

Counselling Case 1 - New Medicine

Experiment 5 - Practical Notes

Name: _____ Roll no.: _____ Date: _____

Teaching scenario: A patient is starting an allocated medicine.

Aim

To counsel an allocated patient using an understandable, verified plan.

Principle

Counselling requires correct product-specific information, a conversation about barriers and confirmation of understanding.

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 indication and authorised instructions; language, understanding and concerns; privacy and consent. Note missing information explicitly.

3. Develop the pharmacy assessment

Explain purpose, how to use the exact product, the prescribed schedule, relevant precautions and when/how to seek help. Ask the patient to explain the agreed plan in their own words and improve any unclear point.

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 / patient learning need	_____
Verified medicine/device plan	_____
Explanation / demonstration	_____
Teach-back finding	_____
Barrier and agreed action	_____
Follow-up	_____

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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