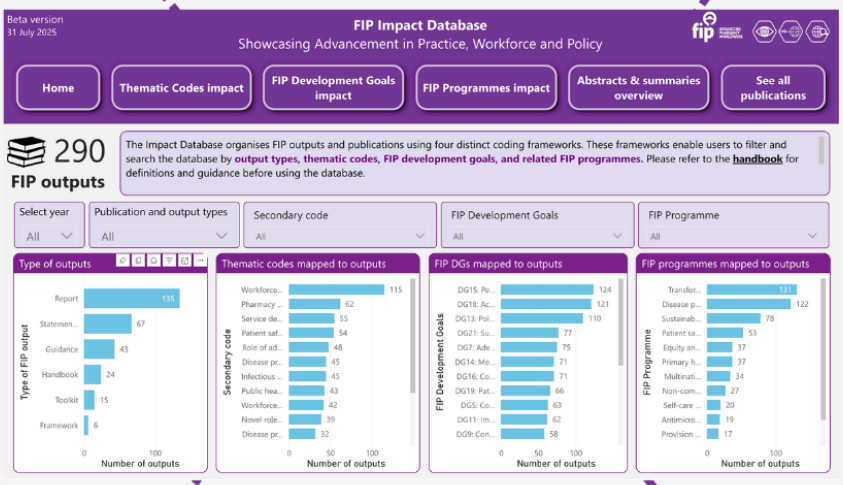
FIP Impact Database

Tracking impact: 2025 update on pharmacy trends

With a special focus on digital health and advanced practice

2025

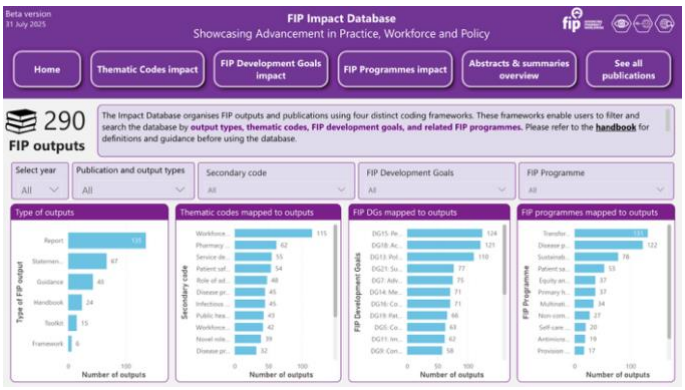


fip International Pharmaceutical Federation

1. Contents

1. Overview of major publications and outputs from FIP

This document offers an overview of FIP publications and outputs from 2012 to June 2025, capturing key developments, milestones, and trends over this period. A dedicated section provides special focus on publications and outputs related to digital health and advanced practice, recognising their importance in shaping the future development of pharmacy.



Access to the FIP Impact Database Platform is available through the following link: https://gpo.fip.org/fip-impact-database/

For details on coding frameworks and definitions, please refer to the FIP Impact Database Handbook here.

1.1 Summary of FIP publications and outputs (2012 to 2024)

Between 2012 and June 2025, FIP produced a total of 290 outputs, which were mapped against predefined coding frameworks to ensure consistent thematic analysis. Of these, 267 publications were produced from 2012 to 2024, as shown in Figure 1. The charts in this report present data for 2012–2024, as the 2025 dataset covers only the first half of the year.

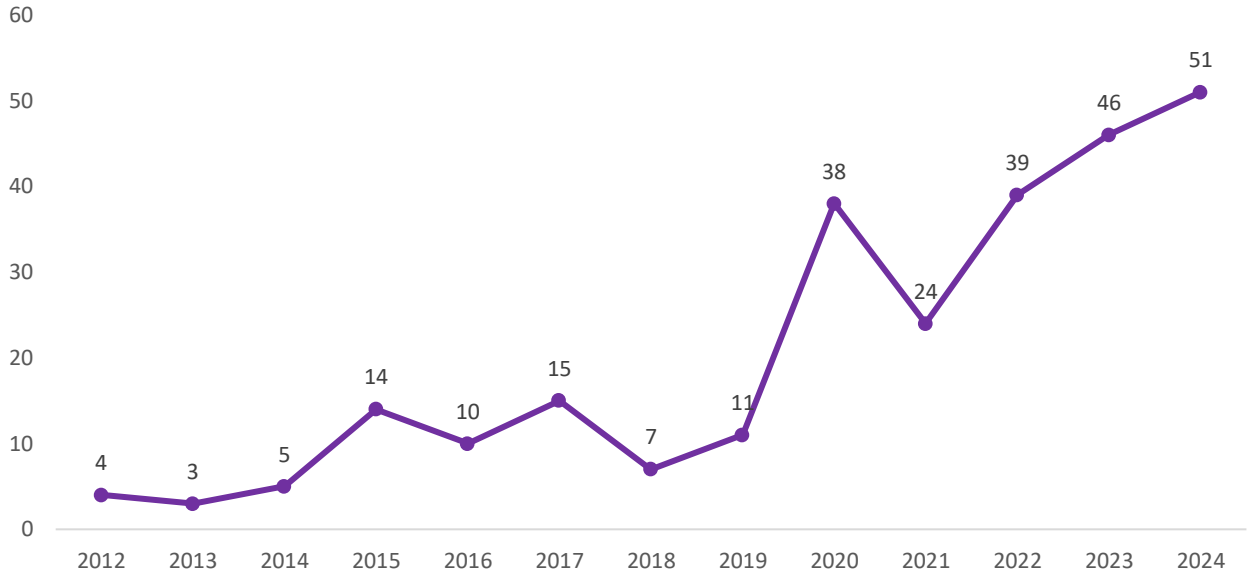


Figure 1. Trends in the total number of FIP publications and outputs from 2012 to 2024 (n=267)

