



Elaine Law, PharmD, BCPS, FCSHP
Associate Clinical Professor
University of the Pacific Thomas J. Long School
of Pharmacy
elaw@pacific.edu

Quick Bio

- **Current Position:** Experiential Regional Coordinator, San Jose (joined 2015)
- **Current Clinical Roles**
 - Student preceptor, Internal Medicine (O'Connor Hospital)
 - Student preceptor, Ambulatory Care (Kaiser Santa Clara)
 - Student preceptor, Primary Care (VA Norther California) – 2nd year on campus course
- **Previous Experiences:**
 - Clinical Pharmacist, General Surgery/Bariatric Surgery – UCSF Medical Center
 - Clinical Pharmacist, Hospice/Home Health – Pathways

Quick Bio

- **Consulting Pharmacist Experience**

- Expert Content Reviewer, Lexi Comp[®]
- Section Editor, Gastroenterology, PharmacotherapyFirst[®]

- **Educational Background**

- BS, Molecular, Cell, Developmental Biology – UCLA (2004)
- PharmD – UCSF School of Pharmacy (2008)
- Post Graduate Residency – UCSF Medical Center (2008-2009)

Q&A Submissions

1. What steps did you need to take to become a clinical pharmacist, specializing in oncology?
2. What steps did you take/qualifications did you need to go into academia?

What is it like to consult for a drug database and what does your work consist of?

The screenshot displays the Lexicomp website interface for the Amoxicillin monograph. At the top, there is a search bar with the text "Enter drug, disease, or other keyword" and a "Search" button. To the right of the search bar are links for "Feedback", "Corporate", "User Guide", and "Logout". Below the search bar is a navigation menu with tabs for "Interactions", "Drug I.D.", "Calculators", "I.V. Compatibility", "Patient Education", "Toxicology", and "More Clinical Tools". The main content area is titled "Amoxicillin (Lexi-Drugs)" and features a "Navigation Tree" on the left side with a "Expand All" link. The tree includes sections such as "Pronunciation", "Brand Names", "Pharmacologic Category", "Dosages", "Uses", "Clinical Practice Guidelines", "Administration and Storage Issues", "Medication Safety Issues", "Warnings & Precautions", "Pregnancy & Lactation", "Adverse Reactions", "Interactions", "Patient & Therapy Management", "Preparations", "Pharmacology & Pharmacokinetics", "Dental Information", and "Dose & Related Information". The main content area has tabs for "Monograph", "Images", "Adult Patient Education", and "Pediatric Patient Education". The "Monograph" tab is active, showing the following information: "Amoxicillin (Lexi-Drugs)", "Pronunciation" with a "Play" button and the phonetic transcription "(a moks i SIL in)", "Brand Names: U.S." with "Moxatag™", "Brand Names: Canada" with "Apo-Amoxi®; Mylan-Amoxicillin; Novamoxin®; NTP-Amoxicillin; Nu-Amoxi; PHL-Amoxicillin; PMS-Amoxicillin; Pro-Amox-250; Pro-Amox-500", "Pharmacologic Category" as "Antibiotic, Penicillin", and "Dosing: Adult" with several dosage regimens for different conditions, including "Usual dosage range", "Chlamydial infection during pregnancy (unlabeled use)", "Ear, nose, throat, genitourinary tract, or skin/skin structure infections", "Mild-to-moderate", "Severe", "Tonsillitis and/or pharyngitis", and "Helicobacter pylori eradication".

Topic Outline

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

INTRODUCTION

TERMINOLOGY

EPIDEMIOLOGY

ETIOLOGY

Insufficient acid suppression

- Medication related factors
 - Medication timing and adherence
 - Differences in PPI metabolism
- Residual acid reflux
- Weakly acidic or alkaline reflux (non-acid reflux)

Reflux hypersensitivity

Functional heartburn

Alternative diagnoses

Approach to refractory gastroesophageal reflux disease in adults

Author: [Ronnie Fass, MD](#)**Section Editor:** [Nicholas J Talley, MD, PhD](#)**Deputy Editor:** [Shilpa Grover, MD, MPH, AGAF](#)[Contributor Disclosures](#)

All topics are updated as new evidence becomes available and our [peer review process](#) is complete.

Literature review current through: **Oct 2020**. | This topic last updated: **Jun 24, 2020**.

INTRODUCTION

Despite treatment with proton pump inhibitors (PPIs), some patients with gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) continue to have reflux symptoms or endoscopic evidence of esophagitis. This topic will review an approach to patients with refractory GERD. The clinical manifestations, diagnosis, and initial medical management of GERD are discussed in detail separately. (See "[Medical management of gastroesophageal reflux disease in adults](#)".)

TERMINOLOGY

The definition of refractory gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) is controversial [1]. According to most experts, patients with GERD who exhibit partial or lack of response to proton pump inhibitor (PPI) twice daily are considered to have failed PPI therapy

Specific Practice Areas

Suicide Awareness and Prevention (1901)

Source: Council on Education and Workforce Development, Council on Pharmacy Management, Council on Pharmacy Practice, Council on Public Policy, and Council on Therapeutics

To support the goal of zero suicides; further,

To collaborate with key stakeholders in support of suicide awareness and prevention; further,

To acknowledge that optimal suicide awareness and prevention efforts focus both on patients and on the health-care workforce; further,

To recognize that pharmacists, as key providers on the patient care team, are integral to suicide awareness and prevention efforts, and to acknowledge the vital role of other members of the pharmacy workforce in those efforts; further,

To foster the use and development of clinically validated tools to aid the pharmacy workforce in assessing the influence of medications and other factors on suicidality; further,

Therapeutic and Psychosocial Considerations of Transgender Patients (1718)

Source: Council on Therapeutics

To support medication and disease management of transgender patients as a part of care unique to this population; further,

To advocate that transgender patients have access to pharmacist care to ensure safe and effective medication use; further,

To promote research on, education about, and development and implementation of therapeutic and psychosocial best practices in the care of transgender patients;

To encourage structured documentation of patient's birth sex and self-identified gender in health records.

Pharmacist's Leadership Role in Glycemic Control (1719)

Source: Council on Therapeutics

To advocate that pharmacists provide leadership

How have you been able to shape policy development within the ASHP? What are some policy reforms you hope to see in the future

What do you think the future of pharmacy will look like?

ASHP Policy Positions 2009–2019 (with Rationales) Medication Therapy and Patient Care: Specific Practice Areas

1901

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Q&A Submissions

6. How can current/future pharmacy students stand out and be more competitive in the workforce?
7. Some concerns for pre-pharmacy students are job saturation or replacement by machines/robots. What advice or tips do you have for students who are worried about this?
8. What advice would you give to students who want to pursue residency? What should they do in pharmacy school to prepare?



Q&A Submissions

With the ongoing anxiety of COVID-19 and future pandemic how has the role of the pharmaceutical industry been modified as a direct consequence of COVID-19? Especially how have big pharmaceutical companies been involved with politics and health officials in developing a vaccine?