

Pharmacy 305P Practice Experience I Manual

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Appendix: Pharmacy Program of Study

Preceptor's Evaluation of the Student – CORE ELMS

Student's Tools and Forms – Brightspace/CORE ELMS

Acknowledgment

The Pharmacy Practice Experience (PPE) program is an integral component of the course of study leading to the Doctor of Pharmacy degree at Memorial University of Newfoundland.

We appreciate the support of all the dedicated pharmacists who volunteer their time and share their knowledge and experiences by serving as preceptors in the program.

It is also acknowledged that while each student has a primary preceptor, they learn valuable information and skills from others at the site (e.g., other pharmacists, pharmacy technicians, assistants) and we are grateful for your contribution.

Thank you!

We wish to acknowledge the Newfoundland & Labrador Pharmacy Board (NLPB) for sharing material for this manual.

Our program materials continue to develop and evolve. We thank preceptors and students for their constructive feedback and invite you to continue to offer your comments and suggestions for improvement.

We hope that participation in the practice experience program is rewarding and enjoyable for all.

PPE Checklist

This checklist should be referred to at the beginning and throughout the PPE program by the student and preceptor in order to ensure that the necessary items are covered. Check (✓) as the task is completed.

Before Starting the PPE (✓)

| | |
|---|--|
| Student is registered with the licensing/regulatory body in the province in which they are completing PPE | |
| Student has provided preceptor with letter of introduction | |

First Day (✓)

| | |
|---|--|
| Student is introduced to pharmacy staff members, with a discussion of their duties and responsibilities | |
| Student ensures they have valid password for Pharmacy Network (NL only) | |
| Student is given a tour of the pharmacy which includes location of important areas, including: | |
| • Arrangement of pharmaceuticals in dispensary | |
| • Equipment and supplies | |
| • Pharmacy library/Reference materials | |
| • Washroom/Lunch room/Coat storage | |
| Preceptor discusses with student policies and procedures for: | |
| • Dress code | |
| • Daily schedule, including breaks, lunch, etc. | |
| • Telephone answering procedures | |
| • Security within the pharmacy | |
| • Confidentiality | |
| • Internet access | |
| • Customer check-out | |
| • Any other pertinent topics | |
| Student and preceptor review goals for the PPE program & establish a schedule for completing activities | |

During PPE (✓)

| | |
|--|--|
| Preceptor provides regular, ongoing feedback to student | |
| Student works on/discusses with the preceptor activities & questions in the manual | |
| Student and preceptor carry out documentation for activities & questions | |
| Student completes <i>Self-Assessment (Midpoint)</i> by end of Week 3 | |
| Preceptor completes <i>Preceptor's Evaluation of Student (Midpoint)</i> by end of Week 3 | |
| Student and preceptor discuss student's performance at midpoint | |

End of PPE

(v)

| | |
|--|--|
| Student completes <i>Self-Assessment (Final)</i> by end of Week 6 | |
| Preceptor completes/submits required documentation <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Preceptor's Evaluation of the Student (Final)</i>, including <i>Attendance Certification</i>• <i>Preceptor's Evaluation of the PPE Program</i> (Survey in CORE) | |
| Student and preceptor discuss student's performance | |
| Student completes/submits required documentation within 2 days of conclusion of PPE <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Activity & Question Checklist (completed and signed by student and preceptor)</i>• <i>Required Submissions</i>• <i>Student's Evaluation of the Preceptor & Site</i>• <i>Student's Evaluation of the PPE Program</i> | |
| Student and preceptor discuss student's performance | |

Introduction

Educational Outcomes

The Association of the Faculties of Pharmacy in Canada (AFPC) sets the standards for pharmacy education. The goal is to graduate **Professionals** whose core role is to serve as **Care Providers** who use their medication therapy expertise to benefit patients, communities, and populations through the integration of **Communicator, Collaborator, Leader-Manager, Scholar** and **Health Advocate** roles. (See Figure 1.) The AFPC Educational Outcomes have been adopted by the School of Pharmacy and guide the curriculum and experiential learning in the program.

