

Programme outline and theme - FIP Congress Seville 2022

Congress Theme: “Pharmacy united in the recovery of health care”

At this critical time, when the challenges presented by the COVID-19 pandemic are still fresh in the minds of all healthcare professionals, we must create more comprehensive plans to better manage health crises that may be on the horizon. Several features of the pandemic may serve as useful springboards to develop better plans for future emergencies and accelerate change in our healthcare systems. It is our responsibility to review our shared experiences and search for solutions to advance the well-being of global communities. In creating “the new normal”, pharmacy, united together, can contribute to the recovery of our healthcare systems by building on our developments and innovations during the past two years.

Congress Tracks:

1. Never waste a crisis — Learnings for future preparedness

Although the COVID-19 pandemic is still active, stakeholders are already thinking about how to implement post-pandemic changes to healthcare delivery based on lessons learnt during the global emergency of the past two years. As an essential actor within health care, pharmacy has both shown innovation and the ability to develop solutions to support healthcare systems and patients. Examples include telepharmacy, which has enabled remote counselling of patients with non-communicable diseases. The new vaccines, and where vaccinating the public has supported our healthcare systems to operate is another example of innovation and development of solutions

Keywords: expanded scope of practice, collaborative care models, medicines shortages and supply chain interruptions, the acceleration of digital health, home deliveries, the technological development in pharmacy, accelerated regulatory changes.

2. Science and evidence supporting the response to COVID-19

The scope and pace of scientific development in responding to COVID-19 has been unprecedented, seeing the application of new vaccine platforms, the rapid development of new therapeutic agents and the real-time evolution of treatment guidelines. However, these developments have been paralleled by an “infodemic”, which includes intentional attempts to disseminate false information and undermine the global response to the health crisis. In a broad sense, the infodemic presents major turbulences in global information processing and management, leading to a tsunami of disinformation and misinformation from various sources. The false information has posed an extreme challenge to keeping social and economic life going. To recover from the pandemic — and the infodemic — it is imperative to understand how information is processed and beliefs are formed, offering clues to comprehend not only our current emergency, but also prepare for the unknown, foreseeable future pandemics.

Keywords: new medicines, anti-vaxxers (consider “individuals on the vaccine acceptance continuum”) and mitigating their impact on the community, unproven treatments and misrepresented science, opinion vs facts, infodemic.

3. Dealing with new and extraordinary ethical challenges

Healthcare systems in many countries have been challenged to contain the spread of COVID-19 and to mitigate its various consequences. The disease has presented many ethical issues both in itself and in the methods used in its management. Although the ethical principles that health care operates under are universal, a thorough understanding of the ethical difficulties posed necessitates consideration of contextual, societal and cultural factors.

Keywords: *Think ethics and inequities and inequalities, medicines shortages, vaccination access, choices, cultural issues, indigenous people and minorities populations, workforce drop outs, access and sustainability.*

Programme Outline

Legend

Plenary Plenaries opening each day comprising longer presentations (~40min)	Facilitated discussion An opportunity for delegates to share their immediate needs, challenges, experiences and lessons learnt.	Traditional Congress Session Sessions comprising a number of short presentations (~20min) and a panel discussion	Lunch break
---	---	--	-------------

Monday 19 September

09.00 – 12.30 (coffee break 10.30 -11.00)	Track 1 (see p. 1) Plenary: Pharmacy united together in the recovery of the healthcare system Content suggestions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Overview of FIP contributions to managing the pandemic 2. Strategic priorities emerging from the pandemic 3. Seizing the opportunities with ONE FIP 		
12.30 -14.00	Lunch		
14.00 – 15.30	Session1:	Session2:	Session3:
15.30 -16.00	Coffee / Tea Break	Coffee / Tea Break	Coffee / Tea Break
16.00 – 17.30	Session4:	Session5:	Session6:

Tuesday 20 September

09.00 -10.30	Track 2 (see p. 1) Plenary: Pharmacy Pandemic Preparedness Content suggestions: What support do frontline workers want/need? How to involve pharmacy in national pandemic/disaster preparedness?	
10.30 -11.00	Coffee /tea break	
11.00 -12.30	Shared Experiences and Lessons Learnt during the COVID-19 Pandemic: Topic 1 Shared voices, shared experiences and way forward – evidence-based information, preparing for the unexpected: lessons learned from Covid-19 and other disasters and going forward	Shared Experiences and Lessons Learnt during the COVID-19 Pandemic: Topic 2 Mental health now: tell your story (stress, difficult period for the profession, what do we learn from this? Prepare profession. Caregiving & self-care. Workload implications)

12.30 -14.00	Lunch		
14.00 – 15.30	Session7:	Session8:	Session9:
15.30 -16.00	Coffee / Tea Break	Coffee / Tea Break	Coffee / Tea Break
16.00 – 17.30	Session10:	Session11:	Session12:

Wednesday 21 September

09.00 -10.30	Track 3 (see p. 1) Plenary: Capturing the breadth and depth of the digital health era – beyond the COVID-19 pandemic Content suggestions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technology - Communication - Digitalisation 		
10.30 -11.00	Coffee /tea break		
11.00 -12.30	Shared Experiences and Lessons Learnt during the COVID-19 Pandemic: Topic 3 The same pandemic, unequal impacts / or Health equity in a pandemic Ethics (vaccinating with 3 rd dose, vs. first dose starting in some countries), shortage, ethics on patient selection. Solutions to present. Assessing the impact of Covid-19 on vulnerable populations.	Shared Experiences and Lessons Learnt during the COVID-19 Pandemic: Topic 4 Expanding horizons: the role of pharmacy in global health. Role of pharmacy and pharmaceuticals in global health.	
12.30 -14.00	Lunch		
14.00 -15.30	Session13:	Session14:	Session15:
15.30 -16.00	Coffee / Tea Break	Coffee / Tea Break	Coffee / Tea Break
16.00 -17.30	Session16:	Session17:	Session18:

Traditional Congress Session

Call for nominations of potential speakers

Capacity to call for up to 5 additional sessions to be proposed.

