

# Pharmacist Role in Dispensing the Medicament With and Without Prescription

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## Commentary

### DESCRIPTION

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A community pharmacy is a type of medical facility that offers medication and mental health treatments to a particular community. There are many different types of pharmacies operating, from independently owned pharmacies to chain pharmacies owned by corporations. The names "drug outlets," "retail drug outlets," "retail drug stores," and "private pharmacies" are frequently used in various developing nations in Africa and Asia. To promote public health, community pharmacists must strategically place themselves in the neighbourhood. Community pharmacies can be located in the middle of the most rural villages and in the most impoverished neighbourhoods, as well as on main streets, in shopping centres and supermarkets. Since other healthcare experts are not available, many local pharmacies open early and close late in various countries.

Community pharmacists are the healthcare professionals who are most easily accessible to the general populace, according to WHO. In reality, a pharmacy offers drugs and other healthcare items and services while assisting individuals and society in getting the most benefit out of them. Local pharmacists provide, dispense, and sell medicines in compliance with the law. In accordance with legal and regulatory standards, a proper dispensing practise will understand and assess a prescription, choose and modify or compound a pharmaceutical substance, label the product, and supply it in the right container. Pharmacy operations also involve giving patients advice and directions, and under a pharmacist's supervision, procedures will guarantee the patient's safe and efficient administration of the medications.

Pharmaceutical services in several nations go above and beyond these fundamental ones. Beyond those needed to dispense prescription medications, these services or functions will necessitate the use of professional knowledge and abilities. All of the services provided by pharmacy staff to assist in the provision of pharmaceutical care fall under this category. Pharmaceutical services go beyond the distribution of pharmaceutical products and include public health promotion information, education, and communication as well as medication information and counselling, regulatory services, staff education, and training.

This cooperative approach is an ongoing process for improving the quality of medicine use with the goal of preventing, identifying, and solving pharmaceutical and health related problems. The pharmacological care paradigm that was popularised in the early 1990's is no longer novel. To enhance patient care and health outcomes, several studies, projects, and interventions have been carried out, particularly in industrialised nations. The healthcare and pharmaceutical industries in developing nations, especially Low and Middle Income Countries (LMICs), are encountering difficulties in their efforts to deliver healthcare and pharmaceutical treatment to patients and society. These difficulties include a lack of qualified pharmacists, ineffective healthcare systems, growing healthcare and medication prices, a lack of funding, a significant burden of disease, and shifting social, epidemiological, technological, economic, and political conditions.

Generally speaking, pharmacists contribute significantly to the healthcare system through the distribution of knowledge and medications. Pharmacy professionals with a focus on the health and wellbeing of their patients. Many significant functional areas that community pharmacists may assume were highlighted in the competence standards for pharmacists in Australia: Providing primary healthcare, making pharmaceutical products, promoting and assisting in the quality use of medications, distributing medication, and providing guidance on health and medication.