

PHARM 497 Clinical Rotation Site Criteria
 Can PHARM 497 be completed at your current workplace?

Self-Assessment: PHARM 497 Site Criteria

		Yes	No
1	Is your pharmacy site, i.e., your workplace, in good standing with the Ontario College of Pharmacists (if applicable)? (If you are practicing outside of Ontario, substitute the “Ontario College of Pharmacists” with the name of the registering and regulating body for the profession of pharmacy for your region.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	Has your workplace passed accreditation (if applicable)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	Is direct patient care, as defined by the Ontario College of Pharmacists, provided at your workplace? (Please see page 2 for the Ontario College of Pharmacists’ definition of patient care.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	Does your workplace facilitate medication management within the Blueprint for Pharmacy definition and have access to relevant patient laboratory data? (Please see page 2 for the Blueprint for Pharmacy definition of medication management.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	Does your workplace provide the necessary patient interactions and have a sufficiently diverse patient population for you to accomplish the goals/objectives of PHARM 497?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	Are you able to provide care to complex patients while at your workplace and generate a minimum of 10 patient case submissions from this population? (Please see page 2 for more information on complex patients.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	Are opportunities for interprofessional collaboration available at your workplace?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8	Do you have support from your organization's management to gather data for patient case submissions on patients under your care, if completing PHARM 497 in your own workplace? (You are expected to respect patient confidentiality and not use working hours to complete coursework.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Note: you do not need to return this checklist back to the School of Pharmacy.

If you answered “No” to any of the above statements, your workplace may not be suitable for PHARM 497.

If you cannot complete PHARM 497 at your workplace, please contact Clinical Rotations at pharmacybridging@uwaterloo.ca, to discuss alternate arrangements before you enroll in PHARM 497.

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Frequently Asked Questions:

What is considered patient care?

The Ontario College of Pharmacists defines patient care as the following¹:

- Providing pharmacy services to the public
- Compounding, dispensing, prescribing and having custody of drugs
- Providing health care aids and devices
- Providing information and education related to the use of drugs, health care aids or devices
- Promoting health, prevention and treatment of disease, disorders and dysfunctions through monitoring and management of medication therapy

What is the definition of medication management?

The Blueprint for Pharmacy defines medication management as “patient-centred care to optimize safe, effective and appropriate drug therapy. Care is provided through collaboration with patients and their health care teams.”²

It also notes that as medication therapy experts, pharmacists²:

- Assess patients and their medication-related needs and identify actual or potential drug therapy problems
- Formulate and implement care plans to prevent and/or resolve drug therapy problems
- Recommend, adapt or initiate drug therapy where appropriate
- Monitor, evaluate and document patients’ response to therapy
- Collaborate and communicate with other health care providers, in partnership with patients

What makes a patient complex? Is my patient complex enough for the case submission?

Numerous factors affect patient complexity. These factors can be socioeconomic, cultural, and medical in origin; examples of common features shared by complex patients are provided below. A complex patient often has more than one of these features translating into a case submission that has multiple drug therapy problems (DTPs), an indication for clinical follow-up, and an opportunity for you to demonstrate to the assessors a high-level of clinical skills in identifying, documenting, and solving DTPs.

Examples of Socioeconomic and Cultural Features: *Examples of Medical Features*³:

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Language barrier present• Lack of drug coverage• Low-level of health literacy• Patient and /or caregiver beliefs and values differ from the health care team | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Multiple, well-defined chronic illnesses with various complications• Treatment with multiple medications• Highly specialized treatment• A peculiar combination of resiliency and fragility• Unexpected responses to common medications and minor illnesses• Longevity (living highly functional lives into the 80’s and 90’s) |
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1. Part A & Part B Register. Ontario College of Pharmacists. <http://www.ocpinfo.com/registration/register-pharmacist/two-part-register/>. Accessed November 17, 2014.
2. Blueprint for Pharmacy, Canadian Pharmacists Association. Medication Management Definition. <http://blueprintforpharmacy.ca/docs/resource-items/medication-management-definition-handout---july-30-2013.pdf>. Published July 2013. Accessed November 17, 2014.
3. International Pharmaceutical Federation. Connecting to Complex Patients Pharmacists Take the Lead. http://www.fip.org/dublin2013/files/static/press/Complex_Patients_Final.pdf. Accessed November 17, 2014.