Medication-history Interview 2 - Polypharmacy

Experiment 14 - Practical Notes

Name: _____ Roll no.: _____ Date: _____

Teaching scenario: A patient uses medicines from several prescribers.

Aim

To obtain and reconcile an accurate medicine history.

Principle

Medicine reconciliation compares a verified history with current orders and makes intentional changes explicit.

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 all prescribers/products and actual use; duplicates, self-medication, adverse effects and adherence; permission to access records and confidentiality. Note missing information explicitly.

3. Develop the pharmacy assessment

Create one reconciled medicine list and map each product to an indication. Identify duplicates, conflicting instructions and practical barriers for review; never silently stop a medicine during the history interview.

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
Case and information sources	_____
Medicine / formulation / actual schedule	_____
Allergies and reactions	_____
Last use / indication	_____
Discrepancy and clarification	_____
Verified list / handover	_____

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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