



Partnership's effort to shape pharmacy education in Ethiopia

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Outline

- Background about AAU
- School of Pharmacy, AAU
- Paradigm shift in health care and Pharmacy
- Partnership with Howard University & its contribution to shape Pharmacy Education in Ethiopia.

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AAU Main Campus Gate



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1950:

- University College of Addis Ababa was founded
- With 71 students and 9 academic staff



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AAU today...

Table: Colleges, faculties, schools, institutes and centers at AAU housing various disciplines (in 14 campuses) - 28

Colleges (4)	Social Sciences; Education; Development Studies (with 5 institutes); Commerce
Faculties (8)	Science; Technology; Medicine; Veterinary Medicine; Business & Economics; Law; Informatics; Journalism and Communications
Schools (4)	Pharmacy; Social Work; Music; Fine Arts and Design
Institutes (5)	Language Studies; Pathobiology; Educational Research; Ethiopian Studies; Geophysics, Space Science & Astronomy
Centers (4)	Ethiopian Languages Research; Peace and Security; Federalism; African Studies
Multi-disciplinary Centers (3)	Water & Development; Urban Growth & Development; Food Security;

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AAU today...

Student enrollment:

- UG about 50,000 (Regular + Evening + Summer)
- Graduate about 6,000

Academic staff:

- About 2,070 academic staff
 - Full-time Ethiopians ~ 1700
 - Part-time Ethiopians ~ 250
 - Expatriates ~ 120

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School of Pharmacy

- Established in 1961 as a unit in the Faculty of Sciences.
- 1978 : became full-fledged Faculty
- Organized into four traditional Departments: Pharmacology, Pharmaceutics, Pharmacognosy and Pharmaceutical Chemistry

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School of Pharmacy

Student enrollment:

- UG regular 350
- UG evening 350
- Graduate students 90

Academic staff:

- 50 academic staff
 - Full-time Ethiopians ~ 37
 - Part-time Ethiopians ~ 10
 - Expatriates ~ 3

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A New Health System for the 21st Century

- Evidence-Based Practice
- Chronic Disease management
- Patient centered
- Informatics
- Interdisciplinary Approach

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Changing role of a Pharmacist

- Focus moves from:
 - Product to patient
 - Knowledge of drug product/drug delivery system to knowledge of disease and therapeutics.
 - Record keeping to satisfy legal requirements to evaluate patient outcomes
 - Inventory generated revenue to reimbursement for cognitive services

↓↓

Supply function to Pharmaceutical care

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Practice and curriculum

2004/2005:

- Are practicing pharmacists in Ethiopia ready to deliver Pharmaceutical care?
- Is our curriculum fit for practice in clinical arena?

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Rationale for the partnership

- Global trend in pharmacy education (fit-for-practice curriculum)
- The increasing case load of HIV/AIDS in the country
- Appreciation of the role of pharmacists in chronic disease management
- Partnership came into being in November 2006


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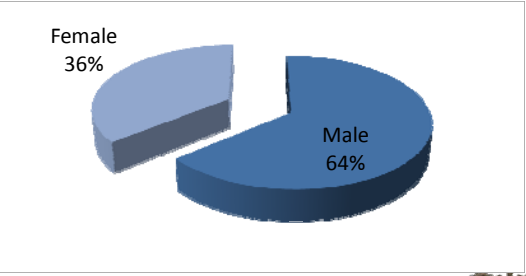


 **Need assessment**

- Task force established comprising AAU, HU & AIHA
- Need assessment studies carried
- 672 health care professionals participated in the
- Professionals were surveyed in three areas of pharmacy practice: Drug Information Services, Continuing Education and Clinical Services

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 **Results: Gender Mix**

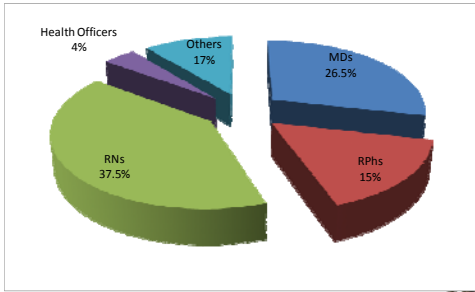


Gender	Percentage
Female	36%
Male	64%

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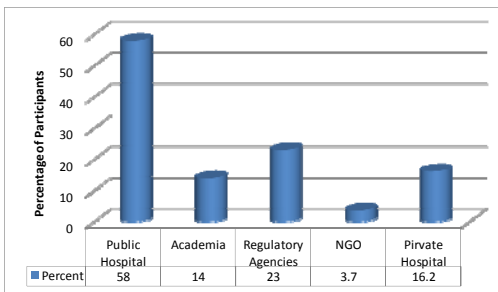
Professional background



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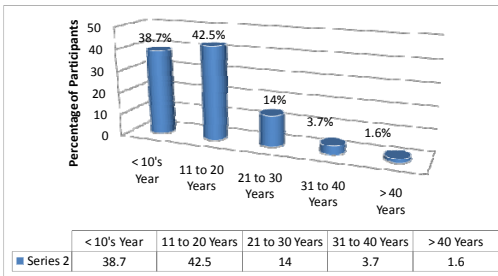
Place of employment



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Years of services



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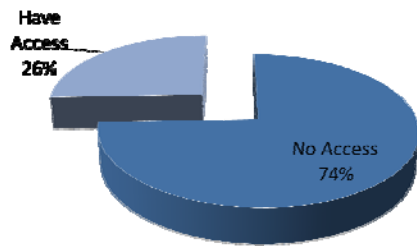
Drug Information Resources

2/3 of Health Care Professionals have a limited or no library services or updated medical and drug references to provide informed patient care decisions.

