

Laboratory Case 1 - Renal Findings

Experiment 9 - Practical Notes

Name: _____ Roll no.: _____ Date: _____

Teaching scenario: A coded record shows a changed creatinine and renal estimate.

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 creatinine/urea and renal-estimate method; timing, fluid context, baseline and current medicines; laboratory reference interval and any critical-result flag. Note missing information explicitly.

3. Develop the pharmacy assessment

Record the trend and the renal-estimate units/basis. Identify medicines requiring a product-specific review and communicate the change; do not assume eGFR and creatinine clearance are interchangeable for every dosing method.

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.

Continue Learning with FirstHope

Complete Notes on the FirstHope App

Complete subject and semesters are available on FirstHope app only.

- Get complete subject and semester notes in the FirstHope app.
- Available for B.Pharm, D.Pharm, M.Pharm and Pharm.D students.

[Click here to get the FirstHope app](#)

Join the FirstHope Telegram Channel

Join FirstHope Notes and keep up with channel updates.

[Click here to join Telegram](#)

Instagram

@firsthope.official

[Click here to follow Instagram](#)

YouTube Channel

FirstHope-Pharmacy / Live streams

[Click here to watch the YouTube channel](#)

WhatsApp Channel

Follow FirstHope on WhatsApp.

[Click here to join the WhatsApp channel](#)

FirstHope Website

firsthopenotes.com

[Click here to visit the website](#)