UA College of Pharmacy PhPr 803e Adult Acute Care Pharmacy Practice Objectives/Task Check List

In-progress Rating / date / initials	Complete Date / initials	Description of Objective/Task
1. Clinical Pl	narmacist C	General Skills
		a. Defines responsibilities of a clinical pharmacy consultant.
		b. Describes strategies for getting clinical pharmacy recommendations implemented.
		c. Describes strategies for dealing with patients or health care providers unhappy with clinical pharmacy recommendations.
		d. Explains strategies for prioritizing clinical pharmacy duties and deciding which patients should receive clinical pharmacy services first when time/staffing is limited such that all patients can't be seen by a pharmacist.
		e. Describes working structure of the practice site and pharmacy department, including functions of various personnel and their relationship to the pharmacist
		f. Explains and demonstrated aspects of professionalism pertinent to clinical pharmacists.
		g. Demonstrates knowledge of billing procedures applicable to pharmacy services
2. Health Ca	re Planning	and Medication Therapy Management
		a. Collects, organizes, and evaluates patient information from various sources
		Patient chart
		Laboratory reports
		Medication administration records
		Communication with patient
		Communication with other health care providers
		b. Evaluates existing medication therapy
		Identifies Indications of current medications
		Performs medication reconciliation on patient admission or transfer to a different unit within the institution
		Determines appropriateness of dosing with respect to age, renal/liver function, alcohol use, and concurrent disease states
		Determines appropriateness of route of administration with respect to GI functional status and other patient specific characteristics
		Identifies significant drug-drug interactions
		Assesses compliance with current regimen
		Determines appropriate monitoring parameters of current medications and extent to which they are being implemented
		c. Applies disease state knowledge to recommend new drug therapy
		Considers therapeutic options for given diagnoses
		Considers contraindications to medications such as allergies, concurrent disease states, and potential drug interactions
		Recommends appropriate dosing with respect to age renal/liver function, alcohol use, and concurrent disease states
		Makes appropriate recommendations for monitoring therapy for adverse effects as well as desired outcomes

	d. Considers social/economic issues that may affect therapy
	Patient characteristics such as cultural influences, attitude towards care, personal resources
	Medication cost
	Formulary status of medications desired by patient/physician
	e. Identifies appropriate interventions based on above factors described in items a-d
3. Patient Care Activiti	** *
or rations care returns	a. Reviews/processes medication orders appropriately, if applicable to rotation site.
	b. Performs medication reconciliation activities for newly admitted/transferred patients
	c. Participates in patient care rounds/conferences
	Thoughtfully analyzes each case presented
	Answers drug information inquiries in timely manner, using appropriate references and research to do so
	Identifies pertinent questions/issues that are not asked by the other members of the team
	Effectively communicates with other members of the health care team
	c. When appropriate, provides patient education regarding disease state
	Usual course of disease progression with and without treatment
	Usual therapy – non-drug as well as drug therapies
	General precautions and recommended lifestyle modifications
	d. When appropriate, provides patient education regarding medication therapy
	Indication
	Dosing/instructions for use
	Potential side effects and precautions
	Identifies patients who have/may have medication compliance problems and explores potential solutions
	e. Performs monitoring activities to assess efficacy and potential toxicity of drug therapies
	Explains monitoring needed for disease state and prescribed medication
	Explains therapeutic and monitoring goals to patients as well as other health care professionals
	Follows monitoring parameters while patient is admitted, reporting status to health care team and patient when appropriate.
	f. Demonstrates communication skills needed for interacting with patients health care team
	Speaks clearly
	Uses appropriate terminology
	Asks open ended questions
	Prioritizes discussion points
	Listens to others, verifies understanding
	Displays caring attitude
	Provides complete and accurate information
	Describes appropriate use of resources available at practice site for communication with non-English speaking patients
	e. Documents patient care activities according to rotation site procedures

