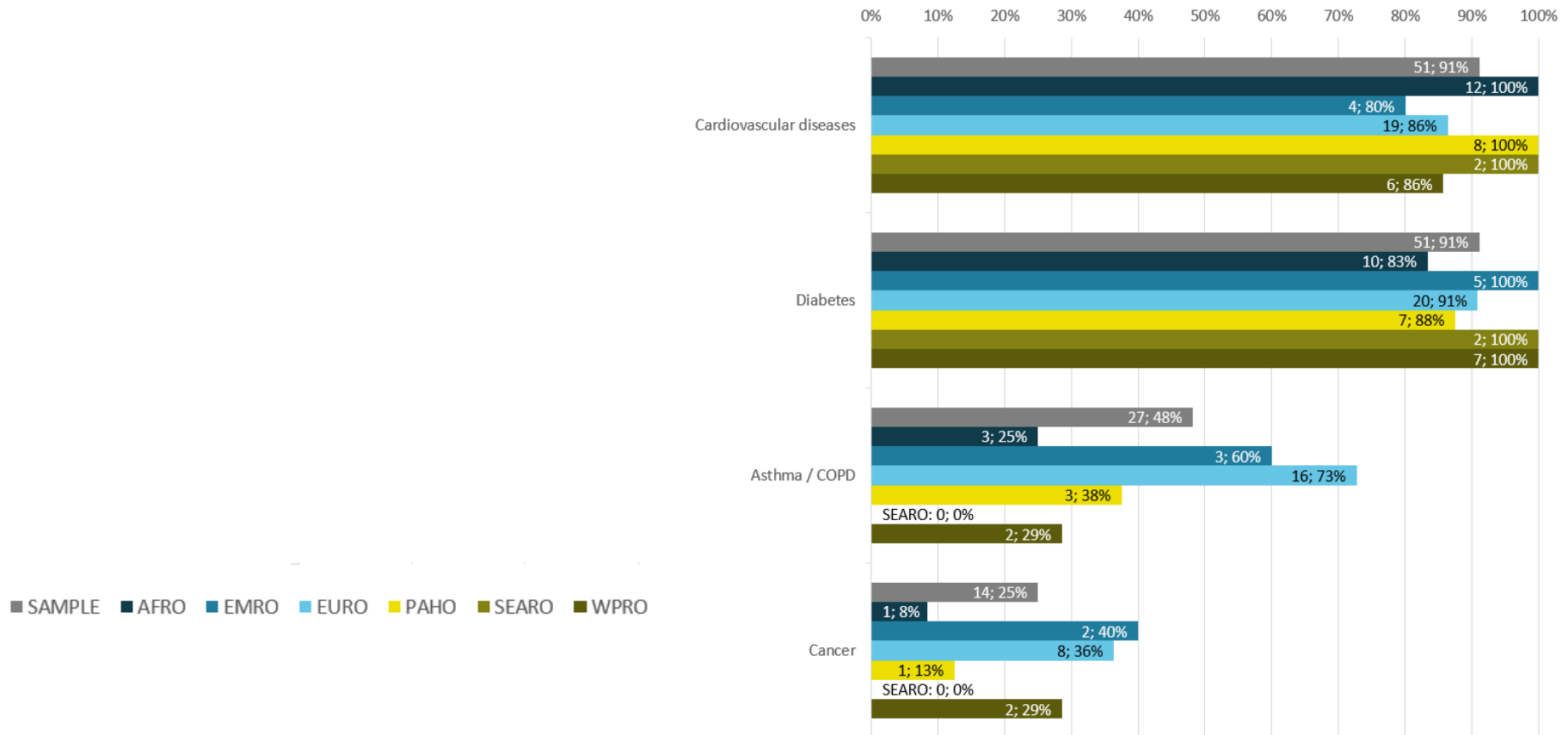
# Community pharmacy involvement in NCD prevention

- AFRO: African region;
- EMRO: Eastern Mediterranean region;
- EURO: European region;
- PAHO: Pan-American region;
- SEARO: Southeast Asian region;
- WPRO: Western Pacific region.