Final allocations of sessions to the congress timetable to be completed confirmation of session content to ensure appropriate progression throughout the congress and to minimize overlap of content likely to appeal to a similar audience.

Session Title	Indicative Content	Proposed Speaker and Presentation Title
<p>Access, Equity and Availability- how did pharmacists manage shortages and high demand?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The impact of politics, economies and social media on pandemic responses – what did pharmacists experience and how did they manage? • How did pharmacists fare in the midst of the shortages, and how did they prioritise if they had to? • ‘Vaccine inequity’ and is COVAX sufficient? • “anti-vacc” and “vaccination hesitancy” beliefs - how did pharmacists grapple with these issues 	
<p>Responding to educational needs and opportunities – preparing graduates to be the workforce of the future</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New roles in public health initiatives: urgent training of pharmacists for vaccinating the public. • Training for undertaking E-health initiatives and the extended role of pharmacists dispensing in the pandemic. • Practice of pharmacy/pharmaceutical education in the coronavirus pandemic • Exploring new ways of learning 	
<p>To vaccinate or not to vaccinate? The role of pharmacists in public health emergency.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the pandemic, pharmacists were deployed and proved invaluable to the rescue effort. • How important is the role of the pharmacist in public health initiatives in countries around the world? • How can we learn from these experiences? How do we interpret the science to assist with population health literacy? • How do we enact our duty of care and to respect patient autonomy? • How do we enable our patients to make informed decisions? 	
<p>Culturally appropriate information, services and shared decision making.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The role of the pharmacist as patient educator and counsellor. • How best to engage patients in shared decision making • The need to review and update standards, guidelines and protocols. 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How patients really want to communicate with health care providers • New pharmacist attributes necessary for effective patient counselling and education and introduce the audience to the concept of mentalizing. 	
Re-inventing primary healthcare, re-inventing pharmacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gain insight into efforts around accelerating the pace of change in healthcare/pharmacy • Outlook on care redesign: Discuss new models such as community- and home-based NCD management, virtual, and mobile care by support from pharmacy • Preparing students for changes in practice 	
Pharmaceutical Sciences rescue the world with vaccinations. Or was it an opportunity to make a fortune? Pharmacists' role in interpreting the science to the public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no doubt that the world has benefitted from the introduction of Covid vaccinations. In fact, never have the pharmaceutical sciences been more important to the human race. Yet questions remain as to how and why these vaccines emerged and approved so quickly; and how profitable these vaccines must be. Many have objected to the notion of being part of a global 'experiment'. • Have we as healthcare providers failed in our duty to communicate adequately and clearly to the world what exactly has unfolded in the realm of pharmaceuticals and how? • Where do the ethical principles of 'respect for patient autonomy' and 'informed consent' come to play in a pandemic? 	
How pharmaceutical science is contributing to fighting pandemics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of new anti-viral agents: from monoclonal antibodies to orally administered antivirals • Inhalation Research & Development with / in the past the COVID-19 pandemic • Development of highly efficient coronavirus repelling technology 	
Combatting the Mental and Behavioural Health Crisis – the path forward	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss efforts to remove the stigma surrounding mental health and substance use disorders • Learn how payers, providers, employers, and other health care stakeholders are supporting individuals with their mental health and well-being, and addiction treatment and recovery • Examine strategies to effectively integrate behavioural health with primary care and support whole-person care – pharmacy's new role 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highlight the innovations, advancements, and role of technology, to increase access to behavioural health services and treatment 	
Beyond COVID: Catalysing acceleration of vaccine technology and vaccine delivery programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The emergence of mRNA vaccine technology: agile technology to adapt to emerging and evolving infectious diseases • Applications for unmet needs in infectious diseases (eg. CMV) • Applications of mRNA vaccines beyond infectious diseases (oncology, inherited disorders such as propionic acidemia etc.) 	
The path to transparency and equality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thinking beyond the rules and regulations: Pharmacy empowering consumers/patients with accurate information and enable them to make the right choices • Keeping the consumers/patients front and center: Efforts to keep costs down and improve quality • Enabling timely access to the right information at the right time 	
Application of Artificial intelligence in pharmacy practices - Current development and Trend	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The age of algorithms. Chatbots providing care • Not a black box for clinicians: Regulation and compliance • Adaptation of pharmacy services to the new digital: Distantly serving the patient • Can we introduce digital tools more complex than a phone or a video chat? 	
Leading in times of crisis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lessons-learned from the pandemic: Where do we go from here to make health care affordable and accessible? • Commentary on innovations in care delivery including increased demand for virtual and home care accelerated by COVID-19 • Fostering a culture of health and well-being by support from pharmacy • How to reach the most vulnerable patients, and fight health inequities – science, education and practice • What are the long effects of COVID-19 • How will post-pandemic look like? 	
Long COVID-19 effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the long effects of COVID-19 • How will post-pandemic look like? 	
Space for session to be proposed		
Space for session to be proposed		
Space for session to be proposed		
Space for session to be proposed		
Space for session to be proposed		