

SNS COLLEGE OF PHARMACY AND HEALTH SCIENCES

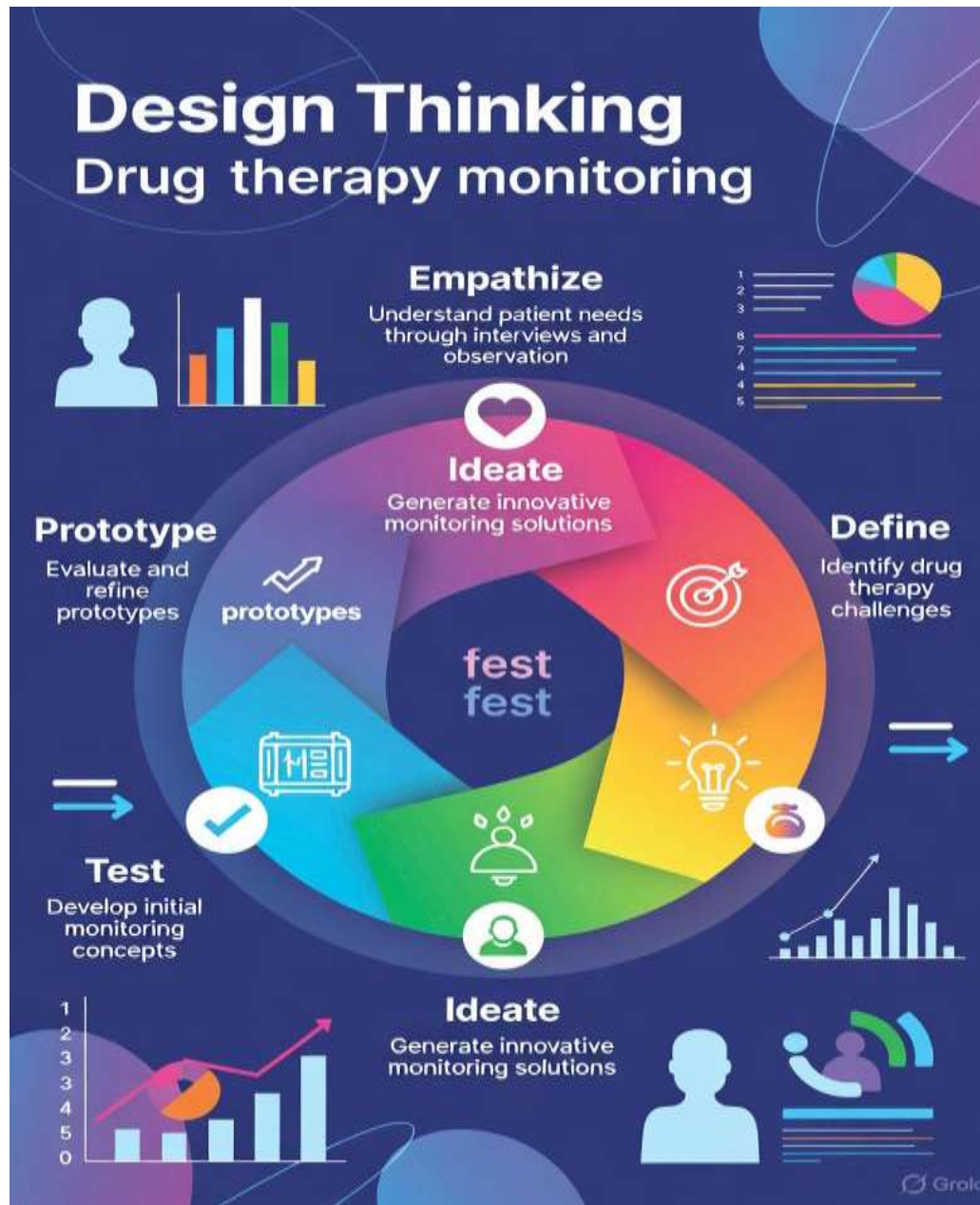


