

A Brief Note on Pharmacotherapy and Drug Therapy Problems

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Commentary

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ABSTRACT

Pharmacotherapy varies from surgery (surgical therapy), radiation (radiation therapy), movement (physical therapy), and other types of treatment, in that, it uses pharmaceutical medications. Medical therapy is occasionally used by doctors to refer to medication rather than surgery or other forms of treatment; for example, in oncology, medical oncology is separated from surgical oncology. Pharmacists are pharmacotherapy professionals who are in charge of assuring the safe, appropriate, and cost-effective use of pharmaceutical medications.

ABOUT THE STUDY

Pharmacists have a clearer image of the patient's pharmacological treatment and medical issues, as a result of this knowledge, training, and experience in biological, pharmaceutical, and clinical sciences are essential to operate as a pharmacist. Pharmacology is the branch of science that studies how to enhance pharmacotherapy.

Basic research, applied science, and translational science are all used by the pharmaceutical business and academia to develop novel pharmaceutical medications.

Pharmacists, as pharmacotherapy experts, are responsible for direct patient treatment, typically as part of a multidisciplinary team, and as the major source of drug-related knowledge for other healthcare professionals. A pharmacotherapy specialist is someone who specializes in administering and prescribing medications and has a strong academic background in the field.

In the field of pharmaceutical treatment, Drug Therapy Problems (DTPs) (or drug related problems, DRPs) reflect the categorization and characterization of clinical difficulties associated to the use of pharmaceuticals or "drugs." DTPs are frequently discovered, avoided, and/or addressed by pharmacists in the process of drug treatment management, as experts on the safety and efficacy of medicines, although DTPs can also be managed by other healthcare providers. An incident or condition involving drug treatment (pharmacotherapy) that interferes with the best provision of medical care is referred to as a drug-therapy (related) issue.

DTPs are divided into eight groups. Pharmacists created a list of DTPs for each patient based on these characteristics. Pharmacists have a clearer image of the patient's pharmacological treatment and medical issues as a result of this. And divide the eight categories into seven, which are then divided into four pharmacotherapy needs: indication, efficacy, safety, and adherence. Patients who are taken opioid medicines (such as morphine) for chronic pain may develop a tolerance to their effects, requiring greater dosages to produce the same pain-relieving effect. Dose escalation is a dangerous strategy that can result in drug overdoses. Some medicines impair the body's ability to absorb important nutrients from meals, potentially resulting in nutritional deficiencies.

The initial eight problems have been grouped into seven different categories. They are as follows:

- Drug treatment that isn't required. This might happen when a patient is given too many drugs for their illness and the drug is no longer required.
- It's the wrong medication. When a patient is given medication that does not treat the patient's ailment, this might happen. For example, a drug to treat an infection in the heart.
- The dose is too low. When a patient is given medication that isn't powerful enough to have helpful or therapeutic effects, this might happen.
- Too much of a good thing. This can happen when a patient is given medication that is either excessively powerful and generating negative side effects, or is just unnecessary.
- Unfavorable medication response. When a patient experiences an adverse reaction to a medicine, this can happen.
- Adherence that isn't acceptable. This might happen if a patient refuses or forgets to take a prescription.
- Additional medication treatment is required. This might happen if a patient needs additional medicine to treat their ailment.