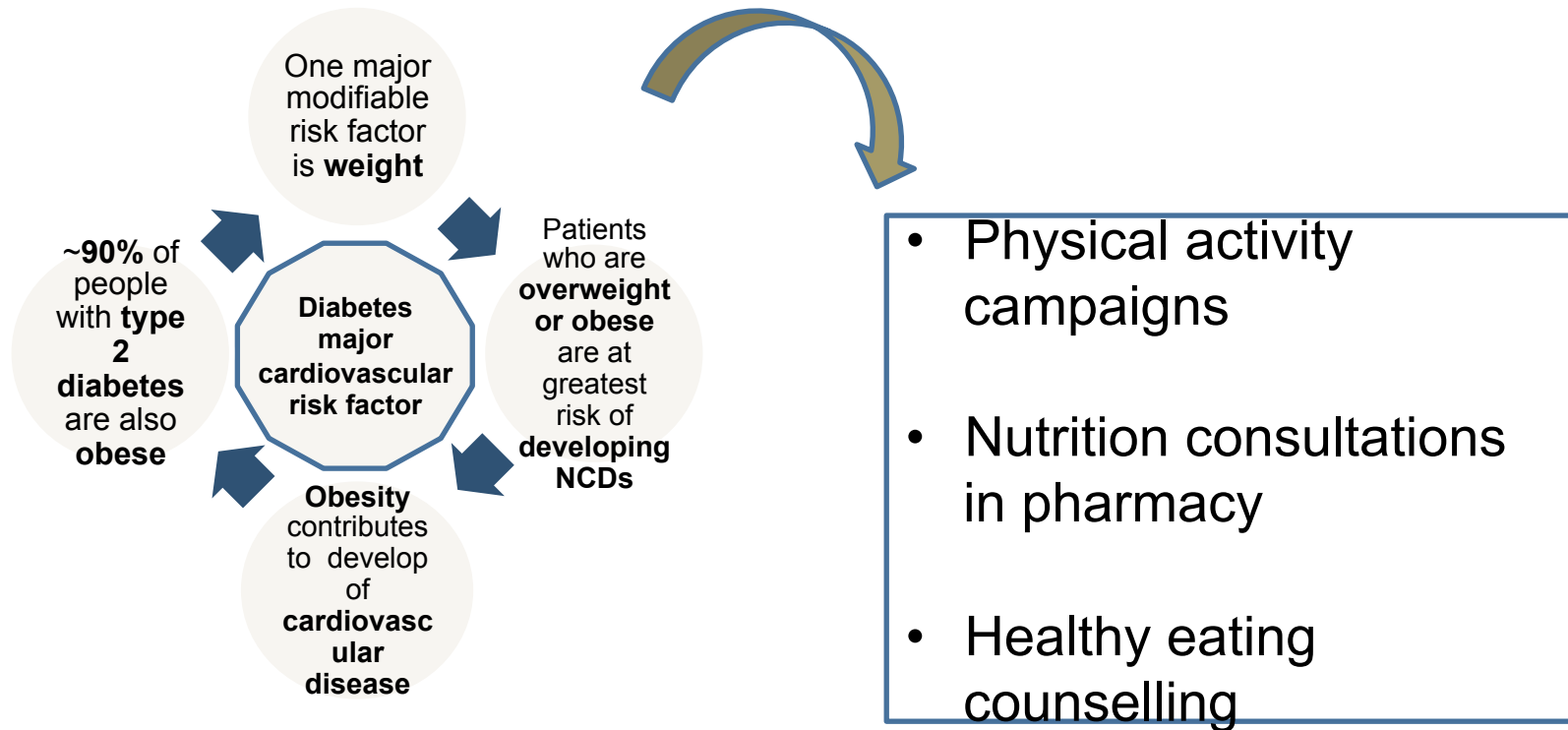
■ SAMPLE ■ AFRO ■ EMRO ■ EURO ■ PAHO ■ SEARO ■ WPRO



