Approved:

Chairman of the Council of the Faculty of Pharmacy
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LITHUANIAN UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES MEDICAL ACADEMY FACULTY OF PHARMACY

REGULATIONS FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE PROFFESIONAL PHARMACY PRACTICE

I. MAIN DEFINITIONS

1. **Professional practice in pharmacy (further - practice) -** a part of Pharmacy studies, during which the knowledge, competences and skills of a student of the Faculty of Pharmacy are consolidated, applied and improved in professional activities in the practice facilities.
2. **Pharmacy practice base** - a public or health care institution pharmacy operating in the Republic of Lithuania, which, according to the scope and nature of its pharmaceutical activities, can provide the future pharmacist with the necessary practical professional skills. If the student is doing a practice abroad or under the *Erasmus+* program, the practice base is a community pharmacy in a foreign country, which signs the student's practical training practice agreement.
3. **Supervisor (coordinator) of the pharmacy practice** – the lecturer approved by the Faculty of Pharmacy Council to be responsible for organizing the pharmacy practice.
4. **Department supervisor of the practice** – the lecturer of the Faculty of Pharmacy responsible for the planning, organizing the practice in that department and for the evaluation of the student report of the practice.
5. **Pharmacy manager (supervisor) of the practice** – the licensed pharmacist with at least 3 years work experience in the pharmacy who is working in the practice place of the

student, guiding the student's practice and helping the student to achieve the objectives of the placement.

6. **Practice diary -** a diary in the appropriate format in which the student records the skills and competences acquired during the practice.
7. **Reflection** of practice - a report that the student completes in a diary, formulates the aim, provides a summarized analysis of the tasks carried out, relates to a specific example or examples; presents the main conclusions, the strengths and weaknesses of the practical tasks, and suggestions; and describes self-evaluation.
8. **Practice reflection (report) evaluation committee -** a group of Faculty of Pharmacy lecturers, consisting of practice supervisors of each part of the practice (social pharmacy practice, pharmaceutical care practice, pharmacy drug technology practice, phytopharmacy practice, pharmacy drug analysis practice, clinical pharmacy/biopharmacy practice) of the department, which is formed by the head of the pharmacy practice in consultation with the heads of the departments of the Faculty of Pharmacy.

II. GENERAL PROVISIONS

9. The Regulations for the organization and implementation of the practice (further – Regulations) for the students of the Faculty of Pharmacy of Medical Academy of Lithuanian University of Health Sciences (further – LSMU MA FF) were drawn up based on:
    - 9.1 the Law on Science and Studies of the Republic of Lithuania No. XI-242;
    - 9.2 valid LUHS Regulation of Studies;
    - 9.3 order of the Minister of Education and Science of the Republic of Lithuania No V-1168 "On the Approval of the General Requirements for the Conduct of Studies", 30 December 2016;
    - 9.4 order of the Minister of Education and Science of the Republic of Lithuania No V-1213 "On Approval of the Description of the Study Field of Pharmacy", 30 June 2021.
10. The aim of the procedure is to establish the procedure for the organization of professional practice for students of LSMU MA FF, practice requirements, specific practice tasks, support for the student during the practice, and criteria for recognizing and assessing the skills acquired by the student during the practice.
11. This procedure establishes the implementation of practice for LSMU MA FF students in internship bases in the Republic of Lithuania and European countries and in internship bases in foreign countries.
12. Students' practice is carried out and paid for in accordance with the procedure approved by the LSMU MA FF Council.

