

Importance And Roles Of Clinical Pharmacist, Nurses And Social Workers, Dietitian With The Psychologist In Performing Excellent Patient Care

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Abstract

Professionals in the healthcare industry have a favorable attitude toward psychological cases, as well as the role of clinical pharmacists in the right therapeutic management and education of patients, as well as a vital part in optimizing the dosage of psychotic drugs. On the other hand, there is a potential area for improvement that is connected to the empowerment of the clinical service with privilege and personnel, as well as the elevation of consciousness regarding the growth of the service in ambulatory settings. In addition, the significant roles that social workers and dietitians play in the management of patients, in conjunction with the function that psychologists play.

Keywords: *the significant roles that social workers and dietitians play in the management of patients*

Introduction

Due to the complicated, ever-changing, and resource-intensive nature of the modern healthcare landscape, it is necessary for health professionals to maintain coherent collaboration and optimize their particular roles. Coordinated decision-making, which is founded on mutual respect, understanding, and appreciation of each other's roles, is essential to the success of inter-disciplinary collaboration [1]. Numerous studies have repeatedly demonstrated the benefits of clearly defining one's position in terms of improving patient outcomes and making better use of resources [2].

To be more specific, a well-coordinated effort involving medical professionals, nurses, social workers, dietitians, and pharmacists can help reduce drug errors, enhance treatment regimens, and guarantee holistic patient care [3]. Hospital pharmacists, nurses, social workers, and dietitians are all important contributions to healthcare systems. They collaborate with physicians, nurses, and other allied health professionals in a variety of settings, including hospital bedsides, emergency departments, and outpatient clinics [3]. An increase in operational efficiency can be achieved by the optimization of the roles that hospital pharmacists play. This allows pharmacy leaders to make better use of the pharmacists' skills and effectively distribute resources in the day-to-day operations [4]. In order to prioritize resources, ensure seamless integration, and ultimately for the purpose of promoting improved patient outcomes, it is necessary to have an understanding of the perceived value of the tasks that hospital pharmacists play. On the other hand, there is a paucity of research regarding the perspectives of hospital pharmacists by health professionals who are not pharmacists regarding their duties outside of individual clinical units [4].

Work system frameworks such as the Systems Engineering Initiative for Patient Safety (SEIPS) and Clinical, Economical, and Organizational (CLEO) models can be utilized in order to provide a description of the connections that exist between the perspective

of multiple disciplines on the roles that hospital pharmacists play and the optimization of those tasks. The SEIPS model demonstrates that optimal patient and organizational results can be reached by striking a balance between the tasks, tools, environments, and organization. On the other hand, the CLEO model provides an outcome scale that is especially tailored to the tasks that pharmacists are responsible for [5]. The degree of knowledge and perspectives regarding the duties of hospital pharmacists among non-pharmacist health workers that were seen in this Australian group largely aligns with those that have been described in the literature. According to the findings of a recent systematic review, health professionals all over the world have acknowledged the versatile roles that pharmacists play within multidisciplinary teams. These professionals have demonstrated a preference for the proactive clinical roles that hospital pharmacists play rather than administrative responsibilities [6]. Prescription advising, medication reviews, and medication reconciliation were among the clinical hospital pharmacist tasks that were deemed to be beneficial in the literature for the purpose of achieving optimal results for both patients and organizations [7]. Insufficient professional exposure to hospital pharmacists was identified as one of the obstacles to interprofessional collaboration by a number of studies [8]. A comparable observation was made in the current study, which found that certain health professional groups reported having a limited awareness of the responsibilities that pharmacists play, which had an effect on the rapport between different disciplines. It has been suggested that the implementation of policy frameworks for interprofessional collaboration and the enhancement of educational opportunities to create awareness about the roles of pharmacists might be implemented in order to reduce the impact of these obstacles [9].

