

## Pharmacy technician in a hospital pharmacy

The tasks of a pharmacy technician in a hospital have a more pharmaceutical and medical orientation in contrast to the counselling in the chemists. Although each hospital has its own focus the main tasks can be described as follows:

### Sterile department

The production of aseptic preparations is carried out by specially trained personnel in cleanrooms with laminar air flow cabinets. This may be cytotoxic drugs for oncological patient as well as parenteral preparations for other patients. Additionally large scale preparations of infusion fluids are produced and sterilised from the pharmacy technician.

### Analytics

Every pharmaceutical raw material and preparation requires an obligatory assessment with chemical and instrumental methods. It is more comprehensive in a hospital pharmacy than in a chemist.

### Small and large scale preparation

The pharmacy technician produces drugs which are not available on the pharmaceutical market. In depth knowledge is required for special application routes or the dosage for neonates or small children.

### Dispensary

A large task is the supply of drugs and medical products to the hospital wards and diagnostic units based on a hospital drug list. The stock keeping is markedly different to a chemist. Beside the manually or computer based supply of drugs the counselling of medical and nursing staff has an important value.

The pharmacy technician supports the pharmacists during the mandatory ward audit every half year to control the hospital ward stock for duly storage and effectiveness.

After two years of professional experience a pharmacy technician may be eligible for a two year continuing education with a more medical orientation.