A progressive increase has been observed, with a significant upwards trajectory from 2018-19 onwards. Since 2018, the annual rate of output from FIP has approximately doubled ($r = 7.2$ per year; $R^2 = 0.83$, $p = 0.004$), compared with the rate of $r = 3.9$ per year from 2012 ($p < 0.001$). A significant surge occurred in 2020-21, with 38 outputs, corresponding with the global COVID-19 pandemic, during which FIP intensified its efforts to provide timely and centralised guidance on how pharmacists could contribute to managing this health crisis. The upwards trend gradient has been sustained since then, with consistent year-on-year increases: 39 publications in 2022, 46 in 2023, and reaching a peak of 51 in

2024, the highest recorded output. This steady growth highlights the contributions of FIP and its members in expanding the roles and shaping pharmacy practice, science, and education through an increasing volume of outputs, activities, and impact. FIP and its members are an active and influential presence in global pharmaceutical advancement.

Additional drivers for the general upward trend in outputs, particularly from 2020, relate to greater activity with transformation programmes, including the digitalisation of the pharmacy workforce, education, and practice. Increasing attention to sustainability challenges has also become a prominent theme. Early results show this consistent trend has continued into the second quarter of 2025, during which FIP has produced 23 publications and outputs which is expected to increase by the end of the year.

1.2 Major trends from the Impact Database

1.2.1 Type of outputs

Figure 2 presents six categories of publications and outputs, drawn from a total of 267 published outputs between 2022 and 2024. These include reports, statements, guidance documents, handbooks, toolkits, and frameworks, produced across various FIP programmes. Reports, statements, and guidance documents constitute the majority of published FIP outputs, showing a steady growth trend over the past five years. In contrast, frameworks represent the least common type of publication during the reporting period.

Additionally, a noticeable increase in the publication of handbooks and toolkits has been observed from 2021 onwards. This spike is likely attributed to the COVID-19 pandemic, which created a demand for more practical handbooks to support pharmacy practice. Toolkits have also become increasingly favoured for programmes focused on transformation, including digital transformation initiatives.

A similar trend was observed up to the midpoint of 2025, with reports and statements remaining the most common types of FIP publications and outputs, accounting for 12 and 8 documents respectively. Guidance documents, handbooks, and toolkits each contributed one published output, while no frameworks were published during this period.

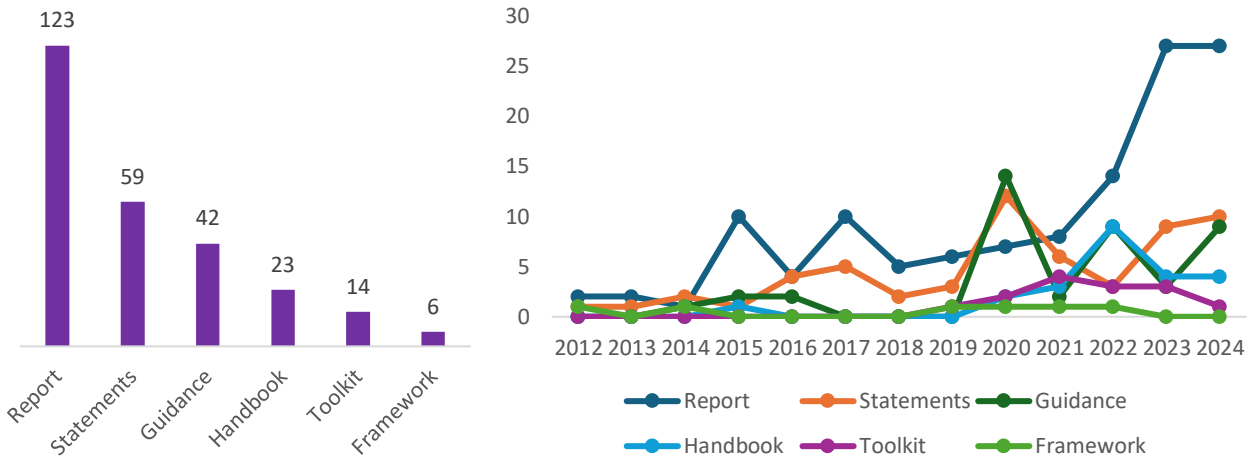


Figure 2. Cumulative number of outputs (left) and trends in outputs by the types of FIP publications (right) (n= 267)

1.2.2 FIP Development Goals

FIP has remained consistent in producing a wide range of publications and outputs aligned with the 21 FIP Development Goals (DGs). It should be noted that the FIP DGs were launched in 2020; consequently, some of the outputs from earlier years (pre-2020) have been retrospectively mapped to the DGs to allow consistent thematic analysis. Over the reporting period, these outputs have primarily focused on DG13 (Policy Development), DG14 (Medicines Expertise), DG15

(People-Centred Care), DG18 (Access to Medicines, Devices & Services), and DG21 (Sustainability in Pharmacy). Figure 3 illustrates the trends in FIP publications categorised by DGs from 2012 to 2024.

Notably, a significant rise in outputs related to DG14, DG15, and DG18 occurred in 2020, underscoring the critical role of pharmacists during the COVID-19 pandemic. As frontline health professionals, they ensured continuous access to essential medicines and delivered tailored health information in response to the health crisis. Since the launch of the DGs in 2020, the adoption of this framework as a systematic lens for categorising outputs has been very positive, supporting more consistent reporting and clearer identification of priority areas.

In 2023, there was a marked increase in outputs related to DG13 (Policy Development) and DG21 (Sustainability in Pharmacy). This surge reflects the growing global focus on sustainability and the need for robust policy frameworks that support the integration of sustainable practices within the pharmacy sector. It also highlights the profession's commitment to addressing both current and emerging health challenges. These developments demonstrate FIP's long-term strategic vision and its contribution to building resilient healthcare systems through sustainable practices and strong policy development.