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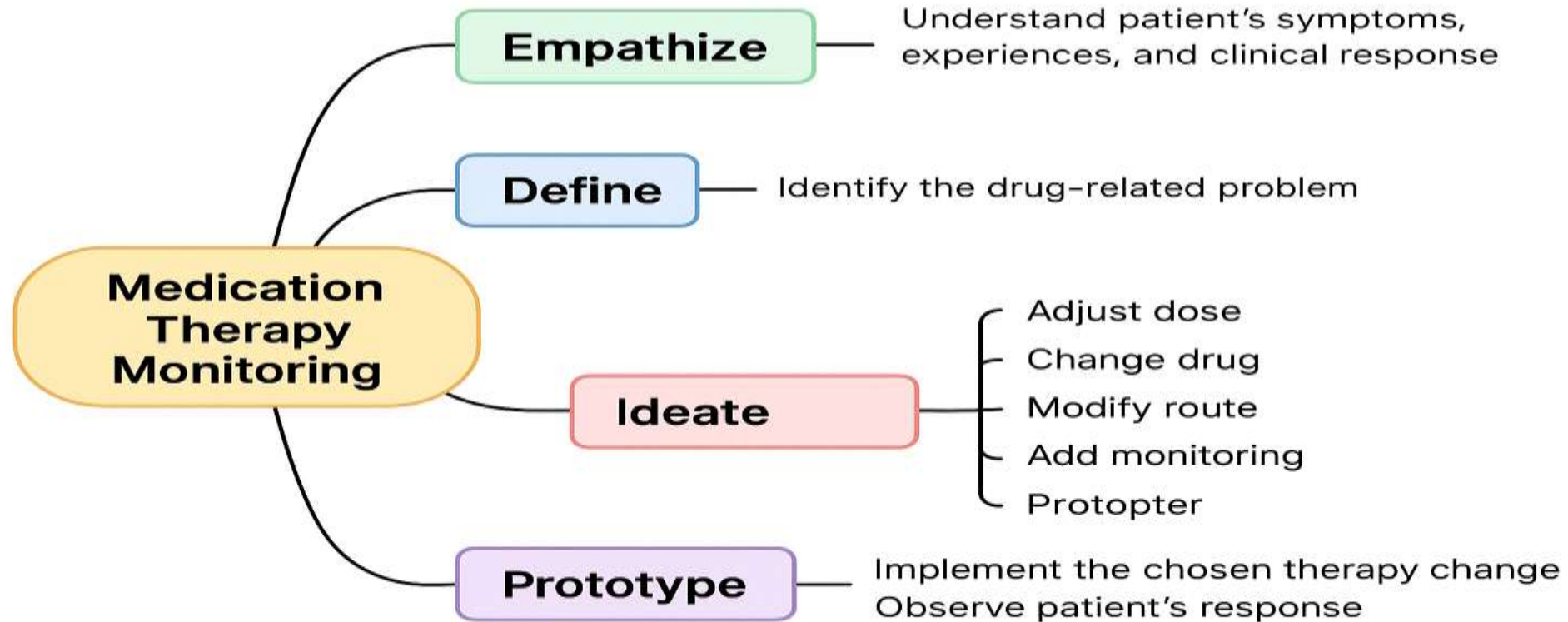
COURSE NAME : PHARMACY PRACTICE (BP703T)

