

ROMANIAN PHARMACEUTICAL MANAGEMENT DURING 1948-1989. PESTL ANALYSIS

ELENA-CRISTINA TOMA¹, ANA CARATĂ²

¹PhD candidate "Carol Davila" University of Medicine and Pharmacy București, ²"Carol Davila" University of Medicine and Pharmacy București

Keywords: pharmaceutical system, centralized management, PESTL method, drug policy, pharmacy, questionnaire

Abstract: The implementation of a new national pharmaceutical system during 1948 - 1989 was for the sole party one of the main objectives of the strategy of health care and insurance medicine population. Made in this paper to understand the general environment scanning outside the system to ensure the medicines and other pharmaceutical products became the stages corresponding political systems, economic, social, technological and character printing strengthened law for any step. The research led us to the following conclusions: centralized management of all areas of economic life - decisively influenced social insurance and pharmaceutical activity of the population; pharmaceutical services for the population have been and remain poor in rural areas; the corresponding regulatory domain investigated largely covers activities related to organization and management, pharmacy, pharmacist and medicine in the years 1948 to 1989.

Cuvinte cheie: sistem farmaceutic, conducere centralizată, metoda PESTL, politica medicamentului, farmacie, chestionar

Rezumat: Implementarea unui nou sistem farmaceutic național în perioada 1948 - 1989 a constituit pentru partidul unic, unul din principalele obiective din cadrul strategiei de ocrotire a sănătății și asigurare cu medicamente a populației. Realizăm în această lucrare o scanare pentru înțelegerea mediului general extern în care sistemul asigurării cu medicamente și alte produse farmaceutice s-a transformat corespunzător etapelor parcurse de sistemele politic, economic, social, tehnologic și întărite de imprimarea caracterului de lege pentru fiecare etapă parcursă. Cercetarea efectuată ne-a condus la următoarele concluzii: conducerea centralizată a tuturor domeniilor vieții economico - sociale a influențat decisiv și activitatea de asigurare cu produse farmaceutice a populației; serviciile farmaceutice oferite populației au fost și au rămas deficitare în mediul rural; cadrul normativ corespunzător domeniului cercetat acoperă în mare măsură activitățile ce țin de organizare și conducere, farmacie, farmacist și medicament în anii 1948 - 1989.

INTRODUCTION

Romanian management was in step with the times. In our country, for the first time in Europe, was applied Taylor's system of work organization. Among the first in Europe, in 1916, was the company's management. Since 1927, teachers Madgearu Virgil G. crude D. Gusti been done for asserting management in all fields. After the Second World War, for more than two decades, there is an ignorance of science management. Since 1968, the management of our country is called „organization and scientific management” with knowledge management as all content existing in the world at that time, but wearing footprint communist doctrine, which until 1989 constituted political orientation.(1)

Pharmaceutical management is integrated health management. Public health is a branch of medical science that studies the health of the population of a country in conjunction with the factors that can influence: the political, socio-economic, technological, specialized quality education, health care, drug policy, legislation etc.

Now, after nearly a quarter century since the end of the period, specific literature does not contain a broader literature on the subject. We find works that present a critical analysis, scientifically, for the entire period 1948 -1989. Documentary material studied by us includes only certain phases or aspects that do not meet a majority of similar views

regarding the development of the health system in Romania, including the pharmaceutical sector.

The external environment analysis of the pharmaceutical sector includes many subjective elements. To reduce potential errors, analysts should look and date information from multiple information sources. These are issues that we faced in our study. We chose, however, to take these steps in the hope that deepening the study of archival documents uncovered less, data and statistics less accessible, we are able to discern trends that have occurred over time in the organization and management of the pharmaceutical sector in our country.

Strategic objective for health care, according to the change of political regime after 1948, we see a number of changes, radical can say. Integral part of the organization and management of health care in socialist Romania, sub-national pharmaceutical undergoes major changes in its turn, to provide assistance with medication of the population.

PURPOSE

Our research aims at knowledge management and organizational development of the pharmaceutical sector in our country under the influence of political, economic, social, technological and legislative of centralized state during 1948-1989. For this purpose we targeted the following research objectives

¹Corresponding author: Elena-Cristina Toma, Str. Nicolae Iorga, Nr. 50, Sibiu, România, E-mail: tomacvv@yahoo.com, Tel: +40369 804870
Article received on 12.02.2013 and accepted for publication on 13.06.2013
ACTA MEDICA TRANSILVANICA September 2013;2(3):259-262

PUBLIC HEALTH AND MANAGEMENT

1. study national pharmaceutical organization and management system during 1948 – 1989;
2. study pharmacy specific key indicators: the ratio Pharmaceuticals - population ratio pharmacist – population;
3. study drug policy, the pharmaceutical research and production of drugs;
4. study pharmaceutical legislation on management, pharmacy, pharmacist and medicine in this period.