# Community pharmacy involvement in NCD screening/early detection



# NCDs Prevention



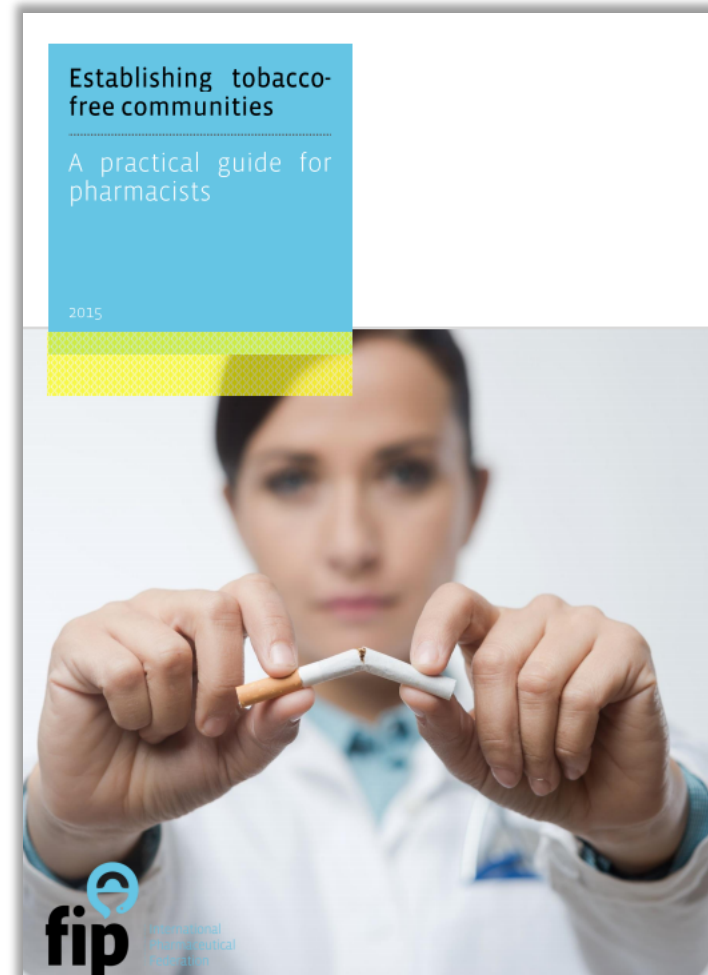
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# Establishing tobacco-free communities: A practical guide for pharmacists

[www.fip.org/file/1358](http://www.fip.org/file/1358)

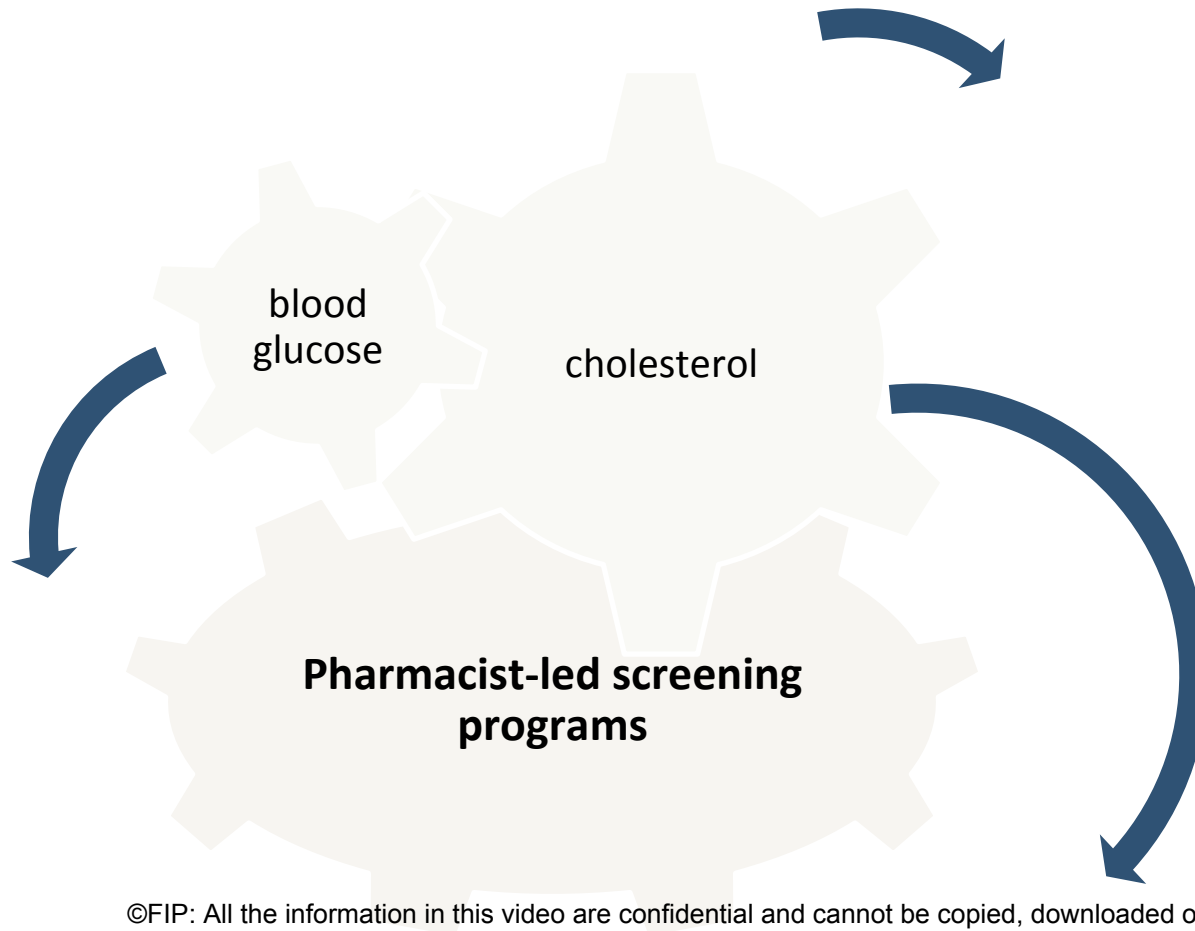
[www.fip.org/publications](http://www.fip.org/publications)

