

# Pharmaceutical Care Plan and Intervention

Experiment 4 - Practical Notes

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Roll no.: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Aim

To develop and evaluate a patient-specific pharmacy care proposal.

## Principle

A care plan links an identified problem with a goal, proposed action, monitoring and evaluation.

## 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 patient-specific risks; goal and measurable endpoint; feasibility of the action. Note missing information explicitly.

### 3. Develop the pharmacy assessment

Write a problem-goal-action-monitoring table. State the evidence and urgency of each proposal, discuss it with the treating team and record acceptance or rejection. Follow the agreed endpoint and document the actual result rather than an assumed improvement.

### 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 |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| Problem / priority          | _____         |
| Goal                        | _____         |
| Proposed action / basis     | _____         |
| Team decision               | _____         |
| Monitoring / actual outcome | _____         |

## 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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