WORK MOTIVATION

Current issues in pharmacy management, namely: improving the legal framework and stability of population assistance with medication, pharmaceutical model system further reorganization European drug policy, strategy formulation, and a retrospective forces is useful to know has been achieved in past decades, before 1989, on organization and management in the pharmaceutical sector nationally. Since 1949, the sector of activity, there were concerns for training and retraining drivers pharmaceutical units. Discipline „Organization and management pharmaceutical” some of the theoretical and practical research methods pharmaceutical activity, on whose basis has been restructuring and organizational measures to improve work processes.(2)

Complexity of political and socio-economic phenomena and interdependence of various systems that make up society is found in the pharmaceutical sector. National pharmaceutical system activity takes place in the economic system - Romanian capital. There are several possible contexts of which are the type most obvious political, economic, social, technical, legal - a memorable sequence where PESTL use mnemonic formula.(3) The impact of each of these contexts may vary considerably depending on the nature of the project, target, targets, funding as we observed in our analysis on pharmaceutical management for the period under investigation.

It must be said that it is the intention of the authors to conduct a broader study concerning pharmaceutical management trends over time and in this study represents a link in the chain long history of Romanian pharmacy.

METHODS

To investigate the organization and operation of the system and pharmaceutical units, and knowledge level of the system resources in the given period, in this study we applied three methods: statistical, PESTL method and a survey of opinion used as a tool Work anonymous questionnaire with open answers, to collect information

The questionnaire consists of 16 questions included a question for pharmacists who worked in pharmaceutical units before December 1989: respondents were asked to determine whether the issues met during this period were recorded in table no. 1. To this question was answered by 46 pharmacists from Sibiu and Arges counties whose opinions were statistically processed and entered in the following summary table as follows:

Table no. 1. Centralization responses of pharmacists in activity before 1989

Problems	Very large	Large	Medium	Small	Very small
Regulation of the pharmacy	39%	50%	11%	-	-
Providing pharmacy drugs and other	9%	35%	43%	13%	-

pharmaceutical products					
Providing pharmaceutical services in rural	7%	28%	41%	15%	9%
Commercial character of Pharmacy	2%	15%	20%	39%	24%
Humanistic mission, assistance with medications population	24%	35%	32%	9%	-
Pharmaceutical staff salary	11%	17%	57%	4%	11%

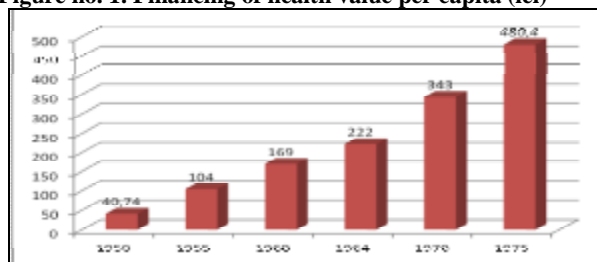
RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The results of the study, which the authors tried to fit into positive or negative categories, the personal vision of course, is reflected in the following statements

1. Negative aspects

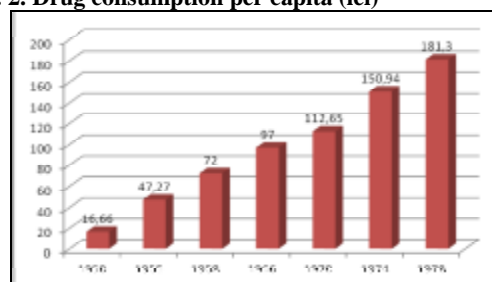
- Is implemented a socialist health care organization that has the state and central management unit
- The health care system is run as a dual structure, that of party and state organ, namely - Council of economic and social organization
- Formally put special emphasis on the role of public organizations
- Management is strictly centralized, bureaucratic accents
- Health-establishment of funds occurs almost exclusively in the state budget subsidies. A suggestive image on the amount of funding per capita health actions during 1950-1975 we see in the figure no. 1:(4)

Figure no. 1. Financing of health value per capita (lei)



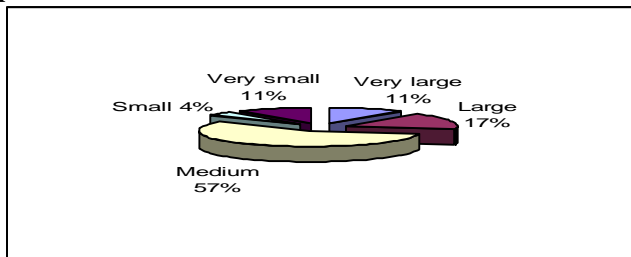
- Assignment people at constituencies territorial health is binding
- No possibility of lawful development in the years of socialism, private health institutions that provide medical, pharmaceutical, laboratory or emergency;
- Production of drugs, but in part even demand was under centralized state control.

