

Role of Pharmacist in Modern Health System

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Abstract – Pharmacists now utilize their professional expertise to support the population by vaccines, disaster preparedness and intervention, opioid prevention, safety testing, management therapy management (MTM), and counseling services. This article outlines why the position of the pharmacist in the public health field should be broadened. Realizing the pharmacists' capacities and further extending their position in the public health environment is necessary in order to increase the nation's standard of treatment and reduce costs. Pharmacists are more open to consumers than any other healthcare provider and are highly qualified to help support the health care mission: encouraging fitness, wellbeing and prevention.

Nowadays, owing to several reasons, the traditional understanding of the pharmacy industry in urban pharmacies is undergoing global extinction. Online pharmacies are gaining ground amid various factors thanks to their ability to promote consumer demand. Nonetheless, they risk "face-to - face" communication, impair consumer loyalty building dependent on direct "person" engagement and thereby reduce pharmacists to merely commercial figures. Communication of patient-centered treatment is emphasized as the critical factor for establishing a strong and acceptable intimate partnership with the customer, for keeping the consultation cycle successful and for improving the expertise of the pharmacist in community pharmacy. This paper provides a systematic analysis of current research with the first goal of defining issues impacting qualified pharmacy practice and, second, how to develop patient-centered communication skills. A more comprehensive adoption of in-depth research and application of interpersonal, organizational, educational and sociological methodologies and techniques will allow more valuable skills to be learned in order to provide a productive consulting service and enhance potential practitioners' ability to tackle public affairs

Keywords: Pharmacists, Pharmacy, Health Care, Education of Pharmacist.

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INTRODUCTION

Traditionally, the role of pharmacists in healthcare has focused on the supply of prescription-based drugs and delivering a final test to insure correct distribution to patients of drugs. While they gain expertise in medical medicine, safety and wellbeing, and patient awareness, pharmacists have historically leveraged their clinical experience to evaluate prescription medication regimens to avoid improper dosing and mitigate product interactions. Throughout time, the responsibilities of pharmacists have grown to provide more basic medical treatment, such as primary care and risk control programs, and their functions are changing even today.

Team-based treatment is currently gaining momentum more than ever in the US. As pharmacists continue to function together as part of a patient's provider team, it is crucial to consider the kinds of services they offer, their potential to dramatically improve treatment, and eventually how such programs will interact with the evolving

healthcare climate. To this end, we have tried to scrutinize data on pharmacist services through a comprehensive literature review of systematic studies and newly published primary research papers to examine whether such resources might be applied in patient care and investigate the position of pharmacists in a evolving healthcare climate 4. To base this review, we identified a series of four main pharmacist programs and one treatment delivery system addressed in the most current primary study papers presented in the United States: pharmacy management; opioid reconciliation; health measures (screening and immunization); awareness and behavior counseling; and integrated treatment models.

ROLE OF PHARMACISTS

Pharmacy is a wonderful field of opportunity, because pharmacists are the drug delivery specialists and are the key health providers who maximize the usage of drugs for patients' gain. The pharmacist is an open contact to whom, without an

appointment, patients can speak face-to-face. He or she is someone who may address health-related concerns such as what diets, cold beverages, behaviors or other medications may have an impact on the prescription or what to do with a skipped treatment.

Basically, pharmacists make things easy for patients with almost anything relevant to substance usage, which ensures they make everything harder for the general to be as safe as possible. As a consequence of the primary medical and health-related facilities that they offer, pharmacists are consistently rated among a couple among the often most trustworthy practitioners. Pharmacists have a frontline role to provide resources during the duration of natural hazards, diseases and other emergencies. Pharmacists are used in a broad range of exertion environments such as retail clinics, schools, long-term care services, pharmaceutical companies, mail order prescription centers, managed care organizations, and government departments (Defence, Veterans Relations, and Public Service). Moreover, we can also switch quickly between these various areas through specialized pharmacy experience. Improvements in the position of the pharmacist and the neighborhood pharmacy have an effect on the provision of health care, and these changes will continue to intensify in this constantly evolving climate.

Today's Pharmacies provide improved specialty pharmacy offerings which are also excellent places for increasing awareness of the illness which offering informational resources at various touch points. Those comprise retail and personal care aisles, drug shelf, niche magazines, and pick-up areas for medication. Good Pharmacists are seeking education programs not only because they are required to retain their licenses, but also because they are involved in the industry's latest technologies. We also follow up with scientific papers and other related news articles.

