

Patient Communication and Care-transition Record

Experiment 8 - Practical Notes

Name: _____ Roll no.: _____ Date: _____

Aim

To communicate an accurate medicine plan during a care transition.

Principle

Continuity depends on a verified list, understandable patient instructions and an explicit handover of unresolved issues.

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 sending and receiving medicine plans; intentional changes and discrepancies; patient understanding and follow-up. Note missing information explicitly.

3. Develop the pharmacy assessment

Reconcile the plan and confirm medicine access. Explain the authorised changes with teach-back or device return-demonstration. Send the required clinical handover through the approved route and document the next action owner and patient follow-up.

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.

Internship and Residency

Observations and Record

Record component	Student entry
Case / transition	_____
Verified list / changes	_____
Counselling and understanding	_____
Handover / unresolved issue	_____
Follow-up owner	_____

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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