

## Article

# The Potential of Incorporating a Pharmacist-Only Medicine Category in Poland

Tomasz Zaprutko <sup>1,\*</sup> , Józefina Sprawka <sup>1</sup>, Barbara Maciuszek-Bartkowska <sup>2</sup>, Piotr Ratajczak <sup>1</sup> , Dorota Kopciuch <sup>1</sup>, Anna Paczkowska <sup>1</sup>  and Krzysztof Kus <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Pharmacoeconomics and Social Pharmacy, Poznan University of Medical Sciences, Rokietnicka 7 St., 60-806 Poznań, Poland; jozia.sgz@gmail.com (J.S.); p\_ratajczak@ump.edu.pl (P.R.); dkoligat@ump.edu.pl (D.K.); aniapaczowska@ump.edu.pl (A.P.); kkus@ump.edu.pl (K.K.)

<sup>2</sup> Department of Biophysics, Poznan University of Medical Sciences, Grunwaldzka 6 St., 60-780 Poznań, Poland; bbartkowska@ump.edu.pl

\* Correspondence: tomekzaprutko@ump.edu.pl; Tel./Fax: +48-61-845-2684

**Abstract:** Pharmacists play an important role, being increasingly focused on patient care and pharmaceutical services. This trend is also noticeable in Poland. Thus, we aimed to study the opinions of Polish pharmacists to determine the potential for introducing a new category of pharmacist-only medicines (POMs). This study was conducted during the COVID-19 pandemic. Hence, the survey (anonymous questionnaire consisting of 10 questions addressed to pharmacists) was only available in electronic form. A total of 500 correctly completed surveys were collected and subjected to further analysis. The vast majority of pharmacists (91.8%) revealed a willingness to expand their professional rights and 88% stated that the POMs implementation would be important. As a substance that should function as a POM instead of an OTC medicine, respondents most often indicated ketoprofen, sildenafil, and mometasone, accounting for 26.2%, 24.8%, and 24.4% of responses, respectively. In terms of funding pharmaceutical services, 54.2% of respondents indicated that costs should be covered partially by the patient and the payer. There is a clear need for the incorporation of the POM category in Poland. Polish pharmacists are anticipating the development of pharmaceutical services which should be partly covered by patients and payers.

**Keywords:** pharmacist-only medicines; access to medicines; pharmaceutical market; pharmacists



**Citation:** Zaprutko, T.; Sprawka, J.; Maciuszek-Bartkowska, B.; Ratajczak, P.; Kopciuch, D.; Paczkowska, A.; Kus, K. The Potential of Incorporating a Pharmacist-Only Medicine Category in Poland. *Sci. Pharm.* **2024**, *92*, 11. <https://doi.org/10.3390/scipharm92010011>

Academic Editor: Nilesh Patel

Received: 5 October 2023

Revised: 11 January 2024

Accepted: 29 January 2024

Published: 4 February 2024



**Copyright:** © 2024 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland. This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

## 1. Introduction

For many years now, there has been a trend in global pharmaceutical markets to expand the professional rights of pharmacists [1]. It is intended, e.g., to utilize their competencies regarding access to healthcare services and patient care [1–3]. It is also noticeable in Poland, and recent legislative changes to the “Pharmacy for the Pharmacists 2.0” Act, the Act on the Pharmacist Profession, and the Polish Pharmaceutical Law Act have strengthened this trend [2,4,5].

Moreover, the document “State Drug Policy 2018–2022” issued by the Ministry of Health indicates national priorities in drug management. One is “Achieving the best possible health effect through rationalizing pharmacological treatment based on scientific evidence and clinical guidelines, adequate supervision, and efficient cooperation between physicians and pharmacists” [6]. Along with the Act on the Pharmacist Profession [4], pharmaceutical services like the Medication Review Program, vaccination in pharmacies, and expanded competencies within the pharmaceutical prescription move the professional rights of Polish pharmacists toward solutions known in the United States, Australia, or Western European countries [7,8]. Hence, the advisory nature of pharmacists’ work replaces the sales model [2,9–11].

Apart from the acts mentioned in the first paragraph, several different facets contribute to the shape of the pharmaceutical market. These are, for example, the globally observed

drug shortages [12–16]. The problem concerns numerous medicines, including anticoagulants, antidiabetics, and some anticancer or neurological medications [17–19]. There are several reasons for medicine shortages, like reverse traffic of medicines, the COVID-19 pandemic, and the war in Ukraine [20]. Subsequently, if shortages occur, it leads to intense competition for products in short supply, which in turn causes price increases, making medicines non-affordable [19]. In addition, if a drug shortage is announced, consumers begin over-prescribing and stockpiling both in the Rx and OTC categories [20]. Thus, the scheduling of medicines might be supportive in reducing the public health burden of drug shortages and other phenomena like misuse of medicines.