III THE AIM, AND EXPECTED STUDY RESULTS OF THE PROFESSIONAL PHARMACY PRACTICE

13. The aim of the pharmacy practice – to train pharmacists to be able to consolidate creatively in the practice the knowledge acquired during theoretical studies, to develop competences to work independently as a pharmacist in a community pharmacy, as well as to apply acquired skills in the multifunctional and complex environment to solve smoothly and effectively problems related to the provision of pharmaceutical products to the society.
14. Practice managers are required to know the Regulations for the organization of the professional pharmacy practice.
15. Results of the practice. After carrying out the practice, students will be able:
    15.1 to analyze the composition of prescriptions, to select the technology and justify it based on the knowledge and competences acquired during the studies;
    15.2 to decide reasonably on the selection of technology and packaging, foresee the technological problems during the manufacturing of pharmaceutical products and to make decisions to eliminate them, and to recommend in a dully justified manner quality evaluation methods used in the manufacturing of pharmaceutical products;
    15.3 to apply knowledge and skills to produce chemicals and to evaluate their quality;
    15.4 to create a plan for pharmaceutical product quality assurance, to assess drug quality and explain the experimental results;
    15.5 to assess in a justified manner the feasibility and efficiency of the Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) and Good Laboratory Practice (GLP) in the pharmacy;
    15.6 to evaluate and validate the compliance of the pharmaceutical activities of the pharmacy to the requirements of the legislation;
    15.7 to prepare appropriately to work as a pharmacist in a pharmacy, to organize activities of a pharmacy and its staff;
    15.8 to explain decisions made on the assortment formation, acceptance, handling, expiry date control of medicines and other products in a pharmacy;
    15.9 to handle the received prescriptions, to evaluate them and select pharmaceutical products correctly, based on the needs of the patient;
    15.10 to analyze the state of the health of a patient, to tackle reasonably the health issues based on the scientific knowledge;
    15.11 to propose alternative herbal preparations for the patients, to justify their selection and recommend their application;
    15.12 to foresee the significance of pharmaceutical, physiological factors, drug interactions for drug efficacy and to recommend possible approaches to address the patient health issues;

15.13 to identify and analyze problems in pharmacotherapy, propose alternative solutions, advise optimal pharmacotherapy regimen;

15.14 to analyze the assortment of medicinal plant materials, phytopharmaceuticals in a pharmacy and peculiarities of their supply for the patients;

15.15 to analyze composition and its variations of herbal products and phytopharmaceuticals, their quality assurance, mechanisms of action, indications and uses in medical practice and applications for the health promotion activities of pharmaceutical preparations;

15.16 to properly provide pharmaceutical services, to carry out pharmaceutical care processes.

III. TASKS OF THE PROFESSIONAL PHARMACY PRACTICE

16. Practice tasks for Pharmaceutical Technology in pharmacy.

16.1To analyze the extemporaneous medicinal products manufacturing facilities and their requirements. Understand the principles that guide the control of extemporaneous manufacturing. Analyze the following facilities:

16.1.1 the room where medicinal products are manufactured, filled and packaged (the laboratory for the manufacture of medicinal products);

16.1.2 the room(s) or place(s) where the pharmacy and excipients, containers, closures, administration devices, labels are stored;

16.1.3 the premises or their requirements if the pharmacy manufactures or plans to manufacture sterile extemporaneous medicinal products.

16.2 To assess whether the premises and equipment for the manufacture of extemporaneous medicinal products are arranged in such a way as to follow the logical sequence of operations for the manufacture of extemporaneous medicinal products, to be suitable for the intended operations for the manufacture of extemporaneous medicinal products in accordance with the procedures laid down in other legislation, and to be effectively cleaned and maintained in order to prevent contamination of extemporaneous medicinal products, temperature, humidity, direct sunlight and other adverse effects of the environment, whether direct or indirect, on the quality of extemporaneous medicinal products. To be familiar with the completion of the required documentation (journals).

16.3 Understand the principles of how the manufacturing process is organized in a pharmacy, considering the need for extemporaneous preparations. Produce extemporaneous preparations and theoretically justify aspects of their production. Correctly fill in the necessary diaries/journals relating to extemporaneously manufactured and analyzed preparations.

16.4 To become familiar with the assortment of pharmaceutical preparations available in the pharmacy, based on pharmaceutical form, consistency of the preparation, route

of administration/use, and to assess the potential impact of the active ingredients and excipients they contain on the quality of the preparation. Analyze the pharmaceutical forms of different medicinal products and compare them with each other, indicating advantages and disadvantages.

16.5 To analyze the range of pharmaceutical containers for the storage of different pharmaceutical forms, e.g. concentrate for skin spray (emulsion); concentrate for oral suspension; inhalation solution; vapor inhalation (capsule); oral drops (emulsion) etc. Provide and justify the possible influence of the containers on the stability of the pharmaceutical form under analysis.

