

DEVELOPMENT OF HOSPITAL PHARMACY PRACTICE IN THE SPECIAL HOSPITAL FOR ADDICTIVE DISEASES

Nataša Zdravković^{1*}, Jelena Ristić², Andrijana Milošević Georgiev³

¹ Special Hospital for Addiction Diseases in Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia

² Biognost S Ltd., Belgrade, Serbia

³ University of Belgrade – Faculty of Pharmacy, Department of Social Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Legislation, Belgrade, Serbia

*natasazdr@gmail.com

The Special Hospital for Addiction Diseases (SBBZ) received the status of a secondary level health care institution and reference center for addiction diseases in 2007. The turning points in the development of the pharmacy service in SBBZ in the previous 60 years are presented, by applying the method of historical analysis for the period from 1958 until today. The dispensary for the treatment of alcoholics and the fight against alcoholism was founded in 1958 in Belgrade, and a hospital pharmacy within the Clinical Department for Alcoholism started operating there. For the next four decades, it grew into the Institute for Alcoholism (1968), the Institute for Alcoholism and Drug Addiction in 1973, and in 1980 changed its name to the Institute for Addiction Diseases. This health institution is part of the OOUR Clinic for Psychiatry and Neurology (1987), which was one of the working organizations of the Clinical Hospital Center "Dr Dragisa Misovic-Dedinje". The Institute for Addiction Diseases was founded in 1992, separated from the KBC and has been operating as the SBBZ since 2007 (1). With the independence of the hospital, the hospital pharmacy organizationally belonged to the laboratory and the hospital pharmaceutical activity was performed by only one pharmacist (2). It can be concluded that the transformation of the health institution had little impact on the work of the hospital pharmacy service because at all turning points there was always a pharmacist as the only professional, a holder of a job in a hospital pharmacy.

References

1. Internal documents of the institution
2. Oral information provided by Ljubomir Popadić, April 27, 2022

Acknowledgments

I would like to thank Professor Dušanka Krajnović for encouraging me to research this topic.

RAZVOJ BOLNIČKE APOTEKARSKE PRAKSE U SPECIJALNOJ BOLNICI ZA BOLESTI ZAVISNOSTI

Nataša Zdravković^{1*}, Jelena Ristić², Andrijana Milošević Georgiev³

¹Specijalna bolnica za bolesti zavisnosti u Beogradu, Beograd, Srbija

²Biognost S d.o.o, Beograd, Srbija

³Univerzitet u Beogradu – Farmaceutski fakultet, Katedra za socijalnu farmaciju i farmaceutsko zakonodavstvo, Beograd, Srbija

*natasazdr@gmail.com

Specijalna bolnica za bolesti zavisnosti (SBBZ) dobija status ustanove sekundarnog nivoa zdravstvene zaštite i referentnog centra za bolesti zavisnosti 2007. godine. Obavlja delatnosti iz oblasti: psihijatrije, neurologije, interne medicine, biohemijsko-toksikološke dijagnostike, farmaceutske delatnosti, psihologije, specijalne pedagogije, socijalne zaštite. Prikazane su prelomne tačke u razvoju apotekarske službe u SBBZ u prethodnih 60 godina, primenom metode istorijske analize za period od 1958.godine do danas. Dispanzer za lečenje alkoholičara i borbu protiv alkoholizma osnovan je 1958. godine u Beogradu i u njemu počinje sa radom bolnička apoteka u sklopu Kliničkog odeljenja za alkoholizam. Narednih četiri decenije prerasta u Institut za alkoholizam (1968. god.), "Institut za alkoholizam i narkomaniju" 1973. godine, a 1980. godine menja naziv u Zavod za bolesti zavisnosti. Ova zdravstvena ustanova ulazi u sastav OOUR-a Klinika za psihijatriju i neurologiju (1987.god.), koja je bila jedna od radnih organizacija Kliničko-bolničkog centra "Dr Dragiša Mišović-Dedinje". Zavod za bolesti zavisnosti je osnovan 1992. godine, izdvojio se iz KBC i od 2007. godine radi kao SBBZ (1). Osamostaljivanjem bolnice, bolnička apoteka je organizaciono pripala laboratoriji i bolničku farmaceutsku delatnost je obavljao samo jedan farmaceut (2). Broj zaposlenih se menjao ali ne u srazmeri sa obimom poslova u bolničkoj apoteci, da bi mnogo kasnije, 2020. godine bolnička apoteka postala izdvojena, samostalna organizaciona jedinica sa zaposlenim 1 specijalistom farmacije i 1 farmaceutskim tehničarom. Može se zaključiti da je transformacija zdravstvene ustanove imala malog uticaja na rad bolničke apotekarske službe jer je u svim prelomnim tačkama uvek postojao farmaceut kao jedino stručno lice, nosilac poslova u bolničkoj apoteci.

Literatura

1. Interna dokumenta ustanove
2. Usmene podatke dao Ljubomir Popadić, 27.04.2022.godine

Zahvalnica

Zahvaljujem se profesorki Dušanki Krajnović što me je podstakla da istražim ovu temu.