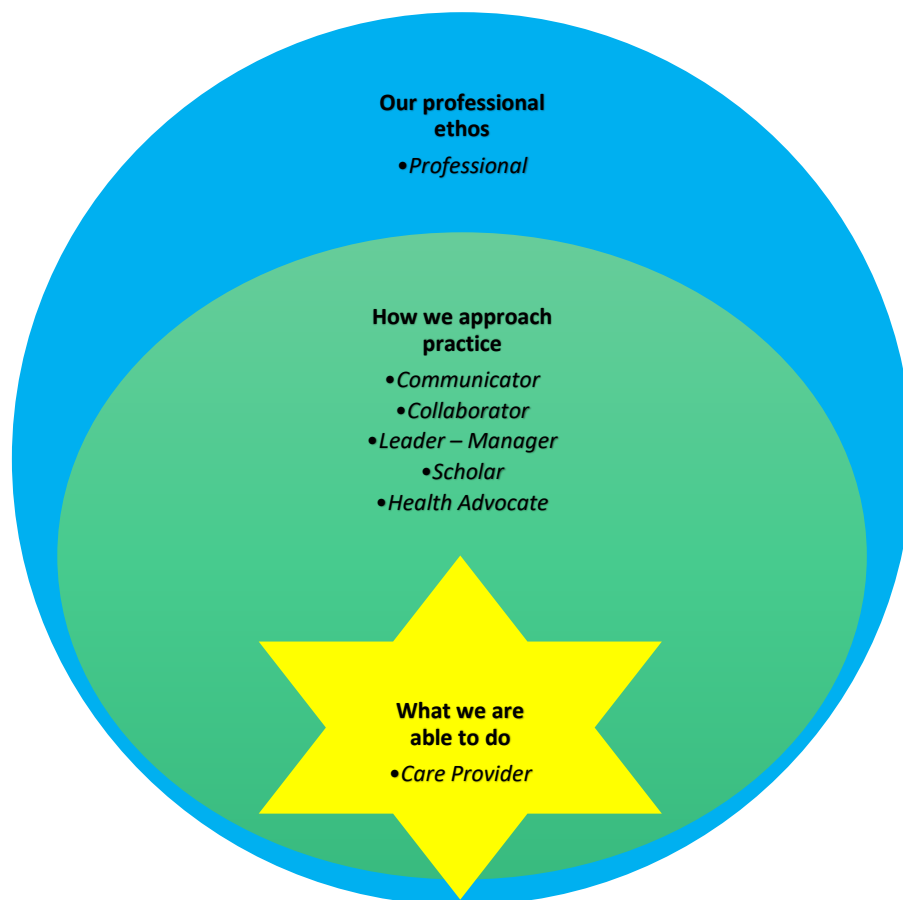


Figure 1. Conceptual framework for AFPC Educational Outcomes

The full document outlining the AFPC Educational Outcomes is available at http://afpc.info/system/files/public/AFPC-Educational%20Outcomes%202017_final%20Jun2017.pdf

Professional Competencies

The **National Association of Pharmacy Regulatory Authorities (NAPRA)** document, *Professional Competencies for Canadian Pharmacists at Entry to Practice* describes entry-to-practice requirements for initial licensing of pharmacists in Canada. The foundation for all competencies is provided through the knowledge, skills and attitudes gained during the completion of the pharmacy degree program. Logically, the NAPRA competencies and the AFPC Educational Outcomes for pharmacy graduates are closely aligned, as summarized in the table below.

| Professional Competency (NAPRA) | Educational Outcome (AFPC) |
|---|---|
| Pharmacists... | Pharmacy graduates... |
| <i>Meet patients' health and drug-related needs</i> (in partnership with patient and collaboration with other health professionals) | <i>Provide patient-centered pharmacy care</i> by using their knowledge, skills, and professional judgement to <i>facilitate management of a patient's medication and overall health needs</i> |
| <i>Communicate</i> effectively with patients, the pharmacy team, other health professionals and the public, providing education when required | <i>Communicate</i> 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 |
| Work in <i>collaboration</i> with others to deliver services, make best use of resources and ensure continuity of care in order to achieve patients' health goals | <i>Work collaboratively</i> with patients and intra- and inter-professional teams to provide safe, effective, efficient health care |
| Ensure accurate <i>product distribution</i> that is safe and appropriate for the patient | Engage with others to <i>optimize the safety, effectiveness and efficiency of health care</i> and contribute to a vision of a high-quality health care system |
| <i>Oversee</i> the practice setting with the goal of ensuring safe, effective, and efficient care | |
| Collaborate in developing, implementing, and evaluating policies, procedures and activities that <i>promote quality and safety</i> | |
| Use their expertise to <i>advance the health and wellness</i> of patients, communities, and populations | Demonstrate care for individual patients, communities, and populations by using pharmacy expertise to <i>understand health needs and advance health and well-being of others</i> |
| <i>Access, retrieve, critically analyze, and apply relevant information</i> to make evidence-informed decisions in practice | Take responsibility for excellence by <i>applying medication therapy expertise, learning continuously, creating new knowledge, and disseminating knowledge</i> when teaching others |
| Practise within legal requirements, demonstrate <i>professionalism</i> and uphold professional standards of practice, codes of ethics and policies | Deliver pharmacy care to patients, communities and society through <i>ethical practice and the high standards of behavior</i> that are expected of self-regulated professionals |

¹ Competencies

Job-related knowledge, skills, abilities, attitudes and judgements required for competent performance by members of a profession (as defined in NAPRA document, *Professional Competencies for Canadian Pharmacists at Entry to Practice*, March 2014, http://napra.ca/sites/default/files/2017-08/Comp_for_Cdn_PHARMACISTS_at_EntrytoPractice_March2014_b.pdf)

Pharmacy Practice Experience I

The primary objective of the practice experience program is to **learn from experience**.

Pharmacy Practice Experience (PPE) I is an *introductory* practice experience after the **second** year of the entry-to-practice Pharm. D. program. It consists of a 6-week placement (240 hours) in a community pharmacy under the supervision of a pharmacist preceptor. Students are expected to *actively participate* in pharmacy practice during the rotation.