4. Disease S	tate/Therapeutic Knowledge
	 Demonstrates knowledge of conditions commonly encountered in adult acute care settings. The following list may be modified to reflect conditions most pertinent to the preceptor's practice.
	Diabetes
	Hypertension
	Acute coronary syndromes
	Stroke
	Asthma/Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
	Clotting disorders/Anticoagulation therapy
	Acute organ (i.e. liver or kidney) failure
	Acute/serious infections (i.e. pneumonia, UTI, meningitis, cellulitis)
	Trauma
	Ctudent in evided se heer should include
	Student knowledge base should include
	Basic epidemiology (prevalence/incidence)
	Basic pathophysiology and natural course of disease
	Usual therapies, non-pharmacologic as well as pharmacologic
	Recognizes situations in which a usually recommended therapy is not appropriate for an individual patient
	Goals of therapy
	Monitoring parameters for therapeutic outcomes and potential adverse events
	Preventative strategies to implement after discharge from institution
	b. Demonstrates basic skills in therapeutic drug monitoring
	Names drugs commonly monitored using serum concentrations and their usual therapeutic ranges Interprets drug concentrations appropriately considering timing of sampling with respect to drug administration and other patient specific factors.
	Recommends appropriate adjustments to therapy based on drug concentrations, using appropriate calculations when needed.
	c. Demonstrates basic skills in anticoagulation monitoring
	Explains indications for prophylactic and therapeutic anticoagulation in hospitalized patients
	Describes monitoring of heparin, warfarin, and other anticoagulants with respect to target lab values for different agents and clinical monitoring of efficacy/toxicity
	Describes desired therapy intensity and duration appropriate for different anticoagulant indications.
	d. Explains monitoring of insulin and oral hypoglycemic agents for efficacy and toxicity, identifying particular concerns for hospitalized patients.
	e. Explains indications for IV hydration and considerations in selecting a particular fluid and rate of administration.
	f. Explains essential considerations in assessing a patient's acid-base balance
	g. Explains methods for estimation of renal function and drug dosing implications for commonly used agents.

h. Explains considerations for use of antibiotics in hospitalized patients
Explains the thought process for determining appropriate empiric antibiotic use in a non-neutropenic febrile patient.
Describes pathogens commonly associated with different types of infections that direct initial antibiotic selection.
Describes the typical spectrum of activity of commonly used IV and PO antibiotics.
Explains adjustments of antibiotic therapy that may be made when culture data becomes available.
Explains the interpretation of gram stain and culture results.
Identifies situations in which in vivo and in vitro antibiotic activity may differ.
Describes relative costs and potential formulary restrictions of antibiotics used in an institution.
Explains how the duration of antibiotic therapy should be determined.
Describes parameters for monitoring efficacy and toxicity of antibiotic therapy.
Explains how to monitor and adjust aminoglycoside therapy based on serum concentrations. Performs this activity as much as possible at rotation site.
h. Demonstrates understanding of basic concepts of nutrition support in hospitalized patients
Identifies appropriate candidates for enteral and parenteral nutrition
Explains factors that determine initial TPN/enteral formula for a patient (such as caloric and protein requirements) and how/why that formula may change during therapy.
Explains monitoring required for TPN patients.
Explains potential adverse effects of TPN, including complications of initiation and long term therapy (i.e. re-feeding syndrome, electrolyte abnormalities, hepatobiliary complications, etc.)
Explains factors determine when/how a TPN should be discontinued.
i. Demonstrates knowledge of basic concepts of acute pain management
Explains when and how to initiate, monitor, adjust, and discontinue analgesic therapy.
Explains the assessment of pain and pain relief.
Describes indications for use of opioids, NSAIDs, and other agents for pain.
Describes adverse events associated with opioid and non-opioid analgesics.
Explains methods for converting IV analgesics to PO and changing from one opioid compound to another,

The above are guidelines regarding activities in which students should gain experience or at least exposure during the Adult Acute Care Care Pharmacy Practice Rotation. These may be modified to accommodate the student's previous experience and goals as well as the unique characteristics of a practice site. Activities not available at a particular practice site may be marked N/A.

N-Student needs improvement in understanding objective

P-Student has made progress in understanding objective, but needs more practice

A-Student has accomplished objective with reasonable skill

This checklist is to be used in conjunction with the Rotation Evaluation and Grade Sheet. Overall ratings of the accomplishment of checklist tasks are reflected in items 1 and 2 (Knowledge/Application). Communication skills, Self-management, and Professionalism/Ethics items for evaluation are also included in the evaluation form. The form is available for download on the experiential education website, and must be completed at the end of the rotation as a basis for the student's final rotation grade.

^{*}Once a task is achieved, the preceptor should initial and date the appropriate box. "In progress" ratings may be used at the discretion of the preceptor to indicate areas in which the student has some experience, but needs more exposure/practice before considering the objective completed.