

Entry-to-Practice PharmD Program

INPATIENT PRACTICUMS HANDBOOK FOR STUDENTS AND PRACTICE EDUCATORS

Introductory and Advanced Pharmacy Practice Experiences (IPPE, APPE) - Inpatient

Course Coordinator

PHRM 272 (IPPE) Kayla Fang PHRM 472 (APPE) Asal Taheri

Table of Contents

Acknow	ledgement	4
Introduc	tion	5
SECTION	N 1 – INPATIENT PRACTICUMS OVERVIEW	6
	1.1 Educational Outcomes	6
	1.2 Direct Patient Care Practicum Goals and Learning Objectives	8
	1.2.a Knowledge	8
	1.2.b Skills (Provision of Pharmaceutical Care)	9
	1.2.c Attitudes and Behaviors (Professionalism)	11
	1.3 Expected Level of Performance and Patient Complexity	13
	1.4 Practice Educator Inpatient Practicum Activities Overview	15
	1.4.a PHRM 272	15
	1.4.b PHRM 472	16
	1.5 Student Practicum Summary Checklists	17
	1.5.a PHRM 272 Student Practicum Summary Checklist	17
	1.5.b PHRM 472 Student Practicum Summary Checklist	18
	1.6 E*Value Coursework for Inpatient Practicums	19
SECTION	l 2 – REQUIRED COURSE ACTIVITIES	20
	2.1 Student Introduction Resume	21
	2.2 Learning Contract	23
	2.3 Inpatient Pharmacy Practice Reflection – PHRM 272	25
	2.4 Orientation to Inpatient Pharmacy Medication Distribution System – PHRM 272	27
	2.5 Orientation to the Clinical Pharmacist's Role – PHRM 272	30
	2.6 Orientation to the Patient Medical Record – PHRM 272	33
	2.7 Medication Reconciliation – PHRM 272	35
	2.8 Counseling – PHRM 272	38
	2.9 Interprofessional Education	40
	2.10 Drug Information Response ⁴	42
	2.11 Full Patient Work Up and Care Plan	45
	2.12 Clinical Documentation - PHRM 272	47
	2.13 Clinical Reasoning Reflection ¹⁶ – PHRM 472	49

2.14 Presentation ¹⁷ – PHRM 472	51
2.15 Service	53
2.16 Self-Assessment – PHRM 472	55
2.17 Giving Feedback to the Practice Educator	57
SECTION 3 – ASSESSMENT PROCESSES	59
3.1 Assessment Processes	59
3.2 Grade Assignment	61
SECTION 4 – COURSE OVERVIEW & SAMPLE SCHEDULE	63
4.1 Overview of Inpatient Practicum Course Requirements	63
4.2 Course Schedule	64
4.2.a PHRM 272 Course Schedule	65
4.2.b PHRM 472 Course Schedule	66
SECTION 5 – ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	68
5.1 Office of Experiential Education Contact Information	68
5.2 Policies	71
REFERENCES	72
SECTION 6 – APPENDIX 1: REQUIRED FORM(S) / CHECKLIST(S)	73
6.1 72-Hour Checklist	73
6.2 Learning Contract Form	76
6.3 Requirements Checklist for BPMH Interview	78
6.4 Requirements Checklist for BPMDP Counseling	81
6.5 Requirements Checklist for Counseling	84
6.6 Requirements Checklist for Drug Information Responses	87
6.7 Requirements Checklist for Presentation of Patient Work-Up to Practice Educator	90
6.8 Requirements Checklist for Clinical Documentation	93
6.9 Assessment Guide for Clinical Reasoning Reflection	96
6.10 Presentation Evaluation Form	98

Acknowledgement

UBC's Point Grey Campus is located on the traditional, ancestral, and unceded territory of the xwməθkwəyəm (Musqueam) people. The land it is situated on has always been a place of learning for the Musqueam people, who for millennia have passed on in their culture, history, and traditions from one generation to the next on this site.

The Office of Experiential Education would like to thank the many individuals who have generously permitted the adaptation of their materials in the revision of our learner handbooks and policies, with individual recognition to Ann Thompson, Andrea Cameron, Harriet Davies and Doreen Leong.

These handbooks would not have been possible without the hard work of students Alice Wang and Deanna Lo and their assistance with the compilation of materials. We would also like to recognize Marguerite Yee, Amin Bardai, Rosemin Kassam and Angela Kim-Sing for their past contributions to our program.

Thank you to the following groups for their collaboration and sharing of ideas:

College of Pharmacists of British Columbia

British Columbia Pharmacy Association

Canadian Society of Hospital Pharmacists

Drug and Poison Information Centre

Association of Faculties of Pharmacy of Canada

Pharmacy Experiential Programs of Canada

Introduction

The mission of the Office of Experiential Education is to create and facilitate the structured learning opportunities necessary for students to develop the knowledge, skills and professional attributes required for direct-patient care roles and innovative pharmacy practice upon graduation. The Office of Experiential Education is responsible for the facilitation of over 1000 placements each year for our Entry-to-Practice PharmD Program, Flexible PharmD program and the Canadian Pharmacy Practice Program (CP3) for our international pharmacy graduates. Working closely with our experiential education sites and partners, we aim to provide students with valuable hands-on experience within a variety of pharmacy practice settings under the supervision and guidance of our qualified practice educators.

Experiential education is an integral component of student learning. Students are immersed within the pharmacy practice setting in the early years of their program with the introductory pharmacy practice experience (IPPE) practicums and continue to the advanced pharmacy practice experience (APPE) practicums in their fourth and final year. These practicums are progressive and structured to provide students with practice experience in a variety of care sectors, involving patients with a variety of healthcare service needs. These learning experiences are fundamental for students to develop and refine their ability to apply the necessary knowledge, skills and professional attributes to provide evidence-based patient-centered care within the real-world practice environment. By the completion of their program, we strive for our students to have the competence and confidence to serve as valued and collaborative members of the health care team.

The Faculty is grateful to the many dedicated practice educators that enthusiastically welcome our students to their practice sites each year. Without their unwavering commitment and dedication, our experiential education program would not be possible. We thank each of our practice educators for their ongoing collaboration with the Faculty and their valued contributions to the clinical education of our students.

Kind regards,

Dr. Janice Yeung, BSc.(Pharm), ACPR, Pharm D

Director, Office of Experiential Education

SECTION 1 – INPATIENT PRACTICUMS OVERVIEW

1.1 Educational Outcomes

The goal of the PharmD program is to graduate competent, caring pharmacists, ready to enter the rapidly evolving environment of pharmacy practice and to manage patient's medication therapy. The learning opportunities in the program are designed to help students meet the Educational Outcomes for First Professional Degree Programs in Pharmacy articulated by the Association of Faculties of Pharmacy of Canada (AFPC) and the Competencies of Entry Level Pharmacists articulated by the National Association of Pharmacy Regulatory Authorities (NAPRA) 2.

The Educational Outcomes for First Professional Degree Programs in Pharmacy are structured around seven key pharmacist roles ¹:

- 1) **Care Provider:** As Care Providers, pharmacy graduates provide patient-centered pharmacy care by using their knowledge, skills and professional judgement to facilitate management of a patient's medication and overall health needs across the care continuum. Care Provider is the core of the discipline of pharmacy.
- 2) **Communicator:** As Communicators, pharmacy graduates communicate effectively in lay and professional language, using a variety of strategies that take into account the situation, intended outcomes of the communication and diverse audiences.
- 3) **Collaborator:** As Collaborators, pharmacy graduates work collaboratively with patients and intra- and inter-professional teams to provide safe, effective, efficient health care, thus fulfilling the needs of the community and society at large.
- 4) **Leader-Manager:** As Leaders and Managers, pharmacy graduates engage with others to optimize the safety, effectiveness and efficiency of health care and contribute to a vision of a high-quality health care system.
- 5) **Health Advocate:** As Health Advocates, pharmacy graduates demonstrate care for individual patients, communities and populations by using pharmacy expertise to understand health needs and advance health and well-being of others.
- 6) **Scholar:** As Scholars, pharmacy graduates take responsibility for excellence by applying medication therapy expertise, learning continuously, creating new knowledge and disseminating knowledge when teaching others.
- 7) **Professional:** As Professionals, pharmacy graduates take responsibility and accountability for delivering pharmacy care to patients, communities and society through ethical practice and the high standards of behaviour that are expected of self-regulated professionals. The Professional role is the overarching ethos of the discipline of pharmacy.

Graduates should also recognize the four domains of the **Model of Practice for Canadian Pharmacists (MSOP)** developed by the National Association of Pharmacy Regulatory Authorities (NAPRA)². These

domains encompass standards against which pharmacists' performance can be evaluated when the pharmacists are undertaking the activities imperative for safe and effective practice in their daily work.

The Four Domains of MSOP for Canadian Pharmacists are:

- 1) Expertise in medications and medication-use
- 2) Collaboration
- 3) Safety and Quality
- 4) Professionalism and Ethics

Students are also expected to review the UBC E2P PharmD Program Learning Outcomes as outlined on the E2P PharmD Program Hub on the learning management system Connect/Canvas.

For your reference:

¹AFPC Educational Outcomes for First Professional Degree Programs in Pharmacy in Canada 2017. Available at: http://www.afpc.info/system/files/public/AFPC-Educational Outcomes 2017 final Jun2017.pdf

²NAPRA Professional Competencies for Canadian Pharmacists at Entry to Practice. Available at: http://napra.ca/sites/default/files/2017- 08/Comp for Cdn PHARMACISTS at EntrytoPractice March2014 b.pdf

1.2 Direct Patient Care Practicum Goals and Learning Objectives

As outlined in the Association of Faculties of Pharmacy of Canada (AFPC) Educational Outcomes for First Professional Degree Programs in Pharmacy in Canada, the provision of patient care and the role of care provider is at the heart of the discipline of pharmacy. The overarching goal of the direct patient care practicums across the four years of the UBC E2P PharmD program is to ensure that graduates have the knowledge, skills and professional attributes necessary to provide exemplary patient care.

Below are the overall goals and learning objectives for all direct patient care (DPC) practicums within the UBC E2P PharmD program.

1.2.a Knowledge

Goal

Develop, integrate and apply the knowledge necessary to provide patient-centered pharmacy care to facilitate management of a patient's medication and overall health needs across the care continuum.

Learning Objectives

y the end of this course, students will be able to:			NAPRA Reference
1)	Apply knowledge of the following to patient-specific clinical findings to make appropriate, patient-specific drug therapy recommendations: a) Pathophysiology, risk factors, etiology, and clinical presentation of medical conditions, including symptoms, physical assessment, relevant diagnostics, and laboratory findings b) Pharmacology, pharmacokinetics, pharmaceutics, and evidence-based therapeutics	CP 1.1, SC1, SC2	
2)	Apply knowledge of safe medication practices to optimize medication use for patients and health care delivery	CP3, LM1	
3)	Apply knowledge of regulations and ethical principles through practice in accordance with the laws, ethical codes, and regulatory requirements (e.g. bylaws, professional standards, policies and/or guidelines) that govern pharmacy practice within their jurisdiction.	CP1, CP3.2	1.1, 1.2, 1.4, 1.5

1.2.b Skills (Provision of Pharmaceutical Care)

Goal

Develop and demonstrate the clinical skills and professional judgement necessary to provide patientcentered pharmacy care to facilitate management of a patient's medication and overall health needs across the care continuum.

Learning Objectives

By the end of this course, students will be able to:		AFPC	NAPRA
by the	end of this course, students will be able to.	Reference	Reference
4)	Prioritize assigned work, identifying patients who are most like	ely LM 2.2, LM	
	to experience drug therapy problems and setting priorities to	4.2, PR 3.1	
	manage and balance patient care, workflow and practice		
	requirements		
5)	Establish and maintain a respectful, professional, and ethical	CL1, CM1,	2.1
	relationship with the patient and/or their caregivers centered	on CM2	
	the patient's needs, values, desired level of care and health go	pals	
6)	Gather, interpret and assess relevant history from the patient,	, CP2.1, SC1	2.2, 2.3
	his/her health records, caregivers, and other healthcare		
	professionals including:		
	a) Patient demographics		
	b) Chief complaint/reason for encounter		
	c) History of present illness		
	d) Past medical history		
	e) Family history		
	f) Functional history		
	g) Social history		
	h) Nutritional status, dietary restrictions/needs, and		
	exercise		
	i) Review of systems utilizing a head-to-toe approach (e	.g.	
	signs/symptoms, physical exam, labs, diagnostics,		
	imaging, microbiology)		
	j) Health care team members involved in the care of the	2	
	patient		
7)	Gather, interpret and assess a best possible medication histor	y CP 2.1, SC 1	2.2, 2.3
	(BPMH), including:		
	a) Allergy history		
	b) Adverse drug reactions		
	c) Current medications/medications prior to admission		
	d) Past medication history		

e) Non-prescription medication history f) Immunization history g) Social drug history h) Medication experience and adherence	CP 2.2, SC1	2.3
8) Develop a prioritized medical problem list, identifying both the patient's active and chronic issues	0. 1.1,001	
9) Identify and justify a prioritized list of all actual and potential patient-specific drug therapy problems	CP2.2, HA1, SC1, SC2	2.3, 2.4
10) Determine the desired outcomes and patient-specific medication- related and non-pharmacological goals of therapy, specifying measurable endpoints, target values and associated timeframes	CL 1.1, CL 1.3, CM 1, CM 2.1, CM 2.4, CP 1.4, CP 2.3, HA1, SC1, SC2	2.5.1
11) Identify a prioritized list of all viable therapeutic alternatives through integration of relevant patient data, best available evidence and comparing and contrasting the pros and cons of each alternative, including assessment of efficacy, safety, patient factors, administration issues and cost	CP1.5, CP2.3, SC1, SC2	2.5.2, 2.5.3
12) Identify, justify and defend a list of appropriate, patient-specific recommendations for identified drug therapy problems	CP2.3, SC1, SC2	2.5.4, 6.1
 13) Create and implement a care plan in collaboration with the patient and healthcare team members through communication means as appropriate, including, but not limited to: a) Obtaining consent b) Making appropriate patient-specific therapeutic recommendations c) Making a referral and/or consulting others d) Adapting, initiating, discontinuing, dispensing or administering medication as authorized e) Engaging the patient or caregiver through education and counselling, empowerment and self-management f) Communicating the rationale for the care plan within the circle of care 	CL1, CL2, CM1, CM2, CP2.4, HA1, LM1.4, SC1, SC2, SC4	2.5, 2.6, 2.7, 3.1, 6.1, 7.1, 7.2, 8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 8.4
14) Develop an appropriate, patient-specific monitoring plan and/or plans for continuity of care, specifying efficacy and safety endpoints, target values, frequency and timeframes for monitoring	CL2, CP2.5	2.5.8

15) Provide follow up evaluation and assessment of effectiveness, safety and patient adherence and tolerance to drug therapy	CP 2.5, SC1, SC2	2.8
16) Proactively document patient-related healthcare issues, care plans and medication orders/clarifications in a clear, concise, and organized manner, fulfilling professional and legal requirements	CM1, CM2, CL2.3, LM 1.4	1.5
17) Effectively respond to medication- and practice-related questions and educate others in a timely manner, utilizing systematic literature search, critical appraisal skills, and appropriate means of communication (verbal or written, as appropriate)	CM1, CM2, SC1, SC2, SC4	6.1, 6.2, 7.1, 7.2.1, 7.2.3, 7.3
18) Advocate for the health and wellness of patients and the community, promoting disease prevention and facilitating patient access to the health care system and required services	LM 1.1, LM3.1, HA 1, HA2	5.1, 5.2

1.2.c Attitudes and Behaviors (Professionalism)

Goal

Demonstrate the attitudes and high standards of behavior expected of self-regulated professionals for delivering pharmacy care to patients, communities and society through ethical practice.

Learning Objectives

By the end of this course, the student will consistently:	AFPC Reference	NAPRA Reference
19) Demonstrate the attitudes, qualities, ethical principles,	PR1, PR2	1.4
commitment, and characteristics of a professional as expected by		
patients, other pharmacists, regulatory bodies, and other		
healthcare professionals including demonstration of, but not		
limited to:		
a) Accountability		
b) Attire and appearance		
c) Confidentiality		
d) Honesty and integrity		
e) Punctuality		
20) Demonstrate responsibility and commitment to their own	LM3, PR3	1.4
learning and the ongoing refinement and advancement of critical		
thinking, scientific reasoning, problem-solving and decision-		
making skills through the demonstration of, but not limited to:		
a) Self-directed learning		
b) Self-evaluation		

c)	Personal reflection		
d)	Receptiveness to feedback		
e)	Adaptability and openness to change		
within	istrate an understanding of the role of the pharmacist the healthcare team, practicing within their scope of e and all legal and ethical requirements	CP1, PR1, PR2	1.1, 1.2

1.3 Expected Level of Performance and Patient Complexity

For each direct patient care practicum, students will be expected to achieve these learning objectives at the corresponding expected performance level for their respective program year which is described in the below table.

The below provides guidance on patient complexity and characteristics commensurate with year level, however, the practice educator and or pharmacist designate will determine if the expectations on "Patient Complexity" for specific course activities are met. This may or may not be within the patient characteristic parameters that are suggested below, as a number of other factors may contribute to complexity: psychological (e.g. cognitive impairment), social (e.g. affordability of treatment), biological (e.g. organs affected, degree of dysfunction), health-care system related (e.g. number of involved health care providers), etc. These dimensions should also be taken into account when assessing the student's level of performance in the care of their patients.

Practicum Course	Expected Level of Performance	Student Characteristics ¹⁸	Expected Patient Complexity	Patient Characteristics
PHRM 171	Novice	Has incomplete understanding and minimal or "textbook" knowledge without connecting it to practice. Approaches tasks mechanistically. Little or no conception of dealing with complexity. Needs close supervision or instruction.	LOW	Medical Conditions: 1-3 Number of medications: 3-5
PHRM 271 PHRM 272*	Advanced Beginner	Has a working understanding and knowledge of key aspects. Tends to see actions as a series of steps. Appreciates complex situations, but only	LOW- MODERATE	Medical Conditions: 3-5 Number of medications: 5-7
PHRM 371	able to achieve partial resolution. Able to achieve some steps using ow judgement, but supervision needed overall task.		MODERATE	Medical Conditions: 5-7 Number of medications: 7+
PHRM 471 PHRM 472 PHRM 473	Competent	Has good working and background understanding. Now sees actions at least partially in terms of longer-term goals. Copes with complex situations through deliberate analysis and planning. Able to work independently to a standard that is acceptable though may lack refinement. Able to achieve most tasks using own judgement.	MODERATE	Medical Conditions: 5-7 Number of medications: 7+

* As second year students PHRM 272 students are expected to perform at the level outlined above. However, given the short duration and the observational nature of the practicum the assessment of the performance will be different compared to the other direct patient care practicums.