In Australia, there are four schedules of medicines. Unscheduled medicines might be sold out of the pharmacy. Pharmacy medicines are restricted to pharmacies, but may be offered by a non-pharmacist employee. Pharmacist-only medicines (POMs), however, must be in accordance with the following:

- Supported by a pharmacist's involvement in their sale to ascertain the therapeutic need and proper use of the medication;
- Stored out of public access;
- Individually labeled [21,22].

The POM category includes, for example, emergency contraceptives, oral treatments for vaginal thrush, respiratory medications, a number of analgesics, or sexual health medications [21]. There are also prescription-only medicines. Interestingly, equivalent classifications exist in New Zealand and Canada, and slight differences characterize systems in the United Kingdom and France [21]. In countries like Poland, with considerable growth of RX to OTC (general sale) switches (e.g., mometasone nasal spray, fenticonazole, or tadalafil), the following Australian scheduling could be an interesting solution.

Hence, we decided to investigate the potential for introducing POMs in the Polish pharmaceutical market. Furthermore, our goal was to determine the willingness of Polish pharmacists to provide new pharmaceutical services and to assess the preferred method of remuneration for these services.

## 2. Material and Methods

The analysis was conducted from December 2020 to September 2022 using an anonymous and self-designed questionnaire consisting of 10 questions (7 single-choice and 3 multiple-choice possibility questions; see the Supplementary Materials). We created the questionnaire based on the amended pharmacy acts in Poland, the literature, and our experience gained from the pharmacy practice. Before the exact study, we delivered the questionnaire to 10 pharmacists to assess the consistency and clarity of the questions. Based on the comments we received, we prepared the final version of the survey. For instance, we simplified the definition of POMs within the questionnaire.

The study tool was addressed solely to pharmacists. Pharmacy technicians were out of the present study's scope. It results from the fact that pharmacy technicians are not equivalent employees to pharmacists in Poland. Additionally, this study was aimed at services like incorporating POMs which require a pharmacist's involvement. Hence, pharmacists were the only possible target group of this study. Participation in the survey was voluntary, and no compensation was offered for it.

This study was conducted during the COVID-19 pandemic, so the survey was created using Google Forms and survio.com (accessed on 30 October 2019). We shared the survey link and a request to participate in the study on the closed Facebook pharmacists' groups. We also emailed pharmacies a request to participate in the survey using publicly available pharmacy email addresses. Using information received from the pharmacy's email, we marked numerically for anonymization. It prevented the presentation of, e.g., the pharmacy's name and, consequently, the acquisition of advertising pharmacies, which is strictly forbidden in Poland. In case of a lack of response to our e-mail request, we repeated the inquiry after two weeks. Lack of response after a repeated attempt was treated as a

refusal to participate in the study. In addition, we shared the survey link on the Silesian and Greater Poland Regional Chamber of Pharmacists website.

Having collected more than 400 questionnaires, we decided that our goal was to gain 500 responses. A total of 500 correctly completed surveys were subjected to further analysis. Notably, the local bioethics committee confirmed that this study is not a medical experiment and does not require approval of the Bioethics Committee at Poznan University of Medical Sciences. The research tool is available upon request from the corresponding author.

#### *Statistical Analysis*

Nominal data were analyzed using the chi-square test of independence. All tests were considered significant at  $p < 0.05$ . Significant differences between % of group results were determined by analyzing the test of proportions (post hoc test).

### **3. Results**

Most participants in the study were women ( $n = 375$ ; 75%). The average age of all respondents was 36 years old. The oldest participant was 81, and the youngest was 24.

The smallest numbers of respondents (6%) represented the rural area. However, 28.6% of respondents worked in cities with up to 50,000 inhabitants, and the same number worked in cities with over 500,000 inhabitants. A total of 36.8% of respondents worked in cities with 50,000 to 500,000 inhabitants.

