Outline

• Background
• Summary of Accomplishments/Outcomes
• Challenges
• Future Directions
• Concept: Global Pharmacist- Globalization
• Increase collaborations among the schools and countries
• Evolution in the role of the pharmacist
• Commercial Agreements and Treaties
• Collaboration with the Pan American Health Organization
Declaration of Principles
Miami 1990

• Primary Care as a major strategy for the Ministries of Health of the different countries
• Commitment from the pharmacists towards Primary Care
• Pharmacists as a Medication Expert
• Increase collaboration among universities, pharmacy organizations, professional organizations and government entities
• Integration of the pharmacists in the health care team
• Commitment to international cooperation and faculty/student exchange programs
Mission of Pharmacy Education
Mexico 1993

• Responsible to prepare professionals and informed citizens who generate and disseminate new knowledge
• Stimulate students to actively participate as leaders in the development of policies, practices and directions for the pharmacy profession and the national priorities on health for the respective countries
• Emphasis in preparing a health care provider that could be integrated in the health care team:
  – Informed citizens - Knowledge
  – Skills - Values
  – Attitudes - Leadership
Mission of Pharmacy Education

- Institutions are responsible to the students, the profession and the society
- Promote pharmaceutical sciences thru investigation and education at the professional program and post-graduate education
- Commitment to Continuous Evaluation and Improvement
- Adapt to the specific realities of each country
Elements of Pharmacy Education

- **Education:** General; Scientific and Humanistic
- **Consistent of Basic Sciences, Biological Sciences, Chemistry, biomedical, clinical, pharmaceutical sciences, social and administrative sciences**
- **Knowledge and Skills in Communications, Critical Thinking and Problem Solving**
- **Foundation on Ethical, Legal and Economic Concepts**
- **Professional Practice/Experiential Learning**
- **Commitment to Continual Education**
Creation of the Pan American Commission on Pharmaceutical Education
Argentina 1996

• One representative per Country elected by the Schools of Pharmacy within the countries

• Executive Committee/ Secretariat: PAHO
Curricular Revision and Common Curricula Elements
Chile 1999

• Outcome: Proposal for Curricular Revision that incorporated more clinical components of the curricula, experiential learning opportunities and specialization tracks.
V Conference

- Miami, USA, May 4-8 2002
  - Proposal to form an Organization of Schools of Pharmacy in the Americas
  - Proposal for Principles on Accreditation
VI Conference

- Montevideo, Uruguay 2008
- Revisions on the Proposal for Accreditation
VII Conference

- Porto Alegre, Brazil November 2010
- New Organizational Infrastructure
- Revisions to the Proposal for Curriculum and Accreditation
• Elements for Accreditation
• Revisions and actualization of the curricular document to reflect the changes in pharmacy education and advances within the countries
IX Conference

- Theme: Innovative Methodologies for Education and Evaluation
- Baltimore Maryland USA
- June 2-4 2014
Challenges

- Organizational Structure and Sustained Support
- Measuring Outcomes/Follow-up
- Financing
- Defining specific goals, mission
- Competing interests
- Alignment with other global efforts on Pharmaceutical Education
- Rapid changes in health care and pharmacy education