Dear <<First Name>> <<Last Name>>

Glasgow - you were amazing! I cannot believe that two months has passed since we met in September for our annual dose of FIP and friendship. This year was the second largest congress for FIP with almost 3,000 delegates.

For the Academic Pharmacy Section (AcPS) it was also a record year with the largest number of accepted posters for the Congress. And the quality didn't lack behind as it was a tough call to announce the best and highly recommended posters.

It was also a year of new beginnings. FIP elected a new President - Mr Dominique Jordan from Switzerland. We wish him well on his four years in office. For the first time, the Young Pharmacists' Group (YPG) with the help of the AcPS hosted an YPG Leadership Development Workshop.

You would have received the minutes of our Business Meeting via the FIP Discussion Forum sent on October 1st by Secretary Toyin Tofade. Highlights from the meeting are included in this newsletter.

Familiarize yourself with some important reminders listed in the newsletter such as the upcoming webinar on engaging stakeholders, abstract submission deadline for the 2019 FIP World Congress and the next Pharmaceutical Sciences World Congress.

If you are eager to get involved in the business of the Section, sign up for a working group today!
Content List

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- YPG leadership development workshop
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New FIP president elected
Swiss pharmacist **Dominique Jordan** was elected as president of the International Pharmaceutical Federation (FIP) during the 2018 Council Meeting on 1 September. Mr Jordan, a community pharmacy owner and former chief executive officer of the Swiss Association of Pharmacists (pharmaSuisse), has served FIP for over a decade including as chair of the federation’s Board of Pharmaceutical Practice since 2014.

“Around the globe, health systems face changes due to new trends and demographic, political and economic challenges. It is time for FIP to rethink its role and its benefits for members, partners and society,” Mr Jordan said in his election statement.

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**YPG leadership development workshop**

The Inaugural FIP YPG Leadership development program was launched in Glasgow at the 2018 FIP World Congress. The program was planned with AcPS leads taking a major role. John Pieper spoke on strategic planning with John Ly and Toyin Tofade spoke on effective communications/presentations. Lin-Nam Wang from FIP headquarters addressed leadership types while Lisa Nissen shared expertise on different personalities. Two hundred and fifty applications were received for a program slot of 20.

The program was a success! Many thanks to the YPG Leadership John Ly, Tommy Chen And Yuri Jung, including former YPG steering committee members Miranda Sertic and Miranda Law. The FIP programming committee is proud to feature this leadership program every year with an increased
New reports on FIP website

Pharmacy workforce predicted to grow year on year in new FIP report

The findings from the largest retrospective study of pharmacy workforce capacity conducted by any organisation to date have been published by FIP today at the 78th FIP congress.

Access the full report here or summary slides here.

Pharmacists urged to explore services that empower women, in new FIP report

The potential for pharmacists to support women in their often overlooked role as informal caregivers is the focus of a new report published by FIP today. The report has been developed by FIP’s Working Group on Women and the Responsible Use of Medicines.

Global pharmacy leadership makes first policy statement on pharmacists reducing harm associated with drugs of abuse

Governments must work more with pharmacists on providing harm reduction services and fully involve them in the development of any policies regarding medical or recreational cannabis (marijuana).

Access the Statement of Policy here.
A total of 105 posters were accepted for our section in Glasgow, up from 68 in 2017. We were also delighted to see an increase in the quality of the posters so thank you to those who took the time to work on the posters and share your research and innovations with colleagues.

We are delighted to announce that this year we had two Best AcPS Poster Awards:

**S. Meilianti**, D. Ernawati, N.F.E. Pariang, I. Bates

*Mapping of workforce challenges and national projects to global workforce development goals (wdgs)*

1Practice and Policy, School of Pharmacy, University College London, London, United Kingdom, 2Faculty of Medicine, Udayana University, Bali, 3Indonesian Pharmacist Association, Jakarta, Indonesia

**L. O’Loan**

*Do pharmacists’ attitudes impact on the professional practices that they engage in?*