17. Practice tasks for Drug Analysis in pharmacy.

17.1To analyze the manufacturing facilities for extemporaneous medicinal products and their requirements. The following premises shall be analyzed:

17.1.1 the room or area where the analysis of medicinal substances and medicinal products is carried out (analyst's workplace);

17.1.2 the room or area where pharmacy containers are prepared (washed, autoclaved, sterilized, etc.) and stored;

17.1.3 the room or place where purified water and water for injections are produced, if the pharmacy carries out or plans to carry out these activities. Familiarize yourself with the completion of the required documentation (journals).

17.2Familiarize yourself with the completion of the required documentation (journals).

17.3Learn about the requirements for reagents, medicinal products and raw materials produced in the pharmacy and assess their quality:

17.3.1 production of titrated solutions, reagents and indicators;

17.3.2 to be familiar with the requirements for the quality of purified/injected water and to describe its analysis;

17.3.3 to be familiar with the quality requirements for raw materials and semi-finished products and describe their analysis;

17.3.4 describe the quality assessment of single-component preparations manufactured in the pharmacy;

17.3.5 describe the quality assessment of multi-component preparations manufactured in the pharmacy.

17.4 Develop quality specifications for selected medicinal products, providing possible analytical methods for assessing individual parameters.

17.5 Evaluate and justify the possible influence of storage conditions and duration of storage on the quality of the medicinal product being evaluated, indicating possible changes.

18. Practice tasks for Biopharmaceutical/Clinical pharmacy in pharmacy.

18.1 The student observes the pharmacy service in the pharmacy, dispensing prescription and nonprescription medicines or, with the pharmacist's permission, participates in an interview with the patient and discusses with the pharmacist possible options for consultation for specific patients (children, elderly patients, pregnant or breastfeeding women):

18.1.1 discerns or models pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic drug interactions; assesses the significance and favorability of interactions and provides drug counselling to the patient; predicts potential drug-food interactions and provides recommendations to the patient;

18.1.2 identifies or theoretically models potential or current pharmacotherapeutic problems, identifies problems requiring referral to a physician: problem, gathering necessary information, assessing possible causes, current or potential consequences and making recommendations to patients;

18.1.3 assessing adverse drug reactions (ADRs): a) suspecting and managing ADRs from the information received; b) avoiding potential ADRs; c) reporting observed ADRs to the SMCA of Lithuania.

18.2 Analyzing, assessing and predicting the impact of physiological and pharmaceutical factors on the bioavailability of medicines. The student evaluates the possible influences on the bioavailability of specific drugs by route of administration, highlights physiological features and analyses:

18.2.1 dosage forms, compositions;

18.2.2 characterize medicinal substances, their possible chemical modifications and polymorphic; the possible polymorphic and polymorphic variations;

18.2.3 identify the excipients specific to the dosage form and describe their function in a given the preparation; justifies information found in specific literature;

18.2.4 compares several preparations of the same medicinal substance, highlighting identities and differences in composition;

18.2.5 find and compare original and generic medicines;

18.2.6 seek scientific information on new preparations, improved dosage forms, new medicinal substances relevant to the situation under consideration.

18.2.7 select *in vitro* and *in vivo* biopharmaceutical testing methods.

19. Practice tasks for Phytopharmacy in pharmacy.

19.1 Learn about the range of herbal medicinal raw materials and teas available in the pharmacy. Students observe a pharmacist dispensing and advising on the use of a range of low-processed herbal medicinal products and teas. Promoting healthy lifestyles and diets in community pharmacy.

19.2 Familiarize yourself with the range of herbal medicines available in the pharmacy. Students observe a pharmacist's work in dispensing herbal medicines and providing advice on their use.

19.3 Familiarize yourself with the range of herbal food supplements available in the pharmacy. Students observe a pharmacist's work in selling and advising on the use of herbal food supplements.

19.4 To learn about the chemical composition of herbal raw material-based medicinal products and herbal dietary supplements dispensed by pharmacies and the factors influencing their variation. Students examine the data on the composition of the preparations on the package leaflets and labelling information and the characteristics of the groups of herbal products dispensed in pharmacies in relation to the constituents of the products and the purposes of use.

19.5 To learn about and study the mechanisms of action, indications and use of herbal medicinal products dispensed in pharmacies. Students study the indications and methods of use given on the package leaflets and labelling information of preparations.

19.6 To familiarize yourself with the quality assurance requirements for herbal preparations and herbal food supplements dispensed by the pharmacy. Students become familiar with the documentation used in the pharmacy and the requirements in force in the Republic of Lithuania concerning the control of herbal medicinal raw materials and preparations.

