

Introduction to Pharmacy

Pharmacy is a one-credit course that introduces students to the pharmacy profession. Course content emphasizes the history of medicine, mathematics, technology, and legal issues. Foundations of Health Science is a prerequisite course. Upon successful completion of this course, students may choose to continue studies in Advanced Health Seminar or Work-Based Experience Seminar.

Career and technical student organizations are integral, cocurricular components of each career and technical education course. These organizations serve as a means to enhance classroom instruction while helping students develop leadership abilities, expand workplace-readiness skills, and broaden opportunities for personal and professional growth.

Career Opportunities

Students will:

1. Trace the development of pharmaceuticals.
 - Demonstrating the use of pharmaceutical resources
Examples: *Physicians' Desk Reference* (PDR), hospital formulary
2. Compare roles of the pharmacist and pharmacy technician in various settings, including the hospital and retail pharmacy.

Legal and Ethical Implications

3. Describe ethical characteristics required in the pharmacy workplace.
Examples: maintaining a positive attitude, adhering to dress code, displaying professionalism in public relations
4. Explain state laws and regulations pertaining to a career in pharmacy.
Examples: delegating responsibilities by pharmacist to pharmacy technician, maintaining the confidentiality of pharmacy clients
 - Identifying functions of pharmacy regulatory agencies such as the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)

Medical Terminology

5. Translate medical terms, symbols, and abbreviations from prescriptions to laymen's terms.

Technology

6. Use technology to facilitate transactions in a pharmacy.
Examples: computer, fax machine, cash register

Mathematics Concepts

7. Use mathematics concepts in pharmaceutical settings.
Examples: calculating decimals, fractions, proportions, intravenous (IV) flow, and dosages;
converting units between systems of measurement

Technical Skills

8. Demonstrate the procedure for filling prescriptions in a simulated pharmacy setting, including accepting medication orders, preparing prescription orders, labeling information, and dispensing drugs.

Pharmacology

9. Identify classifications of selected drugs.
Examples: analgesic, antibiotic, antiemetic
10. Explain routes used for the administration of medicine during a simulated medical case study.
Examples: intramuscular, sublingual, intravenous
11. Differentiate among drug interactions, drug reactions, and side effects.