International Pharmaceutical Federation (FIP): Establishing tobacco-free communities: A practical guide for pharmacists 2015





# Screening



Targeting **high-risk individuals**

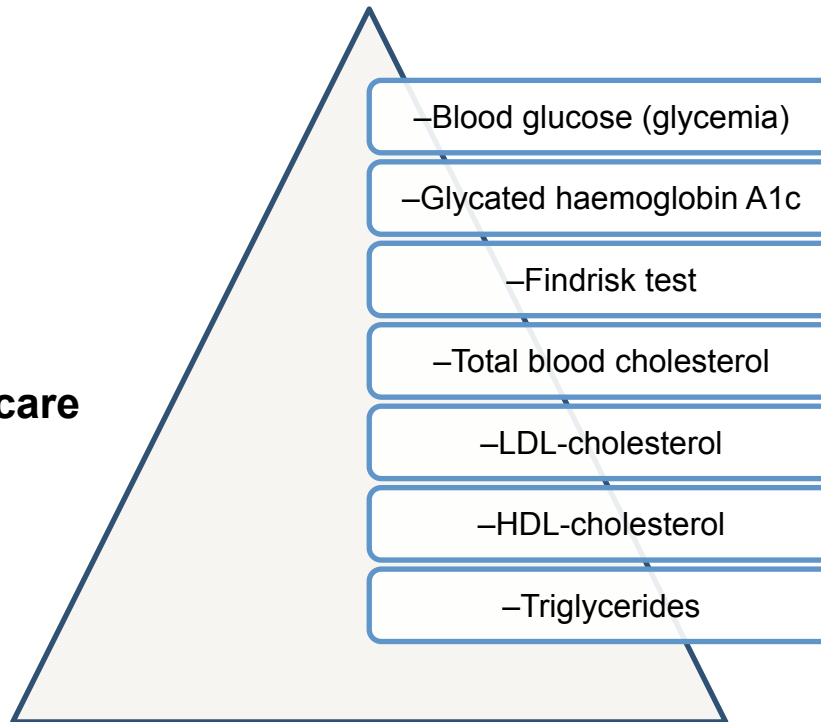
through **symptom assessment**

and **point-of-care measurements**

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# Screening (Diabetes)

**Point-of-care tests** for screening potential diabetic patients



Blood glucose testing





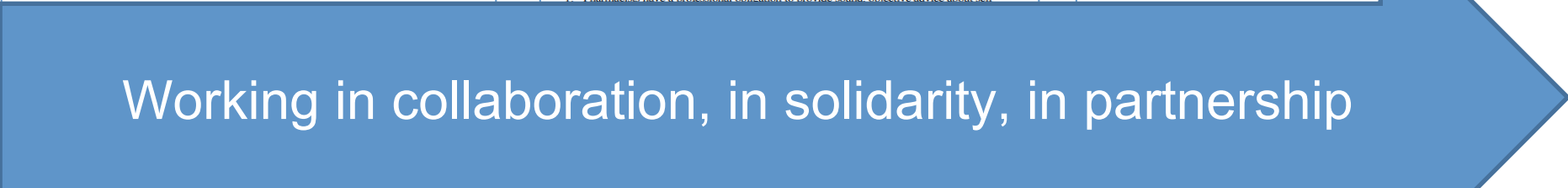
other tests



- Better understanding of a patient's status
- Better inform counselling and referral.