Please review the additional information in the Assessment of Student Learning, A Guidebook for **Practice Educators.**

1.4 Practice Educator Inpatient Practicum Activities Overview

The tables below describe the general activities for inpatient practicums and the role of the practice educator in each of these activities.

1.4.a PHRM 272

Practicum Requirements	Brief Description (Please see corresponding course handbook section for details)	Practice Educator (PE) Role	
UBC Pharmacy Student Health and Safety Orientation (HSO)	Required, student-led WorkSafeBC orientation and documentation	Student to review with PE within the first 24 hours on site.	
72-Hour Checklist	Orientation checklist to introduce the student to the site, practicum schedule, site policies/procedures, etc.	Student to review checklist with PE within the first 72 hours on site.	
Student Introduction Resume	One week prior to the practicum, student to upload updated version of his/her resume to E*Value. Student to review resume with PE within the first 72-hours on site	Review student introduction resume uploaded on E*Value and discuss resume with student as part of orientation to site. PE to verify completion on E*Value	
Learning Contract	Student to identify learning objectives and assess his/her progress towards attaining these objectives throughout the practicum using a learning contract	Student and PE to review within the first 72-hours of the practicum and revisit at midpoint and final weeks of practicum. PE to verify completion on E*Value	
Inpatient Pharmacy Practice Reflection	Student to complete a minimum of 1 written reflection prior to the end of the practicum experience that is shared and discussed with the practice educator and other learners that are onsite		
Orientation to Inpatient Pharmacy Medication Distribution	Student to complete a tour of the dispensary and various other medication preparation areas and guided discussion specific to the inpatient medication distribution system		
Orientation to Clinical Pharmacist's role	Student to complete a minimum of one shadow experience with a clinical pharmacist which also includes attending a minimum of 1 patient care rounds session		
Orientation to the Patient Medical Record	Student to complete an orientation to the site's patient medical record system including a tour of the ward/nursing unit and a sample patient chart and associated discussion	All practicum activities to be completed under the direct supervision of a	
Counseling	Student will provide patient education and counseling	pharmacist practice educator and/or	
Medication reconciliation	Student to perform medication reconciliation on admission OR on discharge for a minimum of 1 patient	designated pharmacist.	
Drug Information Response	Student to answer drug information requests as they arise in day- to-day practice, but at a minimum to respond to 1 drug information request	PE to verify safe and satisfactory completion on E*Value	
Full Patient Workup and Care Plan	Students are expected to work up and develop 1 care plan for a minimum of 1 patient (e.g. full patient work up and development of 1 care plan for 1 of the patient's medical conditions) and present to the practice educator for assessment and feedback. This patient must be different from the patient chosen for the Medication Reconciliation activity.		
Clinical Documentation	Student will document their full patient work up, recommendations and care plan in the form of a clinical note for the patient chart		
Interprofessional Education	Student to shadow a minimum of 1 other health care team member and to observe and reflect upon the importance and challenges of interprofessional teams in the provision of patient-centered care		
Service (Optional)	Student to provide service (e.g. medication reconciliation, medication counselling, mini-projects, etc.) as required by the PE and/or site needs if time permits	No E*Value verification required	
Giving Feedback to the Practice Educator	Student to provide constructive feedback to PE throughout practicum and complete evaluation survey	PE to review feedback received from student. PE to verify satisfactory completion on E*Value	
Direct Patient Care Practice Educator Assessment of Student	PE to observe and assess student performance over the course of the practicum and formally document and discuss this assessment with student at final	PE to complete final assessment of student on E*Value	

1.4.b PHRM 472

Practicum Requirements	Brief Description (Please see corresponding course handbook section for details)	Practice Educator (PE) Role	
UBC Pharmacy Student Health and Safety Orientation (HSO)	Required, student-led WorkSafeBC orientation and documentation	Student to review with PE within the first 24 hours on site.	
72-Hour Checklist	Orientation checklist to introduce the student to the site, practicum schedule, site policies/procedures, etc.	Student to review checklist with PE within the first 72 hours on site.	
Student Introduction Resume	One week prior to the practicum, student to upload updated version of his/her resume to E*Value. Student to review resume with PE within the first 72-hours on site	Review student introduction resume uploaded on E*Value and discuss resume with student as part of orientation to site. PE to verify completion on E*Value	
Learning Contract	Student to identify learning objectives and assess his/her progress towards attaining these objectives throughout the practicum using a learning contract	Student and PE to review within the first 72-hours of the practicum and revisit at midpoint and final weeks of practicum. PE to verify completion on E*Value	
Drug Information Response	Student to answer drug information requests as they arise in day-to-day practice, but at a minimum to respond to 2 drug information requests		
Full Patient Workup and Care Plan	Student to provide full pharmaceutical care by completing patient work-ups and developing and implementing care plans for a minimum of 16 patients	All practicum activities to be completed under the direct	
Clinical Reasoning Reflection	At two week intervals (e.g. week 2, 4, & 6), student to reflect upon a real-life example of a clinical/therapeutic decision he/she made in his/her PHRM 472 practicum experience and submit reflection on E*Value for PE assessment. Student to complete a total of 3 reflections.	supervision of a pharmacist practice educator and/or designated pharmacist.	
Presentation	Student to prepare and deliver a minimum of 2 presentations to meet the learning needs of a specific audience. The type of presentation and audience to be presented to is determined by the PE	PE to verify safe and satisfactory completion on E*Value	
Interprofessional Education	Student to shadow a minimum of 2 other health care team members and to observe and reflect upon the importance and challenges of interprofessional teams in the provision of patient-centered care		
Service	Student to provide service (e.g. medication reconciliation, medication counselling, mini-projects, etc.) as required by the PE and/or site needs for up to 30% of his/her practicum time	No E*Value verification required	
Self-Assessment	Student to reflect upon his/her knowledge, skills, and professional attributes thus far on weeks 2 and 6 of practicum and devise an action plan going forward. Self-assessment and action plan to be discussed and agreed upon with the PE.	PE to verify satisfactory completion on E*Value	
Giving Feedback to the Practice Educator	Student to provide constructive feedback to PE throughout practicum and complete evaluation survey	PE to review feedback received from student. PE to verify satisfactory completion on E*Value	
Direct Patient Care Practice Educator Assessment of Student	PE to observe and assess student performance over the course of the practicum and formally document and discuss this assessment with student at midpoint and final	PE to complete midpoint and final assessment of student on E*Value	

1.5 Student Practicum Summary Checklists

The following checklists are intended to be a resource for students to track completion of all practicum requirements in their course. Student are expected to review, understand, and complete all activity requirements as descried in this course handbook pertaining to their respective practicum course.

1.5.a PHRM 272 Student Practicum Summary Checklist

Minimum Required	Practicum Requirements	Where to complete/submit for course completion	Student Submission Deadline
1	 UBC Pharmacy Student Health and Safety Orientation (HSO) 	Canvas	72 hours after practicum begins
1	72-Hour Checklist (Appendix 1)	No submission to OEE	No submission
1	Student Introduction Resume	PDF upload of resume on E*Value Review with PE and acknowledge completion on Practicum Activities E*Value Coursework	1) Upload: one week before practicum begins 2) Acknowledge: 11:55pm on the last scheduled OEE practicum block date
1	Learning Contract (Complete PLAN-ACT-REFLECT sections)		
1	☐ Inpatient Pharmacy Practice Reflection		
1	Orientation to Inpatient Pharmacy Medication Distribution		
1	Orientation to Clinical Pharmacist's Role		
1	Orientation to the Patient Medical Record	Student to acknowledge	
1	Medication Reconciliation	completion on Practicum Activities E*Value	11:55pm on the last scheduled practicum
1	Counseling	Coursework (no submission	block date
1	☐ Interprofessional Education	to OEE)	
1	☐ Drug Information Response		
1	Full Patient Work-up and Care Plan		
1	☐ Clinical Documentation		
1	Giving Feedback to the Practice Educator	Complete Student Evaluation of Practice Educator and Practice Site on E*Value. Review and discuss feedback. Acknowledge completion on Practicum Activities E*Value Coursework	11:55pm on the last scheduled practicum block date
1	Student Evaluation of Practice Educator and Site	E*Value	11:55pm on the last scheduled practicum block date
1	PHRM 272 Practice Educator Assessment of Student	E*Value - Practice educator to submit by end of week 2	Submitted by practice educator
1	Student Evaluation of the Office of Experiential Education Course	E*Value	11:55pm on the last scheduled practicum block date

1.5.b PHRM 472 Student Practicum Summary Checklist

Minimum Required	Practicum Requirements	Where to complete/submit for course completion	Student Submission Deadline
1	UBC Pharmacy Student Health and Safety Orientation (HSO)	Canvas	72 hours after practicum begins
1	72-Hour Checklist (Appendix 1)	No submission to OEE	No submission
1	Student Introduction Resume	PDF upload of resume on E*Value Review with PE and acknowledge completion on Practicum Activities E*Value Coursework	 Upload: one week before practicum begins Acknowledge: 11:55pm on the last scheduled OEE practicum block date
1	Learning Contract (Complete PLAN-ACT-REFLECT sections)		
16	Full Patient Work Up and Care Plan		
2	Drug Information Response	Student to acknowledge	11:55pm on the last
2	Presentation	completion on Practicum	scheduled practicum
2	Interprofessional Education	Activities Coursework (no	block date
Completed daily (no minimum)	☐ Counseling☐ Medication Reconciliation/BPMH☐ Service	submission to OEE)	
1	☐ Giving Feedback to the Practice Educator	 Complete Student Evaluation of Practice Educator and Practice Site on E*Value. Review and discuss feedback. Acknowledge completion on Practicum Activities E*Value Coursework 	11:55pm on the last scheduled practicum block date
1	Student Evaluation of Practice Educator and Site	E*Value	11:55pm on the last scheduled practicum block date
3	Clinical Reasoning Reflection	E*Value Coursework	Weeks 2, 4, and 6
2	Self-Assessment	E*Value Coursework	Weeks 2 and 6
2 (Midpoint & Final)	Direct Patient Care Practice Educator Assessment of Student	Practice educator to submit by end of week 2 (Midpoint) and end of week 4 (Final) on E*Value)	No student submission; Submitted by practice educator
1	Student Evaluation of the Office of Experiential Education Course	E*Value	11:55pm on the last scheduled practicum block date

1.6 E*Value Coursework for Inpatient Practicums

E*Value Coursework is an online tool utilized to track student completion of all required practicum activities. Students are expected to participate in each course activity as outlined in this handbook and use the E*Value Coursework tool to indicate completion for each activity. Practice educators are required to verify the completion of course activities on E*Value by the last day of practicum.

Students are expected to be familiar with the use of E*Value prior to the start of their practicums. Detailed instructions for using E*Value are posted on Canvas for students and on the OEE Practice Educator Resource Center for practice educators.

Note: E*Value can only be accessed at the following URL: https://ca.e-value.net/. Please note that searching E*Value on the internet may result in finding the U.S. website for E*Value, which is incorrect.

The below table describes the E*Value Coursework to be completed by students, the required deadline for completion, and the practice educator role for each:

E*Value Coursework	Student Completion Deadline	Practice Educator Role
Practicum Activities	By 11:55 pm on the last scheduled OEE practicum block date	Practice educator verification required at the end of the practicum
Clinical Reasoning Reflection (PHRM 472 only)	At the end of weeks 2, 4, and 6 of the practicum. All three submissions must be completed by 11:55 pm on the Sunday of week 6.	Practice educator verification required
Self-Assessment (PHRM 472 only)	At the end of weeks 2 and 6 of the practicum	Practice educator verification required

For PHRM 272: student to include the dates the associated activities were completed and the name of the practice educator and or designated pharmacist that facilitated, observed, and assessed the activity.

In addition to documentation of activity completion on E*Value, students will be required to complete additional specific documentation for some course activities. This will be described under each specific course activity section of the handbook (e.g. completed learning contract form, patient care plans, follow-up evaluations, written correspondence with health care providers, etc.). It is the student's responsibility to ensure all completed documentation is shared with their practice educator. Students are responsible for tracking these documents, which may be requested by the practice educator(s) on site and/or the OEE for review at any time. Students must ensure the confidentiality of all patient information in their documentation.

SECTION 2 – REQUIRED COURSE ACTIVITIES

The following section describes the course activities, intended learning objectives and required evidence of learning to confirm the student's safe and satisfactory completion of these activities.

All practicum activities must be completed under the supervision of a practice educator and/or a designated pharmacist.

The presentation of information in this section of the handbook will follow the following format:

Section Heading	Definition
Purpose and Learning Objectives	Describes the intention of the activity and what it is trying to achieve and links the activity back to the Direct Patient Care Learning objectives of the course
Required Form(s)/Checklist(s)	Checklists and documentation forms that are required to complete the specific course activity. Please see Appendix 1
Process	How the student and the practice educator will engage in the activity and steps involved
Resource(s) on Canvas	Templates, guiding documents, and other resources available to support activity completion. Please see relevant course Canvas site.
Verification of Activity Completion	Breakdown of minimum activity requirements that students must complete and how the practice educator will verify safe and successful completion of the activity by the student

^{*}STUDENTS ARE EXPECTED TO REVIEW AND UNDERSTAND ALL ACTIVITY REQUIREMENTS SECTIONS APPLICABLE TO THEIR PRACTICUM COURSES.

2.1 Student Introduction Resume

Purpose

Constructing, organizing, and maintaining a strong resume is an important skill for pharmacists. Students will develop and maintain a comprehensive resume for each of their practicum experiences. Students will use their resume as an opportunity to introduce their accomplishments (e.g. academic achievements, awards), experiences (e.g. work experience, practicums, volunteering, teaching), community involvement (e.g. volunteer activities), and relevant skills, to the practice educator prior to the start of the practicum. In discussing their resume with their practice educator, students will have the opportunity to practice communicating their skills and experiences, in an informal manner, as part of their practice site orientation. (DPC Learning Objectives: 19-21; See Section 1.2)

Required Form(s)/Checklist(s) – None

Process

- 1) Two to four weeks prior to the start of the practicum, the student is required to create, edit, and/or update their resume. The student should accurately and comprehensively identify their education, experiences, publications and posters, presentations, scholarships, certifications, awards, and/or professional associations. An OEE Resume Template is provided to students, however students can use any appropriate template of their preference.
- One-week prior to the start of the practicum, the student must upload their resume in PDF format onto their E*Value account and inform their practice educator that the resume is available for their review.
- 3) Within the first 72 hours of the practicum, the student and practice educator should meet to review the resume and discuss the student's skills and experiences to date.
- 4) Student to acknowledge the completion of this activity on his/her **Practicum Activities** E*Value Coursework and submit for practice educator verification.

Resource(s) on Canvas

- OEE Resume Template
- E*Value Student Introduction Resume instructions for Uploading Resume
- UBC Student Services: https://students.ubc.ca/career/career-resources/resumes-cover-letters-curricula-vitae

Verification of Activity Completion

Student	Practice Educator
PHRM 272	
 Within the first 72 hours of the practicum, student to review updated Resume with practice educator and/or designated pharmacist 	Prior to/on the last day of the practicum, practice educator to verify satisfactory completion of this activity
Student is to acknowledge and confirm completion on the Practicum Activities E*Value Coursework	on the Practicum Activities E*Value Coursework
PHRM 472	
 Within the first 72 hours of the practicum, student to review updated Resume with practice educator and/or designated pharmacist 	Prior to/on the last day of the practicum, practice educator to verify satisfactory completion of this activity
 Student is to acknowledge and confirm completion on the Practicum Activities E*Value Coursework 	on the Practicum Activities E*Value Coursework

2.2 Learning Contract

Purpose

In addition to the learning objectives outlined for the course, a Learning Contract is developed by the student to identify their own personal learning objectives for the practicum. The Learning Contract is intended to enhance and guide the student's learning process throughout their required on-site activities as well as assist the student in assessing their own progress in attaining the learning objectives they've self-identified. The Learning Contract is also intended to support continuity in learning needs as students transition to their next practicum, or practice, as well as to reinforce the role of self-directed and life-long learning in pharmacy practice. (DPC Learning Objectives: 19-21; See Section 1.2)

Required Form(s)/Checklist(s)

• Learning Contract Form (See Appendix 1)

Process

- 1) During the first 72 hours of the practicum, the student must identify, at minimum, one (PHRM 272) or three (PHRM 472) personal practicum-specific learning objectives and document these objectives in the "PLAN" section of the **Learning Contract** form.
 - a) The learning objectives should follow the commonly used "SMART" approach to guide with the process: **Specific**, **Measurable**, **Attainable**, **Relevant**, **Timely**
 - b) The learning objectives must be realistic and attainable and take into consideration the context of the site, available resources, and duration of the practicum. Objectives may be knowledge or skill based in nature; knowledge-related learning objectives are generally centered on certain therapeutic topics, while skill-related learning objectives pertain to learning "how" to complete a task.
- 2) By the end of the first 72-hours on practicum, the student is to review the "PLAN" section of their **Learning Contract** form with their practice educator and/or designated pharmacist.
 - a) The practice educator may help to clarify and articulate these learning objectives, as well as assist in identifying activities or resources to support the attainment of these proposed learning objectives.
 - b) The practice educator may also suggest or make modifications to the learning objectives to ensure they are appropriate and attainable by the completion of the practicum.
- 3) Throughout the practicum, the student is to complete activities to achieve the identified learning objectives.
- 4) At the mid-point of the practicum, the student is to review their progress towards attaining their learning objectives with the practice educator to determine which learning objectives have been met, and which ones still need to be met.

- 5) During the last week of the practicum, the student must ensure they have completed the "ACT" and "REFLECT" components of the **Learning Contract.** Following which, the student will review and discuss with the practice educator the progress in achieving the stated learning objectives.
- 6) Student to acknowledge completion and review of all three components, PLAN-ACT-REFLECT, of the **Learning Contract** with their practice educator and/or designated pharmacist on his/her **Practicum Activities** E*Value Coursework. Submit this for practice educator verification.

Resource(s) on Canvas

• REVISED Bloom's Taxonomy Action Verbs - Anderson, L. W., & Krathwohl, D. R. (2001). A taxonomy for learning, teaching, and assessing, Abridged Edition. Boston, MA: Allyn and Bacon.

