UPDATES IN PHARMACY STUDIES AT GRANADA UNIVERSITY: PREPARING PROFESSIONALS FOR THE FUTURE

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Introduction
In the University of Granada the curriculum of 1973 consisted of 330 credits, while in others universities almost did not reach 300. The first major modification of the career was imposed by Directive 85/432 / CEE, and in the following ten years two changes in the curricula were carried out. The modification of 1973 allowed greater recognition of the degree in Pharmacy in the Spanish hospital world, through its extensive studies of Biochemistry, Clinical Analysis, Microbiology and Parasitology. Thanks to this training, the pharmacist also continued, with full scientific rights, in all areas of environmental health. In 1983 the Law of University Reform was approved, and the new curriculum seems universal with areas of knowledge, departments and credits. The curriculum of the 1990s presented substantial innovations, focused on a remarkable dose of pharmaceutical pre-specialization. Thus, aspects such as Pharmacology, Immunology, Hydrology, in addition to Internship Practices, were promoted or introduced.

Current, Order CIN / 2137/2008, of July 3rd, which establishes the requirements for the verification of the official university studies that quality for the exercise of the profession of pharmacists, creates the "Degree" of Pharmacy. The total number of credits of the degree is 300, distributed over five years. The configuration of the career in two cycles disappears and within the 300 credits are included 30 for a supervised internship and an end-of-career project.

1990 - Community Directive Europe 85/432
To cover the professional profile and comply with the Community Directive Europe (EEC 85/432), transposed in January 1990 in the corresponding Royal Decree, the pharmacist’s training cycle Spanish had to understand the following fourteen minimum subjects:

1. Botany and Zoology
2. Physics and Physicochemistry
3. General and Inorganic Chemistry
4. Organic Chemistry
5. Analytical Chemistry
6. Pharmaceutical Chemistry, including medication analysis
7. General and Applied Biochemistry
8. Anatomy and Physiology: terminology medical
9. Microbiology
10. Pharmacology and Pharmacotherapy
11. Pharmaceutical Technology
12. Toxicology
13. Pharmacognosy
14. Legislation and, where appropriate, Deontology

Pharmacy Studies at Granada University

2005- Bolonia-Community Directive Europe 36/2005

To cover the professional profile and comply with the Bolonia Community Directive Europe (EEC 36/2005), introduced in January 2005 and transposed in the corresponding Royal Decree, the pharmacist’s training cycle Spanish had to understand the following fourteen minimum subjects:

1. Botany and Zoology
2. Physics and Physicochemistry
3. General and Inorganic Chemistry
4. Organic Chemistry
5. Analytical Chemistry
6. Pharmaceutical Chemistry, including medication analysis
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8. Anatomy and Physiology: terminology medical
9. Microbiology
10. Pharmacology and Pharmacotherapy
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COMPARATIVE PHARMACY PROGRAM

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