Queen’s University, Belfast

Additionally, due to the outstanding work, this year 10 posters received certificates of commendation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Presenting Author</th>
<th>Title, Authors, School</th>
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<tr>
<td>Mudassar Iqbal Arain</td>
<td>Practical approach of pharmacists after internship training at hospitals: The Pakistan perspective. M.I. Arain</td>
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<td>Naoko Arakawa</td>
<td>A policy review between Great Britain and Japan: Visions and priorities for future health systems. N. Arakawa, C. Duggan1 S. Yamamura2 I. Bates3 A. Soni4 P. Bennett4 1Professional Development and Support, 4Royal Pharmaceutical Society, 3School of Pharmacy, University College London, London, United Kingdom 2Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Josai International University, Chiba, Japan</td>
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<td>Authors</td>
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<td>Helen Chang, E. Ward, C. Duggan</td>
<td>Delivering FIP WDG 4: An advanced pharmacy practice credentialing programme - the first five years.</td>
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<td>Shaun Ellen Gleason</td>
<td>Pharmacists’ perception of international PharmD (ITPD) training to meet local patient care needs. S.E. Gleason, K.L. Franson, J.V. Malhotra Dept. of Clinical Pharmacy, University of Colorado Skaggs School of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences, Aurora, CO, United States</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dalal Hammoudi</td>
<td>Complementary and alternative medicine use and attitudes among pharmacy students in Bekaa district. D. Hammoudi, Z. Farah, H. Dassouki Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Lebanese International University, School of Pharmacy, Bekaa, Lebanon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ifunanya Jennifer Ikhile</td>
<td>Stakeholder engagement in ensuring a needs-based programme for undergraduate pharmacy education. I.J. Ikhile¹ C. Anderson¹ S. McGrath² S. Bridges¹ ¹Pharmacy Practice and Policy, ²International Education and Development, University of Nottingham, Nottingham, United Kingdom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dai John</td>
<td>How can pharmacy schools help undergraduates increase internal motivation for summative assessments? D.N. John, M. Manan, B. Patel, H. Khan, S.A. Coulman Pharmacy &amp; Pharmaceutical Sciences, Cardiff University, Cardiff, United Kingdom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lauren Jonkman</td>
<td>Factors for enrollment in the work-based clinical Master of Pharmacy at the University of Namibia. A. Elmes¹ L. Jonkman¹ M. Mubita² D. Kibuule ² J. Lates ² N. Rudall ³ T. Rennie ² ¹Pharmacy and Therapeutics, University of Pittsburgh School of Pharmacy, Pittsburgh, United States ²University of Namibia, Windhoek, Namibia ³Pharmacy Department, Newcastle upon Tyne Hospitals, Newcastle upon Tyne, United Kingdom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nisreen Ahmad Mourad</td>
<td>Health behavioural changes among Lebanese pharmacy students in the Bekaa region during two semesters. N.A. Mourad, S. Younes School of Pharmacy, Lebanese International University, Bekaa, Lebanon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ellen Schellhase</td>
<td>Intercultural learning assessment from a Kenya global health advanced pharmacy practice experience. M. Miller, E. Schellhase Purdue University, United States</td>
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My grateful thanks to the following colleagues for assisting with the adjudication of the posters: Dalia Subhi Hasan Bajis, Luis A. Mora Guevara, Jim Scott, Dai John, Carl Schneider, Michael A. Crouch, Stephanie Lukas, Ellen Schellhase and Jennifer Marriott.

I am delighted to continue leading the abstract and adjudication process for Abu Dhabi in 2019. If you are interested in supporting these activities, you can get in touch with me at dherrera@uaem.mx.
Feedback from the Business Meeting

At the recent FIP World Congress the AcPS had its annual Business Meeting on Tuesday 4 September 2018. This meeting was attended by more than 80 members. Under the leadership of Section President John Pieper, the following important agenda items were shared:

- AcPS is the first FIP Section to have a Policies and Procedures document.
- Following the completion of strategic plans for FIP, Board of Pharmacy Practice and FIPEd, the AcPS will align their strategic plan accordingly.
- AcPS implements its strategic plan through 10 working groups each under the leadership of an Executive Committee member. The groups are:
  - Educational Trends - Ralph Altiere (Immediate Past President)
  - Finance - Jenelle Sobotka (Treasurer)
  - Membership - Sufera Hussainy (ExCo)
  - Abstract and adjudication - Dea Harrera-Ruiz (ExCo)
  - Connections and communications - Mariet Eksteen (Newsletter editor)
  - Workforce Development Hub (WDH)/Academic Institutional Members (AIM) FIPEd Liaison - Naoko Arakawa (ExCo)
  - Projects - Naoko Arakawa (ExCo)
  - Educational Programme - Arijana Mestrovic (ExCo)
  - Strategic Plan and Policy and Procedures Monitoring - Dai John (Vice-President)
A current project by the AcPS is the Nanjing Statements Implementation Project. Members are encouraged to sign up for the different working groups and through participation in the AcPS, be exposed to FIP and its work. View the different working group charges and progress made to date here. The contact details for each lead is indicated in the document.

Upcoming FIP Congresses

With Glasgow behind us, we are looking forward to Abu Dhabi. The 79th FIP World Congress of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences will take place from 22 to 26 September 2019. The main congress theme is New horizons for pharmacy - Navigating the winds of change.

AcPS members can look forward to no less than ten sessions organised by the Section, either as sole lead or in collaboration with other sections or Special Interest Groups (SIGs). These sessions address the four subthemes for the congress namely (1) New trends in science, practice and education, (2) New roles, opportunities and responsibilities, (3) Health now! Responding to the challenge of today, and (4) Target special interests.

Access the congress website as the time until registration opens is ticking by fast.

Notices & upcoming events

Successfully engaging stakeholders to achieve needed and desirable change
6 December 2018
14h00-15h00 CET
Register here

Abstract submission deadline
Start planning your research abstract for submission before 1 May 2019.