Verification of Activity Completion

Student	Practice Educator
PHRM 272	
Student to complete and review one Learning Contract for this practicum experience with their practice educator and/or designated pharmacist	 Prior to/on the last day of the practicum, practice educator to verify satisfactory completion of this activity
Student is to acknowledge and confirm completion on the Practicum Activities E*Value Coursework	on the Practicum Activities E*Value Coursework
PHRM 472	
Student to complete and review one Learning Contract for this practicum experience with their practice educator and/or designated pharmacist	 Prior to/on the last day of the practicum, practice educator to verify satisfactory completion of this activity
Student is to acknowledge and confirm completion on the Practicum Activities E*Value Coursework	on the Practicum Activities E*Value Coursework

2.3 Inpatient Pharmacy Practice Reflection – PHRM 272

Purpose

Fostering reflective skills is an essential part of self-directed, lifelong learning and is key to enhancing overall professional growth and development. This activity will be an opportunity for students to practice these skills while reflecting upon their introductory inpatient pharmacy practice experience. (DPC Learning Objectives: 19-21; See Section 1.2)

Required Form(s)/Checklist(s) – None

Process

- 1) **Prior to commencing the practicum**, student to review this activity description in full and the following questions:
 - a) What is your understanding or assumptions of pharmacy practice in the inpatient setting? What are the different pharmacy roles in inpatient setting?
 - b) How might your presence affect the clinical pharmacy team and patients?
 - c) How would you describe your attitude towards inpatient/hospital practice?
- 2) **Over the course of the 2-week practicum** student to discuss the questions outlined above with the practice educator and/or other hospital pharmacy staff members met on practicum.
- 3) Prior to the end of the practicum student to complete a written reflection based on the <u>below</u> <u>listed questions</u>. The completed reflection assignment should be a maximum of 750 words, typed, with a minimum size font of 11.
 - a) How has this experience impacted you and your understanding or assumptions of pharmacy practice in this setting?
 - b) How did this experience inform your learning and skills development as a pharmacy student?
 - c) Provide an example of a patient care or service activity you observed a clinical pharmacist provide and describe how it impacted you and your experience.
 - d) Consider your time spent during this course when did you feel most engaged when did you feel most challenged?
- 4) At the end/on the last day of the practicum, as a group and/or in pairs, students are to present and discuss the reflection with their practice educator for assessment and feedback and then document completion of activity on his/her Practicum Activities E*Value Coursework. Student to include the date the activity was completed and the name of the practice educator that facilitated the activity.

Resource(s) on Canvas - None

Verification of Activity Completion

Student	Practice Educator
PHRM 272	
Student to complete the Inpatient Pharmacy Practice Reflection activity with the practice educator and complete a minimum of one written reflection prior to the end of the practicum experience	 Prior to/on the last day of the practicum, practice educator to verify satisfactory completion of this activity on the Practicum Activities E*Value
Student is to acknowledge and confirm completion on the Practicum Activities E*Value Coursework	Coursework

2.4 Orientation to Inpatient Pharmacy Medication Distribution System – PHRM 272

Purpose

Pharmacists must have a good understanding of the medication distribution systems and processes used in their practice setting in order to efficiently and effectively provide care to patients. This activity provides students with an opportunity to explore the processes involved in drug distribution and medication order review in the inpatient practice setting and introduces students to the different roles within the intraprofessional pharmacy team. (DPC Learning Objectives: 2, 3, 19-21; See Section 1.2)

Required Form(s)/Checklist(s) - None

Process

- 1) Prior to the introduction and tour of the medication distribution system at the practicum site, student to review the suggested <u>Inpatient Medication Distribution Discussion Questions/Topics</u> below and all the resources listed in the **Resources** section of this activity.
- 2) Students to complete a guided tour, as a group or in pairs, of the dispensary and observe various aspects of the drug distribution process. This includes but is not limited to the observation of the work completed in the following areas:
 - a) Dispensary order entry, preparation/filling, and verification etc.
 - b) Distribution wardstock/Omnicell®/narcotics/crash carts etc.
 - c) Compounding IV's (antibiotics, narcotic infusions, chemotherapy, TPN, home IV etc.)
 - d) Satellites dispensaries (long term care, chemo, etc.)
- 3) While on tour, students to discuss the importance of each area, how it contributes to the overall distribution of medications to patients, and how each of the different intraprofessional team members are responsible for the safe and effective distribution of medications in this setting.
- 4) Students to become familiar with the formulary and related formulary procedures and policies specific to the practice site. If time permits, and at the discretion of the practice educator, students are also to work through site-specific prescriber orders while completing the dispensary orientation and discuss the concept of "troubleshooting" orders.
- 5) Once guided tours have been completed, students are to discuss the various aspects of the inpatient medication distribution system and process as a group and with the practice educator and/or designated pharmacist using the suggested <u>Inpatient Medication Distribution Discussion Questions/Topics</u> below:

Inpatient Medication Distribution Discussion Questions/Topics

- a) Which intraprofessional team members work in the various areas related to the drug distribution process? Discuss each one and their specific role.
- b) Consider the medication order process:
 - How and when is a medication order brought to the pharmacy?
 - How are medications delivered to the floors/units? What about narcotics and/or controlled drugs?
 - What are the steps in the medication order process (from the time the order is written to the time the patient receives the medication)?
 - Who can write the medication order? (e.g. who has prescribing authority? Who
 can take a verbal order? Do pharmacists at the practicum site have prescribing
 authority?)
 - Who reviews, enters, fills, prepares, and then checks the order? Who determines if the prescription is safe and appropriate for the patient?
 - What is the general turnaround time from the time the order is written to when the patient receives their medication?
- c) How are questions/issues with medication orders clarified (e.g. troubleshooting)?
 - Describe the different types of issues identified (e.g. errors in medication reconciliation orders, use patient's own medications, missing information, allergies etc.)
 - Discuss the various resources used to resolve the issues identified (e.g. hospital formulary, therapeutic interchange policies, Health Canada Drug Product Database, parenteral drug manuals etc.)
 - Describe what approaches could be taken to try to resolve the issues identified
 (e.g. page the physician to discuss if the order was intentional, write a
 prescription interpretation for the order, obtain a new verbal order from the
 physician for a new dose, frequency, route, duration, etc.) and if these would be
 applicable in real life practice.
 - For any medication errors identified, what would the impact have been on the patient if the errors had not been caught or if the orders had not been clarified?
- d) What are some examples of prescribing policies that are unique to the inpatient setting that you observed at the practicum site (e.g. dispensing patient's own medications, procurement and dispensing of a non-formulary drug, pre-printed order sets, pass medications, automatic stop orders, automatic/therapeutic substitutions, methadone etc.)?
- e) Describe some of the medication distribution systems used in the inpatient setting (e.g. Omnicell[®], Pyxis[®], etc.) and specifically at the practicum site.
- f) What are the hours of the hospital dispensary at the site? Is it a 24-hour site or is the dispensary only open during the day/early evening? If the dispensary closes overnight,

- how are medication orders filled? Do pharmacists at the practicum site need to be on call? What does that entail?
- g) What types of products require aseptic technique to be used in their manufacturing process?
- h) List some examples of medication safety processes/ procedures/ policies you encountered while completing your guided tour (e.g. where is concentrated KCL found/are abbreviations acceptable when writing orders/is TALLMAN lettering used in labelling medications/ does medication reconciliation occur on admission, transfer, and/or discharge on a regular basis at your site etc.)
- 6) Student to document completion of this activity on his/her **Practicum Activities** E*Value Coursework and submit this form for practice educator verification.

Resource(s) on Canvas

Assessment of Prescriber Orders – A Student Guide

Verification of Activity Completion

Student	Practice Educator
PHRM 272	
Student to complete one Orientation to the Inpatient Pharmacy Medication Distribution System with the practice educator	Prior to/on the last day of the practicum, practice educator to verify satisfactory completion of this activity
Student is to acknowledge and confirm completion on the Practicum Activities E*Value Coursework	on the Practicum Activities E*Value Coursework

2.5 Orientation to the Clinical Pharmacist's Role – PHRM 272

Purpose

This activity will introduce students to the role of a clinical pharmacist in the inpatient setting and the various patient care and service activities clinical pharmacists provide to their patients and their practice site. (DPC Learning Objectives: 2, 3, 19-21; See Section 1.2)

Required Form(s)/Checklist(s) – None

Process

- 1) As part of the orientation to the site (as a group or in pairs), student to complete an introductory session on inpatient clinical pharmacy practice with the practice educator and discuss the following topics:
 - a) What are the different roles pharmacists have in the inpatient setting? What is the clinical pharmacist's role?
 - b) What kind of training do pharmacists require to practice in this setting?
 - c) What is a pharmacist's scope of practice in the inpatient setting? How does it differ from a pharmacist's scope of practice in the outpatient/community setting in BC?
 - d) What does a clinical pharmacist do and what does a typical day look like? What are some examples of patient care and service activities that a clinical pharmacist may perform on a day-to-day basis?
 - e) How would you describe the role that a clinical pharmacist plays in the interprofessional health care team? What are the roles of other interprofessional team members that a clinical pharmacist may interact with when providing direct patient care?
- 2) During the practicum, students to complete a minimum of one shadow experience to observe a clinical pharmacist performing patient care and service activities and to be an active participant when called upon. Activities to observe can include but are not limited to the following:
 - Patient assessments and interviews, identification and resolution of DTPs, care plan development, follow up and monitoring, counseling, medication reconciliation, physical assessment, pharmacokinetic adjustments, adjustments for renal function, antibiotic stewardship reviews, IV to PO step down etc.
- 3) Students will be assigned and scheduled for these experiences by the practice educator at the practice site.
 - a) Discuss with the practice educator when these sessions will occur
 - b) Ensure the steps above have been completed prior to the session

- 4) Consider the following questions while completing the shadow experience:
 - a) When interviewing a patient where would you stand? Would you sit on the bed? Would you take notes?
 - b) If a DTP is identified and an alternative/recommendation is selected how would you decide to follow through with your recommendations (e.g. when would you write a note vs. discussing with the team vs. paging or calling the physician etc.)?
 - c) How would you respond to questions from the patient and/or other health care team members to which you do not know the answers?
 - d) How often would you follow up on your patients in hospital?
 - e) Where would a pharmacist document his or her interactions and findings in the patient medical record at your practicum site?
 - f) Are hospital pharmacists involved in health promotion activities? How does a clinical pharmacist in the inpatient setting integrate disease prevention, risk factor reduction and/or harm minimization into his or her patient care and service type activities? What are some examples that you observed?
- 5) With the help of the practice educator, students to identify at least one patient care rounds session to attend as part this activity's shadow experience.
 - a) Prior to and while attending patient care rounds, students to reflect on the following questions and then discuss them further with their practice educator:
 - How would you describe the role of the clinical pharmacist on the interprofessional health care team? How do they contribute to the team and to patient care rounds? What impact do they have on the patient care provided by the team as a whole?
- 6) If possible, students are encouraged to complete all the steps in this activity prior to working on any assignments involving direct patient care (e.g. medication reconciliation, counselling, provision of pharmaceutical care etc.)
- 7) Student to document completion of this activity on their **Practicum Activities** E*Value Coursework and submit this form for practice educator verification. Student to include the date the activity was completed and the name of the practice educator that facilitated the activity.

Resource(s) on Canvas – None

Verification of Activity Completion

Student	Practice Educator
PHRM 272	
 Student to complete one Orientation to the Clinical Pharmacist's Role session with the practice educator, including attending a minimum of one patient care rounds session 	Prior to/on the last day of the practicum, practice educator to verify satisfactory completion of this activity on the Practicum Activities E*Value
• Student is to acknowledge and confirm completion on the Practicum Activities E*Value Coursework	Coursework

2.6 Orientation to the Patient Medical Record⁷ – PHRM 272

Purpose

Pharmacists in the inpatient setting must effectively navigate the patient's medical record in order to assess their patients appropriately and in a comprehensive way. This activity introduces students to the patient medical record (e.g. chart) at their practicum site and how the information from the chart is utilized in the patient care process. (DPC Learning Objectives: 6, 19-21; See Section 1.2)

Required Form(s)/Checklist(s) – None

Process

- 1) Review the Resources listed for this activity, which serve as a general guide. As approaches and resources may vary, students should always discuss their approach with the practice educator on site prior to completing these types of activities for the first time while on practicum.
- 2) As a group or in pairs, students to complete an introductory session on the patient medical record/chart/information system. Some of the questions and/or topics to cover and consider during this session include:
 - a) What kind of patient medical record/chart is used at the site?
 - b) Where are patient medical records/charts kept at the site and on the ward?
 - c) Discuss the purpose of the patient medical chart. How does it impact the provision of care to patients by the health care team?
 - d) What kind of information can be found in a patient's chart? Discuss the different sections/components of the chart and where you would find the specific information about a patient including but not limited to:
 - Laboratory data
 - Vital signs
 - Diagnostic reports (e.g. chest X-ray, ECG, echo etc.)
 - Dietary intake
 - Blood sugar readings
 - Daily nursing notes
 - MAR
 - Previous admission information
 - e) Who writes in the chart and where do they document their findings in the chart?
 - f) Who has prescribing authority at the practicum site? Who can write orders in the chart?
 - g) Where can pharmacists document their findings and interactions? Is there a specific documentation format that pharmacists at the practicum site must follow?
 - h) Discuss how a pharmacist can use the patient medical record in the provision of patient care and specifically how it can be used as part of the patient assessment process.

- i) What happens to the patient medical chart once the patient is discharged from the site?
- 3) Student to document completion of this activity on their **Practicum Activities** E*Value Coursework and submit this form for practice educator verification. Student to include the date the activity was completed and the name of the practice educator that facilitated the activity.

Resource(s) on Canvas

- Working Up A Patient in the Inpatient Setting A Student Guide
- Inpatient Patient Work Up Form
- Allergy Assessment A Student Guide

Verification of Activity Completion

Student	Practice Educator
PHRM 272	
Student to complete one Orientation to the Patient Medical Record session with the practice educator.	Prior to/on the last day of the practicum, practice educator to verify satisfactory completion of this activity
Student is to acknowledge and confirm completion on the Practicum Activities E*Value Coursework	on the Practicum Activities E*Value Coursework

2.7 Medication Reconciliation – PHRM 272

Purpose

Medication reconciliation is part of providing comprehensive pharmaceutical care and pharmacists are uniquely positioned and trained to provide this service.⁸ This activity allows students to perform medication reconciliation in the inpatient setting as patients transition through care (e.g. on admission to a hospital and/or on discharge from a hospital). Having pharmacy students participate in the verification of medication histories has also been shown to improve the accuracy of patient medication records in the inpatient setting.⁹ (DPC Learning Objectives: 5-7, 16, 19-21; See Section 1.2)

Required Form(s)/Checklist(s)

- For medication reconciliation on admission: **Requirements Checklist for BPMH Interview** (see Appendix 1)
- For medication reconciliation on discharge: Requirements Checklist for BPMDP Counseling (see Appendix 1)

Process^{10,12}

- Student to review the Required Forms/Checklists and Resources noted within this activity
 description prior to engaging in any medication reconciliation activities. As approaches and
 resources may vary, student should discuss process/approach to medication reconciliation with
 the practice educator on site prior to completing this type of activity for the first time while on
 practicum.
- 2) Under the guidance and supervision of the practice educator student to perform medication reconciliation on admission OR discharge for a minimum of one patient as directed and assigned:

For Medication Reconciliation on Admission

- a) Review the Medication Reconciliation in the Inpatient Setting A Guide, focusing on medication reconciliation on admission, and the Requirements Checklist for BPMH Interview.
- b) Using the guide and forms provided, or site-specific forms if available, create a BPMH by gathering the patient's medication information and identify questions or areas you want to focus on and/or clarify with the patient/caregiver during the BPMH interview.
- c) Prior to conducting the BPMH interview, present the patient and the information gathered above to the practice educator, using the Requirements Checklist for Presentation of patient work-up to Practice Educator as a guide if needed, and specifically discuss the questions or areas you want to focus on and/or clarify with the patient during the interview.

- d) Under the practice educator's guidance and supervision conduct a detailed BPMH medication reconciliation interview.
- e) Have the practice educator observe, assess, and provide feedback on the interview skills/process using the **Requirements Checklist for BPMH Interview** and document findings.
- f) Following the patient interview identify and discuss any discrepancies and the process for resolving any discrepancies identified/reconciling the medication orders.
- g) Observe and/or work with the practice educator to communicate and resolve any discrepancies identified with the most responsible prescriber.
- h) Under the guidance and supervision of the practice educator, draft a note to document patient's BPMH and the interaction as per the site's requirements and/or observe their practice educator document the patient's BPMH and the reconciliation activities performed (e.g. discrepancies, drug therapy problems, and recommendations).
- i) If deemed appropriate, under the guidance and supervision of the practice educator, relay any medication changes to the patient.

For Medication Reconciliation on Discharge

- a) Review the Medication Reconciliation in the Inpatient Setting A Guide, focusing on medication reconciliation on discharge and the Requirements Checklist for BPMDP Counseling.
- b) Using the guide and forms provided, or site-specific forms if available, create a BPMDP by gathering the patient's medication information, assessing all the medications and identifying all discrepancies.
- c) Discuss with the practice educator any discrepancies identified and the process for resolving any discrepancies identified/reconciling the medication orders.
- d) Observe and/or work with the practice educator with to communicate and resolve any discrepancies identified with the most responsible prescriber, writing new prescriptions if needed.
- e) Draft a note to document the BPMDP as per the site's requirements, under the guidance and supervision of the practice educator, and/or observe the practice educator document the patient's BPMDP.
- f) Prepare to conduct the discharge counseling session and then present the patient and the information gathered above to the practice educator, using the **Requirements** Checklist for Presentation of patient work-up to Practice Educator as a guide if needed, and specifically discuss the areas you want to focus on with the patient during the discharge counseling session.
- g) Under the guidance and supervision of the practice educator communicate the BPMDP to the patient and/or caregiver by conducting a BPMDP counseling session.
- h) Have the practice educator observe, assess, and provide feedback on the discharge counseling skills/process using the Requirements Checklist for BPMDP Counseling and document findings.

- i) Work with and/or observe the practice educator communicate the BPMDP to the appropriate healthcare providers within the patient's circle of care (e.g. community pharmacy, primary care physician, etc.) as applicable and document the above activities as per the site's requirements.
- 3) Student to document completion of this activity on their **Practicum Activities** E*Value Coursework and submit this form for practice educator verification. Student to include the date the activity was completed and the name of the practice educator that facilitated the activity.

Note: To meet the expected level of performance on this activity students must achieve an overall satisfactory assessment on the **Requirements Checklist for BPMH Interview or Requirements Checklist for BPMDP Counseling,** which must be completed and signed by the practice educator that facilitated and assessed the activity. Students must retain all supporting documentation for this activity for their records, including the completed and signed Requirements Checklist, which will be requested by the practice educator when conducting the final assessment of the student at the end of the practicum. These documents may also be requested by the OEE if needed.