Although the number of FIP outputs mapped to the five major DGs experienced a temporary decline in 2021, a steady upward trend resumed over the following three reporting years.

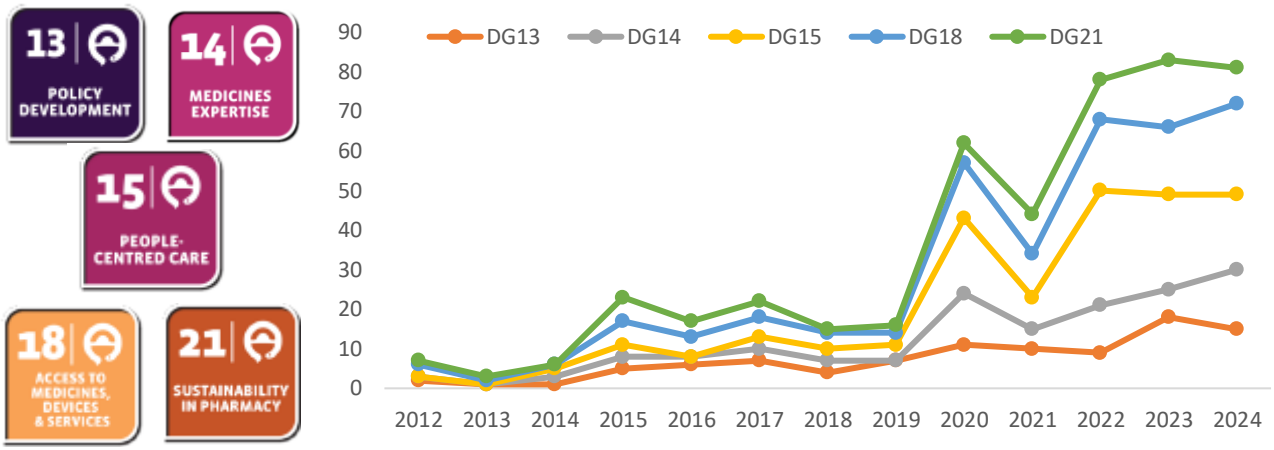


Figure 3. Primary aligned DGs (left) and trends in outputs by FIP DGs from 2012 to 2024 (right) (n=267)

As of mid-2025, a similar pattern was observed. DG13, DG18, and DG15 continued to dominate the mapping of FIP outputs. Additionally, there was a noticeable increase in outputs aligned with DG10 (Equity and Equality) and DG16 (Communicable Diseases), reflecting a growing focus on equitable access to healthcare services, including pharmaceutical products and medical devices. FIP has also placed increasing emphasis on vaccine delivery in community pharmacies, which has garnered substantial attention in recent outputs.

1.2.3 FIP programmes

Figure 4 illustrates the five FIP programmes with the highest number of outputs, out of a total of twelve categories. For detailed definitions of the 12 FIP priority programmes, please refer to the FIP Impact Database Handbook. The programmes with the largest share of published outputs are as follows: Workforce, education, practice; Disease prevention programmes; Sustainability in pharmacy programme; and Primary health care programme.

The trend reveals a notable increase in published outputs around 2019–2020, particularly for the Transformation and Disease prevention programmes. As discussed in the previous section, DG21 (Sustainability in Pharmacy) achieved its highest number of published outputs during the same period. This finding is reinforced by the Sustainability in pharmacy programme, which also peaked in 2020 and has continued to grow since then. Additionally, the Patient safety and Primary health care programmes have shown a consistent upward trend throughout the reporting period.

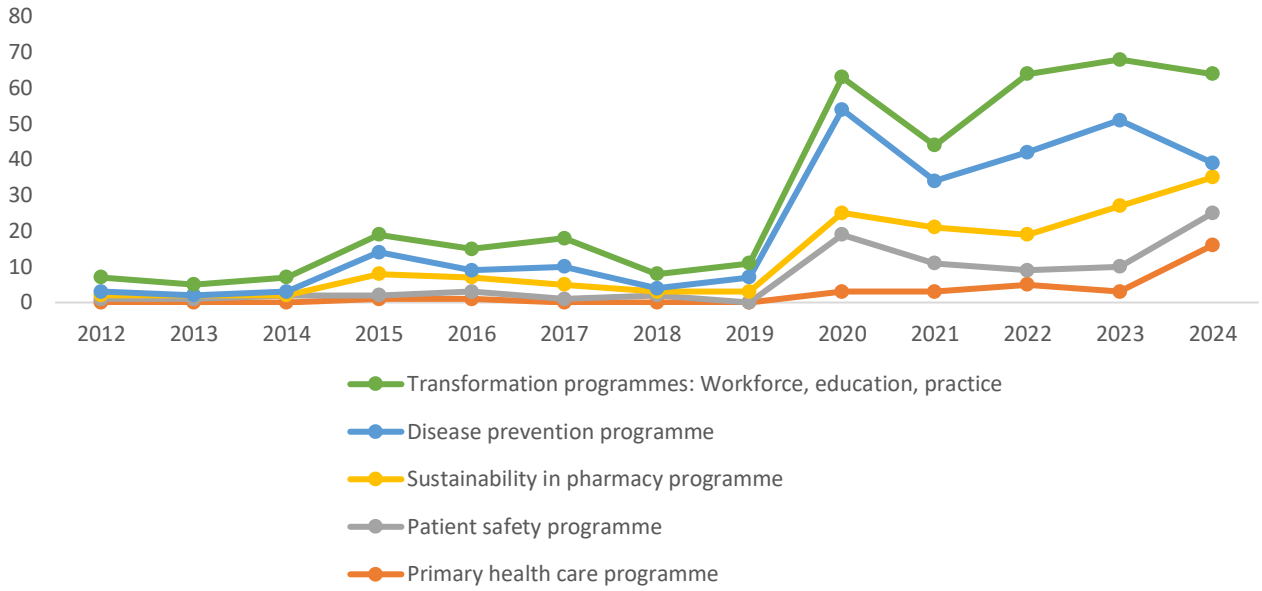


Figure 4. Trends in outputs by FIP programmes from 2012 to 2024 (n=267)

