Adverse-effect and Medication-safety Review

Experiment 5 - Practical Notes

Name: _____ Roll no.: _____ Date: _____

Aim

To recognise, document and communicate a suspected medicine-related safety problem.

Principle

A safety assessment uses chronology, clinical evidence, alternative causes and seriousness; an association is not automatically a proven causal effect.

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 event and medicine chronology; severity/seriousness and relevant findings; other plausible causes. Note missing information explicitly.

3. Develop the pharmacy assessment

Construct a dated timeline, record the suspected medicine(s), describe the event and identify urgent clinical needs. Communicate to the supervisor and use the authorised local safety-reporting route. Record the report status and subsequent findings without fabricating a causality score.

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 / suspected event	_____
Chronology	_____
Relevant findings / other causes	_____
Urgent action and report status	_____
Follow-up / assessment	_____

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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