Figure no. 2. Drug consumption per capita (lei)



Fixed-income status pharmacist salary in line with policy graders: questionnaire applied reveals that 57% of subjects were on average as happy with your salary. A total of 28% were satisfied and very much higher, while a total of 15% were satisfied with the small and very small extent.

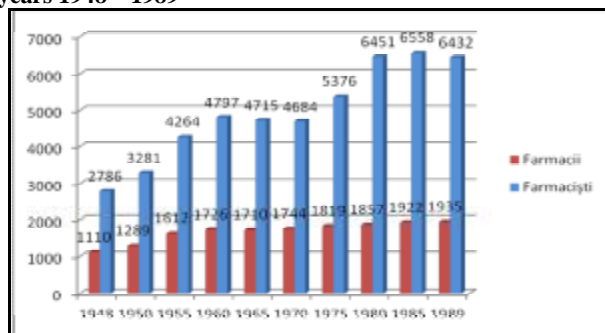
Figure no. 3. Satisfaction of pharmacists on salary pharmaceutical staff



2. Positive aspects:

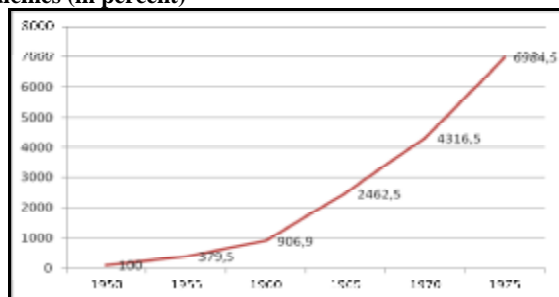
Development of pharmaceutical units and assistance in this area are strictly planned pharmaceutical organization representing a network constant health policy during 1948 – 1989 (figure no. 4).

Figure no. 4. Number of pharmacies and pharmacists in the years 1948 – 1989



Developing a drug policy based on domestic production, in December 1967, created industrial centers of drugs and dyes. The graph in Fig. 5 shows the evolution of the percentage increase of drug production in our country.(2)

Figure no. 5. The evolution of industrial production of medicines (in percent)



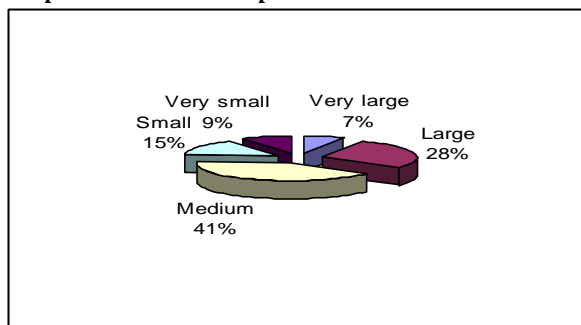
Labor is stated principle of collective leadership at all levels;

Pharmaceuticals aim at organizing networks closer to users, including a greater assurance of pharmaceutical services in rural areas. In fig. 6 observed that 41% of respondents consider that pharmaceutical services are provided in rural areas as average, 28% of subjects to assess the opinion largely, 7% believe that this is very much satisfied.

Only 15% consider that these services were slightly satisfied and 9% to a very small extent. Although the majority

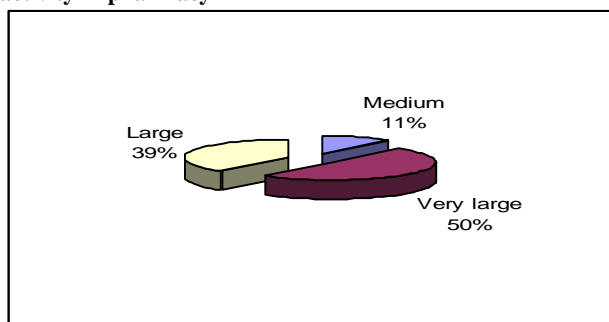
Romanian population living in rural pharmacies offering specialized services mainly in urban areas.

