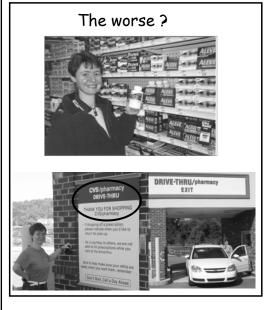
# Pharmacy in the US ...







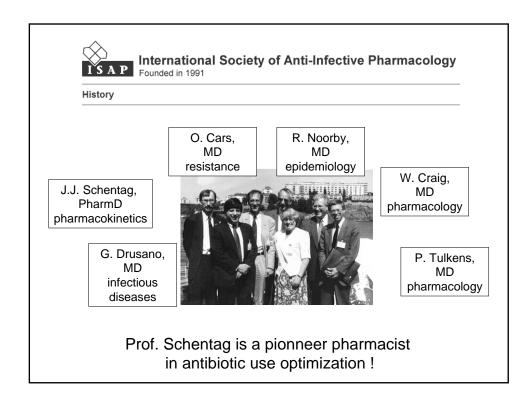
Prof. Schentag is here to tell us that it is probably the best ...







When did start the story of pharmacist involvement in antibiotic managment?



# From PK to prevention of toxicity...

#### Schentag et al.

Gentamicin tissue accumulation and nephrotoxic reactions. JAMA. 1978 240:2067-9.

## Mangione & Schentag.

Therapeutic monitoring of aminoglycoside antibiotics: an approach. Ther Drug Monit. 1980;2(2):159-67.

#### Kazierad et al.

The effect of verapamil on the nephrotoxic potential of gentamicin as measured by urinary enzyme excretion in healthy volunteers. J Clin Pharmacol. 1995 35:196-201

# From PK to optimisation of efficacy...

## Nix & Schentag.

Role of pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics in the design of dosage schedules for 12-h cefotaxime alone and in combination with other antibiotics.

Diagn Microbiol Infect Dis. 1995 22:71-6.

#### Thomas et al.

Pharmacodynamic evaluation of factors associated with the development of bacterial resistance in acutely ill patients during therapy. Antimicrob Agents Chemother. 1998 42:521-7.

### Moise-Broder et al.

Pharmacodynamics of vancomycin and other antimicrobials in patients with Staphylococcus aureus lower respiratory tract infections. Clin Pharmacokinet. 2004 43:925-42.

# JJ. Schentag is the father of the AUC/MIC concept !...

#### Forrest et al.

Pharmacodynamics of intravenous ciprofloxacin in seriously ill patients. Antimicrob Agents Chemother. 1993 37:1073-81.

#### Schentag.

Antimicrobial action and pharmacokinetics/pharmacodynamics: the use of AUIC to improve efficacy and avoid resistance.

J Chemother. 1999 11(6):426-3

#### Moise et al.

Area under the inhibitory curve and a pneumonia scoring system for predicting outcomes of vancomycin therapy for respiratory infections by Staphylococcus aureus.

Am J Health Syst Pharm. 2000 57 Suppl 2:S4-9

# Pharmacists and pharmacoeconomics

## Paladino & Schentag.

The economics of Clostridium difficile-associated disease for providers and payers.

Clin Infect Dis. 2008 46:505-6

#### Noskin et al.

Budget impact analysis of rapid screening for Staphylococcus aureus colonization among patients undergoing elective surgery in US hospitals . Infect Control Hosp Epidemiol. 2008 29:16-24.

#### Paladino et al.

Direct costs in patients hospitalised with community-acquired pneumonia after non-response to outpatient treatment with macrolide antibacterials in the US.

Pharmacoeconomics. 2007 25:677-83

# Pharmacists and antibiotic policies

#### Schentag.

Antimicrobial management strategies for Gram-positive bacterial resistance in the intensive care unit.

Crit Care Med. 2001 29(4 Suppl):N100-7.

## Schentag et al.

What have we learned from pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic theories?

Clin Infect Dis. 2001 32 Suppl 1:S39-46.

## Schentag.

Understanding and managing microbial resistance in institutional settings. Am J Health Syst Pharm. 1995 52(6 Suppl 2):S9-14

# Clinical pharmacy development

## Schentag et al.

Changes in antimicrobial agent usage resulting from interactions among clinical pharmacy, the infectious disease division, and the microbiology laboratory.

Diagn Microbiol Infect Dis. 1993 16:255-64.

## Schentag.

The results of a targeted pharmacy intervention program.

Clin Ther. 1993 15 Suppl A:29-36.

#### Gresala et al.

A clinical pharmacy-oriented drug surveillance network: II. Results of a pilot project.

Drug Intell Clin Pharm. 1987 21:909-14.

# Which type of pharmacist would like to become tomorrow?



