Laboratory Case 2 - Liver Findings

Experiment 10 - Practical Notes

Name: _____ Roll no.: _____ Date: _____

Teaching scenario: A coded record contains changed liver tests.

Aim

To interpret a laboratory report in its clinical and medicine context.

Principle

Laboratory interpretation uses method-specific units and ranges, specimen validity, time trends and the overall clinical picture.

Requirements

- Allocated clinical notes or fictional case, current approved medicine information and local clinical policy.
- Case-record form, calculator where needed and supervising pharmacist.

Procedure

1. Prepare the case

Use the allocated clinical record or a fictional teaching case. Record a case code, setting and date; exclude names and personal identifiers.

2. Assess the required information

Confirm ALT/AST, ALP, bilirubin and relevant synthetic-function measures; baseline, dates, symptoms and medicine exposure; laboratory reference interval and any critical-result flag. Note missing information explicitly.

3. Develop the pharmacy assessment

Organise the pattern and trend rather than naming a disease from one result. Assess the temporal medicine link and alternative explanations, and request clinician review of the relevant safety findings.

4. Discuss and document

Present the assessment to the supervising pharmacist or treating team. Record the accepted action, responsible person and intended follow-up.

5. Evaluate the outcome

Review the agreed clinical or process endpoint. Record what changed, what remained unresolved and the next step.

Observations and Record

Record component	Student entry
Report / date / specimen	_____
Result / unit / local interval	_____
Previous result and trend	_____
Medicine-related review issue	_____
Escalation / supervisor decision	_____
Follow-up result	_____

Result

Assessment: ____. Proposed action: ____. Supervisor decision: ____. Follow-up outcome: ____.

Precautions

- Use the treating team and current patient-specific information for all actual medicine decisions.
- Maintain confidentiality and confirm allergy, medicine and timing information.
- Do not invent patient observations, acceptance of an intervention or follow-up outcomes.

Viva Questions and Answers

1. Why collect patient-specific information?

Medicine decisions depend on the individual indication, risks, current treatment and monitoring needs.

2. What makes a pharmacy intervention useful?

A specific identified problem, a justified action, a clear communication route and a documented outcome.

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