

薬局における臨床検査値の入手状況とその必要性

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Pharmacies' Acquisition of Clinical Laboratory Test Values: Current Situation and Needs Analysis

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(Received October 13, 2006)
(Accepted November 28, 2006)

Abstract

Objective: Although many data sources are needed in order for medicines to be utilized appropriately, pharmacies tend to lack sufficient objective data. For this reason, an investigation was carried out into the methods by which clinical laboratory test values — comprising one type of objective data at pharmacies — are obtained and put to use.

Methods: Among the 1,860 authorized pharmacies in the Chiba Pharmaceutical Association, the 1,753 were surveyed by fax regarding their use of clinical laboratory test values. The survey form asked about the level of need for basic examination results related to urinalysis, hematological tests, and blood chemistry tests performed. Respondents were allowed open responses regarding frequency of use of the respective test values.

Results: The level of need for clinical laboratory test values related to urinalysis was: sugar — 60.9%, protein — 57.2%, etc.; for hematological testing: white blood cells — 54.2%, platelets — 45.5%, etc.; and for blood chemistry tests: HbA1C — 72.1%, cholesterol — 71.4%, etc. The results showed a large use of test values related to lifestyle-related diseases: the frequency of HbA1C was 44.3%, cholesterol was 34.1%, and blood glucose level was 23.6%.

Conclusion: Among lifestyle-related diseases, test values for diabetes were used particularly often; in addition, there was a high frequency of drug metabolism-related test values, including renal function tests and liver function tests. In order for pharmacies to be able to practice drug treatment with superior effectiveness and safety, further investigation into the use of these test values is needed. It is argued in the attached documents that the data for these test values must be enriched.

Key words: clinical laboratory test, pharmacy, lifestyle-related diseases