Resource(s) on Canvas

- Inpatient Patient Work Up form
- Requirements Checklist for Presentation of patient work-up to Practice Educator (also available in Appendix 1)
- Medication Reconciliation in the Inpatient Setting A Student Guide

Student	Practice Educator
PHRM 272	
• Student to perform medication reconciliation on admission OR on discharge for a minimum of one patient. Note: the patient chosen for this activity must be different then the patient chosen for the provision of pharmaceutical care activity that is required for PHRM 272	Prior to/on the last day of the practicum, practice educator to verify safe and satisfactory completion of this activity on the Practicum Activities Table Company C
Student is to acknowledge and confirm completion on the Practicum Activities E*Value Coursework	E*Value Coursework

2.8 Counseling – PHRM 272

Purpose

This activity will allow students to prepare for and provide medication counseling to patients and/or caregivers in an inpatient setting. (DPC Learning Objectives: 1-3, 5, 13, 14, 16, 19-21; See Section 1.2)

Required Form(s)/Checklist(s)

Requirements Checklist for Patient Education and Medication Counseling (see Appendix 1)

Process

- 1) Student to review the **General Medication Counseling Guide** and the **Requirements Checklist for Patient Education and Medication Counseling** in preparation for this activity.
- 2) Based on the medications to be counseled on and the resources listed above, student to prepare for the counseling session and review with the practice educator in advance.
- 3) Student to counsel patient, under the direct supervision of the practice educator.
- 4) Student to draft a note to document the interaction as per the site's requirements and/or observe the practice educator document the interaction.
- 5) Student to document completion of this activity on his/her **Practicum Activities** E*Value Coursework and submit this form for practice educator verification. Student to include the date the activity was completed and the name of the practice educator that facilitated the activity.

Note: To meet the expected level of performance on this activity students must achieve an overall satisfactory assessment on the **Requirements Checklist for Patient Education and Medication Counseling,** which must be completed and signed by the practice educator that facilitated, observed, and assessed the activity. Students must retain all supporting documentation for this activity for their records, including the completed and signed Requirements Checklist, which will be requested by the practice educator conducting the final assessment of the student at the end of the practicum. These documents may also be requested by the OEE at any time.

Resource(s) on Canvas

• General Medication Counseling - A Student Guide

Student	Practice Educator		
PHRM 272			
Student must counsel a minimum of one patient and/or caregiver on their medication therapy.	Prior to/on the last day of the practicum, practice educator to verify safe and satisfactory completion of this		
Student is to acknowledge and confirm completion on the Practicum Activities E*Value Coursework	activity on the Practicum Activities E*Value Coursework		

2.9 Interprofessional Education

Purpose

Interprofessional education (IPE) occurs when students, healthcare workers, or health professionals from two or more disciplines work collaboratively to "learn about, from and with each other to enable effective collaboration and improve health outcomes." ¹³ The knowledge, skills, behaviours and attitudes developed in IPE will enable students to become interprofessional collaborative ready in the delivery of patient centred care. Interprofessional collaboration is a partnership between a healthcare team and a patient using a participatory, collaborative, and coordinated approach to shared decision-making around health and social issues. In experiential education, students will work on this throughout direct patient-care activities.

This activity will allow students to focus on the healthcare team in the inpatient setting. Through shadow experiences and discussions, students will be able to observe and reflect upon the importance and opportunities of interprofessional collaboration in the provision of patient-centered care. (DPC Learning Objectives: 19-21; See Section 1.2)

Required Form(s)/Checklist(s) - None

Process

1) With the help of the practice educator, student to identify at least one (PHRM 272) or two (PHRM 472) health care team member(s) to complete a shadow experience and discussion with during the practicum where the student will observe the health care team member in their role and discuss the below questions.

a) Shadow Experience

Shadowing experiences will vary depending on the availability at the site. Examples include, but are not limited to: one-on-one shadowing of another health care team member, participation in interprofessional rounds, and interprofessional team meetings.

b) Discussion

Following the shadow experience, student to discuss and reflect on what they observed with the practice educator. The following are suggested questions:

- What is the health care professional's role on the health care team in the inpatient setting?
- What do their day-to-day responsibilities entail?
- When do they collaborate with clinical pharmacists?
- Did you observe healthy and effective working relationships?
- Was there an interprofessional conflict that arose during the shadow experience? How was it handled?

2) Student to document completion of this activity on his/her **Practicum Activities** E*Value Coursework and submit for practice educator verification. Student to include the date the activity was completed and the name of the practice educator that facilitated the activity.

Resource(s) on Canvas - None

Student	Practice Educator		
PHRM 272			
 Student to complete one Interprofessional Education session (e.g. shadow experience and discussion) as directed and scheduled by the practice educator and/or designated pharmacist. One session should take a minimum of one hour. 	 Prior to/on the last day of the practicum, practice educator to verify satisfactory completion of this activity on the Practicum Activities E*Value 		
Student is to acknowledge and confirm completion on the Practicum Activities E*Value Coursework	Coursework		
PHRM 472			
 Student to complete two Interprofessional Education sessions (e.g. shadow experiences and discussions) as directed and scheduled by the practice educator and/or designated pharmacist. Each session should take a minimum of one hour. 	 Prior to/on the last day of the practicum, practice educator to verify satisfactory completion of this activity on the Practicum Activities E*Value 		
Student is to acknowledge and confirm completion on the Practicum Activities E*Value Coursework	Coursework		

2.10 Drug Information Response⁴

Purpose

This activity allows students to respond to drug information questions or requests that pharmacists encounter on a daily basis. Drug information responses must be comprehensive, organized, accurate and timely. (DPC Learning Objectives: 1, 4, 6, 7, 10-12, 14-21; See Section 1.2)

Required Form(s)/Checklist(s)

• Requirements Checklist for Drug Information Responses (see Appendix 1) – required for PHRM 272 and resource for PHRM 472

Process

Note: PHRM 272 students are to complete the drug information request and response Orientation and Discussion section detailed below and then move onto the Process as outlined to complete the DIR assignment.

PHRM 272 Only - Orientation and Discussion

- 1) Complete a tour and/or orientation of the drug information resources available at the site and become familiar with the contents and focus of each.
- 2) As a group and/or in pairs, discuss hospital-specific drug information resources with the practice educator using the following questions as a guide:
 - a) What are some drug information resources available to pharmacists at the practicum site and what are two of the most commonly utilized resources?
 - b) How often are these resources updated?
 - c) In what cases would you use one over the other?
- Review and become familiar with all the resources for this activity as listed under the Required Forms and the Accessory Resources sections prior to completing any assigned drug information requests.

PHRM 272 and 472 - Process Continued

- 4) Complete drug information responses, as they arise in day-to-day practice at the site and are assigned by the practice educator and/or designated pharmacist. For each assigned drug information request:
 - a) Clearly define the specific question being asked
 - b) Ensure you have discussed when the response is needed with your Practice Educator for their review
 - c) Use the **Drug Information Request and Response** form or an appropriate site-specific documentation tool to gather background information relating to the request. Use

- additional support documents, such as the **Inpatient Work Up Form** to assist in gathering pertinent patient information if the DIR is patient specific.
- d) Literature search and critical-appraisal:
 - Review "How to Perform a Literature Search" video on Canvas
 - Identify resources presented to you during your tour/orientation of the drug information resources available at the practice site
 - Perform a search of the resources, references, and evidence to respond to the question
- e) Response: Compose an evidence-based written response to the drug information request, using appropriate referencing and scientific-writing skills
- f) Review the **Requirements Checklist for Drug Information Responses** to ensure you have captured all requirements for this activity
- g) Present and review response with your practice educator and/or designated pharmacist on site in a timely manner
- h) Have the practice educator and/or designated pharmacist provide feedback on the DIR response using the **Requirements Checklist for Drug Information Responses**
- 5) If possible, under the direct supervision of your practice educator, provide the DIR response to the person requesting the drug information either verbally and/or in writing, as the situation requires.
- 6) If new information arises that changes your drug information response, follow-up as required.
- 7) Student to document completion of this activity on his/her **Practicum Activities** E*Value Coursework and submit for practice educator verification.

PHRM 272: To meet the expected level of performance on this activity students must achieve an overall satisfactory assessment on the Requirements Checklist for Drug Information Response, which must be completed and signed by the practice educator that facilitated, observed and assessed the activity. Students must retain all supporting documentation for this activity for their records, including the completed and signed Requirements Checklist, which will be requested by the practice educator conducting the final assessment of the student at the end of the practicum and may be requested by OEE at any time.

Resource(s) on Canvas

- Drug Information Request and Response Form
- Inpatient Work Up Form
- How to Perform a Literature Search Video
- Pharmacy Literature Search Skills Tutorial http://guides.library.ubc.ca/pharmacysearchskills

Student	Practice Educator		
PHRM 272			
Student to complete the orientation to Drug Information Responses and a minimum of one Drug Information Response as outlined in this activity and present and discuss the response with the practice educator for assessment and feedback.	Prior to/on the last day of the practicum, practice educator to verify safe and satisfactory completion of this activity on the Practicum Activities		
Student is to acknowledge and confirm completion on the Practicum Activities E*Value Coursework	E*Value Coursework		
PHRM 472			
Student to complete a minimum of two Drug Information Responses as outlined in this activity and present and discuss each response with their practice educator for assessment and feedback.	Prior to/on the last day of the practicum, practice educator to verify safe and satisfactory completion of this		
Student is to acknowledge and confirm completion on the Practicum Activities E*Value Coursework	activity on the Practicum Activities E*Value Coursework		

2.11 Full Patient Work Up and Care Plan

Purpose

Pharmaceutical care is the fundamental focus of all direct patient care practicum activities. In this activity, students will complete full patient work-ups and develop and implement care plans. (DPC Learning Objectives: 1-21; See Section 1.2)

Required Form(s)/Checklist(s)

• Requirements Checklist for Presentation of patient work-up to Practice Educator - requirement for PHRM 272 but resource only for PHRM 472 (see Appendix 1)

Process⁴

- 1) Students should review the **Requirements Checklist for Care Plans** (see Canvas) and additional relevant course materials regarding the patient care thought process from preceding courses in the program curriculum prior to beginning their practicum.
- 2) Under the guidance and supervision of their practice educator and/or designated pharmacist, students will complete a full patient work up for every patient to whom they are assigned.* This includes:¹⁴
 - Conducting patient assessments (including, but not limited to, gathering patient specific information, performing medication reconciliations or BMPHs, conducting patient interviews and allergy assessments etc.) to identify and prioritize drug therapy problems,
 - Developing and implementing care plans that address the desired patient specific outcomes,
 - Completing follow-up evaluations, where feasible
 - Providing education and counselling
 - Maintaining seamless care through any transitions in care providers (e.g. transferring wards/services, discharges, etc.)

*Please note: For PHRM 272 please refer to the minimum requirements as described above.

- 3) Students must report their patient workup and all recommendations, including all documentation completed, with the practice educator prior to discussing with the patient/caregiver, physician, or other health care provider. Documentation requirements may vary between sites and will be determined by the practice educator and should be in compliance with all professional and legal requirements. Students are encouraged to use the documentation resources they are familiar with using at the faculty while on practicum, should this assist in their process and be preferred by practice educators.
- 4) Student to acknowledge the completion of this activity on his/her **Practicum Activities** E*Value Coursework and submit for practice educator verification.

PHRM 272 Note: To meet the expected level of performance on this activity students must achieve an overall satisfactory assessment on the **Requirements Checklist for Presentation of patient work-up to Practice Educator**, which must be completed and signed by the practice educator that facilitated and assessed the activity. Students must retain all supporting documentation for this activity for their records, including the completed and signed Requirements Checklist, which will be requested by the practice educator when conducting the final assessment of the student at the end of the practicum and may be requested by OEE at any time.

Resource(s) on Canvas

- Inpatient Patient Work-Up Form
- Allergy Assessment A Student Guide
- Working Up a Patient in the Inpatient Setting A Student Guide
- Counseling Activity (see activity description in course handbook)
- Requirements Checklist for Presentation of patient work-up to Practice Educator (see Appendix 1) – resource for PHRM 472 but required for PHRM 272

Student	Practice Educator		
PHRM 272			
Students are expected to work up and develop one care plan for a minimum of one patient (e.g. full patient work up and development of one care plan for one of the patient's medical conditions) and present to the practice educator for assessment and feedback. This patient must be different from the patient chosen for the Medication Reconciliation activity. Note: Given the short duration of this practicum, following-up on patients is not required, however it is highly encouraged if possible and time permits.	 Prior to/on the last day of the practicum, practice educator to verify safe and satisfactory completion of this activity on the Practicum Activities E*Value Coursework 		
Student is to acknowledge and confirm completion on the Practicum Activities E*Value Coursework			
PHRM 472			
 Students are to work up and develop care plans a minimum of 16 patients. They are to present and discuss each patient work-up and care plan with their practice educator for assessment and feedback. Student is to acknowledge and confirm completion 	 Prior to/on the last day of the practicum, practice educator to verify safe and satisfactory completion of this activity on the Practicum Activities E*Value Coursework 		
on the Practicum Activities E*Value Coursework	Activities E Value Coursework		

2.12 Clinical Documentation - PHRM 272

Purpose

Clinical notes serve to communicate the pharmacist's thought process and recommendations to other health care professionals or pharmacy colleagues to ensure continuity of care. Formal documentation also establishes the pharmacist's accountability and responsibility for the care they provide and aligns with professional standards and legal requirements for the documentation of patient care activities. This activity provides students with an opportunity to write a clinical pharmacy note (e.g. SOAP format) to document the pharmaceutical care process and recommendations/plan. (DPC Learning Objectives: 3, 16, 19-21; See Section 1.2)

Required Form(s)/Checklist(s)

• Requirements Checklist for Clinical Documentation (see Appendix 1)

Process

- 1) After presenting their work up and care plan to PE from the "Full Patient Work-up and Care Plan" activity (2.11), students to draft a clinical pharmacy note to document the assessment of the patient and their recommendations/plan. Review this draft with the practice educator.
 - a) The documentation must meet professional, legal and site-specific standards
 - b) Students should discuss with practice educator the format and length of the note. Some examples may include SOAP, FARM, etc.
- 2) If able, student to document their clinical pharmacy note in the patient chart or medical record, under guidance and supervision of practice educator or designated pharmacist.

PHRM 272 Note: To meet the expected level of performance on this activity students must achieve an overall satisfactory assessment on the **Requirements Checklist for Clinical Documentation**, which must be completed and signed by the practice educator that facilitated and assessed the activity. Students must retain all supporting documentation for this activity for their records, including the completed and signed Requirements Checklist, which will be requested by the practice educator when conducting the final assessment of the student at the end of the practicum and may be requested by OEE at any time.

Resource(s) on Canvas

Clinical Documentation example

Student	Practice Educator		
PHRM 272			
Students are expected to document one clinical pharmacy note pertaining to the patient from the full patient work-up that they presented to their practice educator.	Prior to/on the last day of the practicum, practice educator to verify safe and satisfactory completion of this activity on the Practicum Activities		
Student is to acknowledge and confirm completion on the Practicum Activities E*Value Coursework	E*Value Coursework		

2.13 Clinical Reasoning Reflection 16 – PHRM 472

Purpose

Clinical reasoning and therapeutic decision-making are key components of the pharmaceutical care process and are skills used by pharmacists in clinical practice on a daily basis.¹⁶ In this activity, students will reflect upon their clinical reasoning and decision-making process using real-life examples encountered during their PHRM 472 practicum experience. (DPC Learning Objectives: 19-21; See Section 1.2)

Required Form(s)/Checklist(s)

Assessment Guide for Clinical Reasoning Reflection (see Appendix 1)

Process^{14,16}

At weeks 2, 4 and 6, students will:

- 1) Choose at least one example of a recommendation/therapeutic decision made in the <u>two weeks</u> <u>prior</u> during which they demonstrated clinical reasoning skills. Note that the submission must be based on a decision made in the two weeks prior.
 - a) Examples of recommendations that would require clinical reasoning include, but are not limited to:
 - Optimizing drug therapy (e.g. choosing a different drug, changing a dose or changing the route of administration, starting/stopping a drug)
 - Implementing a monitoring plan (e.g. laboratory, diagnostics, or other)
 - Recommending how to proceed with drug therapy after an allergy assessment
 - Assessing a drug level and the rationale for changing or not changing the drug dosage
- 2) Log on to **E*Value Coursework**. Document and reflect on the recommendation/therapeutic decision that was made using the questions outlined in the **Clinical Reasoning Reflection** form as a guide. Students must ensure patient confidentiality and patient identifiers are all removed from all submissions.
- 3) Review the **Assessment Guide for Clinical Reasoning Reflection** in Appendix 1 to ensure that the submission meets the outlined satisfactory submission requirements.
- 4) Submit the **Clinical Reasoning Reflection** E*Value Coursework form ideally by the Sunday of that week (e.g. Sunday of week 2, week 4, etc.) for review and approval by practice educator.

Note:

- All three reflections must be completed *prior to week 7* of the practicum in order to allow for the practice educator to assess and verify the submissions.
- In order to meet the requirements of this activity, students must meet the Satisfactory Submissions requirements outlined in the **Assessment Guide for Clinical Reasoning Reflection** for all three submissions.
- If the requirements are not met, the practice educator can ask the student to make revisions and resubmit their work directly to the practice educator (e.g. students will not be required to resubmit their revisions on E*Value).

Resource(s) on Canvas

• Clinical Reasoning Examples

	Student	Practice Educator	
PH	IRM 472		
•	Student to complete and submit one Clinical Reasoning Reflection at the end of weeks 2, 4, and 6 on E*Value Coursework for practice educator assessment and feedback (Total: three submissions/8-week practicum).	 Prior to/on the last day of the practicum, practice educator to verify that the student has completed the minimum requirements for this activity and has met the Satisfactory 	
•	Student is to acknowledge and confirm completion on the Practicum Activities E*Value Coursework	Submission requirements for three of their submissions through verification of the student's E*Value Coursework entry.	