VII SEM / IV YEAR

TOPIC 4 : DRUG THERAPY MONITORING



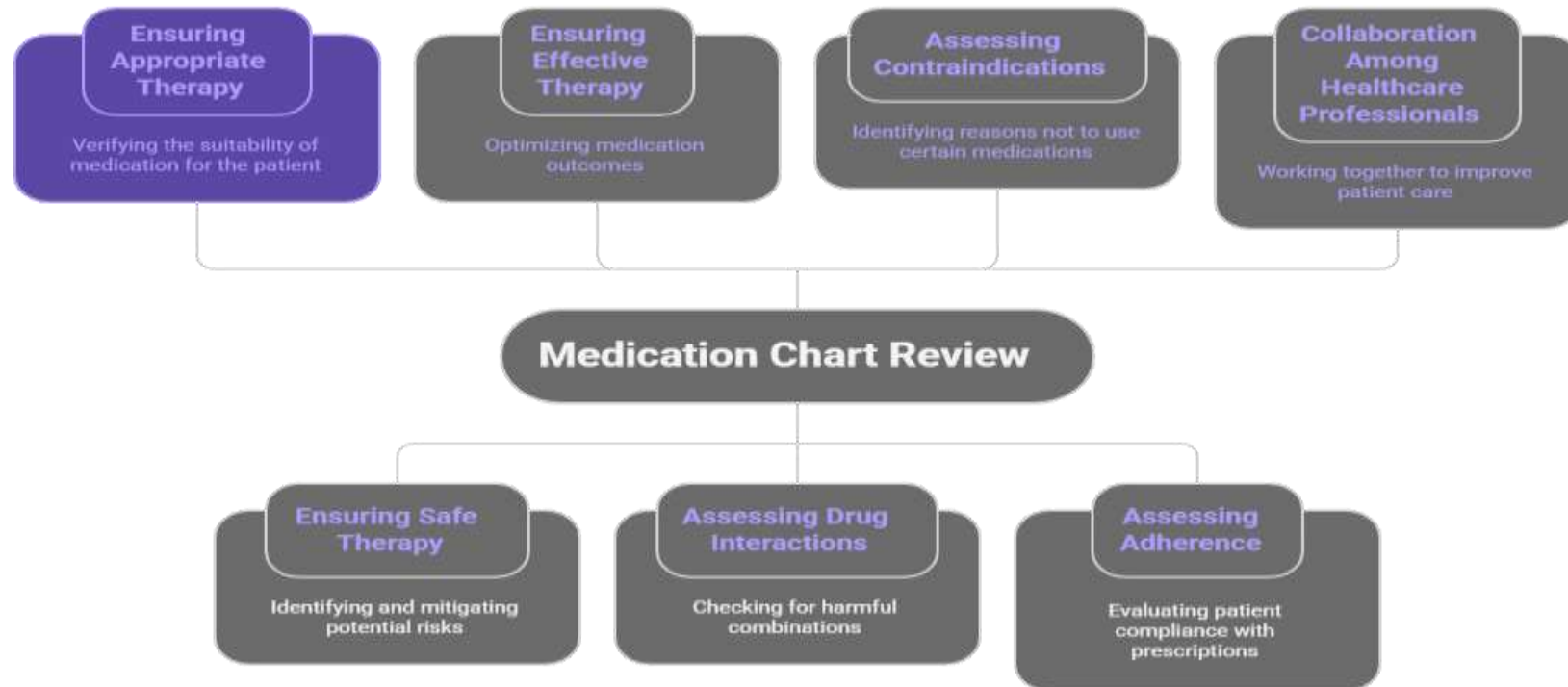
MINDMAP



Empathize

MEDICATION CHART REVIEW

Enhancing Patient Care Through Medication Chart Review



Made with Napkin

Empathize



Empathize

STEPS IN CLINICAL REVIEW



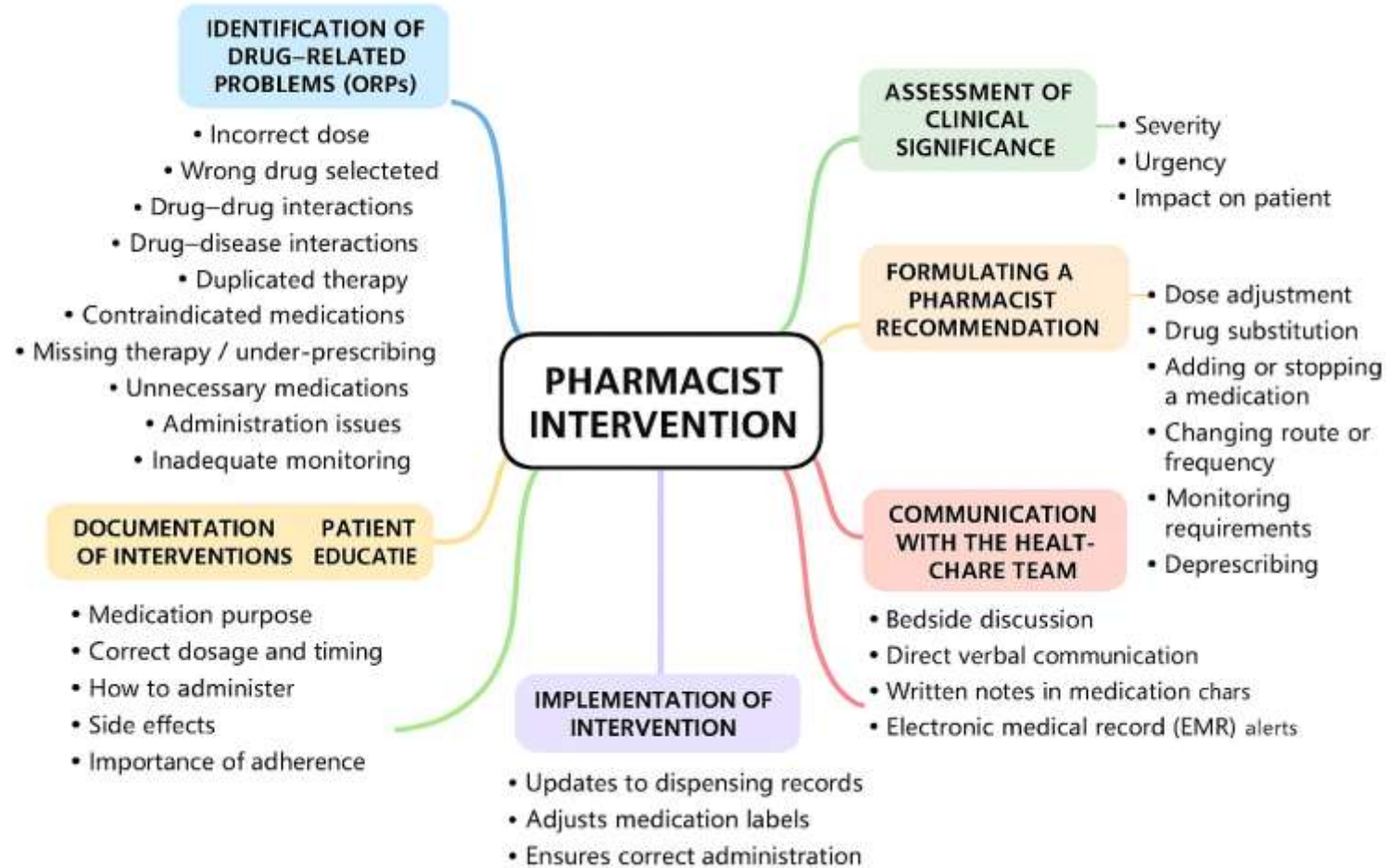
INTERVENTION MODEL