Such advances not only favor Pharmacy consumers but also build incentives for Pharmaceutical advertisers and deliver a tangible return on investment. Pharmacists are healthcare practitioners with advanced qualifications and experience who play different tasks by careful usage of medications to maintain optimum clinical conditions for their patients. Pharmacists can often own the Pharmacy in which they operate as small business owners. Since pharmacists are so acquainted with the mechanism of action of a prescription medication and its metabolism and physiological impact on the human body, they play a significant role in designing a drug treatment for a person.

PHARMACY PROFESSION IN INDIA

Pharmacists are the world's third-largest healthcare professionals, and the pharmacy profession in India

has slowly developed over the last decade. Today, by maximizing the effects of medicines and their health, pharmacists have expanded their work from dispensing to medical care. They've actively or implicitly influenced the norm by work-related activities. Employment satisfaction is defined as a response of the workers of the organization that employs them to their roles. It is the degree of preference with which workers find their work which is a significant contributing factor to a person's productivity and effectiveness. This will determine if an employee will continue in a position or be seeking employment elsewhere. Therefore, job satisfaction may influence the quality of the work that is generated. Higher work satisfaction is directly linked to lower satisfaction with life, which impacts an individual's wellbeing. Career happiness impacts all employees' lives, particularly the health staff. Both staff happiness and motivation play a significant role in stabilizing the workforce and increasing productivity for health employees, which in turn improves health sector performance. An obstacle of retaining healthcare staff in low- and middle-income countries renders the already poor healthcare sector more vulnerable. Therefore, pharmacists' satisfaction with their work affects not only employees and managers but also patients seeking pharmacist treatment.

One of the key facilities pharmacists offer in urban states such as Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka is treating patients at hospital as well as community pharmacy environments. In North India today pharmacists are sometimes referred to as 'just drug smugglers.' Several regimes failed to get in cosmetics and medications.

Pharmacy profession in India has developed over the last decade due to industrialization and increasing patient needs, leading to an rise in pharmacists demand. According to the Pharmacy Council of India (PCI), 6,57,230 licensed pharmacists have been working since January 2012. Because of this immense number, statutory bodies such as the Pharmacy Council of India (PCI) and the All India Technical Education Council (AICTE) and other organizations such as the Indian Pharmaceutical Association (IPA), the Indian Pharmaceutical Association (IPA) and the Indian Pharmaceutical Association (IPA) have implemented the structure and policies.

JOB OPPORTUNITIES AND SALARIES

Pay scale should be fair and equitable for every pharmacy profession in order to avoid corruption, since salaries are considerably smaller in private clinics, cooperative pharmacies and industry.10 Pharmacy bodies such as the Indian Pharmacy Council (PCI) and the All India Technical Education Council (AICTE) will stop awarding permits to open up new pharmacies. Further work options will be developed for government and private sector

students who have dropped out. The 1945 Drug and Cosmetics Act, like Maharashtra, should be enforced by all states so that more pharmacists may obtain employment of decent pay scale in neighborhood pharmacies. In fact, PCI will maintain online lists of identification information and connections of pharmacists employed nationally (including academia) as well as job openings accessible.

ACKNOWLEDGE THE PHARMACISTS

By operating with doctors, pharmacists may play a significant part in delivering professional health care. A team of 5–6 pharmacists is to be named at panchayat level in PHCs (Primary Health Centers) and at block / tehsil level in CHCs (Community Health Centres). A pharmacy officer working under a medical officer should be present at the level of CHC and PHC and likewise in each division, a chief pharmacy officer (CPO) operating under a chief medical officer (CMO) should be in attendance. As well as being designated at district or provincial level for better enforcement, drug inspectors must be named at tehsil level. It should be provided due consideration to pharmacy teachers and pharmacists employed in hospitals and industries, particularly in the pharmaceutical sector where many science and art graduates occupy several of the pharmaceutical-based jobs. The Department of Pharmaceuticals (DoP) should be regarded as part of the Ministry of Health and not as part of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, both at the federal and state level, as pharmaceutical drugs' (Lifesaving Current Situation and Recommendations for Pharmacists in India.

WORKING PRACTICE

Regardless of their medical experience, pharmacists would be mainly interested with and working for the manufacturing of pharmaceuticals. A number of students in art and science with little practical knowledge in pharmaceuticals are actually employed in the pharmaceutical industry. Other steps to be introduced by Government to enhance pharmacy practice would be banning physicians from storing drugs in the absence of a pharmacist, mandatory recording of the name of the pharmacist who gave the prescription along with the name of the physician who gave the prescription.