2.14 Presentation¹⁷ – PHRM 472

Purpose

Health care professionals commonly utilize presentations to consolidate their learning, share therapeutic knowledge and build on communication skills. Therefore, presentations enable individuals to develop their skills as scholars and communicators¹. Students are provided with the opportunity to prepare and deliver presentations designed to meet the learning needs of a specific audience. (DPC Learning Objectives: 17-21; See section 1.2)

Required Form(s)/Checklist(s)

Presentation Evaluation Form (see Appendix 1)

Process

For each presentation, under the direct supervision of the practice educator and/or designated pharmacist, the student must:

- 1) **Plan:** With the practice educator, select the specific topic for a presentation. The presentation may be:
 - a) Education, practice, or research-related
 - b) In any format (e.g. formal case presentation, journal club, in-service, research/project presentation, etc.)
 - c) Presented to any audience (e.g. health practitioners, patients, care provides, students), as determined by the practice educator(s)
 - d) Presented with another student and/or learner on site (maximum one of two presentations)
- 2) **Prepare**: Prepare for presentation on their own time outside of the onsite practicum hours. When preparing their presentation, students should remember to:
 - a) Structure presentation for allotted time and tailor content to learning needs of the intended audience
 - b) Prepare their presentation in advance to allow time for review and feedback by the practice educator and incorporation of the suggested edits as required
 - c) Develop clear and effective visual aids or presentation tools as required. Prepare handouts in advance of the presentation if applicable. All such materials must be reviewed by the practice educator and/or designated pharmacist before distribution.
 - d) Practice to ensure an organized and well-paced presentation
 - e) Anticipate and prepare for questions the audience may have in advance
 - f) Provide their practice educator with a Presentation Evaluation form

- 3) **Deliver**: Conduct the presentation with clear delivery, tailored to the audience.
 - a) Keep track of time and pacing of the presentation
 - b) Use appropriate verbal communication for the intended audience to articulate information with correct terminology
 - c) Use appropriate non-verbal communication to show confidence, enhance interest and audience comprehension
 - d) Listen carefully and effectively respond to audience questions; do not guess at an answer
- 4) **Assessment and feedback**: Following completion of each presentation, the student should request to receive feedback and comments from the practice educator and/or designated pharmacist, in order to implement any required changes prior to the next presentation.
- 5) Student to document completion of activity on his/her **Practicum Activities E*Value Coursework**.

Resource(s) on Canvas

Presentation Resources folder

Student	Practice Educator
PHRM 472	
Student to complete at minimum two presentations during their 8-week practicum	Prior to/on the last day of the practicum, practice educator to verify
Note: One of the two presentations may be prepared and/or presented in collaboration with another student/learner on site as determined by the practice educator.	that the student has completed the minimum requirements for this activity and has met the Satisfactory Submission requirements for three of their submissions through verification
Student is to acknowledge and confirm completion on the Practicum Activities E*Value Coursework	of the student's E*Value Coursework entry.

2.15 Service

Purpose

Pharmacists are often conducting service activities which are an essential part of the day-to-day operations of inpatient practice settings. Some of these may be in the context of conducting medication reviews, clarifying prescriber orders, applying for Special Authority Requests, submitting reports and/or arranging medication access on discharge. These services are often done in collaboration with an interdisciplinary team to ensure that patients receive the necessary care and services. This activity will allow pharmacy students to participate in the provision of service in the inpatient setting. (DPC Learning Objectives: 1-3, 14, 16, 18-21; See Section 1.2)

Required Form(s)/Checklist(s) - None

Process

- 1) During the first week of the practicum, the student will clarify and review with the practice educator, the site-specific policies and procedures required in order to engage in service activities. Students are encouraged to observe and ask questions to clarify the process for each service activity as needed. Service activities may include but are not limited to:
 - a) Conducting medication reconciliation on admission, transfer, or discharge
 - b) Providing medication counseling
 - c) Clarifying prescriber orders
 - d) Reporting adverse drug reactions
 - e) Conducting drug usage evaluations
 - f) Conducting chart reviews
 - g) Performing allergy assessments
 - h) Performing Patient Safety and Learning System (PSLS) reporting
- 2) Throughout the practicum, under the guidance and supervision of the practice educator and/or designated pharmacist, the student will participate in various workflow and service activities as they arise in daily practice. Students are encouraged to refer to the appendices in this handbook and resources on Canvas for guidance as needed.

Resource(s) on Canvas

a) See activity descriptions and appendices in this handbook and the Resources folder on Canvas for guiding documents specific to various service activities.

Student	Practice Educator		
PHRM 272			
 No minimum requirement; if time permits and the opportunity arises students are encouraged to participate in service activities as requested and/or suggested by their practice educators. 	• None		
PHRM 472			
 No minimum requirement; students are expected to seize the opportunity to partake in service activities as requested and/or suggested by their practice educators. Students may spend up to 30% of their practicum duration providing Service based activities in addition to their other activities. 	• None		

2.16 Self-Assessment – PHRM 472

Purpose

Students will be asked to self-assess their knowledge, skills, and professional attributes while on practicum. Students will reflect on progress made as well as develop actionable steps going forward for improvement. This activity will create an opportunity for continual self-evaluation, which is an important skill required of all pharmacists. This also serves to provide formal checkpoints for practice educators to provide students with timely and regular feedback to ensure students remain on track for their practicum. (DPC Learning Objectives: 19-21; See Section 1.2)

Required Form(s)/Checklist(s)

• **Self-Assessment form** (on E*Value)

Process

1) The student will review the Direct Patient Care (DPC) Practice Educator Assessment of Student form and self-reflect on their performance thus far on practicum, comparing it to the expected level of performance and areas outlined on the assessment form. Students should consider each area of the assessment rubric and what they are doing well, what needs to improve, and what next steps might be needed:

a) Knowledge & Skills

Within the three "Knowledge" and the twelve "Skill" domain categories on the **DPC Practice Educator Assessment of Student**, where do you believe your performance stands? Briefly provide examples of how you came to this assessment. What did you do well? What was most challenging?

What do you plan to work on during the remainder of your practicum? How are you going to make improvements (e.g. your specific action plan)? How will you know if your action plan was successful?

b) Professionalism

Within the three "Professionalism" domain categories on the **DPC Practice Educator Assessment of Student**, in what ways did you demonstrate the attributes of professional behaviour? Briefly provide examples of this.

What is your specific action plan to ensure you continue to consistently demonstrate the attributes of professional behaviour?

2) The student will then login to E*Value and document their reflection on their performance using the **Self-Assessment** E*Value Coursework fields (questions as above) and submit for practice educator review. At the end of weeks 2 and 6, the student will review the completed

Self-Assessment E*Value Coursework with their practice educator and/or designated pharmacist. The student will make any necessary revisions to their action plan based on the collaborative discussion and review of the self-assessment.

Resource(s) on Canvas

• Self-Assessment Examples

Student	Practice Educator		
PHRM 472			
At the end of weeks 2 and 6, the student is to submit the completed Self-Assessment E*Value Coursework	 Practice educator to verify satisfactory completion at the end of Week 2 and Week 6 on the Self-Assessment E*Value Coursework. 		

2.17 Giving Feedback to the Practice Educator

Purpose

Providing feedback is a critical skill for pharmacists and is an essential element in any productive workplace environment. An effective student-practice educator partnership begins with an open dialogue, including respectful, professional, and constructive communication throughout the practicum. Students will assume an active role in the feedback process as timely and constructive feedback will assist the practice educator(s) in enhancing the student's learning experience on-site. (DPC Learning Objectives: 19-21; See Section 1.2)

Required Form(s)/Checklist(s)

• Student Evaluation of Practice Educator and Practice Site (on E*Value)

Process

- 1) On your course Canvas site, review the video Giving Feedback-Part 1 as a guide.
- 2) On the first day of the practicum, establish a commitment to feedback conversations at regular intervals (e.g. five minute daily feedback sessions at the end of each day with your practice educator). During these feedback conversations, solicit feedback on what went well that day and what could be improved on. For this activity, seek permission from the practice educator to provide feedback to them as well. This establishes mutual respect at the outset of the practicum.
- 3) Throughout the practicum, reflect on what the practice educator is doing well and what they might be able to improve on, with respect to the student learning experience on-site. Incorporate any other areas that may be effective or ineffective for student learning and make consideration to the learning opportunities that are realistic and available at the practice site.
- 4) Share feedback with the practice educator at the agreed-upon times, maintaining tact and professionalism at all times.
 - **Note:** We encourage these feedback conversations to be collaborative and bidirectional (e.g. student and practice educator both provide feedback to one another)
- 5) At the end of the practicum, as a summative evaluation for the practice educator, complete the Student Evaluation of the Practice Educator and Practice Site on E*Value and discuss this with the practice educator and/or designated pharmacist.
 - **Note:** This evaluation is not anonymous and responses are visible to the practice educator(s) and the OEE.

Resource(s) on Canvas

 Giving Feedback Part 1 developed and presented by Ms. Salmeh Ossareh, Flex PharmD student, University of Toronto (on behalf of the Professional Communications Stream, led by Ms. Janice Moshenko)

	Student		Practice Educator
PH	IRM 272		
•	Following review and discussion of feedback with the practice educator and/or designated pharmacist throughout the practicum, student to submit the Student Evaluation of Practice Educator and Practice Site on E*Value	•	Prior to/on the last day of the practicum, practice educator to verify safe and satisfactory completion of this activity on the Practicum Activities
•	Student is to acknowledge and confirm completion on the Practicum Activities E*Value Coursework		E*Value Coursework
PH	IRM 472		
•	Following review and discussion of feedback with the practice educator and/or designated pharmacist throughout the practicum, student to submit the Student Evaluation of Practice Educator and Practice Site on E*Value	•	Prior to/on the last day of the practicum, practice educator to verify safe and satisfactory completion of this activity on the Practicum Activities
•	Student is to acknowledge and confirm completion on the Practicum Activities E*Value Coursework		E*Value Coursework

SECTION 3 – ASSESSMENT PROCESSES

3.1 Assessment Processes

All assessments are guided by the programmatic assessment model for the E2P PharmD Program under the leadership of the Director of Student Assessment. The course assignments and activities are based on the course objectives, AFPC educational outcomes, and are in accordance with the UBC E2P PharmD Program's Cognitive Model.

Feedback is a critical component of a student's growth and learning throughout their practicums. Practice educators are encouraged to provide verbal feedback and assessment of performance to the student on a daily basis.

A formal <u>formative</u> assessment using the online **Practice Educator Assessment of Student*** form is completed by the practice educator at the midpoint of the practicum. This assessment reflects the practice educator's observation and assessment of the student's performance based on the criterion, and the rubrics and expectations of the University. The practice educator and student are expected to meet at the midpoint to formally discuss the student's progress and review the completed formative assessment form.

A formal <u>summative</u> assessment is completed at the end of the practicum using the same online **Practice Educator Assessment of Student*** form. The practice educator should consider all sources of information to assess overall student performance throughout the course of the practicum including, but not limited to, completed presentations, care plans, education and counseling, collaboration with team members, etc. By the end of the practicum, the student's overall level of performance must be commensurate with their year level, as previously outlined. The practice educator and student are expected to meet on the last day of the practicum to formally discuss the student's progress and review the completed summative assessment form.

For two-week practicums such as PHRM 272, only one formal written summative assessment is completed at the end the practicum.

All assessment forms are to be completed online on E*Value and are electronically submitted directly to the OEE upon completion.

The primary practice educator and/or designated pharmacist that is completing the assessment component of the course should have sufficient and multiple opportunities to interact with the student and observe their interactions to appropriately determine their level of performance in completing the course activities and learning objectives for the practicum. Depending on the practice environment and practicum itself, a student may regularly interact or be supervised by multiple pharmacists while onsite.

In this case, there may be a designated pharmacist who will complete the formal midpoint and/or final assessment of the student and provide feedback after reviewing the course work and consulting with other pharmacists who have observed or interacted with the student as necessary.

*Note: The Practice Educator Assessment of Student form varies depending on course. The table below outlines the OEE Practice Educator Assessment of Student Forms used in each course and the frequency of formal assessment:

Course	Assessment Form	Frequency/Type
PHRM 171		
PHRM 271		
PHRM 371	Direct Patient Care (DPC) Practice Educator	Midpoint
PHRM 471	Assessment of Student	Final
PHRM 472		
PHRM 473 (DPC)		
PHRM 272	PHRM 272 Practice Educator Assessment of Student	Final
PHRM 473 (NDPC)	Non-Direct Patient Care Practice Educator	Midpoint
FINIVI 473 (NDFC)	Assessment of Student	Final
PHRM 473 (NDPC) LEAP	Non-Direct Patient Care: LEAP - Practice Educator	Midpoint
FIIMW 4/3 (NDFC) LEAP	Assessment of Student	Final

Practice educators are strongly encouraged to review the **Assessment of Student Learning – A Guidebook for Practice Educators** for further information on the assessment processes for the practicum courses.

It is the responsibility of the student to immediately contact the course coordinator and alert them to any assessment scores below the expected level of performance at <u>any point</u> during the practicum to ensure appropriate support and guidance can be provided.

3.2 Grade Assignment

The Pharmacy 272 and 472 practicums are Pass-Fail grading. Students must be successful in ALL the required course components in order to be successful in each course, respectively. The required course components for each course include:

1) Completion of Required Practicum Hours

Students must complete the practicum hours in full per the respective practicum course.

2) Practice Educator Assessment of Student

Students must meet the expected level of performance for **ALL** criteria as outlined and described in the **Practice Educator Assessment of Student*** form and consistently exhibit **ALL** elements within the Professionalism domain to successfully complete the practicum.

3) Evidence of Learning

Students must ensure that all required course activities and assignments, as described in this handbook, are completed and verified by the practice educator as being completed satisfactorily and safely. The required submission to demonstrate evidence of learning and verification of activity completion for each of the required course activities for the practicum courses must be completed online in E*Value by the specified deadline for submission, which is on the last OEE scheduled practicum block date at 11:55pm.

The University of British Columbia grants the degree and therefore assigns the final course grade. Although satisfactory academic performance is a prerequisite to advancement, it is not the sole criterion in the consideration of the suitability of a student for promotion or graduation. The Faculty reserves the right to require a student to withdraw from the Faculty if that student is considered to be unsuited to proceed with the study or practice of pharmacy.

UBC FOPS Academic Regulations:

http://www.calendar.ubc.ca/vancouver/index.cfm?tree=12,213,397,392

Students must be successful in both 1) the Practice Educator Assessment of Student <u>and</u> 2) all components of the course to receive a pass (P) grade. The assessment is non-compensatory. This means that the expected level of performance must be met for all criteria listed and as described in the **Practice Educator Assessment of Student*** to be successful in this course component.

A fail (F) grade will be recommended to the Student Progress Committee, if one or more of the following instances occur. The student:

- Does not complete required number of practicum hours
- Does not meet expected level of performance for any element on the Practice Educator
 Assessment of Student*

- Does not consistently exhibit professional attributes and skills
- Does not submit required course submissions (evidence of learning) by the specified deadline
- Poses any risk to patient safety and is negligent in the provision of patient-centered care

The final grade for the practicum (e.g. pass/fail) will be determined by the Faculty's Student Progress Committee.

*Note: The Practice Educator Assessment of Student form varies depending on course. The table in **Section 3.1 Assessment Processes** outlines the OEE Practice Educator Assessment of Student forms used in each course.

SECTION 4 – COURSE OVERVIEW & SAMPLE SCHEDULE

4.1 Overview of Inpatient Practicum Course Requirements

Described below is the continuum of learning activities for the direct patient care practicums occurring in the inpatient practice setting in the E2P PharmD program. This table is intended to provide a high-level overview of each course, including minimum activity requirements, however further detail for each activity category and the associated expectations can be found in the applicable course handbook sections.

Please note: In circumstances where the minimum requirements of an activity cannot be met due to limited opportunities at the practicum site given the setting and/or patient population, the activity may be substituted with an alternative activity at the discretion of the practice educator and/or designated pharmacist if need.

	IPPE	APPE
Practicum Requirement	PHRM 272 Minimum Required (2 weeks, 80 hours)	PHRM 472 Minimum Required (8 weeks, 320 hours)
UBC Pharmacy Student Health and Safety Orientation	1	1
72-hour Checklist	1	1
Student Introduction Resume	1	1
Learning Contract	1	1
Orientation to Inpatient Pharmacy Medication Distribution System	1	n/a
Orientation to the Clinical Pharmacist's Role	1	n/a
Orientation to the Patient Medical Record	1	n/a
Inpatient Pharmacy Practice Reflection	1	n/a
Medication Reconciliation	1	As required
Counseling	1	As required
Interprofessional Education	1	2
Drug Information Response	1	2
Full Patient Work Up and Care Plan	1	16
Clinical documentation	1	As required
Presentation	n/a	2
Service	Optional	Up to 30 % of practicum time
Giving Feedback to the Practice Educator (Student Evaluation of Practice Educator and Practice Site)	1	1
Clinical Reasoning Reflection	n/a	3
Self-Assessment Self-Assessment	n/a	2
Practice Educator Assessment of the Student	1	2
Student Evaluation of Office of Experiential Education Course	1	1

4.2 Course Schedule

The following are suggested scheduling guides to help plan out the required activities during PHRM 272 and PHRM 472. These schedules include all required practicum activities for each course. The timing of activities may vary due to site and practice educator-specific circumstances.

Once set by the practice educator, students must adhere to the daily schedule, daily activities, and practicum hours as required in the Entry-to-Practice PharmD Program Practicum Policies, Procedures, and Guidelines.

For all practicum activities, students must review all recommendations and documentation with the practice educator/designated pharmacist prior to interacting or discussing with the patient/caregiver, physician or other health care providers.