19.7 To learn about the procedures for the entry and acceptance of herbs, herbal preparations and herbal food supplements in pharmacies and to learn how to accept herbal products in the pharmacy. Students learn about the storage of herbs, herbal medicinal products, herbal food supplements and teas in the material stock room and the pharmacy storage places.

19.8 Students must apply their knowledge of the composition of raw materials of plant origin, herbal medicinal preparations, food supplements, nutritional and other products distributed in pharmacies, to advise customers on the purpose, duration and dosage of use of products.

19.9 Students should be able to reflect on and apply their knowledge of plant bioactive compounds, phytopreparations, their use and distribution in the context of counselling physicians and other healthcare professionals.

19.10 The student has to reasonably carry out an analysis of prescribed and non-prescribed herbal preparations in a community pharmacy. Identify the 10 most used herbal medicines and form an informed opinion about herbal medicines and their use based on scientific and pharmaceutical literature.

20. Practice tasks for Social Pharmacy in pharmacy.

20.1 To assess the compliance of the pharmacy premises and special equipment with the approved requirements for the furnishing and equipment of pharmacy premises.

20.2 To familiarize oneself with the pharmacy's GMP, its documentation and data records. Maintaining confidential patient information in the pharmacy.

20.3 Receiving medicines and other pharmacy supplies from suppliers (functions and document management). Familiarity with the basic principles of the organization of pharmaceutical logistics and wholesale trade

20.4 Management of the receipt and accounting of medicines and other pharmacy goods. Pricing requirements for medicinal products.

20.5 Management of storage and storage of goods (monitoring and recording of environmental parameters of stock rooms, monitoring of data records, knowledge of actions to be taken if inappropriate storage conditions for medicinal products are identified).

20.6 Familiarize yourself with the control of the shelf-life of medicinal products and other goods. Actions to be taken when goods are found with an expiry date or past their expiry date.

20.7 Management of returns to suppliers.

20.8 Acquisition of the skills of a pharmacist selling/dispensing medicine in a pharmacy: mastering the functions, duties and rights.

20.9 Analysis of the placement of medicines and other pharmacy products in the pharmacy counter in accordance with the requirements and marketing principles. Compare the current layout of the pharmacy's range of products with the established requirements.

20.10 Organization of the cash desk and basic cash desk operations: starting the cash desk, preparation of the "zero report", cash balance accounting, execution of different cash desk operations (VAT, payment card, loyalty card, entry of reimbursement amounts for reimbursable medicines and medical aids), preparation of the "Z" report, completion of the "Cashbook". Other cash operations and their documentation: preparation and verification of the 'X' report, preparation and verification of half-monthly and monthly cash reports. Cash collection process and documentation. Correction of errors in cash documents.

20.11 Assessment of compliance with the requirements for advertising medicinal products to the public (pharmacy notices, package leaflets, other promotional information to patients). Examination of 3 examples of advertising of medicinal products throughout the practice.

20.12 Monitoring of pharmacists' behavior and communication with pharmacy patients. Ways of solving a difficult situation in pharmacy patient counselling and service. Promoting healthy lifestyles and nutrition in community pharmacy.

20.13 Finding out the needs of the pharmacy patient for the sale of non-prescription medicines.

20.14 Pharmacy sales of non-reimbursable prescription medicines: informing the patient about the cheapest medicine, dispensing medicines in the pharmacy using Form 1 prescription forms or electronic prescriptions.

20.15 Under the supervision of a pharmacist, students participate in the provision of a pharmaceutical service and analyze the stages of the pharmaceutical service in the dispensing of non-reimbursable prescription medicines, as well as assessing the priorities for switching medicines (lowest cost, manufacturer, physician recommendation). Under the supervision of a pharmacist, students are involved in the provision of a pharmaceutical service and analyze electronic prescriptions for Form 1 or equivalent.

20.16 Dispensing of narcotic drugs - pure and mixed - in a pharmacy: ordering, storing and selling narcotic drugs - pure and mixed - based on a special (Form 2) prescription form or equivalent electronic prescriptions (theoretically necessary if the pharmacy does not stock these medicines).