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# Joint FIP-WSMI Statement on Responsible Self-Medication

  <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Joint Statement</b> by <b>The International Pharmaceutical Federation (FIP)</b> and</p>	<p><b>DEFINITION</b> Self-medication is the use of nonprescription medicines by people on their own initiative. Pharmacists have a key role to play in providing them with assistance, advice and information about medicines available for self-medication.</p> <p><b>THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PHARMACIST</b> 1. Pharmacists have a professional obligation to provide sound, objective advice about self-</p>	<p><b>CONCLUSION</b> The public interest will best be served when pharmacists and the nonprescription medicines industry work together to ensure that self-medication is responsible, is only undertaken when it is appropriate to do so and advice is always given to seek a consultation with a physician when that is necessary. FIP and WSMI will work together to seek to ensure that pharmacists and manufacturers appropriately discharge their interacting responsibilities.</p>
		
<p>medication when appropriate, as one means of limiting the rate of increase in third party funding of health care.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pharmacists are advisors to the public on everyday health care and key figures in the supply of medicines. Their education and training equips them to provide sound advice on medicines.</li> <li>Pharmacists and the manufacturers of nonprescription medicines share the common goals of providing high quality service to the public and encouraging the responsible use of medicines. These are best achieved by adequate labelling and by ensuring that any necessary additional information or professional advice is given by a pharmacist or physician.</li> <li>The companies represented by member associations of WSMI provide nonprescription medicines, the quality, safety and efficacy of which are guaranteed through the granting of marketing authorisations or other legally recognised procedures, operating through regulatory authorities in individual countries</li> <li>Advertising is helpful in informing people about medicines that are available without prescription. It should always be responsible and should not discourage the individual from seeking advice from a pharmacist or physician.</li> </ol> <p><small>Approved by FIP Council in The Hague in September 1998</small> <span style="float: right;">1</span></p>	<p><b>THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE MANUFACTURER OF NON-PRESCRIPTION MEDICINES</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The manufacturer has a responsibility to provide medicines which are of a high standard of safety, quality and efficacy and meet all legal requirements for packaging and labelling and should work towards a world-wide standardised layout of information on labels.</li> <li>The person responsible for the medicine, who will normally be the manufacturer but may also be the primary distributor, has a responsibility to provide all the information needed by pharmacists to enable them to provide appropriate advice to members of the public.</li> <li>The manufacturer has a responsibility to ensure that claims made in advertising of a medicine can be substantiated scientifically, meet national regulations, industry guidelines and internal company controls and do not encourage inappropriate use.</li> <li>The manufacturer has a responsibility to ensure that marketing methods encourage people to treat medicines with care and, to that end, not to take any action which could encourage people to buy excessive quantities of a medicine.</li> </ol> <p><small>Approved by FIP Council in The Hague in September 1998</small> <span style="float: right;">2</span></p>	<p><small>Approved by FIP Council in The Hague in September 1998</small> <span style="float: right;">3</span></p>

# No Healthcare Without a Workforce

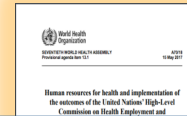
Major focus for WHO (estimate need 40M new jobs by 2030)

1. Optimize the existing workforce(s)
2. Anticipate/align investment in future workforce(s)
3. Strengthen policy/planning/implementation data, evidence and knowledge



**No Healthcare transformation without a transformative workforce**

# The WDGs align closely with global health workforce strategies...



Workforce Development Strategy	Academic Capacity	Foundation Training	Quality Assurance	Advanced and Specialist Education	Competency Development	Leadership Development
1. Academic Capacity	L.S.S.A.E.A	L.S.S				
2. Foundation Training and Early Career Development		L.S.S	L.S			L.S.S
3. Quality Assurance						

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**Pharmaceutical Workforce Development Goals (PWDGs)**



**Global Strategies on Human Resources for Health**



**High-Level Commission on Health Employment & Economic Growth**



**Working for Health: Five-Year Action Plan**

Workforce Development Strategy	Academic Capacity	Foundation Training	Quality Assurance	Advanced and Specialist Education	Competency Development	Leadership Development
1. Academic Capacity	L.S.S.E.E	L				
2. Foundation Training and Early Career Development		L.S.S	L			
3. Quality Assurance						
4. Advanced and Specialist Education				L.S	L.S	
5. Competency Development				L.S	L.S	
6. Leadership Development						L.S.S

# Vision and Goals

Without agreement on a **Vision** we can't set a direction...