4.2.a PHRM 272 Course Schedule

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Week 1	Orientation form Orientation to ph services Review complete Introduction Resirutes Checklist with praces Establish schedule expectations and reporting to and with practice edu Orientation to DII Activity Orientation to the Record Activity Document and up	armacy, staff & d Student ume and 72-hour actice educator e of activities, mechanism for receiving feedback icator R Resources and DIR	Review completed Learning Contract with practice educator Inpatient Pharmacy Medication Distribution System Activity Document and update completion of activities on E*Value Coursework as needed	☐ Orientation to the Clinical Pharmacist's Role Activity ☐ Attend rounds ☐ Document and update completed activities on E*Value Coursework as needed	Reflect on activities completed this week Work on DIR assignment Counseling Activity Document and update completed activities on E*Value Coursework as needed
	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Week 2	Full Patient Work-up and Care Plan activity Document and update completed activities on E*Value Coursework as needed	Full Patient Work-up and Care Plan activity continued Clinical documentation activity Work on DIR assignment Document and update completed activities on E*Value Coursework as needed	Medication Reconciliation Activity Interprofessional Education Session Document and update completed activities on E*Value Coursework as needed	Engage in service activities (optional) Complete DIR and reflection assignment and prepare for debrief & discussion sessions Update and complete activity entries on E*Value Coursework in preparation for assessment	□ DIR and Reflection discussion/debrief Revisit Learning Contract ASSESSMENT □ Complete Student Feedback Evaluation Surveys on E*Value Review Student Evaluation of Practice Educator with practice educator as part of the Giving Feedback to Practice Educator activity □ Document and update completed activities on E*Value Coursework Ensure all required course submissions (e.g. E*Value Coursework entries) and all other required course components are received by the OEE by specified deadline

4.2.b PHRM 472 Course Schedule

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Week 1	Orientation to Orientation to Review update educator/facilit Review complet by the first 72 h Complete and the first 72 hou Complete 72-H Shadow practic providers Identify two pa Discuss present identifying pres	Reflect on activities completed this week Document and update completed activities on E*Value Coursework Plan for Week 2			
	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Week 2	☐ Identify two new patients to work-up and review patients with practice educator				Complete Self- Assessment Week 2 Complete Clinical Reasoning Reflection-Week 2 Reflect on activities completed this week Document and update completed activities on E*Value Coursework Plan for Week 3
	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Week 3	Identify two new patients to work up and review patients with practice educator Work on and/or present 1 Presentation for a specified audience Complete 1 written Drug Information Response activity, if the opportunity presents (minimum requirement for practicum: 2) Provide Service (e.g. medication reconciliation, medication counselling, allergy assessment, etc.) as opportunities present and/or as requested by practice educator				Reflect on activities completed this week Document and update completed activities on E*Value Coursework Plan for Week 4
Week 4	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
	educator Identify and wo Complete 1 wri presents (minir Provide Service	ork on 2 nd Presentation ork on 2 nd Presentation ork on 2 nd Presentation or a little of the property of t	Complete Clinical Reasoning Reflection-Week 4 MIDPOINT ASSESSMENT Reflect on activities completed this week Document and update completed activities on E*Value Coursework Plan for Week 5		

	IV	londay	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Week 5	 □ Identify two new patients to work up and review patients with practice educator □ Work on and/or present 2nd Presentation for a specified audience □ Complete 1 written Drug Information Response activity, if the opportunity presents (minimum requirement for practicum: 2) □ Provide Service (e.g. medication reconciliation, medication counselling, allergy assessment, etc.) as opportunities present and/or as requested by practice educator 				Reflect on activities completed this week Document and update completed activities on E*Value Coursework Plan for Week 6	
	N	londay	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Week 6	 □ Identify two new patients to work up and review patients with practice educator □ Work on and/or present 2nd Presentation for a specified audience □ Complete 1 written Drug Information Response activity, if the opportunity presents (minimum requirement for practicum: 2) □ Complete Service (e.g. medication reconciliation, medication counselling, allergy assessment, etc.) as opportunities present and/or as requested by practice educator 				Complete Self- Assessment- Week 6 Complete Clinical Reasoning Reflection- Week 6 Reflect on activities completed this week Document and update completed activities on E*Value Coursework Plan for Week 7	
	IV	londay	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Week 7	 □ Identify two new patients to work up and review patients with practice educator □ Work on and/or present 2nd Presentation for a specified audience □ Complete 1 written Drug Information Response activity, if the opportunity presents (minimum requirement for practicum: 2) □ Complete Service (e.g. medication reconciliation, medication counselling, allergy assessment, etc.) as opportunities present and/or as requested by practice educator 				Reflect on activities completed this week Document and update completed activities on E*Value Coursework Plan for Week 8	
	N	londay	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Week 8 (Final Week)	☐ Identify two new patients to work up (at minimum) ☐ Complete 1 written <i>Drug Information Response</i> activity, if the opportunity presents (minimum requirement for practicum: 2) ☐ Complete <i>Service</i> (e.g. medication reconciliation, medication counselling, allergy assessment, etc.) as opportunities present and/or as requested by practice educator ☐ Complete <i>Learning Contract</i> — Act and Reflect section and review with practice educator				Complete Student Evaluation of Practice Educator form and review with practice educator as part of the Giving Feedback to Practice Educator activity Document and update completed activities E*Value Coursework Ensure E*Value Coursework entries are fully completed FINAL ASSESSMENT	

SECTION 5 – ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

5.1 Office of Experiential Education Contact Information

Dr. Janice Yeung Ms. Tricia Murray

Director **Program Administrative Manager**

(604) 827 4846 (604) 827 0183

tricia.murray@ubc.ca janice.yeung@ubc.ca

Faculty Course Coordinator & Portfolio

Course Number, Description

Mr. Gilly Lau PHRM 171 Introductory Pharmacy Practice Experience

Structured Practical Training & (IPPE) - Outpatient I

Community Engagement (IPPE) PHRM 473 Selected Advanced Pharmacy Practice (604) 827 4044 Experience (APPE) - Outpatient Direct Patient Care

gilly.lau@ubc.ca Settings

Ms. Kayla Fang PHRM 251 Institutional Practice Skills Course

Service Learning, PHRM 270 Community Service Learning

Community Engagement (Non-Rx), PHRM 272 Introductory Pharmacy Practice Experience

Student Transition (Inpatient) & (IPPE) - Inpatient

Health Authority Engagement (IPPE) (604) 827 0041 kayla.fang@ubc.ca

PHRM 271 Introductory Pharmacy Practice Experience Mr. Alex Tang

Non-Direct Patient Care (IPPE) - Outpatient II

(604) 827 2384 PHRM 473 Selected Advanced Pharmacy Practice alex.tang@ubc.ca Experience (APPE) – Non-Direct Patient Care Settings

Ms. Gabriella Wong (Maternity-Leave PHRM 371 Introductory Pharmacy Practice Experience

(IPPE) - Outpatient III Replacement)

Practice Educator Development & Community

Engagement (Rural/Remote)

(604) 827 4243

gabriella.wong@ubc.ca

Mr. Paulo Tchen PHRM 471 Advanced Pharmacy Practice Experience

Student Transition (Outpatient), (APPE) - Outpatient

Community Engagement (APPE) & **Community Outreach**

(604) 827 0173

tchen6@mail.ubc.ca

Dr. Asal Taheri PHRM 472 Advanced Pharmacy Practice Experience

Inpatient Practice & (APPE) – Inpatient

Health Authority Engagement (APPE) PHRM 473 Selected Advanced Pharmacy Practice

(604) 822 6107 Experience (APPE) – Inpatient Direct Patient Care Settings

asal.taheri@ubc.ca

Mr. Larry Leung IPE Activities are embedded or are scheduled on the

Interprofessional Education Program Enhanced Activity Day (PEAD)

(604) 827 2482 Longitudinal Learning

larry.leung@ubc.ca

Mr. Jason Min IPE Activities are embedded or are scheduled on the

Interprofessional Education Program Enhanced Activity Day (PEAD)

(604) 827 2478 Longitudinal Learning

Faculty members provide support to practicum sites, practice educators, and students for any issues

Course syllabi

jason.min@ubc.ca

related to:

- Practicum-associated assignments and activities
- Student assessment and evaluation
- Student performance
- Student absences
- Personal injury or major illness of students on practicum
- Any confidential issues related to the practicum

Should students have any questions or issues requiring discussion with a faculty member, please contact the front desk to schedule an appointment. Appointments are available Monday to Thursday, 8.30am to 3pm, Fridays 8.30am to 12 noon.

Administrative Support Team

Mr. Flavio Mikami Ms. Jane Lee Ms. Vicky Lai
Senior Program Assistant Senior Program Assistant Front Desk
(604) 822 0433 (604) 822 3216 (604) 822 8077
flavio.mikami@ubc.ca j.lee@ubc.ca phar.oee@ubc.ca

The administrative staff provides support to practicum sites, practice educators and students for:

- General enquiries
- Practicum scheduling and placements
- Practice educator or student contact information
- E*Value access
- Tracking
- Mailings, forms etc.
- UBC Cards

Off-Hours Issues

If you have immediate safety concerns for yourself or others, please call 911.

Crisis and After-Hours Contacts

- Vancouver Crisis Line | 1 800 SUICIDE (784 2433)
- Vancouver General Hospital | 604 875 4111
- Campus Security | 604 822 2222
- Crisis Centre BC | http://crisiscentre.bc.ca/
- Victim Link | 1 800 563 0808 (services in 110 languages)
- Empower Me | 24/7 accessible counselling services for students with AMS health care
 - Call 1 (844) 741 6389 (toll-free) from anywhere in North America to be directly connected to the Empower Me Clinical Response Center
 - Log in to Empower Me (https://ear.powerflexweb.com/1545/login_SC.html) using "Studentcare" as the password or
 - Download additional Empower Me student assistance tools through the iAspiria mobile app (http://aspiria.ca/students/?stu-link=map) by entering "Studentcare" as the Login ID and selecting "Student" in the dropdown menu
- UBC Counselling Services | 604 822 3811
 - o On campus support Monday to Friday, 8.30am-4.30pm
 - https://students.ubc.ca/health-wellness/mental-health-support-counselling-services

5.2 Policies

Please refer to the Entry-to-Practice PharmD Program Practicum Policies, Procedures & Guidelines.

Students are also expected to review the UBC E2P PharmD Program Policies and Procedures as outlined on the E2P PharmD Program Hub on Canvas.

REFERENCES

- 1) AFPC Educational Outcomes for First Professional Degree Programs in Pharmacy in Canada 2017. Available at: http://www.afpc.info/system/files/public/AFPC-Educational%20Outcomes%202017 final%20Jun2017.pdf
- NAPRA Professional Competencies for Canadian Pharmacists at Entry to Practice. Available at: http://napra.ca/sites/default/files/2017-08/Comp for Cdn PHARMACISTS at EntrytoPractice March2014 b.pdf
- 3) Lester, S. Novice to Expert: the Dreyfus model of skill acquisition. Stan Lester Developments 2005. Available from: http://www.sld.demon.co.uk/dreyfus.pdf
- 4) Adapted with permission from: 2011-2012 Structured Practical Experience Program, Leslie Dan Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario.
- 5) Adapted with permission: Faculty of Medicine 2003 University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
- 6) Adapted with Permission: College of Pharmacists BC, Professional Development and Assessment Program 2012.
- 7) Adapted with permission from the College of Pharmacy, Faculty of Health Professions, Dalhousie University Jan 2017.
- 8) Adapted with permission: College of Pharmacists of British Columbia Framework of Professional Practice: 2006.
- 9) Fernandes, OA. (2009). Medication Reconciliation. Pharmacy Practice; 24-32.
- 10) Mersfedler TL, Bickel RJ. Inpatient medication history verifications by pharmacy students. Am J Health-Syst Pharm. 2008; 65: 2273-5.
- 11) Canadian Patient Safety Institute and ISMP Canada (2017). Medication Reconciliation in Acute Care Getting Started Kit, version 4. Retrieved March 15, 2017 from: https://www.ismp-canada.org/medrec/
- 12) ISMP Canada (2015). Hospital To Home Facilitating Medication Safety at Transitions: A Toolkit for Healthcare Providers.
- 13) World Health Organization 2010. http://www.who.int/hrh/resources/framework_action/en/
- 14) Cipolle RJ, Strand L, Morely PR. Pharmaceutical Care Practice: The Patient Centered Approach To Medication Management, McGrawHill, 2012.
- 15) Pelletier, Tila. How to Perform a Literature Search [Internet]. Vancouver, BC. 2017 [cited 27 February 2018]. Video: 31mins.
- 16) Adapted with permission from the Experiential Education Program, Faculty of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences, University of Alberta, 2016.
- 17) Adapted with permission from the University of Toronto, Leslie Dan Faculty of Pharmacy, for use in the academic pharmacy program at the University of British Columbia.
- 18) Kennie N, Farrell B, Dolovich L. Demonstrating value, documenting care: Lessons learned about writing comprehensive patient medication assessments in the IMPACT project. Canadian Pharmacists Journal. 2008;141(2):114-119.

SECTION 6 – APPENDIX 1: REQUIRED FORM(S) / CHECKLIST(S)

6.1 72-Hour Checklist

The practice educator or designated pharmacist should complete this checklist with the student within the first 72-Hours of the practicum.

Student Introduction	
Review with the practice educator or designated pharmacist:	
Student Introduction Resume	
Learning Contract	
College of Pharmacists of BC Confidentiality Agreement (must be kept on site for CPBC	
inspection)	
UBC Pharmacy Learner Health and Safety Orientation	
Site Introduction and Contact Information	
☐ Introduction to pharmacy staff/ front store/ other health care providers	
☐ Introduction to practicum site and/or ward	
Overview of site workflow	
Pharmacy phone number:	
Pharmacy fax number (if applicable):	
Practice educator(s) contact information:	
Facilitator contact information (if applicable):	
Other important numbers student should know:	
Tour of Practice Site	
Fridge for food	
Coat and bag storage/locker (if available)	
Personal area to work on assignments, store books, and other materials	
Private area for patient counseling and discussions	
Computers/workspace suitable for use on site/ward	
Lunch/staff room, microwave for food, or cafeteria location	
Washrooms	
Pharmacy department layout/Pharmacy workflow	
Academic resources and references	
Site specific orientation program (if applicable)	
Practicum Scheduling and Planning	
Pharmacy operation and/or pharmacist service hours	
Determine with practice educator if any access permitted beyond shift hours or not	
Daily schedule reviewed (e.g. student schedule including lunch break, practice educator shift,	
suitable times to review assignments with practice educator)	
Tentative 4-week or 8-week plan for the practicum	
Time management strategies and assignment deadlines	
Tentative date for mid-point assessment:	
Tentative date for the final review and verification of completion of activities on Practicum	

	Activities Log with practice educator (note: this must be done prior to/on the last day of the
ŗ	practicum)
	Tentative date for final assessment:
□ E	Expectations for meeting deadlines and preparedness for patient activities (e.g. for patient
i	nterviews, organizing a clinic, assignments and projects etc.)
	Discuss expectations for documentation, including available tools, resources/forms, and site-
S	specific policies (which forms/documentation methods are required to be used by student on
S	site per site policies)
	Verify practice educator requirement for online copy or hardcopy/printed patient care activity
ā	assignments
l	Jpcoming CE events or other education related events (if applicable)
	Technology
	Software used for patient health information, prescription processing etc.
F	PharmaNet Access
	Computers student can use for looking up patient information (in the pharmacy/clinical
r	room/ward), checking references, working on documents, etc.
	Student password access and login
	Other relevant technologies onsite (e.g. Scriptpro, Omnicell etc.)
	Site Policies and Procedures
F	Site Policies and Procedures Patient Confidentiality
	Patient Confidentiality
	Patient Confidentiality Site-specific policies, procedures, and guidelines (e.g. hand washing, etc.)
	Patient Confidentiality Site-specific policies, procedures, and guidelines (e.g. hand washing, etc.) Appropriate phone/fax/photocopier use
S	Patient Confidentiality Site-specific policies, procedures, and guidelines (e.g. hand washing, etc.) Appropriate phone/fax/photocopier use Appropriate use of hand held electronic devices (e.g. smartphones, tablets, etc.)
	Patient Confidentiality Site-specific policies, procedures, and guidelines (e.g. hand washing, etc.) Appropriate phone/fax/photocopier use Appropriate use of hand held electronic devices (e.g. smartphones, tablets, etc.) Procedure to follow for sharps injury (contact OEE - UBC incident form to be completed) Procedure to follow if sick or student has a personal emergency Procedure to follow if the student will be late arriving to the site
	Patient Confidentiality Site-specific policies, procedures, and guidelines (e.g. hand washing, etc.) Appropriate phone/fax/photocopier use Appropriate use of hand held electronic devices (e.g. smartphones, tablets, etc.) Procedure to follow for sharps injury (contact OEE - UBC incident form to be completed) Procedure to follow if sick or student has a personal emergency
	Patient Confidentiality Site-specific policies, procedures, and guidelines (e.g. hand washing, etc.) Appropriate phone/fax/photocopier use Appropriate use of hand held electronic devices (e.g. smartphones, tablets, etc.) Procedure to follow for sharps injury (contact OEE - UBC incident form to be completed) Procedure to follow if sick or student has a personal emergency Procedure to follow if the student will be late arriving to the site
	Patient Confidentiality Site-specific policies, procedures, and guidelines (e.g. hand washing, etc.) Appropriate phone/fax/photocopier use Appropriate use of hand held electronic devices (e.g. smartphones, tablets, etc.) Procedure to follow for sharps injury (contact OEE - UBC incident form to be completed) Procedure to follow if sick or student has a personal emergency Procedure to follow if the student will be late arriving to the site Procedure to follow in the event of a pharmacy robbery (if applicable) Emergency evacuation plan/designated safe area to meet Dress code (including footwear)
	Patient Confidentiality Site-specific policies, procedures, and guidelines (e.g. hand washing, etc.) Appropriate phone/fax/photocopier use Appropriate use of hand held electronic devices (e.g. smartphones, tablets, etc.) Procedure to follow for sharps injury (contact OEE - UBC incident form to be completed) Procedure to follow if sick or student has a personal emergency Procedure to follow if the student will be late arriving to the site Procedure to follow in the event of a pharmacy robbery (if applicable) Emergency evacuation plan/designated safe area to meet
	Patient Confidentiality Site-specific policies, procedures, and guidelines (e.g. hand washing, etc.) Appropriate phone/fax/photocopier use Appropriate use of hand held electronic devices (e.g. smartphones, tablets, etc.) Procedure to follow for sharps injury (contact OEE - UBC incident form to be completed) Procedure to follow if sick or student has a personal emergency Procedure to follow if the student will be late arriving to the site Procedure to follow in the event of a pharmacy robbery (if applicable) Emergency evacuation plan/designated safe area to meet Dress code (including footwear) Lab Coat requirement Fragrance policy (e.g. perfume and cologne)
	Patient Confidentiality Site-specific policies, procedures, and guidelines (e.g. hand washing, etc.) Appropriate phone/fax/photocopier use Appropriate use of hand held electronic devices (e.g. smartphones, tablets, etc.) Procedure to follow for sharps injury (contact OEE - UBC incident form to be completed) Procedure to follow if sick or student has a personal emergency Procedure to follow if the student will be late arriving to the site Procedure to follow in the event of a pharmacy robbery (if applicable) Emergency evacuation plan/designated safe area to meet Dress code (including footwear) Lab Coat requirement Fragrance policy (e.g. perfume and cologne) 'UBC Student Pharmacist" nametag to be worn at all times (CPBC Bylaw)
	Patient Confidentiality Site-specific policies, procedures, and guidelines (e.g. hand washing, etc.) Appropriate phone/fax/photocopier use Appropriate use of hand held electronic devices (e.g. smartphones, tablets, etc.) Procedure to follow for sharps injury (contact OEE - UBC incident form to be completed) Procedure to follow if sick or student has a personal emergency Procedure to follow if the student will be late arriving to the site Procedure to follow in the event of a pharmacy robbery (if applicable) Emergency evacuation plan/designated safe area to meet Dress code (including footwear) Lab Coat requirement Fragrance policy (e.g. perfume and cologne)

Patient Safety			
Describe site-specific policies/procedures for preventing medication errors (e.g. scanning drug products)			
Describe pharmacy department's/site medication incident documentation procedures and reporting system			
Review practice educator expectations and level of practice educator supervision required for patient care activities			
Review process for student to follow if the student is asked a question and is unsure of the			
advice to provide to the patient or other health care provider Other (as determined by the practice educator)			
Student Learning and Safety			
Parking Public transit locations Neighborhood safety (e.g. walking in pairs if late shift) Any other information that may impact student learning that the practice educator should be aware of			
Outpatient Practice (including Non-Direct Patient Care) Specifics			
Patient care services (e.g. methadone dispensing, delivery services, blister-packing, long term care services, specialty compounding etc.)			
Patient products (e.g. ostomy supplies, wound care, assistive devices, home and healthcare products etc.)			
Certified personnel on-site (e.g. Certified Diabetes Educator, travel medicine, immunizations) Interprofessional and intraprofessional collaboration			
Specific physician approved protocols (e.g. warfarin dosing, pain management etc.) Other (as determined by the practice educator)			
Inpatient/ Health Authority Clinic Practice (including Non-Direct Patient Care) Specifics			
Patient care services (e.g. obtaining special authority approval, medication/device counselling, etc.)			
Patient products (e.g. ostomy supplies, wound care, assistive devices, home healthcare products etc.) if applicable			
Inter- and intra- professional collaboration			
Hospital overhead paging codes (e.g. code blue, code yellow etc.) Other (as determined by the practice educator)			

6.2 Learning Contract Form

Note: The learning objectives should follow the commonly used "SMART" approach to guide with the process: Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant, Timely. For examples, please refer to the Resources section of your course Canvas site.