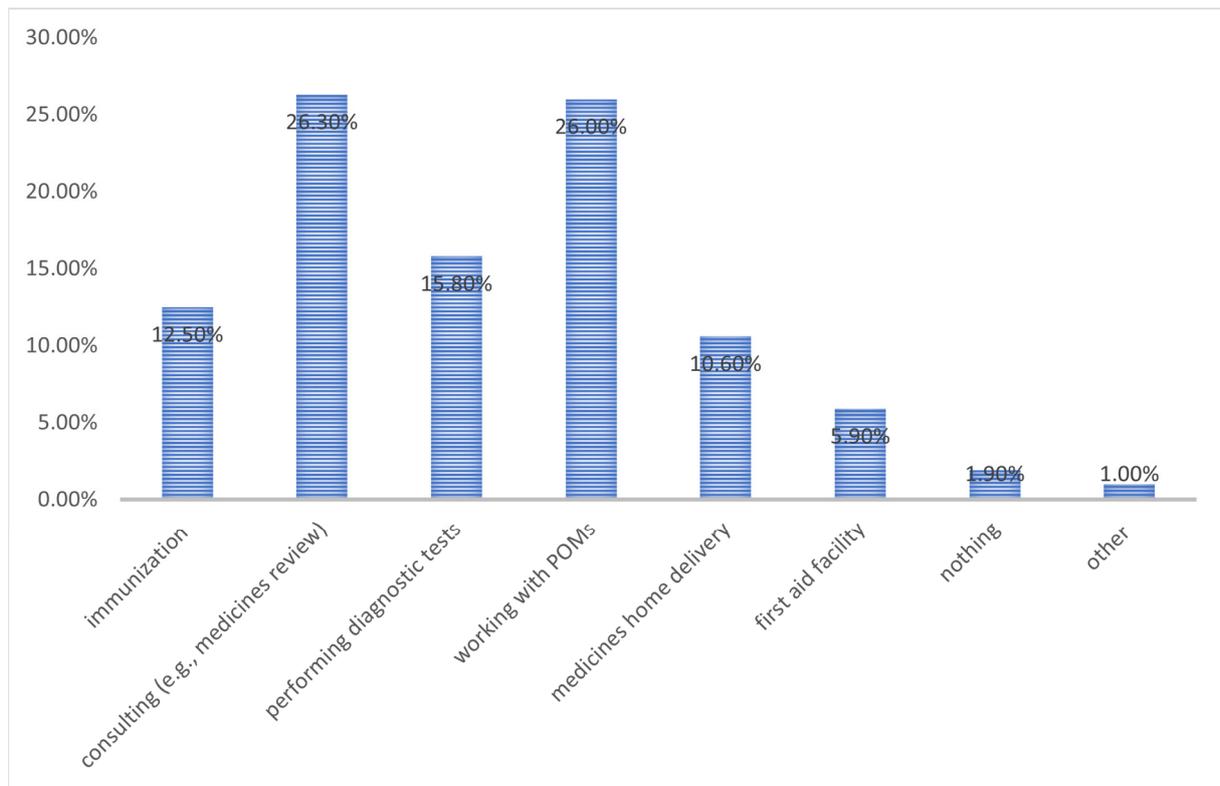
The majority of respondents worked in chain pharmacies. Most of them (45.4%) declared working in a pharmacy chain (>15 pharmacies). A total of 13% worked in a medium-sized pharmacy chain (up to 15 pharmacies), and 19.0% of respondents worked in pharmacies belonging to a small chain (2 to 5 pharmacies). However, 22.6% of respondents were employed in individual pharmacies.

The vast majority of pharmacists participating in the study (91.8%) showed a willingness to expand their professional qualifications, which may be necessary for introducing future new categories of drugs and pharmaceutical services. Considering that POMs are an innovative category for the Polish pharmaceutical market, we presented the POM definition within the questionnaire. Then, we asked study participants if they had already encountered this category of drugs. The majority (54.2%) responded that they had not yet faced such a category. However, it is interesting that pharmacists working in rural pharmacies more often (56.7%) indicated familiarity with the presented concept compared to other locations where the lack of previous contact with the POM category was greatest. Nonetheless, 88% of study participants stated that implementing a POM category would be a necessary solution, constituting a buffer in the trend of reclassification of drugs from Rx to OTC.

The pharmacists participating in the study were also asked (multiple-choice possibility) to indicate substances that, in their opinion, should be registered as POMs instead of OTC. Ketoprofen (26.2% of responses) was most often indicated here, followed by sildenafil (24.8% of responses) and mometasone (24.4% of responses). Some respondents took advantage of the possibility of showing a substance from among those not listed in the answer options. The most frequently mentioned were codeine, pseudoephedrine, dextromethorphan, furazidone (furaginum), emergency contraception, and proton pump inhibitors.