...and without a direction we can't **progress**...

...and for progression we need **goals**

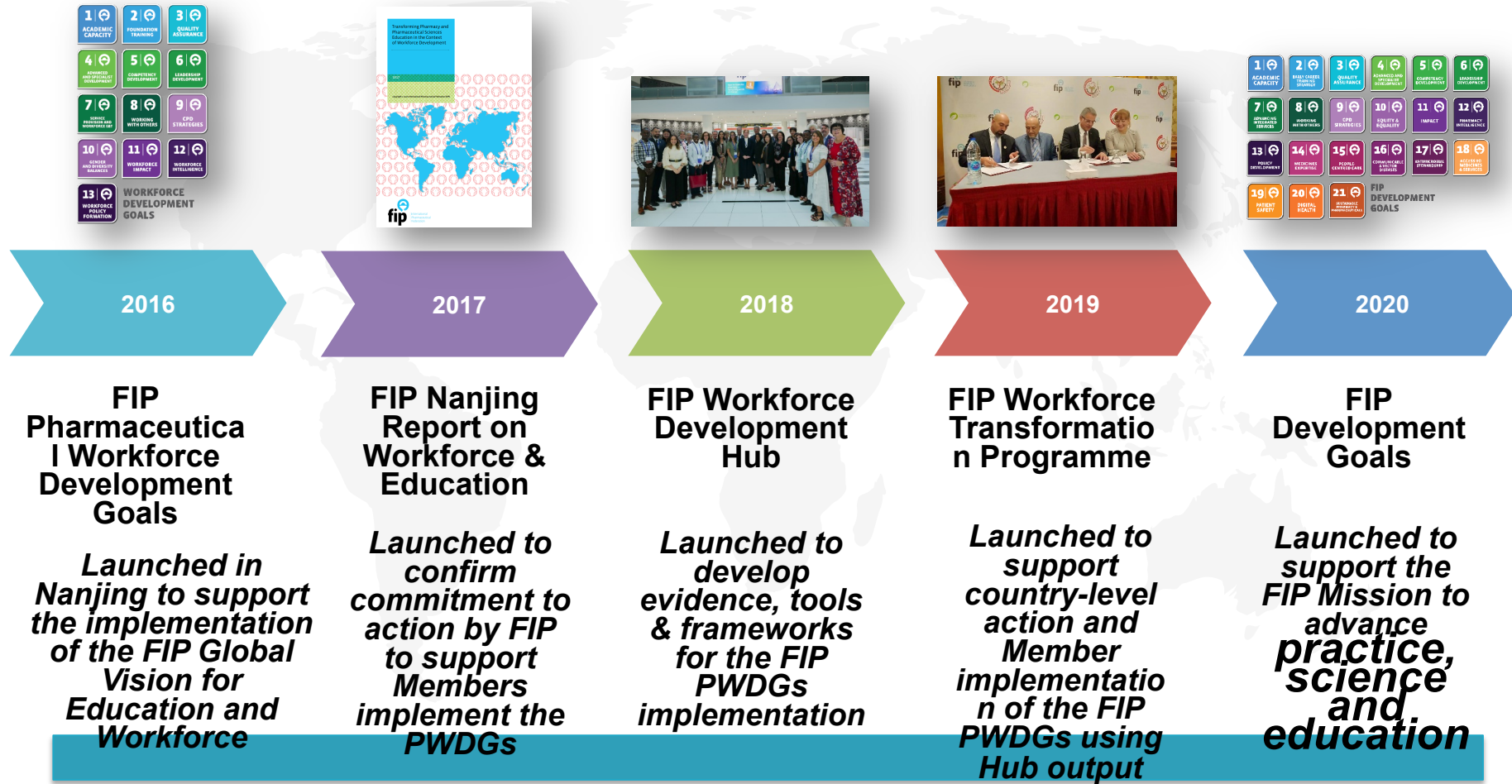
**FIP Global Advanced Development Framework**

**FIP Global Competency Frameworks**

**Supporting workforce development**



# From Workforce Development Goals to FIP Development Goals...



# FIP Development Goals set to transform global pharmacy

Launching in September 2020

<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>FIP DEVELOPMENT GOALS</b>		





# Pharmacy aligned with primary health care

## The FIP primary health care strategy

- There is no primary health care without prevention, long term condition management, self care and acute exacerbation.



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**There is NO primary health care without pharmacy IN**

**ALL SECTORS**



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