7th FIP Pharmaceutical Sciences World Congress
22-27 May 2020, Montreal, Canada. Visit congress website for more information.
Pharmacy education in Japan

Kayoko Takeda Mamiya, Lecturer
Kiyoshi Takahashi, Assistant Professor
Hokkaido University of Science

In 1991 and 2000s, the Standards for the Establishment of Universities in Japan were revised and detailed statements about academic programmes were abolished and the fundamental criteria were relaxed.\textsuperscript{1,2} After that, the number of colleges or universities of pharmacy was increased from 46 (2002) to 74 (2016).\textsuperscript{3,4} There are currently 74 pharmacy schools, and the number of students to be admitted to pharmacy schools per year is about 11,500.\textsuperscript{5}

In the same period, Japanese School Education Act was revised in 2004, and pharmacy education was changed from a four-year pharmacy education programme to a six-year pharmacy education programme, which was implemented in 2006.\textsuperscript{6,7} This substantial reform indicated that becoming a pharmacist requires not only sufficient practical training, but also specialization and a demonstrated sense of patient care contribution.\textsuperscript{7}

At present, Japanese pharmaceutical initial education consists of two programmes: a six-year programme intended to initially train pharmacists, and a four-year programme primarily intended to train pharmaceutical scientists. However, since this model core curriculum was implemented, several problems have been described. Therefore, a model core curriculum was revised with an approximately 25% reduction in the amount of content and the revised model core curriculum was implemented in 2015. The basic policy of the revised model core curriculum was to foster “Professional Competencies for Pharmacists”, which were stipulated as follows:

1) Professionalism;
2) Patient-oriented attitude;
3) Communication skills;
4) Interprofessional collaboration;
5) Basic sciences;
6) Medication therapy management;
7) Community health and medical care;
8) Research competency;
9) Lifelong learning; and
10) Education and training.

All students are required to have acquired all these competencies by graduation. Therefore, in this six-year programme, pharmacy school students are required to complete the academic prerequisites such as

A) Philosophical Principles for Education of Student Pharmacists,
B) Pharmaceutical Sciences in Society,
C) Fundamentals of Pharmaceutical Sciences,
D) Health and Environmental Sciences,
E) Therapeutics: Clinical Pharmacology, Pharmacotherapy, and Pharmacokinetics,
F) Pharmacy Practice Experiences, and
G) Research.\textsuperscript{6,7}

In this curriculum, the fifth-year students can experience practical training in hospitals and community pharmacies as an opportunity to learn actual pharmacist’s skills. However, it is necessary for practical field to ensure that pharmacy students without license have prescribed level of
The knowledge, skills, and attitude required are evaluated using two types of tests: Computer-Based Testing (CBT) for assessing student’s basic knowledge and Objective Structured Clinical Examination (OSCE) for assessing student’s skills and attitude required in the clinical field. The students who pass these examinations can practice for 11-week-long practical training in hospital and community pharmacy, respectively.³

Pharmacy students graduate with a Bachelor of Pharmacy (B.Pharm.) degree following six-year programme. Students can choose Doctor course (Doctor of Pharmacy (Pharm.D.)) after graduation. After completion of six-year pharmacy curriculum, students take the national examination for pharmacists which is usually held in February. Approximately 70% of candidates are successful for the national examination and become pharmacists for practicing pharmacy. After that, if they desire, they can get licenses of certified pharmacists by passing the training and examination.⁹⁻¹¹

On the types and relative percentages of the types of pharmacy profession the graduates enter, in 2017, about 32%, 25% and 10% of graduates were employed in the community, hospital and industry, respectively. And 2% of graduates went to graduate school. More than 16% of graduates didn’t get employed.¹² To assure quality of pharmacy education, the Japan Accreditation Board for Pharmaceutical Education established the Third-Party Pharmaceutical Education Evaluation in 2008.¹³,¹⁴ This organization, which is the first to specifically evaluate colleges or universities of pharmacy in Japan, has been evaluating all such institutions with a six-year initial pharmacy education programme since 2012. All universities or colleges must undergo evaluation every 7-years and results of these evaluations are also indicated as “conformity” or “nonconformity” and publicized to society. The purposes of the evaluation are as follows:

• to ensure the quality of education programmes
• to promote their improvement; and
• to provide support for actively obtaining public understanding and cooperation

Evaluations are performed on the students and structure of each education programme, and as of March 2018, 48 of 74 universities have been evaluated. The evaluation has eight areas that comprise 57 standards and 176 viewpoints.¹³,¹⁴ Therefore, the quality assurance of Japanese pharmacy education might be improved as a result in the future. On the other hand, it has already been decided that new universities and colleges of pharmacy will be established after 2018. Universities and colleges of pharmacy will increase, therefore, requiring quality assurance of pharmacy education more than now, and will have to work on quality assurance by themselves.

Japanese pharmacy initial education must be constantly improved for quality assurance of required competencies in society. And, Japanese six-year pharmacy initial education programme also needs to be assessed from various viewpoints. It is also important for university to assure quality to satisfy students. Therefore, we might need to use the FIP competency framework, quality assurance’s framework or concept of FIP to realize this in Japan in the near future.

References


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**About the Academic Pharmacy Section**

FIP’s Academic Pharmacy Section was founded in 1972. Our mission is to serve as an international source for networking, collaboration and inspiration for educators to transform pharmacy education for the purpose of advancing practice and science to meet present and future health needs in communities around the world.