In the question concerning pharmacists' willingness to provide selected pharmaceutical services, the most popular (26.3% of responses) response was the possibility of consulting with a patient to conduct, e.g., medication use reviews (MUR) and working with drugs categorized as POMs (26% of responses). A detailed distribution of answers given in this multiple-choice possibility question is presented in Figure 1. Interestingly, we found statistical significance between these leading answers and the following variants. The willingness to provide consultations like MUR and working with POMs revealed  $p = 0.0001$  compared to the willingness to vaccinate in pharmacies. The leading answers also had statistical significance compared to the readiness to perform diagnostic tests, indicating

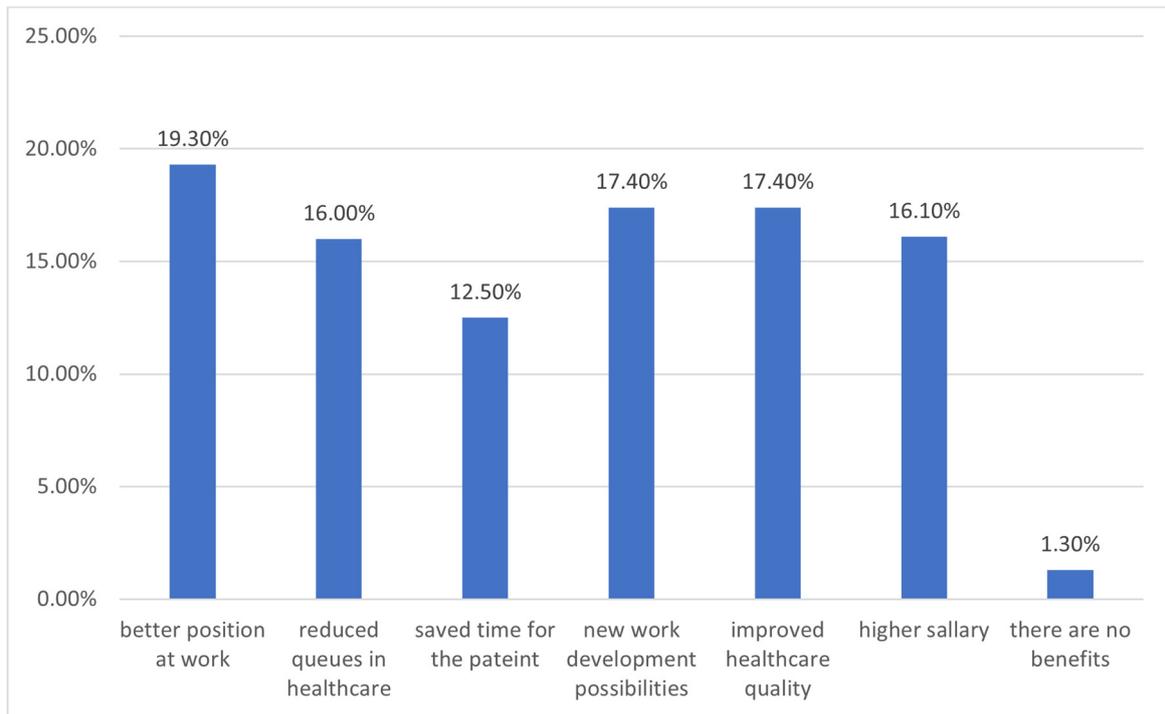
$p = 0.0016$  and  $p = 0.0021$ , respectively. In relation to consulting and working with POMs for home delivery, the  $p$  was  $<0.0001$ .



**Figure 1.** Pharmacists’ willingness to provide selected pharmaceutical services. Source: based on our own studies.

Among respondents who chose the “other” option, there were answers related to AUR (appliance use review) or NMS (new medicine service). In addition, study participants agreed (93.8% of affirmative answers) that they would participate in additional and post-diploma courses to gain skills and formal qualifications to provide pharmaceutical services. Analyzing the issue of funding the provision of pharmaceutical services, the majority (54.2%) of participants indicated that an optimal solution would be a mixed variant where the value is covered partially by the patient himself and a payer. On the other hand, 39% of respondents stated that a public payer should finance pharmaceutical services, and 6.4% of study participants indicated that patients should pay for such services. A clear minority (0.4%) of participants stated pharmacies should cover the costs of implementing pharmaceutical services.

