ESTABLISHMENT OF A WORKPLACE-BASED EXPERIENTIAL CLINICAL PHARMACY TRAINING PROGRAM IN AUSTRALIA FOR CHINESE PHARMACISTS

Sue Kirsa1,2, Amelia Rattle1, Marisa Hodgkinson1. 1. Monash Health, Clayton, Australia. 2. Faculty of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences, Monash University, Parkville, Australia

Introduction
China’s Ministry of Health has implemented healthcare reforms mandating clinical pharmacy services be integrated into hospitals. This has resulted in increased demand for Chinese pharmacists with knowledge and skills to deliver clinical pharmacy services at a patient facing and operational level.

Objective
To establish a clinical pharmacy training program for Chinese pharmacists at Monash Health, a tertiary referral metropolitan teaching hospital in Melbourne, Australia, in collaboration with the Chinese Pharmaceutical Association.

Program Design

Participants
Three Chinese registered pharmacists working in hospital practice in China completed the 24 week structured clinical pharmacy training program (Figure 1) in 2017-2018.

Activities and assessments
- Program handbook and pre-reading provided prior to program commencement
- sphaclinCAT self-assessment at weeks 4 and 12 and supervisor-assessment at week 12
- Education tools for ongoing assessment and feedback including checklists, rubrics, mini-Clinical Examination (Mini-CEX) and case-based discussion tools.

Program evaluation
- Anonymous surveys about experiences with the training program at weeks 4, 12 and 24
- Learner to supervising pharmacist clinical teaching questionnaires.

The program aligned with International Pharmaceutical Federation Workforce Development Goal 7 - Service provision and workforce education and training.

Results
The clinical pharmacy training program resulted in positive outcomes for both participants and supervisors, with participants applying learning at their workplaces in China (Figure 2). Improvements have been made for future program delivery.

Conclusion
Workplace-based experiential training in Australia exposed Chinese pharmacists to established and well-developed clinical pharmacy and clinical education services. After completion of the training program, Chinese pharmacists have generalised and applied learning to the hospital pharmacy setting in China.

Figure 1: Training program structure

Figure 2: Examples of program outcomes implemented in China