



Interprofessional Collaboration

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Pharmaceutical Group of European Union



Members: Professional Bodies & Pharmacists' Associations



2019: 31 Countries

	Austria		Netherlands
	Belgium		Poland
	Bulgaria		Portugal
	Cyprus		Romania
	Czech Rep		Slovakia
	Denmark		Slovenia
	Estonia		Spain
	Finland		Sweden
	France		United Kingdom
	Germany		Croatia
	Greece		FYR Macedonia
	Hungary		Norway
	Ireland		Serbia
	Italy		Turkey
	Luxembourg		
	Malta		



Structure

3 dedicated Working groups

- Advisory Working Group
- Economics Working Group
- European Pharmacists' Professional

Executive Committee:

- President
- Vice-President
- 7 members

2 General Assemblies

5 members of staff

Strategic priorities 2017-2020



1 Influence **EU legislation and policy processes** with direct impact on community pharmacy

2 Increase **recognition of clinical and professional pharmacy services** as an integral part of primary health care systems and advocate for a better integration of pharmacy with other health care settings

3 **Advance community pharmacy** in particular in the form of innovative clinical and professional services

4 Advocate and **promote collaboration between community pharmacists and other healthcare professionals**

5 Support and **advocate for sustainable and viable remuneration of community pharmacy**

6 Shape development of **appropriate competency frameworks underpinning pharmacy practice** and support the next generation pharmacists.



Overview of PGEU Professional Dossiers

Pharmacovigilance

Antimicrobial Resistance

eHealth

Pharmacy Education and Training

Vaccination

Medicines Shortages

Pharmacy services and activities

Biologicals and Biosimilars, etc

PGEU Open Letter

EUROPEAN ELECTIONS 2019



A STATEMENT FROM THE PHARMACY PROFESSION

The new term of the European Parliament will offer an unprecedented opportunity for Members of the European Parliament to determine the course of EU action on health issues. Indeed, 2019 will be a crucial year for the EU institutions to decide on whether maintaining health policy in the EU agenda. PGEU calls for the continuation of a comprehensive and coherent EU approach to health and for health dossiers, including medicines and medical devices, to remain within the competences of a dedicated Directorate General for Health.

A new regulatory framework, which will become binding on 2020 and 2022, is expected to increase the safety, development and performance of **medical devices** and **in-vitro diagnosis medical devices**.

Furthermore, as of February 2019, all prescription medicines packages entering the EU will need to carry special safety measures, as foreseen in the **Falsified Medicines Directive**, to prevent counterfeit medicines reach European patients.

A new Regulation on **veterinary medicines**, recently adopted by the European Parliament, will introduce more responsible ways to produce, supply and use medicated feed to tackle antimicrobial resistance.

These three pieces of legislation are clear examples of what EU Member States can do together to provide added benefit and contribute to an EU in which a high level of health protection and access to safe and high-quality healthcare are a reality for everyone.

In addition to specific legislative initiatives, it is vital to maintaining health matters high in the political agenda of the European institutions. For example, the European Commission has recently **launched initiatives** in the **following areas**:



Vaccination



Anti-microbial resistance



e-health and digital health data



Medicines for children and rare diseases



Artificial intelligence



Health Inequalities

Last but not least, in 2019 EU Member States as well as the EU institutions themselves will face an unprecedented challenge following the exit of the UK from the EU. At this stage, the impact of Brexit on the continuity of supply of medicines to patients and the recognition of professional qualifications for health professionals in both sides of the Channel is still uncertain. However, the European Medicines Agency has stated it is likely this will result in medicines shortages and it may also impact clinical research which is crucial to deliver innovative treatments to patients.

The Pharmacy profession strongly believes that, working together, the Member States of the EU can add genuine value to national efforts to improve the effectiveness of health systems and delivering patient-centred-care to their communities. Members of the European Parliament have an important role in promoting and facilitating such coordination.

We believe however that this should happen within the framework of **certain principles**:

1

All EU citizens, regardless of their position in life or their ability to pay, have the right to receive affordable, timely and high-quality healthcare. Guaranteeing the availability of medicinal treatment to patients within the EU is key in this regard.