In addition to the trends shown above, data up to mid-2025 indicate that the Disease prevention programme remains the primary focus of FIP publications and outputs. Meanwhile, the Equity and equality programme has also featured prominently in 2025 publications, followed by the Humanitarian programme and the Multinational needs assessment and surveillance programmes. This trend in programme mapping is expected to continue throughout the remainder of 2025.

1.2.4 Thematic codes

Over the reporting years, FIP has focused on the following five key thematic areas: workforce skills and competencies; disease prevention and health promotion; pharmacy education and training programmes; patient safety; and service delivery models. For more details on the thematic codes, please refer to the FIP Impact Database Handbook.

Between 2020 and 2024, there was a significant rise in outputs related to these thematic areas, as shown in Figure 5. The health crisis underscored the need for strengthened patient safety initiatives. Simultaneously, pharmacy education underwent a rapid transformation to ensure training continuity and to support professional competency development in the face of unprecedented challenges. Disease prevention and health promotion also gained prominence during this period, as preventive healthcare became a cornerstone of the international response to COVID-19 pandemic.

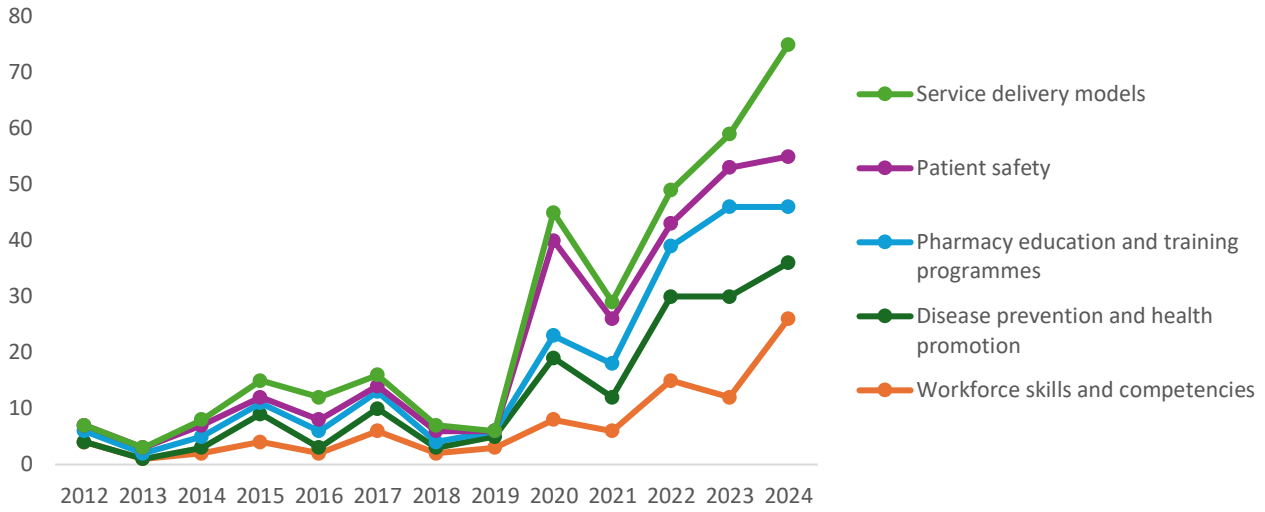


Figure 5. Trends in outputs by thematic codes from 2012 to 2024 (n=267)

Furthermore, the number of published outputs mapped to FIP thematic codes in 2025 reflects a slightly different pattern. Infectious disease management, along with workforce skills and competencies, have emerged as key areas of focus. This trend closely aligns with FIP's recent emphasis on vaccine delivery in community pharmacies. These efforts have also contributed to strengthening the skills of pharmacists involved in vaccine administration globally. In addition, public health initiatives and service delivery models have been prominently featured in the 2025 outputs, although this trend may continue to evolve as further publications are released throughout the remainder of the year.

1.3 The impact of FIP publications and outputs on digital health

1.3.1 Trends of publication from 2017 to 2024

From 2017 to 2024, the number of FIP publications and outputs focusing on digital health has grown substantially, as shown in Figure 6. Over this period, FIP has produced 22 outputs advocating for the use of digital health to enhance pharmaceutical service delivery and to support the development of a digitally capable pharmacy workforce. Furthermore, FIP has produced five distinct types of publications on the topic of digital health. Among these, reports are the most common, followed by policy statements, handbooks, and other resources.

Figure 6. The trend in digital health-related outputs (left) and their type of publications (right) (n=22)

Technological innovation is one of the key thematic codes used in the FIP Impact Database, which is particularly relevant in supporting digital implementation across both pharmacy education and professional practice. Digital health is closely

aligned with FIP DG 20 (Digital Health), which aims to promote digital transformation within the pharmacy workforce and establish effective processes for building digital literacy among pharmaceutical professionals.

The thematic focus on technological innovation, especially in the context of digital health, is strongly linked to FIP's priority programmes, including the Sustainable pharmacy programme and the Workforce transformation programme (encompassing workforce, education and practice). This emphasis reflects FIP's commitment to supporting member organisations in building systems and structures that enable the delivery of high-quality pharmaceutical services through enhanced digital literacy and the use of responsive technologies. These efforts ultimately aim to improve access and equity in pharmaceutical care.