Regardless of the preferred model of paying for pharmaceutical services, the vast majority (92.2%) of respondents stated that the implementation of POMs and the introduction of pharmaceutical services would positively impact the improvement in healthcare quality. It would also result in other potential benefits, the structure of which is illustrated in Figure 2. We found general statistical significance ( $p < 0.05$ ) between the leading answers indicating several benefits from pharmaceutical services’ incorporation of POMS and the statement indicating no benefits from such a development. It was not observed only between the variant “saved time for the patient” and the answer “there are no benefits” ( $p = 0.0765$ ). Apart from the statistical significance ( $p = 0.0205$ ) between the responses “better position at work” and “saved time for the patient,” we did not find  $p < 0.05$  when comparing the rest of the leading answers to this question.



**Figure 2.** The potential benefits resulting from pharmaceutical services’ incorporation of POMS. Source: based on our own studies.

**4. Discussion**

Pharmacists participating in this study clearly stated that introducing POMs would be beneficial. It would also respond to the widespread trend of the reclassification of drugs from Rx to OTC. It aligns with the fact that most study participants (91.8%) want to expand their professional qualifications by providing pharmaceutical services. POMs would constitute a kind of buffer for uncontrolled access to such substances as ketoprofen, sildenafil, or mometasone, which in our study were indicated as clear candidates for such a category instead of medicines switched from RX to OTC.

In the era of many reclassifications from Rx to OTC, some medicines exist in double registration [23–25] or are generally accessible via the Internet [25,26]. Moreover, the advertising of OTC medicines may stimulate inappropriate demand and use [23,27]. POMs, however, require a greater level of professional involvement and may protect against misuse of medicines [28–31]. POMs are also beneficial to ascertain the therapeutic need for the medication, verify the user’s identity, and advise on proper pharmacotherapy [21]. This is in line with our study results indicating that pharmacists support the introduction of a POMs category and are ready to provide pharmaceutical services, including various aspects of pharmaceutical care and drug management. It is also consistent with Emmerton L.’s study [21], which found that in Australia, medicines containing pseudoephedrine were rescheduled from pharmacy medicines to POMs, and then to prescription medicines to curb sales intended for illicit purposes [21,28,31]. The POM category may not only protect against non-medical use of medicines but may also facilitate greater control of the appropriate use of medications already available without prescriptions (e.g., sildenafil, mometasone nasal spray, or furazidinum, which suppresses the growth of bacteria that cause urinary tract infections) or those that will be reclassified soon.

The expectation and willingness of pharmacists to expand their professional qualifications and provide pharmaceutical services align with the global trend of the evolution of the pharmacist’s role in the healthcare system [32,33]. In addition, services offered in community pharmacies have rapidly evolved and have undergone an undisputable expansion in recent years [34]. This is also a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, when community

pharmacies were frequently the first point of contact for information about medicines and therapy [34].

The time of the pandemic has contributed to the introduction of vaccinations against COVID-19 in community pharmacies. It is crucial because pharmacists are the most accessible healthcare providers in the community [7]. This is in line with Kirklade et al.'s study [35], where the flu vaccination service in community pharmacies was beneficial and is seen as an integral part of the healthcare system in countries like the United States, Canada, England, or Portugal [35]. Moreover, the participation of pharmacists in patient treatment with simultaneous pharmaceutical care improves patient health outcomes [33]. It may contribute to both health and economic benefits in healthcare.

As in our study, Merks et al. [33] revealed that pharmacists in Poland are willing to broaden the scope of services offered in community pharmacies [32,36]. However, most pharmacists in the study agreed that the public healthcare payer or private insurer and the patient should partially fund such services. A minority indicated that the patient should fully cover the cost of pharmaceutical services. This is in line with other studies. Hohmeier et al. [37] revealed that patients are willing to pay out of pocket for POCT, but the patient-accepted amount was nominal. In another study, Brewer et al. [38] found that patients were willing to receive HCV screening in community pharmacies but unwilling to pay for testing. Healthcare decision makers must face this issue by matching the funding to individual services and national needs.