For those who have access to library resources, the most common type of references available are textbooks (most of them outdated)

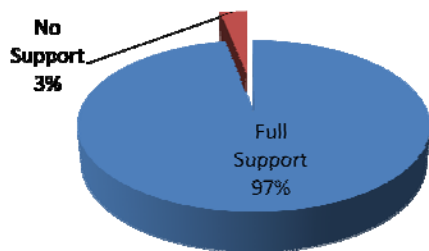


Library access



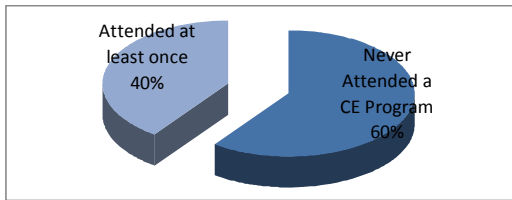


Demand for establishing DIC



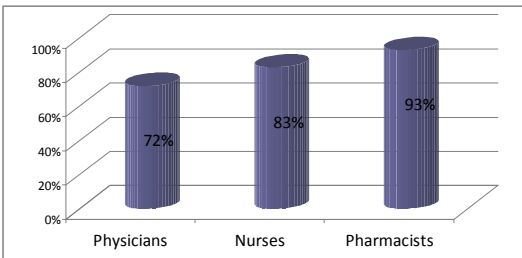


Continuing education





Need for CEPs





Continuing Education

Over 60% of the respondent said they had never received continuing education on drug related issues

Over 97.2% percent of the respondents are interested in attending a continuing education on a regular basis if available



Needs assessment cont'd.

- 95% interested in providing such service if proper training is given
- unanimous support across all ages and practice for the establishment of a Pham.D. program
- About 90% of participants are willing to have pharmacy students train under their supervision

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Goal of the Partnership

"Enhancement of sustainable human and organizational capacity to provide quality pharmaceutical care to patients with HIV/AIDS and related diseases in Ethiopia"

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Objectives of the partnership

- Strengthening the capacity of SoP, AAU to provide evidence-based, unbiased, and up-to-date pharmaceutical information for faculty and students
- Establishing a model Continuing Pharmacy Education program at SoP for practicing pharmacists to build their capacity to deliver quality pharmaceutical care

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Objectives contd.

- To introduce a center of excellence in clinical training of faculty, practitioners, and students so as to provide pharmaceutical care service to HIV/AIDS patients

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Activities accomplished

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Objective 1: Drug Information

- Two faculty that act as director and deputy director of the DIC trained in South Africa
- 35 ToTs trained on concepts and practices of drug information (three rounds of training)
- Drug informatics included as a course in the pre-service curriculum

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TOTs by Howard Faculty



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Official inauguration of the DIC



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DIC inauguration



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The DIC



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Future DIC, 2nd Floor



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Objective 2: CPE

- Guideline for the continuing education program was developed
- Curricula for Postgraduate certificate and Diploma in three areas (Clinical pharmacy, Community Pharmacy and Manufacturing & Quality Control) were prepared
- Documents approved by AC of the SoP & submitted for approval by the Graduate Council of the University.
- TOR for developing modules for the program prepared and proposed budget submitted .

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Objective 3: Clinical oriented curriculum

- 16 Faculty (6 clinicians and 10 pharmacists) trained as preceptors
- Workshop on the changing role of pharmacists conducted in August 2008 for SoP Faculty
- MTM training given to 40 Faculty from 7 Schools of Pharmacy
- Training on Pharmacotherapy for 40 Faculty Members being under way.

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Preceptorship training



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Clinical oriented Cont'd

- The HU team met with the curriculum revision committee to share experience of HU
- A patient oriented curriculum developed, enriched, harmonized, approved and being implemented
- Workshop on the theme "Pharmacy Education in the 21st Century conducted (May, 2009).

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Science vs. Practice

- “How much science should be in the curriculum? What types of practice experience should be included? How are they evaluated?”
- Balance can be complex and may be heavily influenced by the professional needs of a particular country

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Old vs. new curriculum

Parameter	Old	New
Duration of training	4	5
Total credits	139	147
Biomedical & natural sciences	23%	16.3%
Pharmaceutical Sciences	43.2%	34%
Behavioral, Social & administrative Pharmacy	10.1%	13%
Pharmacy Practice	9.4%	14.3%
Experiential training	2.9%	3.3% + 32 weeks internship

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Experience sharing among students




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Challenges

- Physical space for the DIC
- Lack of core faculty for the clinical-oriented program
- Resistance from some Faculty to change the curriculum
- Feasibility of launching PharmD program




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Mitigation strategies

- Continuous engagement on consensus building exercise
- Using clinical staff of AAU
- Using fly-in professors to teach in block mode
- Recruiting volunteers through AIHA scheme
- Online training through the non-traditional PharmD scheme



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Acknowledgments

- AIHA/TC: Jim, Amanda, Laura (DC office) and Mamae and Kidist from Ethiopia office
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- Lucinda Maine, CEO AACCP

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Memories of Faculty Exchanges

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Vice provost of AAU with Howard Faculty



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Curriculum development meeting



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Faculty Development in support of patient oriented curriculum



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Community pharmacy in Ethiopia



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EASP established



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Dean Kelly inspiring young Ethiopians



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Pharmacy education in the 21st century: strategic vision and direction



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Formation of global alliance enhance quality education and practice wherever we are



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Thank You

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