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## Opportunities and challenges in the new emerging role of clinical pharmacists in Ethiopia: Systematic review

Belayneh Kefale Gelaw<sup>1</sup>, Gobezie Temesgen Tegegne<sup>1</sup>, Amsalu Degu Defersha<sup>2</sup> and Getasew Amogne Aynalem<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Ambo University, Ethiopia

<sup>2</sup>University of Nairobi, Kenya

<sup>3</sup>Wollo University, Ethiopia

The availability of large number of medicines and the constant efflux of new information make them practically impossible for any health care professional to be updated in all aspects. This leads to the emergency of the concept of pharmaceutical care. The role of clinical pharmacists in the hospital setting have the potential to positively impact the quality of patient care and provide cost savings. A number of papers done in Ethiopia were used to see how pharmaceutical care is practiced in Ethiopia. Pharmaceutical care is given high value starting from our country's health policy to stalk holders (hospitals, schools, other governmental and non governmental institutions). The importance of pharmaceutical care services in saving lives and protecting public health is particularly relevant in resource limited settings with a high prevalence of major medicine treatable diseases and systems wide opportunities related to pharmaceutical care. Pharmaceutical care providers participate in ward rounds. Their clinical knowledge and skill has been improved and they have also trying to do more clinical based researches (complex case reports, drug therapy problem identification and intervention. Thus 'Clinical Pharmacists' is the heart of pharmaceutical care. Resistance of health care professionals to work with pharmaceutical care providers, unable to uphold responsibilities in their job, unable to get benefits for their activity, inadequate clinical skills, almost no role and responsibility of clinical pharmacist (lecturers) in their university hospitals, curriculum related problem and lack of sufficient number of specialists pose challenge for the emerging role of pharmacists.

[bkefale5@gmail.com](mailto:bkefale5@gmail.com)  
[belayneh.kefale@yahoo.com](mailto:belayneh.kefale@yahoo.com)

## Phytochemical screening of vital secondary metabolites in ethanolic extracts of *Calleandria portoricensis*

Bello Hassan Onimisi, Kasim L S and Adeoti A O

Olabisi Onabanjo University, Nigeria

*Calleandria portoricensis* is a plant that has a lot of potentials or bioactive compounds. They have been used for different purposes in Nigeria especially in the south-western part of the country. It is called 'tude" among the yorubas that dominate the south western part of Nigeria. It is majorly used as antifungal and antibacterial in infant diseases. Their antifungal and antibacterial properties might be due to any or some of these chemical compounds or bioactive ingredients that we have identify in these work. The leaf and roots part were cut and dried in the laboratory. After drying, they are grinded and extracted using ethanol. The ethanol extract is kept in 0.9% saline. Phytochemical screenings were carried out on the ethanol extract. The results of the screening shows that flavonoids, cardiac glycosides, steroid, alkaloids were present in the roots and flavonoids, saponin, alkaloids are present in the leaves. Saponins, tannins, steroids, cardiac glycosides, anthraquinine (free and combined) were absent in the leave extract. In the root extract, tannins, saponins, anthraquinines (free and combined) are all absent. From the results, the leafy part of the plant contain more active ingredient than the root part. The mixture of the two also shows a significant amount of the active ingredients.

[hassanbello2001@yahoo.com](mailto:hassanbello2001@yahoo.com)