

Review on Pharmacy Research and Practices

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Editorial Note

Pharmacy practise research, often known as pharmacy research, is a subset of health services research that investigates how and why people seek out pharmacy services, how much treatment costs, and what happens to patients as a result of that care. Its goal is to assist pharmacists in making evidence-based policy and practise decisions in areas where drugs are prescribed or utilised.

The process of discovering or designing potential medications is known as drug discovery. Most medications have previously been found either by extracting the active ingredient from traditional therapies or by chance. Understanding the metabolic pathways associated with a disease state or pathogen, and modifying these pathways using molecular biology or biochemistry, is a common focus of modern biotechnology. Universities and research organisations have typically been responsible for a large portion of early-stage medication development.

Drug development is the process of testing a compound's suitability as a treatment after it has been recognised as a possible drug. The goals of drug development are to discover the best formulation and dose, as well as to ensure that the drug is safe. In vitro studies, in vivo investigations, and clinical trials are commonly used in this type of research. Due to the high cost of late-stage development, it is mainly undertaken by larger pharmaceutical corporations.

Vertical integration is a term used to describe how huge multinational firms participate in a wide range of activities including drug discovery and development, production and quality control, marketing, sales, and distribution. Smaller companies, on the other hand, are more likely to concentrate on a single area, such as finding medication candidates or designing formulations. To investigate the possibility of new medication ingredients, collaboration partnerships between research groups and large pharmaceutical firms are frequently developed. Multinational corporations have been increasingly depending on contract research groups to manage medication development in recent years.

The goals of pharmacy practise research are to promote the safe and effective administration of medicines while minimising the risks of adverse drug responses. It is primarily concerned with the provision

of pharmaceutical care and other services by pharmacists and other health-care practitioners, as well as equal access to these services. It is carried out by researchers from a variety of health care specialties, many of whom are based in universities. Multidisciplinary teams of pharmacists, statisticians, physicians, nurses, health psychologists, social scientists, health economists, and epidemiologists, to name a few, may be involved. The following are some examples of pharmacy research topics: Medicines policy and administration, Assurance of quality and safety, Access to medicine and its prudent application, Standards, quality, and safety (e.g. vaccines and biologicals).

Understanding and explaining how care is accessible and given, identifying opportunities for improvement, and testing novel service models using rigorous research methodologies are some of the tactics utilised in pharmacy research.

Traditional professional boundaries are frequently challenged in pharmacy practise research, reflecting the current shift in the balance of care in health care delivery. Many disorders that were originally treated entirely in hospitals are now treated in primary care settings, and many responsibilities previously performed solely by doctors are now performed by other health care providers, such as pharmacists. From the viewpoints of pharmacists, patients, and other health care professionals, pharmacy research strives to understand the clinical, humanistic, and economic implications of these developments.

Health policy reforms affecting pharmacies have been backed by findings from pharmacy practise research. In certain cases, they have been the driving force behind a new pharmacy service, such as smoking cessation or repeat dispensing. In other cases, they've provided evidence to support a policy change (e.g., pharmacist prescribing) or to assess a newly implemented initiative and make recommendations for its continuation or change (e.g., the new Community Pharmacy Contractual Framework, Medicine Use Reviews, or the New Medicines Service).

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