PL/	AN
•	What are my learning objectives and why did I choose this? What is my primary motivation in choosing these learning objectives? What is my action plan? Consider the learning activities and resources available to help you meet your goals.
1)	
2)	
3)	

AC	т
•	What were some learning activities that I completed to meet my learning objective(s)? What resources were available that assisted me in achieving these objectives? (e.g. lectures, patient care rounds, seminars, online programs, health-related journals)
1)	
2)	
3)	
RE	FLECT
•	What did I learn in relation to my objective(s)? Have I used this learning? How will I use this learning in the future? What future learning goal(s) did this activity trigger, if any? Will this document be useful for maintaining continuity in learning needs as I transition to the next practicum or out into practice?
1)	
2)	
3)	

6.3 Requirements Checklist for BPMH Interview

Requirements Checklist for BPMH Interview¹

Note: Student expectations for this activity to commensurate with expected year level performance characteristics

FOR PHRM 272 - To achieve overall satisfactory the student should demonstrate attributes of an "Advanced Beginner" in satisfying criteria listed in the requirements checklist. See below for guidance.

NA = Not Applicable; U = Unsatisfactory; S = Satisfactory Student Name:				
Intr	odu	ıction		
X	U		Determines identity of patient/patient's caregiver (e.g. name + at least 1 identifier) Introduces self and practice educator Explains purpose and duration of interview Asks permission to proceed Indicates information will be kept confidential & establishes privacy	
Info	rm	ation	Gathering	
x 0 00000000	v 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	s	Prior to seeing patient: review available information (e.g. chart, Pharmanet, nursing notes, consults, etc.) Obtains all contact & demographic info (e.g. name, address, phone, physician, specialist) Obtains reason for encounter/hospital admission Obtains all medication experience info (e.g. expectations, concerns, etc.) Obtains information on adherence (e.g. swallowing, affordability, adherence aids utilized, etc.) Obtains immunization status Obtains all social drug use info (e.g. tobacco, caffeine, alcohol, recreational drugs) Obtains allergy, ADR & alerts/preferences/special needs info Obtains all current & past medical history Obtains medication list or pill bottles (vials) Obtains all current & past medication information, such as: • Prescriptions • OTCs • Vitamins/Minerals/Supplements • Complementary alternative medications	
			 Doctor samples Dosage forms other than oral (e.g. patches/inhalers/creams/injectables etc.) Asked if there has been any antibiotics used in the past 3 months Asks detailed questions about indication, dose, duration, route and frequency for each drug Asks if there's been any medications recently stopped or changed and the reason Obtains the name and location of patient's regular community pharmacy and asks for permission to contact them, if needed 	

¹ Adapted from the University of British Columbia Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences Integrations Activity Team. © The University of British Columbia, Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, 2016. All rights reserved.

Closing			
NA U S	Briefly summarizes/clarifies information obtained Offers to answer questions Says "Thank you", "Goodbye" (or similar closing)		
Communicat	ion Skills		
NA U S	Sounds professional, assertive, respectful Well organized, speaks clearly, confidently Shows genuine interest, engaged not distracted Uses appropriate questioning (open-ended, one question at a time, no interrupting) Asks personal questions sensitively; uses preamble or lead-in statements Uses appropriate language, correct terms/pronunciation, no misinformation Information provided is accurate (e.g. no misinformation given to the patient) Listens, responds with appropriate empathy Non-verbal communication appropriate (posture, eye contact, body language, gestures)		
Overall Asses	sment		
	☐ Unsatisfactory ☐ Satisfactory		
Practice Educa	ator Initials/Signature: Date:		

Overall satisfactory (demonstrates attributes of Advanced Beginner)^{2,3,4}

To achieve overall satisfactory the student should demonstrate attributes of an "Advanced Beginner" in satisfying criteria listed in the requirements checklist.

- Can achieve some progress using own judgement, but requires some guidance/prompting/coaching for completion of overall task
- Tends to see actions as a series of steps
- Has working knowledge of key aspects of practice and likely able to complete relatively straightforward tasks to an acceptable standard
- Can complete simpler tasks without supervision
- Appreciates complex situations, but only able to achieve partial resolutions

- Requires some guidance to achieve all the requirements of this checklist
- When completing a patient work up, with some guidance will assess medications for appropriateness, but may not be able to incorporate all aspects of the specific patient into the assessment
- Recognizes importance of counseling components, but needs some guidance in ensuring all necessary and relevant information has been provided
- Information gathered is at times incomplete or irrelevant
- Information provided is sometimes irrelevant
- Able to identify connection between characteristics of medication and medical condition
- Designs basic monitoring plan with some guidance
- Does not consistently recognize verbal/non-verbal cues
- Is not consistently organized
- Does not consistently utilize language appropriate to the audience

² Adapted from the University of British Columbia Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences Complexity Guidelines for Preceptors, Educators and Standard-Setting Faculty. © The University of British Columbia, Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, 2017. All rights reserved.

³ Lester, S. Novice to Expert: the Dreyfus model of skill acquisition. Stan Lester Developments 2005. Available from: http://www.sld.demon.co.uk/dreyfus.pdf

⁴ Adapted from University of British Columbia Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences Assessment of Student Learning: A guidebook for practice educators. © The University of British Columbia, Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, 2018. All rights reserved.

6.4 Requirements Checklist for BPMDP Counseling

Requirements Checklist for BPMDP Counseling^{5,67}

Note: Student expectations for this activity to commensurate with expected year level performance characteristics

FOR PHRM 272 - To achieve overall satisfactory the student should demonstrate attributes of an "Advanced Beginner" in satisfying criteria listed in the requirements checklist. See below for guidance.

NA =	Not A	Appli	icable; U = Unsatisfactory; S = Satisfactory	Student Name:
Intr	oduc	ctior	1	
NA	U		Determines identity of patient/patient's caregiver (e. Introduces self and practice educator Explains purpose and duration of counseling session Asks permission to proceed Indicates information will be kept confidential & estatements.	
Dis	charg	ge Co	ounselling Session	
NA		S □	Provides the patient with an accurate and comprehen Reviews and counsels on all discharge medications +/- understanding of each e.g. the purpose of each medic side effects (with emphasis on any new medications ir interactions etc.	devices and assesses patient's ation, how it works, dose, timing, potential
			 For each medication identifies and communicates the Medications that have CHANGED while in hos Medications that are NO LONGER REQUIRED Medications that are TO CONTINUE on dischar Medications that are NEW and the patient is 	pital on discharge rge
			Counsels patient on when to seek medical care Ensure counseling on all other miscellaneous points hameasures)	ave been completed (e.g. non-drug
			Identify any barriers to non-adherence and offer solut packages/dosettes) with patient and if this is somethin prescriptions that are being sent to community pharm are in place/required	ng they want, document this on
			Ensures outpatient lab requisition is prepared and for already done by others)	warded to patient (if applicable and not
			Discusses future steps patient must take (e.g. follow-utests will be needed, etc.) Ask patient to return all discontinued medications to I	
_	_	_	of confusion	o promisely to minimize unly risk

⁵ Adapted with permission from the LMPS (SPH, SMH, VGH) EEF's Mutually Beneficial Activity Checklists (with contributions from Dr. M. Leung and her directed studies students March 2016).

⁶ Adapted with permission: Canadian Patient Safety Institute and ISMP Canada (2017). Medication Reconciliation in Acute Care Getting Started Kit, version 4. Retrieved March 15, 2017 from: https://www.ismp-canada.org/medrec/

⁷ ISMP Canada (2015). Hospital To Home – Facilitating Medication Safety at Transitions: A Toolkit for Healthcare Providers.

Closing	Closing		
NA U S	Summarizes main points and offers to answer questions Checks for patient understanding (e.g. asks the patient and/or caregiver to summarize) Advise patient/caregiver to keep the medication list on him/her at all times and share with his/her family physician, specialist(s) or dentist at every appointment Ask the patient about his/her preferred pharmacy and have the discharge prescription faxed there • Advise patient to use ONE community pharmacy to fill all prescriptions Says "Thank you", "Goodbye" (or similar closing)		
	cation Skills		
NA U S	NA U S Sounds professional, assertive, respectful Well organized, speaks clearly, confidently Shows genuine interest, engaged not distracted Uses appropriate questioning (open-ended, one question at a time, no interrupting) Asks personal questions sensitively; uses preamble or lead-in statements Uses appropriate language, correct terms/pronunciation, no misinformation Information provided is accurate (e.g. no misinformation given to the patient) Listens, responds with appropriate empathy		
Patient Sa	fety		
NA U S	Does not create a situation where patient safety is impacted (e.g. no misinformation provided)		
Comment	S		
Overall As	sessment		
	☐ Unsatisfactory ☐ Satisfactory		
Practice Ed	ucator Initials/Signature: Date:		

Overall satisfactory (demonstrates attributes of Advanced Beginner)8,9,10

To achieve overall satisfactory the student should demonstrate attributes of an "Advanced Beginner" in satisfying criteria listed in the requirements checklist.

- Can achieve some progress using own judgement, but requires some guidance/prompting/coaching for completion of overall task
- Tends to see actions as a series of steps
- Has working knowledge of key aspects of practice and likely able to complete relatively straightforward tasks to an acceptable standard
- Can complete simpler tasks without supervision
- Appreciates complex situations, but only able to achieve partial resolutions

- Requires some guidance to achieve all the requirements of this checklist
- When completing a patient work up, with some guidance will assess medications for appropriateness, but may not be able to incorporate all aspects of the specific patient into the assessment
- Recognizes importance of counseling components, but needs some guidance in ensuring all necessary and relevant information has been provided
- Information gathered is at times incomplete or irrelevant
- Information provided is sometimes irrelevant
- · Able to identify connection between characteristics of medication and medical condition
- Designs basic monitoring plan with some guidance
- Does not consistently recognize verbal/non-verbal cues
- Is not consistently organized
- Does not consistently utilize language appropriate to the audience

⁸ Adapted from the University of British Columbia Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences Complexity Guidelines for Preceptors, Educators and Standard-Setting Faculty. © The University of British Columbia, Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, 2017. All rights reserved.

⁹ Lester, S. Novice to Expert: the Dreyfus model of skill acquisition. Stan Lester Developments 2005. Available from: http://www.sld.demon.co.uk/dreyfus.pdf

¹⁰ Adapted from University of British Columbia Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences Assessment of Student Learning: A guidebook for practice educators. © The University of British Columbia, Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, 2018. All rights reserved.

6.5 Requirements Checklist for Counseling

Requirements Checklist for Patient Education and Medication Counseling^{11,12}

Note: Student expectations for this activity to commensurate with expected year level performance characteristics

FOR PHRM 272 - To achieve overall satisfactory the student should demonstrate attributes of an "Advanced Beginner" in satisfying criteria listed in the requirements checklist. See below for guidance.

NA =	IA = Not Applicable; U = Unsatisfactory; S = Satisfactory Student Name:			
11.		-4:		
Inti	roau	ction		
NA	U	S		
			Determines identity of patient/patient's caregiver (e	.g. name + at least 1 identifier)
			Introduces self and practice educator	
			Asks permission to proceed	
			Indicates information will be kept confidential & est	
			Explains purpose and duration of counseling session	
		ш	Asks other relevant questions (e.g. symptoms, other and/or confirms information found in the chart if no	
			·	ecessal y
Into	orma	ation	Gathering and Drug Information	
NA	U	S		
			Gives name of medication(s) prescribed (brand and	generic)
			Asks what the patient knows about the medication	
			Explains what it is being used for and describes how	
			Indicates dose, directions, frequency and route of ac	
		Ш	Explains any special directions and/or device instruc	tions if applicable. Able to demonstrate
_	_	_	proper technique if needed	
			States how long to use the medication	4
			Explains what the patient should do if they miss any	doses
Sid	e Eff	ects		
NA	U	S		
			Identifies important and common side effects	
			Explains how to manage side effects and expected ti	
			Explains what to do if side effects do not go away or	are intolerable (e.g. red flags)
Inte	erac	tions		
NA	U	S		
			Identifies important drug, food, and/or natural healt	h product interactions
			Explains interactions and how to manage them; stat	es "no interactions present" if applicable
			Advises patient to always check with his/her doctor	and/or pharmacist before starting a new or
			over the counter product	
Mo	nito	ring		

¹¹ Adapted from the University of British Columbia Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences Integrations Activity Team. © The University of British Columbia, Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, 2016. All rights reserved.

¹² Adapted with permission from the LMPS (SPH, SMH, VGH) EEF's counselling checklists (with contributions from Dr. M. Leung and her directed studies students March 2016) © The University of British Columbia, Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, 2016. All rights reserved.

NA	U	S	
			Explains the need for lab work if applicable including what the lab test is, how often the patient
	П		requires testing, and what target values are expected Explains what to expect, when to expect it, and how to monitor the response of therapy
			Monitoring plan is patient-specific
Sto	rage	2	
NA	U	S	
			Explains storage requirements, shelf life, if applicable
Clo	sing		
NA	U	S	
			Summarizes the main points and offers to answer questions
			Explains what the patient should do if no relief obtained
			Offers suggestions to improve medication adherence
			Explains what to do if questions or concerns arise; differentiating before and/or after discharge,
			and when to seek medical attention
			Checks for patient's understanding (e.g. asks patient and/or caregiver to summarize)
			Provides written information if available/applicable
			Says "Thank you", "Goodbye" (or similar closing) tion Skills (Verbal / Non-Verbal)
NA	U		tion skins (verbar / Non-verbar)
	_	S □	Sounds professional, assertive, respectful
			Well organized, speaks clearly, confidently
			Shows genuine interest, engaged not distracted
			Uses appropriate questioning (open-ended, one question at a time, no interrupting)
			Asks personal questions sensitively; uses preamble or lead-in statements
			Uses appropriate language, correct terms/pronunciation
			Information provided is accurate (e.g. no misinformation given to the patient)
			Listens, responds with appropriate empathy
			Non-verbal communication appropriate (posture, eye contact, body language, gestures)
		Safe	
			rty
NA	U	S	
			Does not create a situation where patient safety is impacted (e.g. no misinformation provided)
Fee	dba	ick Co	omments
Ove	erall	Asse	essment
			☐ Unsatisfactory ☐ Satisfactory
Prac	tice	Educ	ator Initials/Signature: Date:

Overall satisfactory (demonstrates attributes of Advanced Beginner)^{13,14,15}

To achieve overall satisfactory the student should demonstrate attributes of an "Advanced Beginner" in satisfying criteria listed in the requirements checklist.

- Can achieve some progress using own judgement, but requires some guidance/prompting/coaching for completion of overall task
- Tends to see actions as a series of steps
- Has working knowledge of key aspects of practice and likely able to complete relatively straightforward tasks to an acceptable standard
- Can complete simpler tasks without supervision
- Appreciates complex situations, but only able to achieve partial resolutions

- Requires some guidance to achieve all the requirements of this checklist
- When completing a patient work up, with some guidance will assess medications for appropriateness, but may not be able to incorporate all aspects of the specific patient into the assessment
- Recognizes importance of counseling components, but needs some guidance in ensuring all necessary and relevant information has been provided
- Information gathered is at times incomplete or irrelevant
- Information provided is sometimes irrelevant
- Able to identify connection between characteristics of medication and medical condition
- Designs basic monitoring plan with some guidance
- Does not consistently recognize verbal/non-verbal cues
- Is not consistently organized
- Does not consistently utilize language appropriate to the audience

Adapted from the University of British Columbia Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences Complexity Guidelines for Preceptors, Educators and Standard-Setting Faculty. © The University of British Columbia, Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, 2017. All rights reserved.

¹⁴ Lester, S. Novice to Expert: the Dreyfus model of skill acquisition. Stan Lester Developments 2005. Available from: http://www.sld.demon.co.uk/dreyfus.pdf

¹⁵ Adapted from University of British Columbia Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences Assessment of Student Learning: A guidebook for practice educators. © The University of British Columbia, Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, 2018. All rights reserved.

6.6 Requirements Checklist for Drug Information Responses

Requirements Checklist for Drug Information Responses (DIR)¹⁶

Note: Student expectations for this activity to commensurate with expected year level performance characteristics

FOR PHRM 272 - To achieve overall satisfactory the student should demonstrate attributes of an "Advanced Beginner" in satisfying criteria listed in the requirements checklist. See below for guidance.