1.3.2 Key publications related to digital health

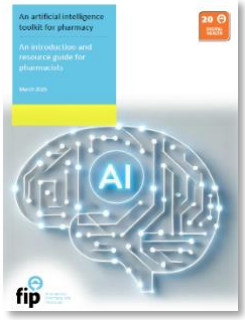
a) Integration of digital health competencies into pharmacy education frameworks

This FIP report highlights the urgent need to integrate digital health into pharmacy education. It identifies gaps in training, tools, and competencies, emphasising mobile apps, AI, and telehealth. The report calls for global collaboration, curriculum reform, and continuous education to build a digitally enabled pharmaceutical workforce.

b) Emphasis on telepharmacy and remote pharmaceutical care services

This FIP report explores digital pharmacy advancements post-COVID-19, highlighting telepharmacy, AI, health apps, and digital education. It emphasises technology's role in enhancing pharmaceutical care, hospital workflows, and personalised medicine. The report advocates for digital literacy, ethical AI use, and global collaboration to shape a future-ready pharmacy workforce.

c) Development of AI applications for medication management and patient care

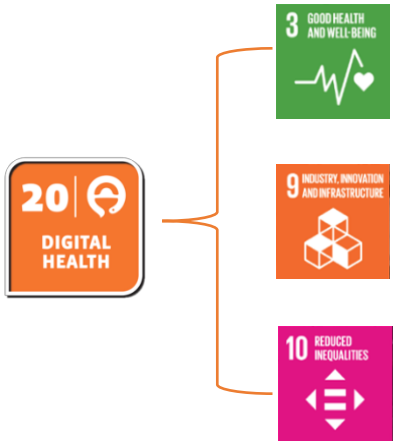


This FIP toolkit guides pharmacists in integrating AI into practice, enhancing patient care, decision-making, and operational efficiency. It addresses ethical, regulatory, and technical challenges, promotes digital literacy, and supports safe, equitable AI use. The resource empowers pharmacists to adopt AI responsibly while preserving professional judgment and patient trust.

d) Focus on interoperability and digital health standards

FIP's roundtable highlighted digital health's role in improving pharmaceutical care, focusing on medication adherence and combatting falsified medicines. Key needs include integrated systems, pharmacist training, patient-centred design, and interprofessional collaboration. Emphasis was placed on optimising medication management and ensuring accessible, secure, and effective digital tools for global healthcare.

1.3.3 Alignment with WHO priorities and UN SDGs



The FIP DG 20 (Digital Health) aligns closely with the World Health Organization's Global Strategy on Digital Health 2020–2025, which aims to improve health for all by accelerating the development and adoption of appropriate digital health solutions to achieve the health-related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

It is also aligned with SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being) and SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities), both of which seek to improve global access to quality healthcare services while reducing inequalities, particularly in the context of pharmaceutical-related services. Additionally, it supports SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), which focuses on technological advancement within healthcare systems.

1.4 The impact of FIP publications and outputs on advanced practice and specialisation

1.4.1 Trends of publication from 2012 to 2024

The FIP Impact Database highlights the growing field of advanced practice and specialisation in pharmacy. This is reflected in FIP Development Goal 4 (Advanced and Specialist Development), which focuses on strengthening the education and workforce elements of pharmacy practice. Through this goal, FIP aims to develop education and training infrastructures that support the recognised advancement of the pharmaceutical workforce as a foundation for improving patient care and health system outcomes.

Advanced practice is associated with several thematic codes in the Impact Database, including workforce skills and competencies, pharmacy education and training programmes, and the role of advanced practice pharmacists in healthcare teams, all of which emphasise FIP's broad range of initiatives in this critical area.

Figure 7 illustrates the trend of 37 publications and outputs related to advanced practice and specialisation from 2012 to 2024. The data show fluctuations over time, with notable peaks in 2020, 2021, and 2022, coinciding with the emergence of new pharmacy roles in vaccine delivery, especially during the height of the COVID-19 pandemic. A significant increase in publications is also observed in 2024, reflecting FIP's growing focus on the critical role of pharmacists in life-course vaccination delivery and prescribing.

Among the five types of publications FIP has produced in the area of advanced practice and specialisation in pharmacy, reports are the most frequently produced. Handbooks are another leading type, developed to support member organisations in advocating for the evolving roles of pharmacists in advanced practice and pharmacist prescribing.

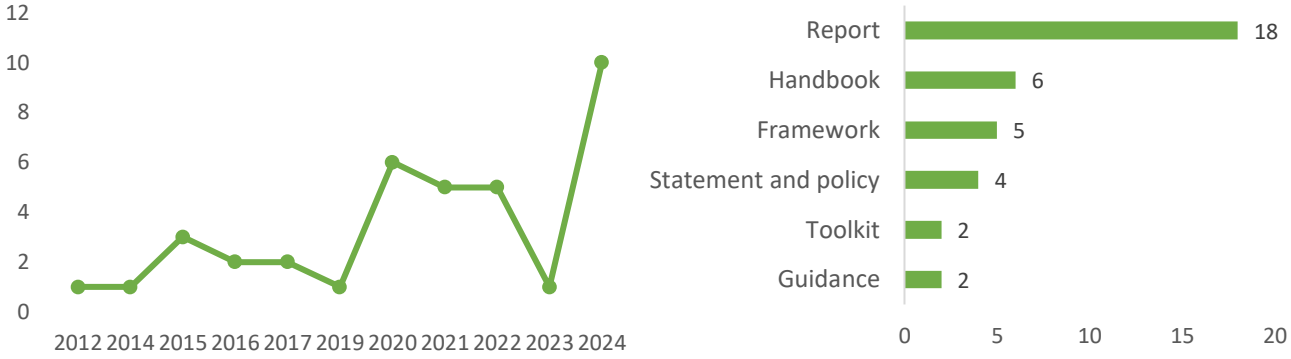


Figure 7. The trend of advanced practice-related outputs (left) and their type of publications (right) (n=37)