Review:

The clinical pharmacy movement was initiated in the 1960s at the University of Michigan and the University of Kentucky. Since that time, numerous studies conducted all over the world and in the region on the subject of the relationship between pharmacists and physicians have demonstrated that the physician continues to be the primary provider of direct patient care, and that the involvement of pharmacists in decision-making is still dependent on the medical practitioner. Nevertheless, physicians view pharmacists as educated drug-therapy experts, and they are generally receptive to a number of therapeutic services that are given by the pharmacist, although they do have some misgivings about accepting these services. Studies have demonstrated that improved collaboration between healthcare professionals and pharmacists has resulted in medication regimens that are safer, more effective, and less expensive [10].

In an earlier study, which was conducted with the purpose of investigating the perceptions and expectations of physicians based on their interactions with pharmacists at Hamad Medical Corporation (HMC), the largest governmental healthcare organization in Qatar, it was discovered that physicians were at ease when working with pharmacists and had high expectations of pharmacists in terms of how they should carry out their responsibilities. On the other hand, physicians reported having a negative experience with clinical pharmacists. They stated that clinical pharmacists did not provide them with relevant information on the efficacy of alternative medications, patients who were experiencing difficulties with prescribed medications, or who took personal responsibility for resolving any drug-related issues [11].

In contrast to the findings of some earlier studies, in which participants expressed a lower level of acceptance of the pharmacist's role as a patient educator, the majority of the individuals who took part in our research

believed that the clinical pharmacist is an invaluable patient educator. This is due to the fact that the clinical pharmacist is able to provide medication counseling in an effective manner and is also able to counsel patients regarding the utilization of chemotherapeutic agents [12].

Regarding expectations, the findings of our research indicate that healthcare professionals (HCPs) appear to have high expectations of clinical pharmacists being educated drug therapy experts. The number of participants who anticipated that clinical pharmacists will provide information regarding the efficacy and safety of medications, as well as the selection of suitable dose regimes, increased. Similarly, the majority of respondents were in agreement with their capacity to monitor the outcomes of drug therapy and adverse drug reactions in patients who were hospitalized. This is in line with the findings of regional research carried out in the United Arab Emirates, Jordan, and Saudi Arabia [13,14].

When it came to the ability to monitor adverse medication reactions in patients who had been discharged and to evaluate patients' adherence to drug therapy, expectations were slightly lower. On the other hand, the majority of healthcare professionals (HCPs) in another study agreed that clinical pharmacists play an important role in managing the dosing of certain drugs based on therapeutic drug monitoring as well as parenteral nutrition dosing. This can be contrasted with previous studies that demonstrated that physicians were reluctant to accept the role of pharmacists in any aspect of prescribing. It is possible that this viewpoint might be related to the consistent contributions made by clinical pharmacists working for the NCCCR in those areas, which led to an increase in the assumption that they possess knowledge [15].

Conclusion:

The present review evaluate the perspectives of multidisciplinary healthcare professionals

and identified the specific roles that nurses, social workers, dietitians, and psychologists fulfill in hospital settings. The study emphasized the crucial role these professionals play in the multidisciplinary team and in providing patient care. Hospital pharmacists' roles should be deliberately assigned, prioritizing specific duties that make use of their clinical experience. Future research and expert insights should guide the allocation of resources to establish practice standards that will lead to the best possible healthcare outcomes. The scope of social work in healthcare has been ambiguous and not limited to a certain area. The social worker's responsibilities in hospitals, especially in rural ones, have been influenced by economic pressures and legal requirements. This article presents the findings of a study that examines the viewpoints of nurses and social workers in rural hospitals regarding the role and responsibilities of medical social workers. The compassionate expert understands the requirements of healthcare users, as they feel secure in sharing their views and concerns. Despite the evident significance of empathy, a considerable proportion of health professionals appear to struggle with incorporating a model of sympathetic communication into their daily practice. Several issues that hinder the development of empathy include the overwhelming patient load that professionals must handle, insufficient time, the emphasis on therapy within the current academic atmosphere, and a lack of education in empathy. The cultivation of empathetic abilities should serve as the primary goal in the instruction of health and social care undergraduate students, as well as the focus of ongoing and lifelong education for professionals in the field.

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