EDUCATION OF PHARMACIST

Pharmacists' education in public health the position of pharmacist has grown above and beyond the provision of medicines. Many pharmacists now use their skills to regularly introduce opioid rehabilitation to pharmacy graduates, public health technicians, medical practitioners, dentists, physician assistants, doctors and other healthcare professionals. In other healthcare professionals, a wide degree of knowledge related to the substance usage cycle is important, and pharmacists are the pharmacy

experts. Prescription and nonprescription medication care is provided in a number of ways, such as conferences, publications, on-the-job instruction and advanced pharmacy school classes.

The Pharmacy Education Accreditation Council establishes standards to include performance competencies that integrate public safety into pharmacy education by emphasizing the value to patients of fitness, wellbeing, disease prevention and management. Throughout the public health context, these aims in pharmaceutical practice support community by producing favorable results for patients, reducing overuse, underuse and abuse of drugs, and meeting public policy targets relevant to medication. Throughout, the American Association of Pharmacy Colleges (AACP) published an alternative to population-based treatment in the Committee for the Advancement of Academic Outcomes of Pharmacy Education (CAPE).

According to the current edition of CAPE 2013 Outcomes, pharmacists are required to 'work collaboratively as part of an interprofessional team, campaign for patients and show leadership, provide services for varied groups of patients, contribute to the wellbeing and well-being of individuals and societies, inform a wide variety of stakeholders and leverage high-tech effectively The study underlines the pharmacists' important position in promoting public health policies and enhancing standard of treatment.

There are already several pharmacy colleges providing dual degree Pharmacy Doctor and Master of Public Health (Pharm.D / MPH). Graduates of this dual degree program will be more eligible for jobs in other official government departments such as the Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Food and Drug Administration (FDA), health care institutions, private sector businesses or non-profit organizations. More studies suggest that the number of linked educational opportunities between pharmacy and public health colleges is positively associated with the number of career opportunities for those involved.

IMPERFECTION IN THE PRESENT EDUCATION SYSTEM OF PHARMACIST:

- Entrance into the category of unskilled and non-meritorious candidates.
- Distracted and non-specialized way of study.
- Education system and curriculum legislation out of date.
- Loss of health and industrial exposure.

- School unskilled methods in functional and experimental study.
- Work production from Indian educational laboratories seldom succeeds in selling and producing revenues.
- Despite the industry demands for talent educated, teaching takes priority over work in our universities.
- Incredibly small, severe study institutional base in India is restricted to a few 'elite' institutes;

HOW TO IMPROVE THE SITUATION?

Each university should have an environment for the students to nourish their internal competencies and values. A program will be structured to provide an incentive for each and every student to think creatively and improve their talents to the fullest. Only logical methods of thought and acting will foster professionalism. Across every field of schooling, students can come up with their thoughts and recommendations, and concentrate across particular on creative research. Many of our students lack an initial pull every teachers or college can offer. Students will also be educated to develop their delivery and communication skills.

Moving to the educational side, the technological and functional experience should be given much focus. Clinical and clinical instruction should be given more emphasis and become part of the curriculum. Research-oriented research is more successful than mugging up a bunch of theory. A pharmacy student's expertise should remain up-to - date, so it is often important to refresh his information. He will know what the new developments are going on in the pharmacy sector. A student should learn how to measure himself and strive to continuously develop his level of awareness. The value of commitment and understanding, which are the core elements of TQM, falls here. Any individual who is part of an organization should be mindful of the role given to him and should be dedicated to doing the job in a perfect way. Here we also address the improvements that can be made on the educational side.

GROWING SCOPE OF PHARMACY IN INDIA

You can survive for a couple of days without medication, but if you're sick and require urgent help, there's no other choice than to take antibiotics. This is here that medicinal trials join. More than 300 universities offer diplomas or degrees to about 20,000 students in India per year, according to government estimates. In this post, Careers360 discusses the reach of In India pharmacy, and what it takes to make a career in this that field.

India's Pharmacy Council (PCI) and All India Technical Education Council (AICTE) administer pharmacy education in India. Qualifications at different rates include a Bachelor in Pharmacy (B. Pharmacy), Master in Pharmacy (M. Pharmacy), Diploma of Pharmacy (D. Pharmacy), Pharmacy Doctor (Pharmacy) and Pharmacy PhD.