1.4.2 Key publications related to advanced practice and specialisation

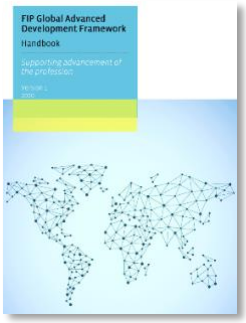
a) Global trend in advanced practice and specialisation in pharmacy

The FIP report explores global trends in pharmacy specialisation and advanced practice. It surveys 48 countries, highlighting frameworks, credentialing, and professional recognition. Emphasising workforce development, it advocates for standardised definitions and transnational collaboration to enhance pharmaceutical care and support evolving clinical roles for pharmacists worldwide.

b) Pharmacy prescribing of life-course vaccination

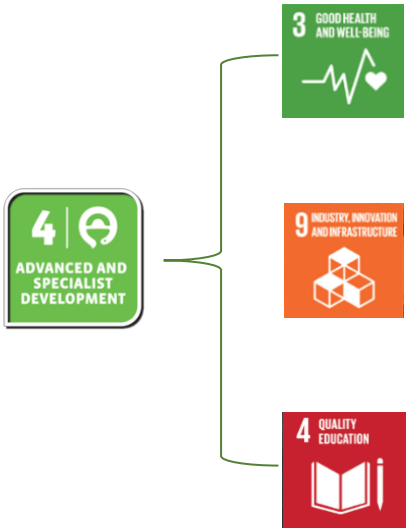
The FIP report highlights FIP's commitment to supporting the significant role pharmacists play in vaccination, as more countries are authorising pharmacists to deliver this healthcare and public health service. This publication represents findings from 120 countries and territories that advocate for pharmacy-based vaccination at the national level based on the FIP vaccination surveillance 2016-2020.

c) Global advanced workforce development framework



The FIP handbook on the global advanced development framework reports a validated tool designed to support the professional development and recognition of the pharmacy workforce, which is based on the FIP Workforce transformation programme (WTP). This document focuses on summarising the key areas of the drivers for advancing pharmacy practice, and how it is being implemented around the globe.

1.4.3 Alignment with WHO priorities and UN SDGs

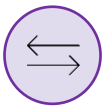


FIP Development Goal 4 (Advanced and Specialist Development) aligns with the WHO Global Strategy on Human Resources for Health: Workforce 2030, which advocates for investment in the health workforce, including specialisation, and skill mix optimisation. It also supports the WHO Immunization Agenda 2030 (IA2030) by promoting the involvement of pharmacists in advanced roles, such as vaccinators, as an integral part of national immunisation strategies.

This goal is also aligned with SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being) and SDG 4 (Quality Education), as advanced pharmacy practice contributes to achieving universal health coverage, particularly in areas such as vaccine delivery. This can be achieved through the development of competency-based frameworks that enhance the skills and roles of pharmacists. Additionally, FIP DG4 supports SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), as advanced practice is often enabled through innovations in health service delivery and modern infrastructure in pharmacy practice.

2. Future directions and potential areas for expansion

Looking ahead, several initiatives are planned to strengthen the Impact Database's functionality, broaden its scope, and enhance the user experience. Key future directions and potential areas for expansion include:



Migration to Tableau for enhanced data visualisation

One of the next primary steps involves transitioning from the current Power BI platform to Tableau. This migration aims to provide a more interactive, user-friendly, and visually dynamic experience for users of the Impact Database. The move is expected to enable enhanced customisation, improve dashboard performance, and support better integration with other data sources and reporting platforms used across FIP.

Initiation of Phase Two: Inclusion of peer-reviewed publications

FIP is also preparing to enter the second phase of database development, which will expand its scope to include peer-reviewed publications authored by the FIP Secretariat and its member organisations. This phase aims to capture and showcase contributions beyond FIP's own publications and outputs, recognising the critical work of its members globally. A short data submission form will be developed and distributed to member organisations to facilitate this inclusion. Further details and consultation will follow to ensure alignment with organisational expectations and data accuracy.

Advances in the coding framework and automation process

On the technical front, current developments include ongoing improvements to coding frameworks, such as the integration of CPD Bites—short, focused learning segments for professional development—into the database. In parallel, efforts are being made to automate the mapping and abstracting processes, thereby increasing efficiency and standardisation across all data inputs. These upgrades will support consistent thematic classification and timely updates, enabling more reliable data tracking and informed decision-making.

3. Summary and conclusions

The FIP Impact Database demonstrates the strategic leadership of FIP and its members in shaping the future of pharmacy through evidence-based publications and global advocacy. The growing emphasis on digital health and advanced practice reflects FIP global responsiveness to new health challenges and its commitment to workforce transformation.

From 2012 to 2024, FIP has shown a consistent increase in the number and scope of its publications, driven by strategic priorities aligned with global health needs and the needs of its members. A notable spike occurred in 2020 in response to the global health crisis, highlighting the Federation's ability to provide timely, targeted resources on issues such as disease prevention, equitable access, and professional guidance. Thematic areas such as workforce development, pharmacy education, service delivery models, and patient safety emerged as core priorities, responding to long-term global challenges.