20.17 Prescribing and selling/dispensing of reimbursable medicines and medical devices (further 'MDMPs') in pharmacies: calculation of retail prices of reimbursable medicines and MDMPs in pharmacies, selling/dispensing of Formulary 3, Formulary 3 (for exceptions) and electronic prescriptions. Under the supervision of a pharmacist, students participate in the provision of a pharmaceutical service and analyze electronic prescriptions for Form 3 or equivalent electronic prescriptions for medicinal products or MDMPs.

20.18 Procedures and documentation for payment for the sale/dispensing of reimbursable medicinal products and MDMPs in pharmacies: preparation of reports to the Territorial Health Insurance Funds, checking the monthly report on reimbursable medicinal products and MDMPs with the cashier's report, correcting errors, checking the dispensing of Form 3 prescriptions.

21. Practice tasks for Pharmaceutical Care in pharmacy.

21.1 Pharmaceutical care services in pharmacies. Analysis of medication problems, solutions, documentation.

21.2 Pharmaceutical care services in pharmacy. Evaluation of prescriptions submitted by pharmacy patients in relation to prescribed and existing medicines. Description of suspected adverse reactions. Patient complaints about the effects of medicines.

21.3 Pharmaceutical care services in the pharmacy. Elements of pharmaceutical care in the pharmacy. Polypharmacy case studies - combinations of prescription and/or non-prescription medicines taken at the same time, use of food supplements with medicines.

21.4 Pharmaceutical care services in pharmacies. Pharmaceutical care service for patients taking inhaled medicines (Order of the Ministry of Health, 6 June 2016, No V-716). Correct inhalation technique, dosage principles. Completion of the pharmaceutical care service protocol.

21.5 Pharmaceutical care services in the pharmacy. Assessment of the health status of patients with type 1 and type 2 diabetes and provision of pharmaceutical services. Non-pharmaceutical tools for diagnosis and improving the quality of life of patients.

21.6 Pharmaceutical care services in the pharmacy. Assessment of the health status of patients with arterial hypertension and provision of a pharmaceutical service. Physiological parameter norms, non-medicinal measures to improve the quality of life of patients.

IV. SELECTION CRITERIA FOR A PHARMACY PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE BASE

22. The accepting organization – the practice base is required:

22.1. to provide practical training place for the student, to allow the implementation of the practice plan, to provide the required information to follow the practice plan and does not retract student from carrying out the practical training tasks;

22.2 to ensure the nomination of the student practice manager from qualified pharmacists with at least 3 years of work experience related to the appropriate practice part;

22.3 to organize necessary safety, health and fire protection instructions for the staff and students in the practical training;

22.3 to assure safety, health and hygiene requirements for the working conditions according to the Regulations of the accepting organization or complimentary agreement with the university, if necessary – to provide required tools, working clothes and shoes, other personal or common safety and health equipment as defined by the legislation if the parties to this agreement have not decided otherwise;

22.4 to assign tasks for the student relevant with the studies and specific practical training and ensure that other unqualified tasks not related to the studies and practical training are not assigned;

22.5 to notify the student which information provided during the practice is confidential and cannot be distributed outside the accepting organization and about the fines related to the distribution of confidential information (if they are foreseen in the internal organization documents);

22.6 to inform the supervisor of the pharmacy practice about the violation of the practice Regulations, student absence in the practice;

23. Practice base – a pharmacy (further – pharmacy) – is required to have a license for handling narcotic drugs and/or psychotropic substances.

24. During student practice, at least 2 pharmacists must work at the same time in the pharmacy.

25. Practice base has to provide appropriate conditions to achieve the objectives and to carry out the tasks foreseen in the pharmacy practice program:

25.1 pharmaceutical services should be provided by at least 20 persons during one practice day;

25.2 manufacturing (drug technology and analysis) practice workload in the pharmacy should comprise at least 5 manufacturing and 5 analysis cases during one practice day;

26. 4 weeks of drug technology and analysis practice at a pharmacy of the Department of Drug Technology and Social Pharmacy; 22 weeks of pharmacist practice at a pharmacy selected from a list of practice bases. As an exception, it can be allowed to perform the pharmaceutical technology and drug analysis practice at other foreign practice bases.
27. Accepting organization has the right to let students, without the aid of the manager to perform the assigned tasks participating in the manufacturing and providing the services independently only in the cases when the accepting organization and the student sign temporary work contract according to the Regulations defined in the legislation.
28. A practice base in the Republic of Lithuania agrees to sign the student's practical training practice agreement.
29. The practice base in the foreign country where the student is doing his/her pharmacy practice (22 weeks) must sign the student's practical training practice agreement. The foreign practice pharmacy must send a copy of the valid pharmacy license to the Dean's Office of the Faculty of Pharmacy.

V. ORGANISATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STUDENT PRACTICE

30. Professional pharmacy practice is obligatory for all the students enrolled in the study program of the Faculty of Pharmacy.
31. The professional pharmacy practice is conducted on the practice bases approved by the LSMU MA FF Council.
32. The pharmacy practice course is 18 credits, with a total student workload of 480 hours. The duration of the practice is 26 weeks: 4 weeks for drug technology and drug analysis and 22 weeks of pharmacist practice at practice base. The start and end dates of the traineeship are specified in the LSMU study timetable.
33. The Pharmacy Practice Coordinator shall propose to the students a list of possible practice bases, which shall be drawn up in accordance with the agreements concluded with the relevant institutions. The Dean's Office of the Faculty of Pharmacy shall coordinate the signing of the practice agreements.
34. The list of practice bases is published on the LSMU Moodle course at least 14 days before the start of the practice.
35. The procedure and deadlines for students to apply for their chosen practice sites are set by the Pharmacy Practice Coordinator. The selection of students for the selected practice sites is based on the average of the students' study results. The selection of practice sites is carried out by the Pharmacy Practice Coordinator.
36. The consultation for the pharmacy practice placement shall take place at least 5 working days before the start of the pharmacy practice placement. During the consultation, the supervisors of the pharmacy practice placement and the departmental practice

placement shall inform the students about the procedure for the practice placement and the tasks of the individual parts of the placement.

37. In each department involved in pharmacy practice, the student is assigned to a departmental practice supervisor, who sets up a consultation schedule.
38. During the practice period, the student fills in the practice diary and prepares a reflection on the pharmacy practice in accordance with the requirements of the pharmacy practice procedure.

VI. ASSESSMENT OF PRACTICE ACHIEVEMENTS

39. Pharmacy professional practice shall be evaluated according to the criteria set out in the Pharmacy Practice Regulations. The final evaluation is done according to the formula:
    80 % V + 20 % A = 100 % (10 points), where:
    V – average of the evaluations of the pharmacy managers of the practice.
    A – average of evaluations of reflection of practice.

40. The completion of the practice diary shall be evaluated by the pharmacy practice mentor on the practice base according to the criteria set out in these Regulations.
41. The pharmacy practice manager assesses the student's general skills, practical skills and ability to put knowledge into practice by checking the student's practice diary and observing the student's practical skills in the pharmacy every day. At the end of the practice period, the pharmacy practice manager shall write an evaluation in the diary.
42. Criteria for recognizing and assessing the level of skills acquired by the student during the placement:
    42.1 Pharmacy manager evaluates according to criteria:
        a) Student’s discipline, attendance, etiquette, diligence.
        b) Ability to assess and understand the specifics of pharmacy practice by completing a diary.
        c) Ability to complete tasks and solve problems.
        d) Ability to apply theoretical knowledge in practice and professionalism.
        e) Organizational qualities, active participation in the practice process.
    42.2 Criteria for evaluating the reflection of practice:
        a) Ability to summarize tasks and analyze results/solutions.
        b) Ability to formulate conclusions and proposals.
        c) Ability to provide a self-assessment.

43. At the end of the practice, the student prepares a reflection on the practice, formulates the aim, provides a summarizing analysis of the tasks performed, links to a specific example or examples; presents the main conclusions, strengths and weaknesses of the practice tasks, suggestions; describes the self-assessment.

44. The practice reflection, the practice diary and the pharmacy practice managers' evaluations must be completed in the diary before the end of the pharmacy practice as specified in the Study Schedule.
45. The reflection of the practice is evaluated by the evaluation committee established by the Dean of the LSMU MA Faculty of Pharmacy based on the evaluation criteria specified in the Pharmacy Practice Regulations.
46. The supervisor of the pharmacy practice estimates the final evaluation mark.