"Indian pharmaceutical industry is one of the world's main pharmaceutical companies. This expands the scale of Indian pharmaceutical research. Career opportunities are accessible not only in India but all over the world. Research and Development is a significant field of the pharmaceutical sector where experimental product production, production of formulations, research and toxicological tests are carried out. Such analyzes are carried out using complex and state of the art equipment. Highly qualified engineers and technicians who have M are in high demand for research and development purposes. Pharm or have completed their PhD," says Navjot Kanwar of Punjab University who is doing his Ph.D.

With India's rising pharmaceutical industry, pharmaceutical students are granted a range of job opportunities. There are plenty of choices to pick from, from hospital pharmacist to neighborhood pharmacist to the likes of pharmacy inspector.

"In fact, jobs in the pharmaceutical sector are growing with the rising in demand for medicines. Teaching often becomes a desirable choice for students after gaining experience in a specific area. Some of the best paying employment in India were pharmaceutical promotion and distribution.

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EMPLOYMENT SCENARIO

Students find jobs in clinics, manufacturing, and testing laboratories with ease. Their work in clinics, private and community, includes the purchase and storage, planning and dispensing of medicines and accessories to safety. They maintain an eye on its use, formulation and impact of medications and are

responsible for educating the medical staff on the use and side effects of various medicines. Pharmacists are interested in the development and manufacturing of medications for the pharmaceutical industry. Medicinal drugs are developed based on pharmacist's work.

BARRIERS OVER PHARMACEUTICALS

Pharmacy is the art and science of making and administering medications, and presenting knowledge relating to narcotics to the public. This involves compounding, labeling, medication dispensing, supervision and care with patients. Pharmacists as part of pharmaceutical practice may offer affordable, high-quality treatment that enhances patient outcome; however, patients are not easily available to such useful facilities. The field of pharmacy education poses a dilemma as regards relating to health treatment and growing procedure. Through the years, the pharmacy field has grown from its centered generic and modern product base to an evolving patient-oriented environment. The latest change in pharmacist's position allows them to be part of the larger health-care team collaborating to provide customers with quality health care. To suit up, the position of today's pharmacists needs to be extended to incorporate pharmacy treatment principles, rendering the pharmacist a health treatment provider in a private organization rather than a product retailer. Thanks to the introduction of several effective drugs for a variety of chronic diseases, exposure to clinical pharmacy is not only a priority in the medical environment but even clinical pharmacy is important in primary care practice. Community pharmacies should provide a heavy dose of public health outreach, particularly in the developed world, to help support people with cost-effective treatment. Some of the ideas of improved U controlled care pharmacy. S. Models will be tested in various situations, according to their applicability. Specified challenges that less industrialized nations are experiencing beginning critical medication programs:

- Lack of adequate facilities for storing and delivery of pharmaceutical goods, including procurement structures
- Insufficient regulation regarding prescription consistency
- Insufficient preparation and oversight of prescriber and dispenser facilities
- Inadequate medical advice on the usage of medications

Throughout the ambulatory environment, the various facets of opioid misadventure demand that clinical pharmacists be integrated into teams that manage medical treatment and minimize the needless usage

of emergency departments, clinics, and morgues. In addition, pharmacists will become knowledgeable of health policy and hold key government positions dealing with quality assurance of medication goods purchased and produced locally, controlling prescription identification, formulating drug laws, and planning prescription details for prescribers, dispensers, and patients. Therefore, pharmacy colleges around the globe will properly revamp their curricula to train a new wave of practitioners for successfully executing specialized tasks. For certain countries, pharmacists can see incentives for professional benefits to strengthen their positions and partnerships, and ideally enhance public health. For fact, the pharmacy profession as advocates of public health will be able to react in a constructive way.

THE PHARMACIST AS A HEALTH CARE PROVIDER

Pharmacy is the health specialty that ties biomedical care and natural sciences; it is dedicated to ensuring medicine is used safely and efficiently. Professional duties and obligations of pharmacists have traditionally grown from a emphasis on compounding and dispensing of drugs to expanded pharmacy treatment facilities.

The rise in safety needs, including a diverse variety of prescription medications and inadequate adherence to approved drugs, has driven pharmacists to follow a patient-centered strategy. Throughout, after Helper and Strand coined the word "pharmaceutical treatment," the conceptual change for pharmacy practice took turn. Pharmacy associations and medical research programs around the globe have been advocating pharmacy treatment as a practice and quality of care for patients for the last few decades. Through fact, the philosophy of pharmaceutical treatment has turned the pharmacy industry into a more responsible approach to medical care, particularly to insure a patient receives successful outcomes through drug therapy.

