

# Letter of Intent

# Pharmacy Technician Program

Associate in Applied Science in Pharmacy Technology

Office of the Provost

and

Department of Nursing

# **Table of Contents**

## 1. Purposes and Goals

## A. Educational Goals

The goal of the Pharmacy Technician program will be to prepare Pharmacy Technicians who are highly competent in the knowledge, skills and professional demeanor consistent with local employer expectations and national

by a pharmacist before it is given to the patient. Technicians may establish and maintain patient profiles, prepare insurance claim forms, and stock and take inventory of prescription and over-the-counter medications.

In hospitals, nursing homes and assisted-living facilities, technicians have added

Good job opportunities are expected for full-time and part-time work, especially for technicians with formal training or previous experience. Job openings for pharmacy technicians will result from the expansion of retail pharmacies and other employment settings and from the need to replace workers who transfer to other occupations or leave the labor force.

Employment of pharmacy technicians is expected to grow much faster than the average for all occupations through 2014 because as the population grows and ages, demand for pharmaceuticals will increase dramatically. The increased number of middle-aged and elderly people—who use more prescription drugs than younger people—will spur the demand for technicians in all practice settings. With advances in science, more medications are becoming available to treat a greater number of conditions.

In addition, cost-conscious insurers, pharmacies and health care systems will continue to expand the role of technicians. As a result, pharmacy technicians will assume responsibility for some of the more routine tasks previously performed by pharmacists. Pharmacy technicians should be prepared to master new pharmacy technology as it emerges. For example, robotic machines are being increasingly used to dispense medicine into containers and technicians must oversee the machines, stock the bins and label the containers. While automation may be increasingly incorporated into the job, it will not necessarily reduce the need for technicians.

Median hourly earnings of wage and salary pharmacy technicians in May 2004 were \$11.37. The middle 50 percent earned between \$9.40 and \$13.85. The highest 10 percent earned more than \$16.61. Median hourly earnings in the industries employing the largest numbers of pharmacy technicians in May 2004 were:

General medical and surgical hospitals	\$12.93
Grocery stores	11.77
Other general merchandise stores	11.11
Department stores	10.56
Health and personal care stores	10.51

Certified technicians may earn more. Shift differentials for working evenings or weekends can increase earnings. Some technicians belong to unions representing hospital or grocery store workers. (*Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Outlook*)

#### D. Related College Offerings

In its July 2006 Report of Institutional Goals to CUNY, Kingsborough made a 0006 Tcec t-0.0

Continuing Education Department alread

that there will be a strong positive reaction to educational opportunities at his level for this rewarding profession. Applicant pools for the currently offered educational programs in healthcare professions are excellent at present. Brooklyn has a population of over 2.2 million and cites its major employer as health care institutions.

Meetings with representatives from the 1199-SEIU League Training and Upgrading Fund

#### 110 Basic Pharmaceutics

Credit 3

Introduction to the pharmacological principles as they are related to and support an understanding of rational drug usage. Knowledge of drug laws, standards and regulations. Use of computers and other technical resources in a modern pharmacy are introduced and skills in their use are emphasized.

## 111 In-Patient Dispensing

Credit 3

A general study of the usual technician functions associated with an institutional drug

#### 215 Advanced Dispensing & Compounding

Credit 4

General preparation of topical, trans-dermal, rectal, ophthalmic, and otic pharmaceutical dosage forms. Practical experience in the manipulative and record keeping functions associated with the compounding and dispensing of prescriptions. Study of dosage forms, advantages and disadvantages, uses, storage and packaging of pharmaceutical products.

#### 216 Aseptic Technique & IV Preparation

Credit 2

The compounding of sterile products according to the appropriate technique. An introduction to the concepts of sterility and incompatibility. The use of applicable quality assurance processes and performance of work in accordance with the laws, regulations, and standards which govern the preparation of sterile products, with special emphasis on the preparation of parenteral chemotherapy with strict adherence to all precautionary standards

#### 132 Pharmacy Technician Clinic 1

Credit 2

This is the first rotation in a pharmacy. Students will assist the pharmacists and pharmacy technicians in basis tasks and observe the function of the pharmacy. This requires two full work days per week. Three weeks students will be in an inpatient pharmacy and three weeks will be in an ambulatory pharmacy. Offered in the six-week module.

#### 145 Pharmacy Technician Clinic II

Credit 2

Two day per week experience in both inpatient and ambulatory pharmacies. Students will practice and demonstrate progressive skills and accept additional responsibilities in coordination with the concurrent didactic courses. Offered in the twelve-week semester. Prerequisite: Pharmacy Technician Clinic I

#### 153 Pharmacy Technician Clinic III

Credit

This requires two full work days per week. Three weeks students will be in an inpatient pharmacy and three weeks will be in an ambulatory pharmacy. Students will practice and demonstrate progressive skills and accept additional responsibilities in coordination with the concurrent didactic courses. Offered in the six-week module.

Prerequisite: Pharmacy Technician Clinic II

#### 247 Pharmacy Technician Clinic IV

Credit 2

A two day per week experience in both inpatient and ambulatory pharmacies. Students will practice and demonstrate progressive skills and accept additional responsibilities in

coordination with the concurrent didactic courses. Offered in the twelve-week semester. Prerequisite: Pharmacy Technician Clinic III

#### 253 Pharmacy Technician Clinic V

Credit 2

This requires two full work days per week. Three weeks students will be in an inpatient pharmacy and three weeks will be in an ambulatory pharmacy. Students will practice and demonstrate progressive skills and accept additional responsibilities in coordination with the concurrent didactic courses. Offered in the six-week module.

Prerequisite: Pharmacy Technician Clinic IV

## 260 Pharmacy Technician Clinic VI

Credit 2

Two day per week experience in both inpatient and ambulatory pharmacies. Students will practice and demonstrate progressive skills and accept additional responsibilities in coordination with the concurrent

253	Pharmacy Technician Clinic V	96	2
260	50 Pharmacy Technician Clinic VI 192		2
		864	40
12	English 12		4
24	English 24		3
15	Anatomy and Physiology for Allied Health		6
17	Medical Calculations		1
11	General Psychology		3
31	Intro to Sociology	_	3
		_	20

# Pharmacy Technician Program Full-Time (4 semester) Plan of Study

Fall / Winter			
12	English 12	4	
17	Medical Calculations Anatomy and Physiology for Allied	1	
15	, , ,	6	
100	Introduction to Pharmacy Technology	3	
132	Pharmacy Technician Clinic 1*	1	
	·	15	
Spring /			
Summer			
	Basic Pharmaceutics	3	
111	Inpatient Dispensing	3 3 3 2 2	
112	Ambulatory Pharmacy Practice	3	
24	$\mathcal{C}$	3	
145	Pharmacy Technician Clinic II	2	
153	Pharmacy Technician Clinic III*	2	
		16	
Fall / Winter			
201	Advanced Pharmaceutical Calculations	4	
211	Dispensing & Compounding	4	
31	Intro to Sociology	3	
247	Pharmacy Technician Clinic IV	2	
253	Pharmacy Technician Clinic V*	2	