FIP's publications are also strongly aligned with the Development Goals (DGs), especially DG13 (Policy Development), DG14 (Medicines Expertise), DG15 (People-Centred Care), DG18 (Access to Medicines, Devices & Services), and DG21 (Sustainability in Pharmacy). These goals have framed the organisation's focus on resilience, inclusiveness, and equity in healthcare delivery. In terms of programme focus, Disease prevention and Workforce transformation have remained dominant areas, with additional growing attention to Equity, Primary health care, and Digitalisation. A concomitant linked programme, the Multinational needs assessment programme, conducted regularly with member organisations from all six WHO regions, maintains an evidence-led lead to ensure that FIP sustains responsiveness to the globally and commonly prioritised policy challenges of its members.

This report provides a detailed analysis of the Federation's publications and outputs from 2012 to 2024, with a special focus on two strategic areas: digital health and advanced practice.

- In the area of digital health, the report highlights a significant increase in FIP outputs since 2020, reflecting the global shift toward digital service delivery during and after the pandemic. Publications emphasise the integration of digital competencies into pharmacy education, the expansion of telepharmacy, the ethical use of AI, and the importance of interoperability in digital systems. These efforts are aligned with FIP DG 20 and WHO's Global Strategy on Digital Health.
- In the area of advanced practice and specialist development, the report documents FIP's growing commitment to strengthening the pharmaceutical workforce through competency-based frameworks, sector-specific training, and recognition of specialised roles. FIP DG 4 serves as the foundation for these initiatives, which are closely tied to global health strategies such as WHO's Workforce 2030 and the Immunization Agenda 2030. The report showcases key publications that support pharmacist-led vaccination, prescribing, and advanced clinical services, reinforcing the evolving role of pharmacists in healthcare systems.

As FIP continues to develop the Impact Database platform, future efforts will focus on improving access, increasing member involvement, and expanding content through new tools, enhanced automation, and broader global engagement.

If you have any enquiries on how to get more involved in these efforts, please do not hesitate to contact the FIP Global Pharmaceutical Observatory at observatory@fip.org.

Appendix

Appendix 1. Infographic on digital health in pharmacy education and practice

FIP IMPACT DATABASE: DIGITAL HEALTH IN PHARMACY EDUCATION & PRACTICE

11 IMPACT & OUTCOMES | 12 PHARMACY INTELLIGENCE | 20 DIGITAL HEALTH

fip ADVANCING PHARMACY WORLDWIDE

FIP has produced a wide range of publications and outputs advocating for the use of digital health to enhance pharmaceutical service delivery and to support the development of a digitally capable pharmacy workforce.[1]

In this evolving landscape, pharmacists are increasingly playing a more integrated role in digital health through technologies such as electronic prescriptions, digital health records, and telepharmacy.[2]

Key FIP publications related to digital health

FIP recognises digital health as a rapidly growing field. **Key publications** highlight the integration of digital competencies into education, telepharmacy services, AI for medication management and patient care, and the importance of interoperability and digital health standards.

Trends in FIP digital health outputs (2017 - 2024)

22 FIP outputs related to digital pharmacy issues were published between 2017 and 2024.

Reports on digital health represent the most frequently produced outputs, followed by policy statements, handbooks, and other resources.[1]

Digital health in pharmacy education

Digital health in pharmacy education is currently emerging, with limited structured programmes embedded in curricula. However, findings from the most recent FIP pharmacy education survey indicate a progressive improvement in digital literacy and practice behaviour with online modules and elective courses on digital health.[3]

The Nanjing Statements & the European Association of Faculties of Pharmacy position paper provide a framework for pharmacy educators to update curricula to include digital health knowledge.[3]

Key challenges related to digital health education and practice reported by faculties and schools, and practitioners include:[3]

- Absence of digital health education in pharmacy schools curricula and continuous education.
- Lack of experts, resources, and access to digital health tools.
- Gaps in knowledge, skillset, and application of emerging digital health tools.
- Lack of enabling policies.

FIP IMPACT DATABASE: DIGITAL HEALTH IN PHARMACY EDUCATION & PRACTICE

Digital health application in pharmacy practice

A global survey of FIP member organisations reveals a widespread and growing integration of mobile health (mHealth) technologies into pharmacy practice, empowering pharmacists to deliver more efficient, accessible, and personalised care.[4]

China

Mobile applications such as **Micromedex, UpToDate, Liverpool HEP iChart, Medscape, and the Sanford Guide Collection** support pharmacists in drug calculations, referencing, and accessing up-to-date medical research and guidelines.

Croatia

Mobile applications such as **eTerapija, Unigluko, LungManager, Lexicomp, Bellabeat, Little Dot, Alergo, and Diavitas** support pharmacists in enhancing patient care through reminders, data collection, medication recommendations and tailored guidance.

Denmark

'e-kvit' is designed to support smoking cessation. Key features include: Peer support with other ex-smokers and individualised nicotine weaning plans.

Ecuador

Pharmacists use the **'Vademecum'** mobile application to reference drug information for the drugs used by their patients.

Finland

Citizens can monitor their health and wellbeing through the **'My Kanta Pages Personal Health Record' (Kanta PHR)**, and access personal health data, including blood pressure and blood glucose levels.

Lebanon

The **'Lebanese Advanced Patient Profile (LAPP)'** provides pharmacists with patient data, enables follow up and delivery of pharmacotherapy. The **'Med Safety Application'** is a smart tool is used for reporting Adverse Drug Reactions.[5]

Portugal

'Farmacias Portuguesas' (Portuguese Pharmacies) offers pharmacy-related services and features such as dosage schedule, reminders, medicine information, data records.

Rwanda

'Babyl' integrates technology with clinical expertise. Its services include appointment scheduling, prescription management, and access to medical records.

Uganda

'Matibabu' is an innovative mobile application developed for healthcare professionals to enable non-invasive malaria diagnosis without requiring a blood sample.