NA =	Not	App	blicable; U = Unsatisfactory; S = Satisfactory Student Name:		
Que	Question				
NA	U	S			
			Clearly documents and articulates the drug information question		
Bac	kgr	oun	d Information and Patient Assessment		
NA	U	S			
			Provides the general context from which the question arises and provides the background		
			information necessary to understand the question being asked		
			Provides the background information necessary to understand the patient, as appropriate:		
			Pertinent patient information (e.g. age, gender, weight, allergy assessment, body mass		
			index, current diet and exercise, etc.)		
			Subjective and objective data, including relevant laboratory values, physical signs and		
			symptoms • Family and social history		
			 Patient's beliefs/concerns and goals for health and wellness 		
			 Lists complete past and current medical condition/associated conditions 		
			 Lists complete past and current medication therapies (prescription, non-prescription), 		
			including generic name, indication, doses, frequency and duration etc.		
			Uses supporting information (laboratory data, physical signs and symptoms, test results, etc.) to		
			support assessment of patient		
Res	ear	ch a	nd Response		
NA	U	S	·		
			Provides a comprehensive, organized, timely response to the DIR [usual length is two to four		
			pages (not including references list), depending on complexity of the question]		
			Presents information in an organized and logical manner. Answer is concise and does not		
_	_	_	unnecessarily repeat information		
	Ш		Describes the search strategy (primary or tertiary literature, databases used, search terms used,		
			etc.) and resources (online tertiary references, guidelines, etc.) used to find information to answer		
	П		the question Answers the specific question and fully discusses the thought process (N,E,S,A) relevant to the		
	_	_	drug(s) and medical condition involved (e.g. Necessary – include pathophysiology,		
			signs/symptoms, causes, drug and nondrug risk factors etc.) unless otherwise directed		
			Conducts critical appraisal and evaluation of the evidence		
			Accesses and evaluates the full publication of any evidence if possible (does not use)		
			only the abstract to draw conclusions)		

¹⁶ Adapted with permission: Drug Information Form, BC Drug and Poison Information Centre, Vancouver British Columbia 2012.

			 Considers the purpose, intervention, methodology of any clinical trials used to answer the question 		
			Clearly represents the results of any evidence found		
			 Clearly represents the results of any evidence round Considers the strengths and weaknesses of the trial / evidence 		
 Applies the clinical literature to the patient; identifies limitations of applicabilit Provides clear and detailed recommendation(s) and rationale for decision-making. Final 					
			recommendations include:		
			 Concise dosing recommendations (drug, dose, route of administration, regimen, 		
			frequency, and duration) that are patient specific and supported) with appropriate		
			references		
			 Pharmacokinetic dosing and drug monitoring, where appropriate. Incorporate renal 		
			dosage adjustment into the therapeutic plan for patient, where appropriate		
			 Tapering/titration schedules, where applicable, that are clearly articulated 		
			 Rationale and evidence for ALL recommendations (drug and non-drug) 		
			 Patient preferences/values (e.g. once daily versus twice daily dosing) 		
			 Non-drug measures that are relevant and patient specific 		
			 Adverse drug reaction (ADR) profile of drug option(s) and medication administration 		
			 Viable therapeutic alternatives are discussed and rationale for choice is provided. 		
			Provide reasoning (compare and contrast Efficacy, Safety and Adherence) for		
			alternatives for your specific patient		
			 Address patient's unmet needs 		
			Summarizes the finding and recommendation(s) into a clear final conclusion or summary		
			paragraph		
Mo	nito	ring	g Plan and Outcome		
NA	U	S			
			States relevant monitoring endpoints, including Effectiveness and Safety endpoints, appropriate		
	frequency, duration, expected change, date, and who is responsible for monitoring and follow up				
			Monitoring plan is patient-specific		
			States patient's response to recommendations provided		
Ref	erer	nces			
NA	U	S			
			Provides complete citation list using Vancouver style for written submissions		
			Uses primary literature and other resources appropriately to address the question		
Fee	dba	ck (Comments		
Ov	erall	Ass	sessment:		
			☐ Unsatisfactory ☐ Satisfactory		
Prac	tice	Edι	cator Initials/Signature: Date:		

Overall satisfactory (demonstrates attributes of Advanced Beginner)^{17,18,19}

To achieve overall satisfactory the student should demonstrate attributes of an "Advanced Beginner" in satisfying criteria listed in the requirements checklist.

- Can achieve some progress using own judgement, but requires some guidance/prompting/coaching for completion of overall task
- Tends to see actions as a series of steps
- Has working knowledge of key aspects of practice and likely able to complete relatively straightforward tasks to an acceptable standard
- Can complete simpler tasks without supervision
- Appreciates complex situations, but only able to achieve partial resolutions

- Requires some guidance to achieve all the requirements of this checklist
- When completing a patient work up, with some guidance will assess medications for appropriateness, but may not be able to incorporate all aspects of the specific patient into the assessment
- Recognizes importance of counseling components, but needs some guidance in ensuring all necessary and relevant information has been provided
- Information gathered is at times incomplete or irrelevant
- Information provided is sometimes irrelevant
- Able to identify connection between characteristics of medication and medical condition
- Designs basic monitoring plan with some guidance
- Does not consistently recognize verbal/non-verbal cues
- Is not consistently organized
- Does not consistently utilize language appropriate to the audience

¹⁷ Adapted from the University of British Columbia Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences Complexity Guidelines for Preceptors, Educators and Standard-Setting Faculty. © The University of British Columbia, Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, 2017. All rights reserved.

¹⁸ Lester, S. Novice to Expert: the Dreyfus model of skill acquisition. Stan Lester Developments 2005. Available from: http://www.sld.demon.co.uk/dreyfus.pdf

¹⁹ Adapted from University of British Columbia Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences Assessment of Student Learning: A guidebook for practice educators. © The University of British Columbia, Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, 2018. All rights reserved.

6.7 Requirements Checklist for Presentation of Patient Work-Up to Practice Educator

Requirements Checklist for Presentation of Patient Work-up to Practice Educator²⁰

Note: Student expectations for this activity to commensurate with expected year level performance characteristics

Student Name:

FOR PHRM 272 - To achieve overall satisfactory the student should demonstrate attributes of an "Advanced Beginner" in satisfying criteria listed in the requirements checklist. See below for guidance.

NA = Not Applicable; U = Unsatisfactory; S = Satisfactory

Info	Information Gathering						
NA	U	S					
			Pertinent patient information is given (e.g. age, gender, weight, allergy assessment, body mass				
			index, current diet and exercise, etc.)				
			Provides the reason for encounter (chief complaint) and background information necessary to understand the concern (e.g. history of present illness)				
			Subjective and objective data are stated, including review of systems/physical exam and				
			relevant laboratory values. Attempts to interpret vital signs, findings of physical assessments				
			and uncomplicated lab values (e.g. INR, serum creatinine, lipids, liver function, etc.) Family and social history is provided				
			Patient's beliefs/concerns and goals for health and wellness are considered				
			Lists complete past and current medical condition(s)				
			Lists complete past and current medication therapies (prescription and non-prescription),				
	_	_	including generic name, indication, doses, frequency, duration, etc. Provide detail for PRN				
			dosing, adherence, and other relevant information				
Pha	rmac	ceuti	cal Care Plan ^{Error!} Bookmark not defined.				
NA	U	S					
			Identification and prioritization of appropriate Medical Issues/Problems				
			Justification for prioritization of medical Issues/problems provided				
For	each	medi	ical issue:				
			Reports signs and symptoms				
			States appropriate goals of therapy				
			Goals of therapy are patient centered and realistic				
			Goals of therapy are specific, measurable and the timeframe set is realistic				
			Identification of all Drug Therapy Problem(s) (DTPs) associated with the medical condition				
			being presented, prioritized appropriately (may use NESA to help with this)				
			All therapeutic alternatives are assessed appropriately for the patient				
			Rationale included in assessment of therapeutic alternatives				
			Chooses the best option, provides justification and makes reasonable medication recommendations				
			Pharmacological interventions include: dose, route, frequency, and duration				
-	_						
		ш	Patient preferences have been taken into account				
			Patient preferences have been taken into account Both pharmacological and non-pharmacological options are explored				

²⁰ Adapted from the University of British Columbia Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences Hospital Transition Modules. © The University of British Columbia, Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, 2016. All rights reserved.

	Ц	Ц	Each parameter for monitoring is clear: frequency, expected change, timeframe, who is to monitor			
			Summarizes clear action plan (e.g. "Order repeat blood work in 1 week", "Follow up with patient" etc.)			
Cor	nmı	unicat	tion Skills (Verbal / Non-Verbal)			
NA	U		Speaks clearly with appropriate tone and pace Uses appropriate eye contact, body language, and posture Confident and relaxed when reporting Information is delivered effectively and efficiently (e.g. not excessively wordy) Information is well-organized and flowed smoothly Uses appropriate professional language			
Pat	ient	Safe	ty			
	NA U S Does not create a situation where patient safety is impacted (e.g. no misinformation provided) Feedback Comments					
Ove	erall	Asse	essment			
			☐ Unsatisfactory ☐ Satisfactory			
•						
Practice Educator Initials/Signature:			ator Initials/Signature: Date:			

Overall satisfactory (demonstrates attributes of Advanced Beginner)^{21,22,23}

To achieve overall satisfactory the student should demonstrate attributes of an "Advanced Beginner" in satisfying criteria listed in the requirements checklist.

- Can achieve some progress using own judgement, but requires some guidance/prompting/coaching for completion of overall task
- Tends to see actions as a series of steps
- Has working knowledge of key aspects of practice and likely able to complete relatively straightforward tasks to an acceptable standard
- Can complete simpler tasks without supervision
- Appreciates complex situations, but only able to achieve partial resolutions

- Requires some guidance to achieve all the requirements of this checklist
- When completing a patient work up, with some guidance will assess medications for appropriateness, but may not be able to incorporate all aspects of the specific patient into the assessment
- Recognizes importance of counseling components, but needs some guidance in ensuring all necessary and relevant information has been provided
- Information gathered is at times incomplete or irrelevant
- Information provided is sometimes irrelevant
- Able to identify connection between characteristics of medication and medical condition
- Designs basic monitoring plan with some guidance
- Does not consistently recognize verbal/non-verbal cues
- Is not consistently organized
- Does not consistently utilize language appropriate to the audience

²¹ Adapted from the University of British Columbia Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences Complexity Guidelines for Preceptors, Educators and Standard-Setting Faculty. © The University of British Columbia, Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, 2017. All rights reserved.

²² Lester, S. Novice to Expert: the Dreyfus model of skill acquisition. Stan Lester Developments 2005. Available from: http://www.sld.demon.co.uk/dreyfus.pdf

²³ Adapted from University of British Columbia Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences Assessment of Student Learning: A guidebook for practice educators. © The University of British Columbia, Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, 2018. All rights reserved.

6.8 Requirements Checklist for Clinical Documentation

Requirements Checklist for Clinical Pharmacy Note²⁴

Note: Student expectations for this activity to commensurate with expected year level performance characteristics

FOR PHRM 272 - To achieve overall satisfactory the student should demonstrate attributes of an "Advanced Beginner" in satisfying criteria listed in the requirements checklist. See below for guidance.

NA =	NA = Not Applicable; U = Unsatisfactory; S = Satisfactory Student Name:				
Intr	Introduction				
-					
l	U	S			
			Date and time of note documented		
			Title of note documented		
Boo	ly o	f Note	e: Subjective		
NA	U	S			
			Chief complaint		
			History of presenting illness		
			Lists complete past and current medical history		
			Lists complete past and current medication history (prescription and non-prescription),		
			including generic name, indication, doses, frequency, duration, etc.). Provide detail for PRN		
dosing, adherence, and other relevant information					
			Lists relevant social history		
			Lists relevant allergy history		
Вос	dv o	f Note	e: Objective		
NA	-		,		
			Review of systems (e.g. vital signs, physical exam findings)		
			Relevant lab values		
			Relevant microbiological data		
			Relevant diagnostic tests		
		ment	There and all a great tests		
NA		S			
			Identification and prioritization of appropriate medical issues/problems		
			Consideration of desired goals of therapy specific to the patient		
		_	e i, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
-			Identification of Drug Therapy Problem(s) (DTPs) associated with the medical condition being addressed, prioritized appropriately		
			Feasible therapeutic alternatives discussed with relevant considerations described including		
			relevant considerations (e.g. efficacy, safety, patient specific factors, etc.)		
			Makes reasonable recommendations with clear articulation of rationale		
			Rationale communicates critical thinking and clinical judgement of why recommendation was		
	_		made		
Plai	n				

²⁴ Adapted from the University of British Columbia Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences Hospital Transition Modules. © The University of British Columbia, Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, 2016. All rights reserved.

NA	U		Specific actions listed for each recommendation Pharmacological interventions include: dose, route, frequency, and duration Provides an appropriate monitoring plan with efficacy and safety endpoints Each parameter for monitoring is clear: frequency, expected change, timeframe, who is to monitor Follow up recommendation for when patient should be re-evaluated, if needed	
NA DDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDD	U	s	Signature and printed name Designation documented Indicates discussed with practice educator Practice educator name included and designation Contact information provided	
Cor	nmı	unic	ation	
NA DDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDD	U		Well-organized, clear and concise Proper procedure followed if error in documentation (e.g. Single line through error, initialed, etc.) Note was easy to follow with logical flow Free of grammar or spelling errors	
	_		Appropriate professional and diplomatic language used	
Pat	ient	Saf	ety	
NA	U	S	Does not create a situation where patient safety is impacted (e.g. No misinformation provided) No use of unauthorized abbreviations	
Fee	dba	ck C	Comments	
Ove	erall	Ass	essment	
			☐ Unsatisfactory ☐ Satisfactory	
Prac	Practice Educator Initials/Signature: Date:			

Overall satisfactory (demonstrates attributes of Advanced Beginner)^{25,26,27}

To achieve overall satisfactory the student should demonstrate attributes of an "Advanced Beginner" in satisfying criteria listed in the requirements checklist.

- Can achieve some progress using own judgement, but requires some guidance/prompting/coaching for completion of overall task
- Tends to see actions as a series of steps
- Has working knowledge of key aspects of practice and likely able to complete relatively straightforward tasks to an acceptable standard
- Can complete simpler tasks without supervision
- Appreciates complex situations, but only able to achieve partial resolutions

- Requires some guidance to achieve all the requirements of this checklist
- When completing a patient work up, with some guidance will assess medications for appropriateness, but may not be able to incorporate all aspects of the specific patient into the assessment
- Recognizes importance of counseling components, but needs some guidance in ensuring all necessary and relevant information has been provided
- Information gathered is at times incomplete or irrelevant
- Information provided is sometimes irrelevant
- Able to identify connection between characteristics of medication and medical condition
- Designs basic monitoring plan with some guidance
- Does not consistently recognize verbal/non-verbal cues
- Is not consistently organized
- Does not consistently utilize language appropriate to the audience

²⁵ Adapted from the University of British Columbia Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences Complexity Guidelines for Preceptors, Educators and Standard-Setting Faculty. © The University of British Columbia, Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, 2017. All rights reserved.

²⁶ Lester, S. Novice to Expert: the Dreyfus model of skill acquisition. Stan Lester Developments 2005. Available from: http://www.sld.demon.co.uk/dreyfus.pdf

²⁷ Adapted from University of British Columbia Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences Assessment of Student Learning: A guidebook for practice educators. © The University of British Columbia, Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, 2018. All rights reserved.

6.9 Assessment Guide for Clinical Reasoning Reflection

		Requires Resubmission (If the criteria outlined in any of the following four categories below are met)	Satisfactory Submission	
1) Summary of Patient Encounter A short summary of encounter and the clinical issue/drug therapy problem that required clinical reasoning skills.		Summary does not clearly establish reason for encounter and need for clinical reasoning and/or does not provide an adequate recap of the recommendation provided.	Summary is complete and provides description of the reason for encounter and need for clinical reasoning. May be lacking some minor details. The recommendation is clearly stated.	
a) b)	Analysis of Patient Assessment What information was required and explored to assess the necessary, effectiveness, safety, adherence, and patient specific factors of your decision? What clinical evidence or lab data was used to make the assessment and how was it retrieved? (if applicable) What questions were asked of the patient/caregivers and/or other healthcare professionals?	Analysis of Patient Assessment section omits greater than one of the following points or does not thoroughly represent and effectively communicate: Information required and/or explored to assess the necessary, effectiveness, safety, adherence, and patient specific factors of the decision Clinical evidence or lab data used to make the assessment (if applicable) and how it was retrieved Questions asked of the patient/caregivers and/or other healthcare professionals	 Analysis of Patient Assessment section clearly addresses the following points: Information required and/or explored to assess the necessary, effectiveness, safety, adherence, and patient specific factors of the decision Clinical evidence or lab data used to make the assessment (if applicable) and how it was retrieved. Acknowledgment of non-retrievable data made Questions asked of the patient/caregivers and/or other healthcare professionals 	

3) Patient Outcomes

- a) What was your recommendation?
- b) How was your recommendation and rationale documented at your practice site? (if applicable)
- c) Did the physician and/or team accept it? Why or why not?
- d) What was the outcome for the patient?

Patient Outcomes section omits greater than one of the following points or does not thoroughly represent and effectively communicate:

- What recommendation was provided
- How the recommendation was implemented and how it was documented at the practice site (if applicable)
- Acceptance/rejection of recommendation by health care team and reason why
- Patient outcomes

Patient Outcomes section clearly addresses the following points:

- What recommendation was provided
- How the recommendation was implemented and how it was documented at the practice site (if applicable)
- Acceptance/rejection of recommendation by health care team and reason why
- Patient outcome

4) Reflection

- a) What specific skills (e.g. communication, problem solving, pharmacokinetics, physical assessment, therapeutic thought process, collaboration, documentation, cultural/health literacy sensitivity, health promotions, etc.) were required for this process? Which were most useful? Which were most challenging?
- b) How will you use your learning from this experience in your practice moving forward?

Reflection omits greater than one of the following points or does not thoroughly represent and effectively communicate:

- Skills applied in clinical decision-making process
- Reaction to what was observed and/or learned
- Impact the experience has had on the student's future (career decisions, attitude, etc.)

Reflection clearly addresses the following points:

- Skills applied in clinical decision-making process
- Reaction to what was observed and/or learned
- Impact the experience has had on the student's future (career decisions, attitude, etc.)

6.10 Presentation Evaluation Form

Student Name Date:				
Presentation Title				
Communication				
	Needs Improvement	Meets Expectation	Exceeds Expectation	N/A
Developed presentation at an appropriate level for audience				
Used appropriate terminology and is articulate				
Used appropriate non-verbal communication to demonstrate confidence and enhance the interest and comprehension of audience				
Used clear, legible and effective slides and handouts				
Presented information in a logical sequence and effectively communicated the key messages				
Spoke in a strong voice and at an appropriate pace throughout the presentation				
Actively engaged the audience in the learning activity				
Organization and Content				
	Needs Improvement	Meets Expectation	Exceeds Expectation	N/A
Developed measurable learning objectives				
Summarized relevant literature				
Effectively appraised and critiqued the important strengths and weaknesses of the evidence presented and the impact and applicability				
Presented clear and appropriate personal interpretation of outcomes of the evidence versus investigators conclusions				
Presented a clear final summation and recommendation based on the topic of the presentation				
Effectively responded to questions, demonstrating appropriate understanding and reasoning. Able to justify recommendations appropriately				
What was the most positive aspect of the student's presentation:				
What areas need of improvement:				