Empathize



PHARMACIST INTERVENTION

Define

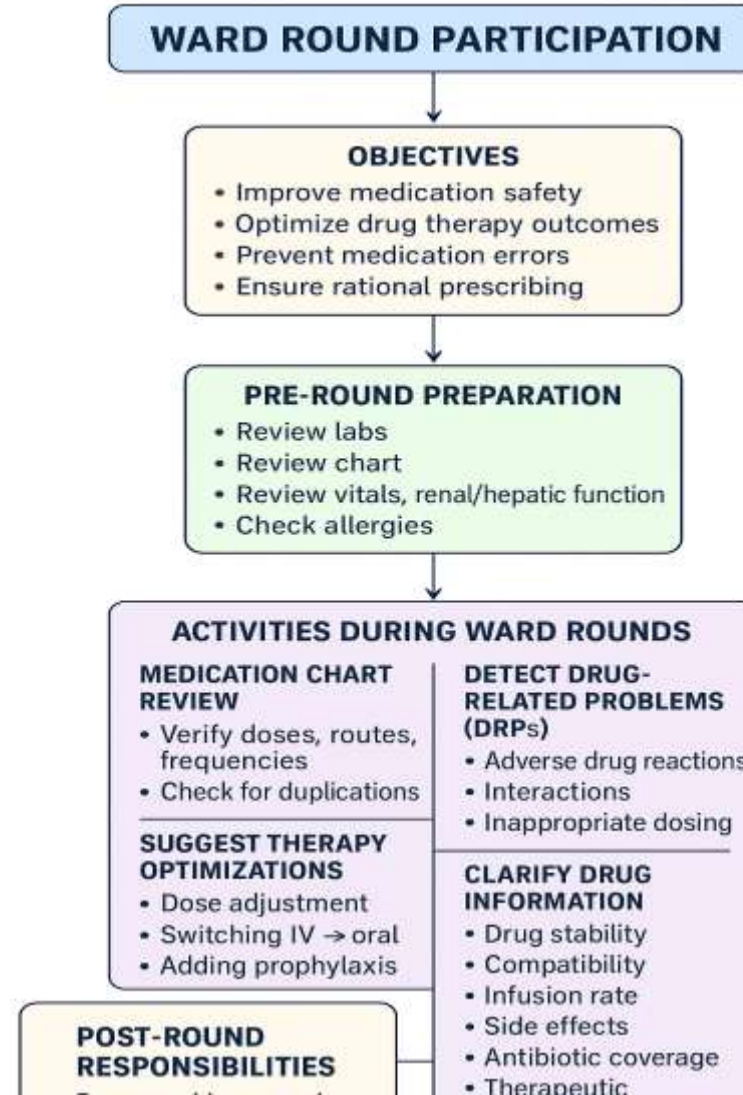


WARD ROUND PARTICIPATION

Define



Ideate



MEDICATION HISTORY



Prototype

MEDICATION HISTORY

1.1 Definition

A medication history is a detailed, accurate, and comprehensive account of a patient's past and present medication use, including prescribed drugs, OTC medications, supplements, vaccines, nutraceuticals, and traditional remedies.

1.2 Objectives

- Identify current and past medications
- Detect drug-related problems (DRPs) early
- Prevent medication errors (duplication, interactions, allergies)
- Support clinical decision-making

