

# Partner for Promotion: An Ohio Collaboration with Pharmacy and Outreach

Jennifer L. Rodis, PharmD  
Julie Legg, PharmD  
Doris Herringshaw, EdD, CFCS  
Shari Gallup, MS



The Ohio State University, College of Pharmacy  
The Ohio State University Office of Extension and Community Development

## 1 Background

The role of the community pharmacist is changing as pharmacists become more involved with their patients' health care. As a result, the Partner for Promotion (PFP) program was developed by The Ohio State University College of Pharmacy (OSU COP). The program pairs OSU Pharm.D. students with community pharmacists to enhance the skills and confidence of students and pharmacists to deliver and expand patient care services. The OSU COP Partner for Promotion program formed a partnership with OSU Extension (OSUE) to empower pharmacists to provide innovative patient-care programs addressing topics including health literacy, diabetes, nutrition, heart disease, obesity, healthy behaviors and lifestyles, disease prevention, and access to health care services through community outreach.

## 2 Methods

- PFP is a 10-month longitudinal advanced pharmacy practice community experience.
- Since 2005, OSU COP faculty, community pharmacist's, pharmacy students and OSU Extension have worked together through PFP to develop a model for sustainable patient care programs.
- Through the development process:
  - OSU COP Faculty provide mentoring to the students and pharmacists on service development and implementation
  - OSU Extension Educators share expertise with the students and pharmacists in material development and event planning

## 3 Results

### Collaboration

Impact occurred through the effective working relationships between pharmacists, students, OSUE Educators, and COP Faculty:

- A needs assessment survey template for pharmacies was developed.
- OSUE Educators were introduced to community pharmacists in their counties and collaborative health care screenings and events were planned and integrated into pharmacies.
- OSUE Educators assisted pharmacists and students with health literacy for marketing materials and educational handouts.

### Sustainability

- 14 of 21 pharmacies involved between 2005 and 2007 (67%) continue to offer the advanced patient care service developed through PFP
  - 2 of 14 sustainable programs changed to a different health focus from that developed during PFP but remain based on PFP principles
  - Shortage of adequate staffing and barriers to reimbursement often stated as reasons for discontinuation of the advanced patient care service

Approximately 1400 patients visits have been conducted by the 14 ongoing programs including: wellness screenings, immunizations, diabetes management, & others.

### Skills

#### Perceived Competency in Performing Specific Skills Needed in Developing Advanced Patient Care Services

- Students' Perceived Competency (2005-2007)
- Preceptors' Perceived Competency (2005-2007)

Competency statements	Participants indicating Agree or Strongly Agree via Pre-Survey (n=27), % (n)	Participants indicating Agree or Strongly Agree via Post-Survey (n=20), % (n)
I can conduct a SWOT analysis.	29.6 (8) 36.4 (8)	100.0 (20) 56.3 (9)
I can identify financial requirements for implementing a service.	33.3 (9) 54.5 (12)	60.0(12) 75.0 (12)
I can identify barriers to implementing a service.	51.9 (14) 59.1 (13)	100.0 (20) 87.5 (14)
I can identify solutions to identified barriers.	29.6 (8) 54.5 (12)	85.0 (17) 81.3 (13)

\*Participants were asked to respond on a 5-point Likert scale (1=Strongly Disagree, 5=Strongly Agree).

## 4 Conclusions

- Program participation increased confidence in specific skills needed to develop and provide patient care services
- Program participation led to a 53% increase in students' perception that they had the knowledge and skills to implement innovative pharmacy services
- Patients were provided access to community resources through the pharmacies; thus, improving links to community based health care
- Relationships between local community pharmacies and OSUE Educators were fostered for enhanced care provided to citizens
- Potential exists for implementation of program in all 88 counties in Ohio and across the nation

## 5 References

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