## 5. Limitations

It would have been valuable to collect more responses. However, we received questionnaires from different regions of Poland, both urban and rural areas. Hence, the results might be considered representative. Nonetheless, further studies are needed to define the POM category clearly in Poland. Due to the lack of a standardized questionnaire, we created our study tool, which was distributed online. Given the COVID-19 situation, this was the only way to conduct such a study. As a result of the online research, we cannot determine the exact number of pharmacists who received information about the study and cannot provide the response rate. Although we aimed to collect the responses only from pharmacists, we can only assume that the pharmacists filled out the questionnaire exactly. We believe that all of the participants were fair. There were no incentives for participation in the study, so there was no point in filling out the questionnaire several times or for those outside the clearly stated target. We are also aware that pharmacists' readiness to perform and provide pharmaceutical services or incorporate the POM category may be influenced by factors not mentioned in the questionnaire or presented within this paper. Other factors such as the type of pharmacy (individual or chain), local market characteristics, type of employment of study participants, or pharmacy location may influence the results. Therefore, it will be essential to consider these factors in future analyses to provide more detailed results and describe the possibility of implementing POMs in the Polish pharmaceutical market.

## 6. Conclusions

There is a need to incorporate the POM category in Poland. This study states that ketoprofen, sildenafil, and mometasone should exist as POMs instead of OTC brands; so, before the reclassification, medicines could be reviewed by healthcare professionals aiming at appropriate scheduling. Polish pharmacists anticipate the development of pharmaceutical services which patients and healthcare payers should partly cover.

**Supplementary Materials:** The following supporting information can be downloaded at: <https://www.mdpi.com/article/10.3390/scipharm92010011/s1>.

**Author Contributions:** Conceptualization, T.Z. and J.S.; methodology, T.Z. and J.S.; validation, T.Z., J.S., B.M.-B., P.R., D.K., A.P. and K.K.; formal analysis, T.Z. and J.S.; investigation, T.Z. and J.S.;

resources, T.Z., J.S., B.M.-B., P.R., D.K., A.P. and K.K. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

**Funding:** This research received no external funding.

**Institutional Review Board Statement:** Ethical review and approval were waived for this study due to the fact that the local Bioethics Committee confirmed that the study is not a medical experiment and does not require approval of the Bioethics Committee at Poznan University of Medical Sciences.

