

米国薬学部における医薬品情報学教育の現状

大津 史子*、後藤 伸之¹⁾、Kathleen Besinque²⁾

¹⁾ 名城大学薬学部医薬品情報学 〒468-8503 名古屋市天白区八事山150

²⁾ University of Southern California, School of Pharmacy Los Angeles, CA, USA

Curriculum Survey: Status of Drug Information education in the U.S. pharmaceutical schools

Fumiko Ohtsu*, Nobuyuki Goto¹⁾, Kathleen Besinque²⁾

¹⁾ Faculty of Pharmacy, Meijo University

²⁾ University of Southern California, School of Pharmacy

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Abstract

Objective: Drug Information knowledge and skills are fundamental to pharmacy practice. In the USA, each School of Pharmacy has many different types of curricula for drug information and related subjects. The current Japanese curriculum for drug information is not sufficient to support pharmacy practice and not effective in teaching the skills. The purpose of this survey is to assess the present state of drug information education in the USA and apply the information to the development of new curriculum for drug information skills in Japanese Schools of Pharmacy.

Method: A 30-item Web-based survey was distributed to all schools of pharmacy in the U.S. The survey was sent via an e-mail to the coordinator of clinical practice or Department Chair of Pharmacy Practice asking them to reply our survey. We gathered the information regarding drug information curriculum offered at each school including the course title, year taught, unit value, Required/Elective, doemat (Stand-alone/Integrated), faculty resources, teaching methodology and course content or outline if available. Data was aggregated from November 2005 and analyzed.

Result: We asked to reply our survey to 89 schools/colleges of pharmacy. The response rate was 51.7%. 95.7% schools have some drug information or related subjects that are required for all students. The average number of subjects taught related to drug information 2.4. 52.2% schools have clerkship courses for drug information. The drug information clerkship is required in 45.8% of schools.

Conclusion: The results of this survey indicate that curriculum for drug information skills in Japan should be developed to include required coursework and practical skills in Japanese schools of pharmacy.

key words: Drug Information, Curriculum, Online survey, U.S. pharmaceutical schools