2

To enhance the health status and quality of life of EU citizens it is crucial to involve healthcare professionals in raising public health awareness, participating in disease prevention and control and supporting self-care.

3

Promoting a responsible use of digital solutions in healthcare to complement the face-to-face advice delivered by health professionals to patients.

4

The main driver of EU policies concerning pharmaceuticals and health technologies should be promoting and protecting health and patient safety. The success of health systems must be measured by how healthy patients are, not by their contribution to the EU single market or to economic growth.

5

Providing innovative and effective pharmaceutical services is essential to reduce burden on other health care services and ultimately improve the sustainability and resilience of European health systems.

We call on candidates for the European Elections, of whatever political orientation, to adopt and promote these principles and to guarantee that health remains a top priority for the EU institutions.

Joint EU initiatives



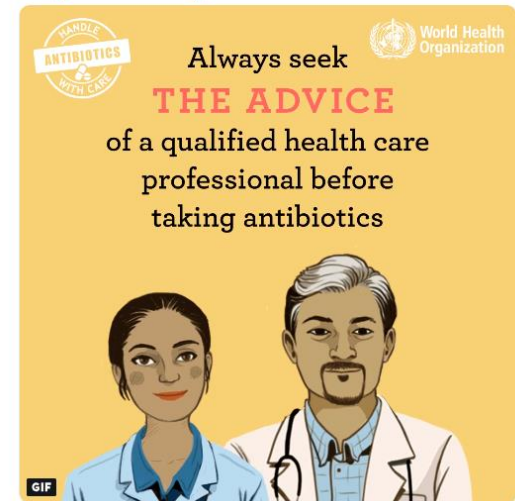
Joint Action
Antimicrobial Resistance and
Healthcare-Associated Infections



EU Manifesto
ON INFLUENZA VACCINATION



Pharmacists support an integrated approach [#KeepAntibioticsWorking](#) through strong [#multidisciplinary](#) collaboration on [#AMR](#) [#EAAD](#) [#WAAW](#) [@ECDC_EU](#) [@EAAD_EU](#) [@EU_Health](#) [@WHO_Europe](#) [@EAHPtweet](#) [@PrimaryCare4um](#) [@CPME_EUROPA](#) [@CEDentists](#) [@EFNBrussels](#) [@esno_web](#) [@epruma1](#) [@EUjamrai](#)



PGEU Vision Paper



PHARMACY 2030:
**A Vision for Community
Pharmacy in Europe**



PGEU VISION FOR THE FUTURE

Ensuring quality of care & patient safety



Improving Public Health



Guaranteeing patients can access their medicines & healthcare services



Contributing to the sustainability of healthcare systems





Quality of care and patient safety



1. Maximise the benefits of the community pharmacist's intervention for patients and healthcare system by **systematically undertaking pharmaceutical services** aimed at improving therapy outcomes and adherence and minimising the risks related to using medicines.
2. Involve community pharmacists closely in **collaborative care models**. Achieving truly integrated care should combine the strength and competences of each member of the healthcare team.
3. Grant community pharmacists **access to all relevant patients' health information and the list of medication** they are taking. For example, this can be via shared electronic health records, while respecting data protection and privacy rules. This will guarantee the continuity of pharmaceutical care, including during patient transitions between secondary and primary care settings.
4. **Consult end-users** - particularly community pharmacists - on the pragmatic development, integration and user-friendliness of new **ICT solutions in healthcare**.
5. Allow pharmacists to help **progress the safe digitalisation of healthcare** (ePrescription and shared electronic health records, mHealth, etc.) as trusted sources for health information and daily ICT users while maintaining their invaluable personal connection with patients.
6. Support pharmacists in **integrating pharmacogenomics, validated clinical rules and real-world data** in their daily practice. This will improve patient safety and increase the benefits of pharmacotherapy. Pharmacists should also be better-integrated and consulted in implementing risk-minimisation measures.



THANK YOU!



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