**Informed Consent Statement:** Not applicable.

**Data Availability Statement:** The data presented in this study are available in this article.

**Conflicts of Interest:** The authors declare no conflict of interest.

## References

1. McKnight, A.G.; Thomason, A.R. Pharmacists' advancing roles in drug and disease management: A review of states' legislation. *J. Am. Pharm. Assoc.* **2009**, *49*, 554–558. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
2. Merks, P.; Jakubowska, M.; Drelich, E.; Świczkowski, D.; Bogusz, J.; Bilmin, K.; Sola, K.F.; May, A.; Majchrowska, A.; Koziol, M.; et al. The legal extension of the role of pharmacists in light of the COVID-19 global pandemic. *Res. Soc. Adm. Pharm.* **2021**, *17*, 1807–1812. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
3. Dzionek, J. Pharmaceutical Care in Ontario. *J. Med. Sci.* **2020**, *89*, e458. [[CrossRef](#)]
4. Bochniarz, M.; Ingłot-Brzęk, E.; Lewandowska, A.; Podgórska, J. Directions of Changes in the Profession of Hospital Pharmacist in Poland. *Int. J. Environ. Res. Public Health* **2022**, *19*, 14522. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
5. Wiśniewski, M.; Religioni, U.; Merks, P. Community Pharmacies in Poland—The Journey from a Deregulated to a Strictly Regulated Market. *Int. J. Environ. Res. Public Health* **2020**, *17*, 8751. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
6. Rada Ministrów Przyjęła Dokument “Polityka Lekowa Państwa 2018–2022” Ministerstwo Zdrowia—Portal Gov.pl. Ministerstwo Zdrowia. Available online: <https://www.gov.pl/web/zdrowie/rada-ministrow-przyjela-dokument-polityka-lekowa-panstwa-20182022> (accessed on 10 March 2023).
7. Steltenpohl, E.A.; Barry, B.K.; Coley, K.C.; McGivney, M.S.; Olenak, J.L.; Berenbrok, L.A. Point-of-Care Testing in Community Pharmacies: Keys to Success from Pennsylvania Pharmacists. *J. Pharm. Pract.* **2018**, *31*, 629–635. [[CrossRef](#)]
8. Lowres, N.; Krass, I.; Neubeck, L.; Redfern, J.; McLachlan, A.J.; Bennett, A.A.; Freedman, S.B. Atrial fibrillation screening in pharmacies using an iPhone ECG: A qualitative review of implementation. *Int. J. Clin. Pharm.* **2015**, *37*, 1111–1120. [[CrossRef](#)]
9. Zaprutko, T.; Hromovyk, B.; Lesyk, R.; Lesyk, L.; Kremin, Y.; Kus, K.; Kopciuch, D.; Ratajczak, P.; Paczkowska, A.; Nowakowska, E. Pharmacies for the Pharmacists—Ukrainian Fears and Polish Experiences. *Sci. Pharm.* **2020**, *88*, 7. [[CrossRef](#)]
10. Blouin, R.A.; Adams, M.L. The Role of the Pharmacist in Health Care Expanding and Evolving. *North Carol. Med. J.* **2017**, *78*, 165–167. [[CrossRef](#)]
11. Świczkowski, D.; Merks, P.; Cwalina, N.; Jaguszewski, M.J. Development of Pharmacy Practice in European Countries—The Polish Perspective. *Pharmacy* **2017**, *5*, 43. [[CrossRef](#)]
12. De Weerd, E.; Simoens, S.; Hombroeckx, L.; Casteels, M.; Huys, I. Causes of drug shortages in the legal pharmaceutical framework. *Regul. Toxicol. Pharmacol.* **2015**, *71*, 251–258. [[CrossRef](#)]
13. De Weerd, E.; Simoens, S.; Casteels, M.; Huys, I. Toward a European definition for a drug shortage: A qualitative study. *Front. Pharmacol.* **2015**, *6*, 253. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
14. Duong, M.H.; Moles, R.J.; Chaar, B.; Chen, T.F. Stakeholder perspectives on the challenges surrounding management and supply of essential medicines. *Int. J. Clin. Pharm.* **2019**, *41*, 1210–1219. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
15. Acosta, A.; Vanegas, E.P.; Rovira, J.; Godman, B.; Bochenek, T. Medicine Shortages: Gaps between Countries and Global Perspectives. *Front. Pharmacol.* **2019**, *10*, 763. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
16. Pauwels, K.; Huys, I.; Casteels, M.; Simoens, S. Drug shortages in European countries: A trade-off between market attractiveness and cost containment? *BMC Health Serv. Res.* **2014**, *14*, 438. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
17. Deutsch, J. Europe Comes Up Short on Drug Supplies. POLITICO. 2019. Available online: <https://www.politico.eu/article/europe-still-coming-up-short-on-drug-supplies/> (accessed on 2 September 2019).
18. Shukar, S.; Zahoor, F.; Hayat, K.; Saeed, A.; Gillani, A.H.; Omer, S.; Hu, S.; Babar, Z.-U.-D.; Fang, Y.; Yang, C. Drug Shortage: Causes, Impact, and Mitigation Strategies. *Front. Pharmacol.* **2021**, *12*, 693426. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
19. National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine; Health and Medicine Division; Board on Health Sciences Policy; Committee on Security of America's Medical Product Supply Chain; Shore, C.; Brown, L.; Hopp, W.J. Causes and Consequences of Medical Product Supply Chain Failures. In *Building Resilience into the Nation's Medical Product Supply Chains*; National Academies Press: Washington, DC, USA, 2022.
20. Why Are There Medicine Shortages and What Is the Solution? World Economic Forum. 2023. Available online: <https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2023/02/why-is-world-experiencing-medicine-shortages-and-how-can-the-generics-industry-address-supply-challenges/> (accessed on 23 November 2023).