Figure no. 6. The extent to which pharmaceutical services were provided in rural respondents' view



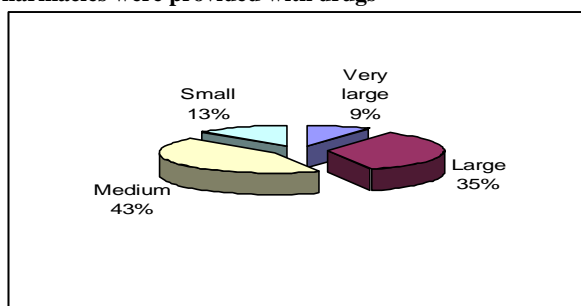
Improve our legislative activity whose result was the development of a complex system of regulations governing all aspects of the pharmaceutical business. Answers on the regulation of pharmacists surveyed pharmaceutical activities during this period (figure no. 7), are a medium size (11%), largely (50%) and very much (39%).

Figure no. 7. Pharmacists views on whether was regulated activity in pharmacy



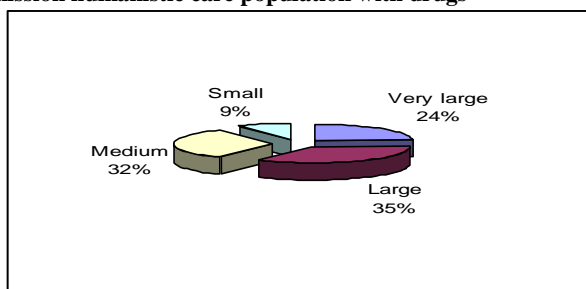
Ensuring the medication is out factors responsible; Percentage (figure no. 8), responses, this problem was solved as follows: to a small extent, 13% on average as 43%, to a great extent, 35% heavily, 9%.

Figure no. 8. Views of subjects with respect to extent that pharmacies were provided with drugs



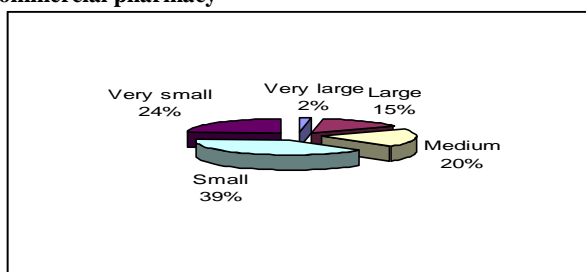
Humanistic mission, assistance with medications population in period is a priority. Respondents consider this percentage as follows: 32% as average, 35% largely heavily 24%, 9% to a small extent (figure no. 9).

Figure no. 9. Pharmacists' views on whether pharmacy has a mission humanistic care population with drugs



Understanding of medicine as a mere commodity and emphasize the commercial nature of pharmacy, the opinion of a much smaller number of people engaged in activity during this period. Respondents consider this aspect as follows: 2% heavily, 15% largely as 20% on average, 39% smaller and 24% as very small extent (figure no. 10).

Figure no. 10. Pharmacists' views on whether activity had a commercial pharmacy



In order to improve drug control in 1951 were established technical control service Industry Directorate General Regional Medicines and Medicines Control Laboratories, and in 1972 it established a Commission for Pharmacovigilance.

CONCLUSIONS

In the years 1948 - 1954, during socialization, private ownership of pharmacies and other gender units was abolished and the state has assumed management of pharmacies. Socialist experiment lasted 40 years, during which pharmaceutical function underwent frequent changes.

From an organizational perspective, the pharmacy has experienced a number of internal changes, from commercial business to include pharmaceutical services in the structure of national health institutions.

For in-depth knowledge, scientific, of how these factors have influenced national pharmaceutical system, it is imperative that research on political, economic, social, technological, legal, continue. Thing we want to do. Research opens, in fact, new lines of investigation about the aftermath centralized socialist state: what was novel, which replaced the socialist pharmacy, which are pluses and minuses of each period under study. How to show a comparison in all aspects regarding the pharmacy, the pharmacist, the drug over time, what are the trends in the Romanian pharmaceutical management? There are issues on which deserves our interest to investigate.

REFERENCES

1. Voitcu M, Cărăușu EM. Management sanitar și farmaceutic, Editura "Gr.T. Popa" Iași; 2003.
2. Carată A. Management, marketing și legislație farmaceutică, vol.I, Management în domeniul farmaceutic, Editura Didactică și Pedagogică, Bucuresti; 2008.

3. Turner J, Rodney S, Stephen J. Manualul Gower de Management de Proiect, Editura Codecs, Bucuresti; 2004.
4. Fârșirotu Șt.Z. Organizarea și conducerea farmaceutică (teorie și metodă), Editura Medicală, București; 1982.