Pharmacists have played a vital role in the delivery of prescription treatment facilities in other areas of the world. Therefore, it is often commonly assumed that pharmacists, particularly in developed countries, will make a significant contribution to the delivery of primary health care. Their function differs across various parts of the world: some deal with medication planning and distribution, while others concentrate on exchanging pharmacy experience with physicians, nurses and patients.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT FOR RURAL PEOPLE TO HAVE ACCESS TO PHARMACY SERVICES?

Pharmaceutical treatment is a major part of the health care continuum. Pharmacists are members of the treatment system, offering medication therapy and guidance to the physicians and case managers. These play an important role in helping to avoid prescription mistakes and to detect reactions between medications. Pharmacy programs provide more than only supplying prescription medications, a position that pharmacies should and progressively should perform in the electronic mail order phase. Pharmacists also offer medication and advice on over-the-counter medications, which assist certain health care providers such as skilled nursing centers, clinics, which hospice care. In fact, the rural population continues to be older and with more chronic health problems than the urban community, making access to pharmacy facilities essential to the rural residents' wellbeing. Rural elders, who may have several prescriptions, may also profit from a partnership with a pharmacist that will help them handle their drugs along with their physician. However, irrespective of patient status, pharmaceutical facilities are important components to address the needs of all rural people in the health care industry.

If a pharmacy is not located nearby, prompt access to prescription care may be hampered due to lack of transportation alternatives, adverse weather hazards or the individual becoming too ill to walk the long way to the closest pharmacy.

While the growth of telepharmacy and online mail order pharmacies that indicate that regional access limitations are no longer a problem, many rural residents may not have the facilities, technological expertise and/or connectivity needed by such services. Rural pharmacy and pharmacists should continue to play a significant and really critical function in rural people's wellbeing.

This document reads:

- Takes account local pharmacies' financial sustainability
- Address the difficulties of supplying affordable prescription medicines
- Examines product price plan 340B
- Consider technology innovations and innovative market structures of pharmaceutical services delivery
- Addresses deficiencies in local pharmacy workers.

WHAT IS THE ROLE OF A PHARMACIST IN A RURAL HOSPITAL?

Rural pharmacist's position differs across rural hospitals and Critical Access Hospitals. Types of roles which a pharmacist at a hospital can perform can include:

- Drugs are delivered and handled in the hospital and remote areas
- Alleviation medications
- Control product inventories
- Analysis and comparison of the medications
- Drug Therapy Control
- Management and Staff control team
- Compliance with both national and federal rules and regulations regulating pharmacy
- Establish and implement all prescription protocols and procedures;
- The schooling of doctors and staff
- Guiding or engaging in initiatives to enhance quality safety, including elimination of harmful product outcomes and antibiotic stewardship

In comparison, the position of a rural hospital pharmacist is also faced with financial and personnel problems that separate their responsibilities from that of an urban hospital pharmacist. Such problems encompass:

- Accountability for running the store, including recruiting pharmacy technicians and full-time, part-time and informal employees, as well as difficulties;
- On-site pharmacist time restricted, allowing after-hours remote order management services.
- A formulary less than reliable owing to financial limitations or 24/7 personnel availability.
- The requirement to provide prescription facilities online to maintain quality of treatment if not on-site, which includes telecommunications and/or virtual device access technology.

CONCLUSION

The new period of globalization, especially in pharmacy, has seen innovation of health sector

careers. While the pharmacist was historically seen as solely liable for the manufacture and delivery of drugs worldwide, nowadays the function of the pharmacist has shifted into a therapeutic focus. The career is also in continuing flux. Despite consumer expectations increasing, pharmacists have an important position to play in patient treatment.

A pharmacist's specific position in the health setting differs, and varies considerably from nation to nation. In comparison to the industrialized world, pharmacists do not completely conduct their possible position in developing countries. We are also unable to recognize their position and can greatly strengthen the health care system.

Along with a shortage of human capital, India's policy confidence in the discipline is severely missing. Connection to and effective usage of medication is among the main challenges confronting the health system in most developed countries. Besides pharmacists, the health care network cannot deal adequately with any medicine-related problems. Therefore, it is important to include professional and competent pharmacists in clinical procedures to enhance the correct usage of drugs, eradicate prescription mistakes, using the drug budget properly by effective administration (to ensure optimum access) and ensure the enforcement of the National Essential Drug List (NEML).

Regulatory change is required to attain the nation's health targets in order to lead to the accomplishment of the Global Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the recognition of the pharmacy field as an important part of a well-structured health care network.

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