VII. FUNCTIONS, RIGHTS, OBLIGATIONS AND THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE SUPERVISOR OF PROFESSIONAL PHARMACY PRACTICE

47. The supervisor (coordinator) of professional pharmacy practice:
    47.1 Coordinates preparation for, carrying out and evaluation of the practice collaborating with the LSMU MA FF Council, the Dean and the Departments participating in the pharmacy practice;
    47.2 in collaboration with the department's practice supervisors, develops and updates the pharmacy practice description, practice diary, practice organization and implementation procedures, practice tasks;
    47.3. discusses the results achieved and the problems encountered during the pharmacy practice with the students and the department supervisor of the practice;
    47.4. estimates the final evaluation mark of the practice.

VIII. FUNCTIONS, RIGHTS, OBLIGATIONS AND THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE DEPARTMENT SUPERVISOR OF THE PRACTICE

48. The department supervisor of the practice:
    48.1 participate in the preparation of the description of the practice program;
    48.2 discusses the results achieved and the problems encountered with the student;
    48.3 participates in the preparation of the practice plan (program), ensures the supervision to facilitate the achievements of the foreseen practice tasks and, if needed, solves the problems encountered during the student practice with the responsible staff (or civil servants) of the accepting organization;
    48.4 recommends methodological and other support for the accepting organization - the pharmacy manager of the practice, if needed;
    48.5provides consultations for the students according to the schedule foreseen in the appropriate Departments.

IX. FUNCTIONS, RIGHTS, OBLIGATIONS AND THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PHARMACY MANAGER OF THE PRACTICE

49. The pharmacy manager of the practice supervises the student work during the practice and:
    49.1. allows and helps the student to improve the theoretical knowledge and practical skills;
    49.2. informs the department supervisor of the practice if the student fails to meet the principles of the professional ethics and does not follow the instructions given by the pharmacy supervisor of the practice;
    49.3. evaluates the acquired practical competences and skills according to the criteria given in the practice Regulations;
    49.4. is responsible according to the legislation for the permission given to the student who provides professional services to perform the tasks or professional actions independently;
    49.5. is planning how to carry out the practice in a pharmacy discussing the practice tasks, methods and other questions with the student;
    49.6. is giving consultations to the student;
    49.7. supports and helps the student to solve the problems encountered during the practice.

X. RIGHTS, OBLIGATIONS AND THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE STUDENT

50. Rights, obligations and the responsibility of the student carrying on the practice are defined in the LSMU Study Regulation and those Regulations.
51. Student rights:
    51.1 to carry out the practice tasks foreseen and to receive the required consultations;
    51.2 to refuse to follow the instructions given by the pharmacy supervisor of the practice informing the department supervisor of the practice about that if the instructions are not related to the objectives of the student practice.
    51.3 to request to provide the adequate conditions to carry out the pharmacy practice tasks.
52. Student obligations:
    52.1 to follow the regulations (statute) and work rules of the pharmacy practice base, the additional agreement with the university regarding the regulation of work rules and conditions, to comply with a duty of confidentiality regarding commercial and other sensitive information as requested by the accepting organization;
    52.2 to meet the principles of professional ethics;
    52.3 to follow the staff safety, health and fire protection rules; every working day to arrive to the practice place on time;
    52.4 to carry out the practice tasks, to fill in the practice diary and to prepare the reflection of practice;

52.5 to carefully carry out the practice tasks, immediately inform the supervisor of the practice about the absence and the reason for the absence, in the case of illness – to present the medical certificate;

52.6 to respect the materials and equipment of the accepting organization, to be liable for material damage according to the legislation;

52.7 inform the pharmacy practice supervisor if unskilled tasks unrelated to the specifics of the studies and practical training are assigned during the practice, if the host organization does not provide the conditions for the implementation of the practice program;

53. According to the legislation the student responds to carrying out the activities (on purpose or through negligence) that could cause risk to patient health or life.

XI. FINAL PROVISIONS

54. Pharmacy Practice Regulations are approved in the Faculty of Pharmacy Council and enter into the force from 01/09/2025.
55. These Regulations may be amended, supplemented and/or repealed by a decision of the Council of the Faculty of Pharmacy.
56. Non-compliance with the principles of student ethics shall be considered in accordance with the procedures adopted by LSMU (LSMU Code of Ethics, Senate Resolution No. 46-13 of 16 May 2014, current version) and the legislation of the Republic of Lithuania.