USA

'PharmacistLibrary, Lexicomp, Epocrates, iPharmacy, Pocket Pharmacist, Medscape assist pharmacists with drug indexing, calculations, referencing, medication compatibility checks, pill identification.

FIP IMPACT DATABASE: DIGITAL HEALTH IN PHARMACY EDUCATION & PRACTICE

FIP's role and commitment to advancing digital health

In line with the FIP Development Goal 20 (Digital health), FIP:[6]

- Supports member organisations with tools, education, resources, and strategies to enhance digital pharmaceutical care.
- Promotes and advocates for innovative pharmacy practices to ensure safe access and the optimal use of medicines.

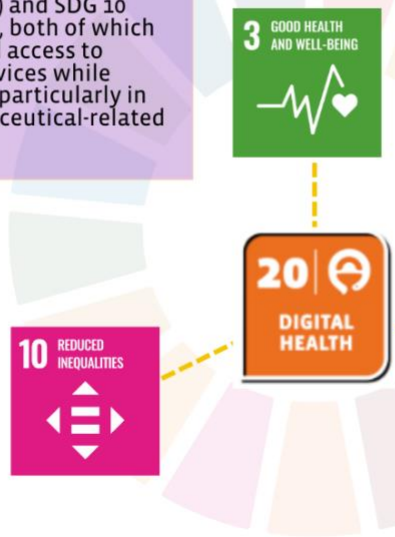
As part of its commitment to advancing a digitally competent pharmacy workforce, FIP plays a strategic role in strengthening education and professional development through the following initiatives:[6]

- Developing courses, training material, and experiential learning opportunities in initial education and early career training.
- Developing digital health education & training for the pharmaceutical workforce through CPD programmes and continuous education.
- Designing and implementing digital literacy competencies in FIP Global Competency Frameworks through a global curriculum & training resources for digital health in pharmacy education.

Alignment with WHO priorities and UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The FIP Development Goal 20 (Digital Health) aligns closely with the World Health Organization's Global Strategy on Digital Health 2020–2025, which aims to improve health for all by accelerating the development and adoption of appropriate digital health solutions to achieve the health-related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).[1]

FIP DG 20 is aligned with SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being) and SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities), both of which seek to improve global access to quality healthcare services while reducing inequalities, particularly in the context of pharmaceutical-related services.[1]



FIP DG 20 also supports SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), which focuses on technological advancement within healthcare systems.[1]

FIP IMPACT DATABASE: DIGITAL HEALTH IN PHARMACY EDUCATION & PRACTICE

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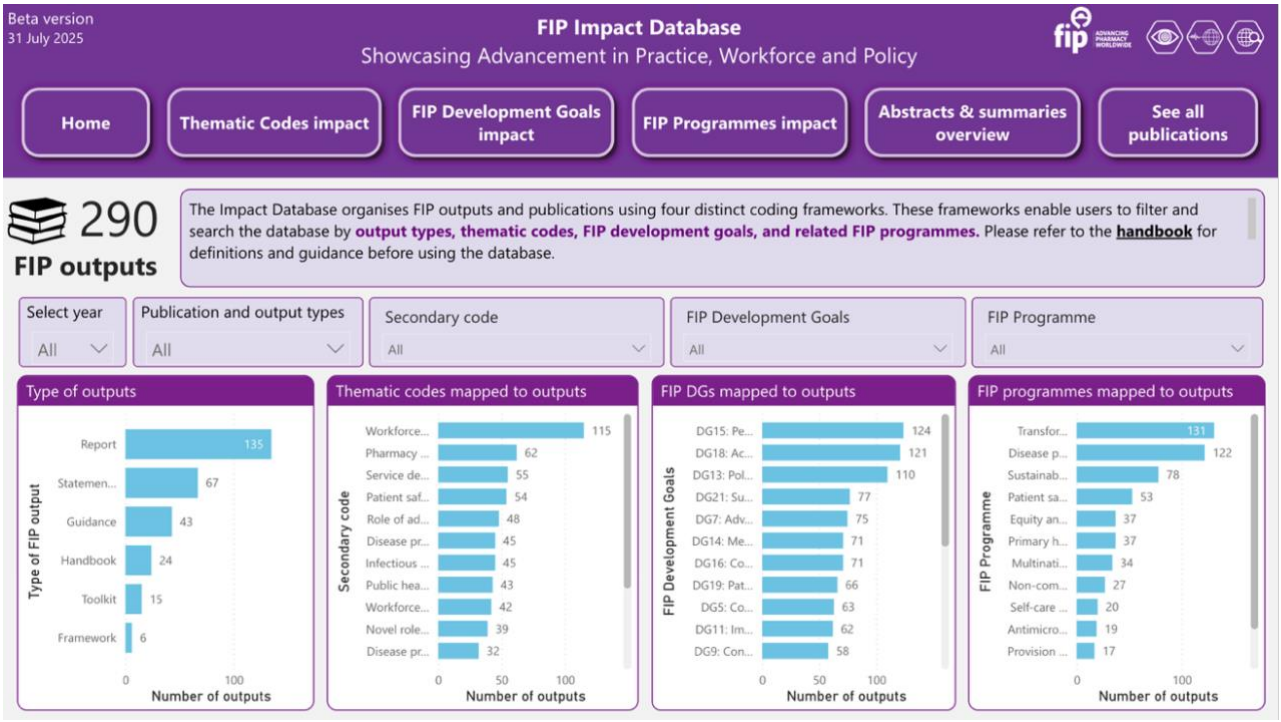
This infographic was developed by the FIP Global Pharmaceutical Observatory.
For any questions or further information, please contact us at: observatory@fip.org

To explore the Impact Database, visit: https://gpo.fip.org/fip-impactdatabase/

Appendix 2. Impact Database (Beta version 2025)



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