21. Emmerton, L. The “third class” of medications: Sales and purchasing behavior are associated with pharmacist only and pharmacy medicine classifications in Australia. *J. Am. Pharm. Assoc.* **2009**, *49*, 31–37. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
22. Medicines: Reclassify Your Product. GOVUK; 2023. Available online: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/medicines-reclassify-your-product> (accessed on 13 November 2023).
23. Gruchala, K.; Zimmermann, A.; Kawczak, P. Rx-to-Otc Switch and Double Registration Occurrence in Poland—An Illuminative Case Study. *Acta Pol. Pharm.* **2016**, *73*, 247–254. [[PubMed](#)]
24. Zaprutko, T.; Kopciuch, D.; Ratajczak, P.; Paczkowska, A.; Adamczak, O.; Kus, K.; Nowakowska, E. The Prescription to Over-the-Counter Switches and Double Registration of Medicines—The Perspective of Pharmacists from the Greater Poland. *Acta Pol. Pharm.-Drug Res.* **2019**, *76*, 907–912. [[CrossRef](#)]
25. Aronson, J.K. From prescription-only to over-the-counter medicines (‘PoM to P’): Time for an intermediate category. *Br. Med. Bull.* **2009**, *90*, 63–69. [[CrossRef](#)]
26. Zaprutko, T.; Kopciuch, D.; Paczkowska, A.; Sprawka, J.; Cynar, J.; Pogodzińska, M.; Niewczas, K.; Stolecka, A.; Sygit, M.; Michalak, M.; et al. Facebook as a source of access to medicines. *PLoS ONE* **2022**, *17*, e0275272. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
27. Bessell, T.L.; Hiller, J.E.; Sansom, L.N. “Pharmacist only” medicines. *Aust. N. Z. J. Public Health* **1999**, *23*, 661–662. [[CrossRef](#)]
28. Casati, A.; Sedefov, R.; Pfeiffer-Gerschel, T. Misuse of medicines in the European Union: A systematic review of the literature. *Eur. Addict. Res.* **2012**, *18*, 228–245. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
29. Emma Hammett Online Drug Addiction & Misuse: New Rules to Combat Misuse. Online First Aid. 2019. Available online: <https://onlinefirstaid.com/online-drug-addiction/> (accessed on 9 July 2020).
30. Chiappini, S.; Guirguis, A.; Corkery, J.M.; Chiappini, F.S. Misuse of prescription and over-the-counter drugs to obtain illicit highs: How pharmacists can prevent abuse. *Pharm. J.* **2020**, *305*, 7943. Available online: <https://pharmaceutical-journal.com/article/research/misuse-of-prescription-and-over-the-counter-drugs-to-obtain-illicit-highs-how-pharmacists-can-prevent-abuse> (accessed on 15 April 2021).
31. Zaprutko, T.; Koligat, D.; Michalak, M.; Wiczorek, M.; Józiać, M.; Ratajczak, M.; Szydłowska, K.; Miazek, J.; Kus, K.; Nowakowska, E. Misuse of OTC drugs in Poland. *Health Policy* **2016**, *120*, 875–881. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
32. Dulaney, K.; Hohmeier, K.; Fisher, C.; Cardosi, L.; Wasson, M. Exploring pharmacists’ perceptions regarding influenza and streptococcal testing within a chain pharmacy. *J. Am. Pharm. Assoc.* **2018**, *58*, 438–441. [[CrossRef](#)]
33. Merks, P.; Religioni, U.; Waszyk-Nowaczyk, M.; Kaźmierczak, J.; Białoszewski, A.; Blicharska, E.; Kowalczyk, A.; Neumann-Podczaska, A. Assessment of Pharmacists’ Willingness to Conduct Medication Use Reviews in Poland. *Int. J. Environ. Res. Public Health* **2022**, *19*, 1867. [[CrossRef](#)]
34. Rajiah, K.; Sivarasa, S.; Maharajan, M.K. Impact of Pharmacists’ Interventions and Patients’ Decision on Health Outcomes in Terms of Medication Adherence and Quality Use of Medicines among Patients Attending Community Pharmacies: A Systematic Review. *Int. J. Environ. Res. Public Health* **2021**, *18*, 4392. [[CrossRef](#)]
35. Kirkdale, C.L.; Nebout, G.; Megerlin, F.; Thornley, T. Benefits of pharmacist-led flu vaccination services in community pharmacy. *Ann. Pharm. Fr.* **2017**, *75*, 3–8. [[CrossRef](#)]
36. Gallimore, C.E.; Porter, A.L.; Barnett, S.G.; Portillo, E.; Zorek, J.A. A state-level needs analysis of community pharmacy point-of-care testing. *J. Am. Pharm. Assoc.* **2021**, *61*, e93–e98. [[CrossRef](#)]
37. Hohmeier, K.C.; Loomis, B.; Gatwood, J. Consumer perceptions of and willingness-to-pay for point-of-care testing services in the community pharmacy. *Res. Social. Adm. Pharm.* **2018**, *14*, 360–366. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
38. Brewer, A.; Hanna, C.; Eckmann, L.; Schadler, A.; Divine, H. Patient awareness, willingness, and barriers to point-of-care hepatitis C screening in community pharmacy. *J. Am. Pharm. Assoc.* **2018**, *58*, S69–S72. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]

**Disclaimer/Publisher’s Note:** The statements, opinions and data contained in all publications are solely those of the individual author(s) and contributor(s) and not of MDPI and/or the editor(s). MDPI and/or the editor(s) disclaim responsibility for any injury to people or property resulting from any ideas, methods, instructions or products referred to in the content.