1.3 Types of Information Collected

A. Prescription Medications

- Name
- Dose
- Frequency
- Route
- Duration
- Indication

B. Non-Prescription (OTC) Drugs

C. Herbal Medicines & Traditional Remedies

D. Medication Allergies / Adverse Drug Reactions

- Nature of reaction, time of onset

E. Vaccination History

F. Medication Adherence

G. Lifestyle Substances

- Alcohol, tobacco
- Recreational drugs

H. Devices Used

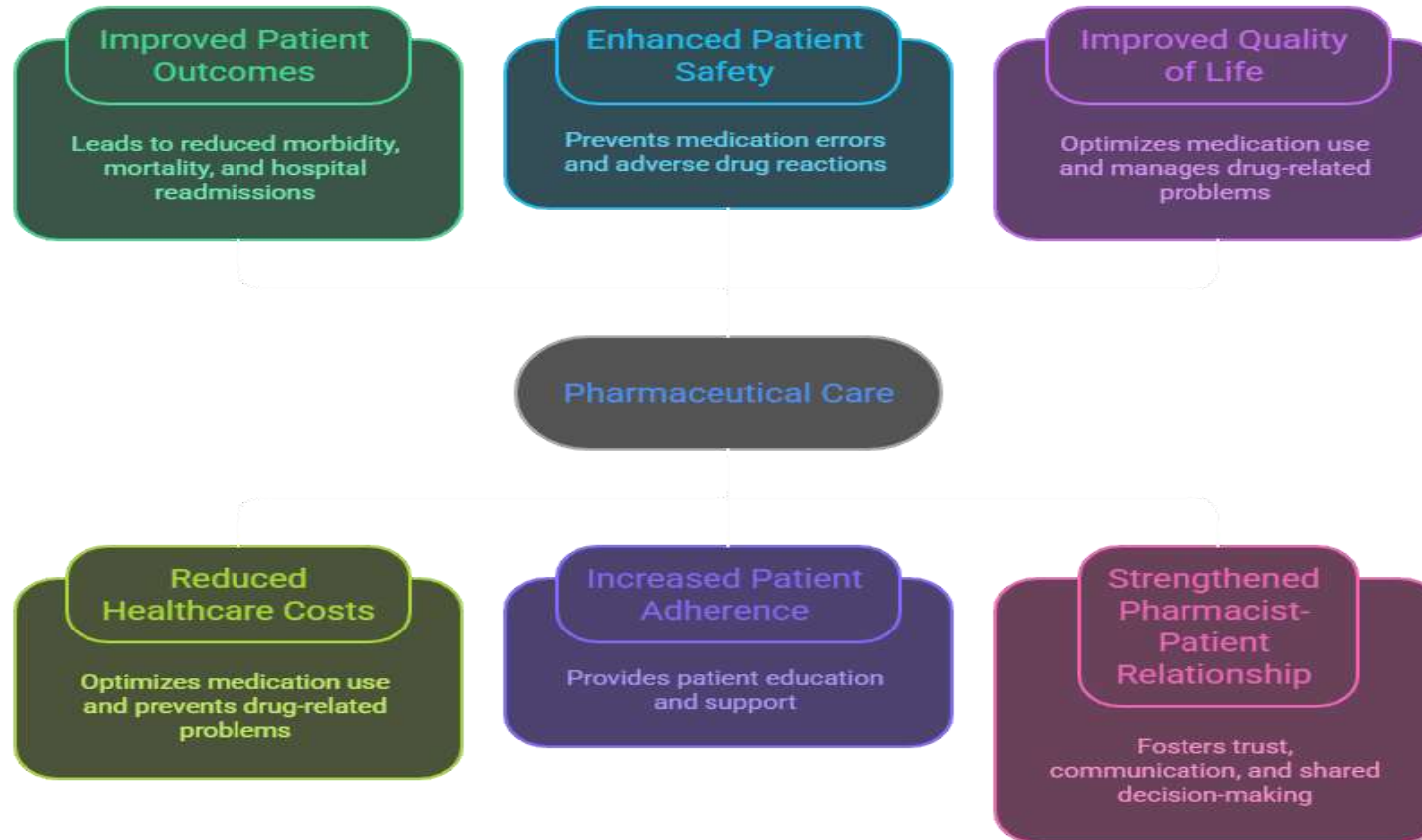
- Inhalers
- Insulin pens
- Patches

1.4 Steps for Collecting Medication History



PHARMACEUTICAL CARE

Benefits of Pharmaceutical Care

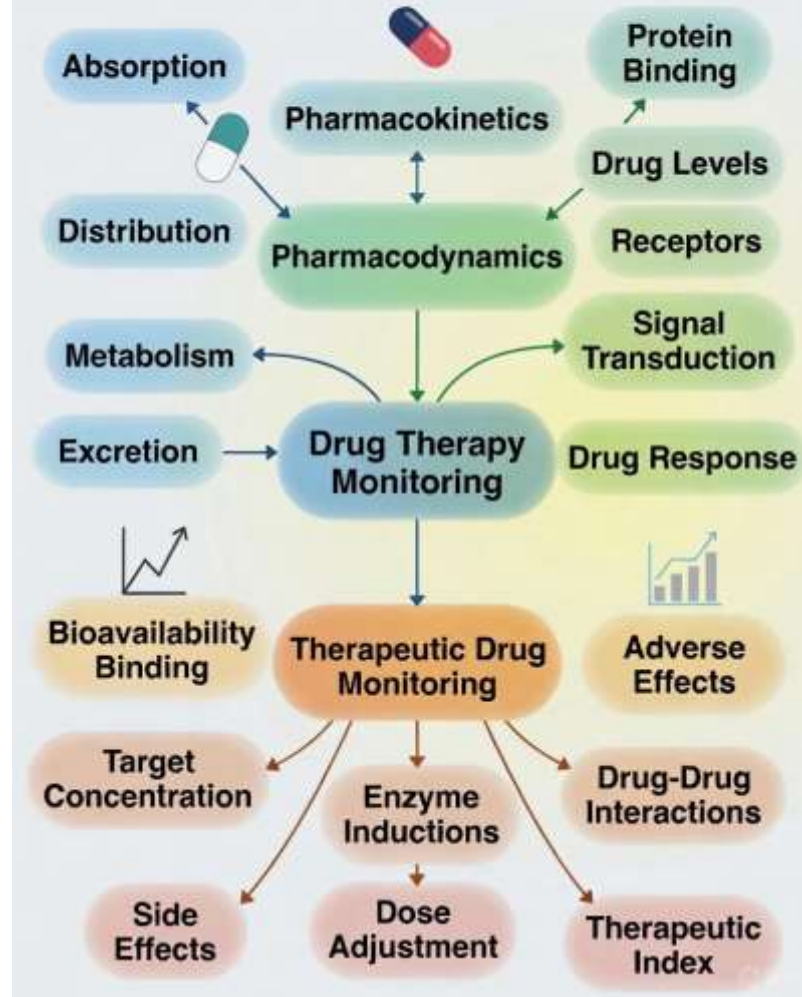


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DRUG THERAPY MONITORING



Summary



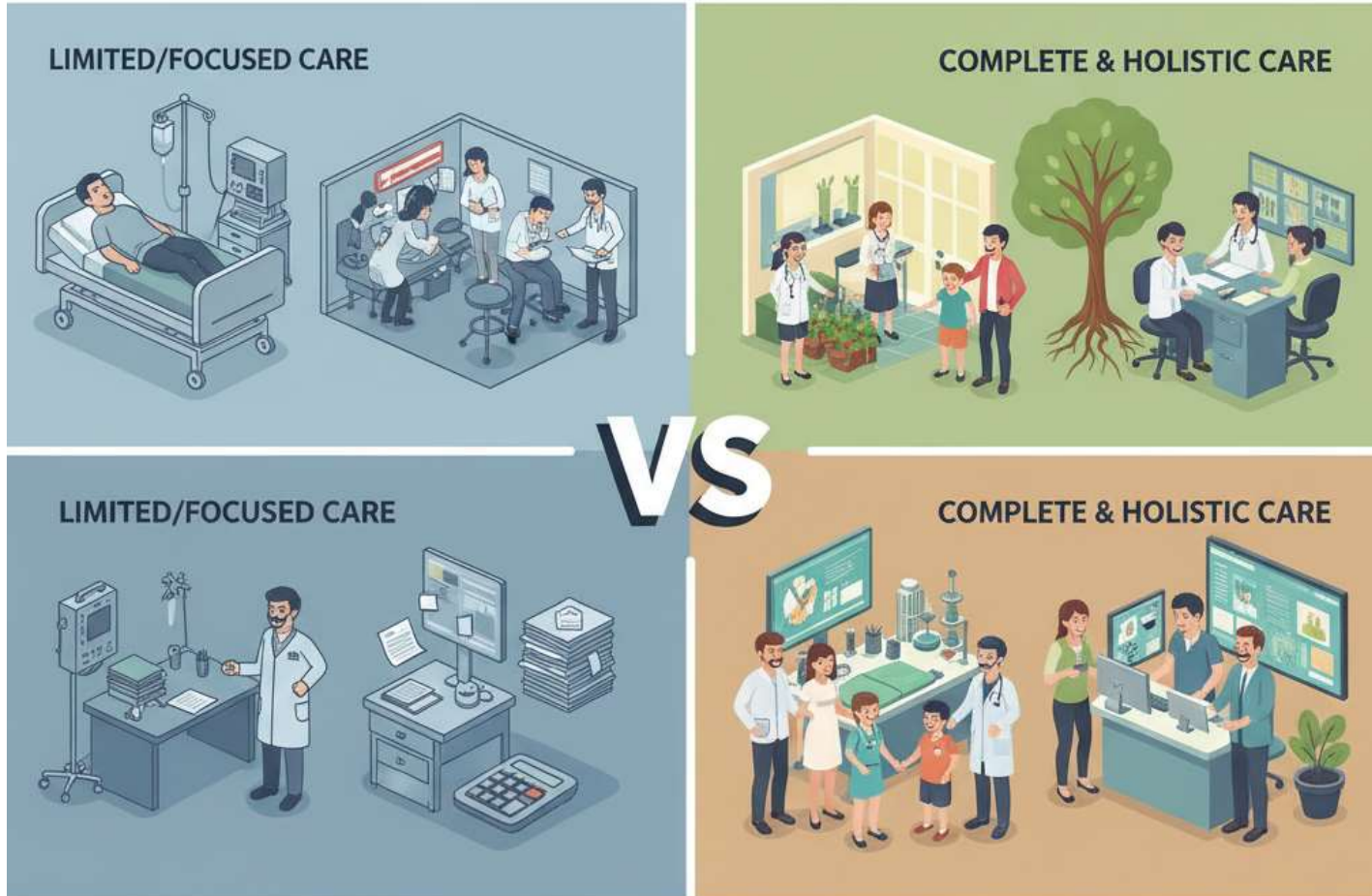


CLASS ASSESSMENTS



1. The main purpose of collecting a medication history is to:
- A. Identify patient allergies
 - B. Detect drug-related problems
 - C. Prevent medication errors
 - D. All of the above







CLASS ASSESSMENTS



2. Medication chart review primarily focuses on:

- A. Reviewing vital signs
- B. Evaluating drug orders for safety and appropriateness
- C. Reviewing surgical notes
- D. Monitoring dietary intake



a. Primary hospital



General check-ups, basic emergencies, preventative care, family medicine

b. Secondary hospital



General surgery, common illness, specialties, emergency room

c. Tertiary hospital



Advanced surgery, intensive care, rare diseases, research, medical education

VS

d. Specialty hospital



Specific medical focus (e.g), Cardiac, Cancer, Orthoepic), specialized treatments





CLASS ASSESSMENTS



3. Which of the following is NOT part of pharmacist intervention?

- A. Dose recommendation
- B. Therapy monitoring
- C. Surgical procedure selection
- D. Preventing drug interactions



COMPUTERIZED DRUG INFORMATION SYSTEMS QUIZ

A) Micromedex



Comprehensive drug database,
clinical support

b) Lexicomp



Drug interactions, dosing, patient
education

VS

C) UpToDate

Which the following is NOT a computerized
drug information system?



Answer: D



- A) Micromdex
- B) Lexic
- C) UpTodate
- D) Pharamoepia

D) Pharmaopeia



Book of drug standards,
quality, purity

REFERENCES

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2. Parthasarathi G, Karin Nyfort-Hansen, Milap C Nahata. A textbook of Clinical Pharmacy Practice-essential concepts and skills, 1st ed. Chennai: Orient Longman Private Limited; 2004.
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Thank
you!