During PPE I, students will be introduced to drug distribution and patient care activities with attention to the regulatory framework and professional responsibilities surrounding these aspects of pharmacy practice. Students will: process prescriptions and perform related dispensing activities; gather and assess patient information; assist patients with self-care; provide education and drug information; collaborate with others; and engage in health promotion activities to enable them to meet the learning objectives of the program. Effective communication skills, professionalism, and teamwork are expected.

Students and preceptors are referred to the [*PPE Program Handbook*](#) for information about the practice experience program structure, administration and policies.

Using the Pharmacy Practice Experience Manual

The PPE I manual consists of five sections, each containing specific tasks and assignments to be fulfilled by the student to **help the student develop knowledge and skills in the key competency areas**; and to enable the preceptor to **assess the student's level of proficiency and competency** in each area.

The activities may be completed in any order.

Some activities in the manual are linked to just one learning outcome, while other activities may be associated with several outcomes. For example, while educating a patient about proper use of a medication, a student may demonstrate elements of the communicator, scholar, and professional educational outcomes.

The preceptor will work with the student on the activities in the manual, though the **student is expected to demonstrate initiative** in ensuring that assigned tasks are completed.

Assignments cannot address all the competencies needed to practise pharmacy in a particular setting and the preceptor and student may have additional ideas for useful activities to maximize the student's experience. **Students should indicate to their preceptors any areas in which they have had previous experience and areas in which they may need help.**

In general, students' answers to questions are not required to be submitted to the School of Pharmacy for grading. In completing the various activities, the student should document (confidentially) relevant notes, observations, and responses to questions in the manual and review them with the preceptor. **Student reflections or assignments that are required to be submitted to the School are clearly identified.**

An *Activity Checklist* follows. It is to be used as a guide to ensure that all activities are completed. It should be consulted regularly and items checked off as they are done. **The filled-out *Activity & Question Checklist* must be submitted to the School by the student at the end of the PPE.**

All student submissions are **DUE within TWO (2) days of concluding the PPE.**

Evaluation

Pharmacy Practice Experience I is an academic course and must be successfully completed in order to enter the next year of pharmacy study and to graduate from the School of Pharmacy.

Overall evaluation of the PPE will result in a grade of **Pass or Fail**. The final grade will be determined by the **PPE Evaluation Committee** of the School of Pharmacy.

A passing grade for PPE I is contingent upon:

- Ability of the student to **meet the required competencies**, as assessed by the **preceptor** using the evaluation tools supplied by the School.
 - The competency of **professionalism**, in addition to being assessed by the preceptor using the *Preceptor's Evaluation of Student* form, includes professional behavior as demonstrated by adherence to:
 - *School of Pharmacy's Code of Professional Conduct for Pharmacy Students, Pledge of Professionalism, Professional Attire Guidelines, and Student Guidelines and Best Practices when Communicating Online*
 - *Memorial's Student Code of Conduct*
 - *Standards, Guidelines and Policies governing the Practice of Pharmacy* (i.e., as established by the provincial regulatory body)
 - adherence to relevant site policies.
- Satisfactory **completion of activities and questions**, as determined by preceptor's evaluation and/or submission of materials to the School.
- Satisfactory **attendance** record.

Students who conduct themselves in such a manner as to **cause their termination** from the PPE site will be assigned a grade of **Fail** for the rotation.

| Pharmacy 305P: Activity and Question Checklist | | Student's Name: | |
|--|--|--------------------|--|
| Activity or Question | Description | Student's Initials | Reviewed with Preceptor Preceptor's Initials |
| 1.1 | Discuss privacy and confidentiality. Complete Informatics module. | | |
| 1.2 | Discuss ethical dilemma scenarios. | | |
| 1.3 | Receive/transfer verbal or faxed \mathcal{R}_x transfers. | | |
| 1.4 | Discuss products that are kept in no public access area of pharmacy and rationale. | | |
| 1.5 | Identify and correct a knowledge/skill gap; use <i>Professional Competencies Development Tool</i> . | | |
| 2.1 | Greet patients, receive prescriptions, and gather patient information. | | |
| 2.2 | Review <i>Standards of Pharmacy Operation</i> re: patient profile and patient medication profile. Look for/identify basic DTPs. | | |
| 2.3 | Complete medication review; complete self-assessment & seek feedback. | | |
| 2.4 | Complete Minor Ailments Informatics module. Assist patients seeking non- \mathcal{R}_x medications; complete self-assessment & seek feedback. | | |
| 2.5 | Complete education program and review <i>Standards of Practice-Prescribing by Pharmacists</i> . Discuss/participate in the prescribing process. | | |
| 2.6 | Complete documentation of patient care using SOAP format. | | |
| 2.7 | Review deprescribing resources; complete deprescribing activity, <i>where feasible</i> . | | |
| 2.8 | Conduct follow-up with a patient. Submit reflection. | | |
| 3.1 | Counsel for <u>new and refill</u> prescriptions. Discuss how provision of counselling is documented. Complete self-assessment. | | |
| 3.2 | Consider interpersonal communication techniques/strategies. Reflect on and discuss with preceptor challenging communication situations. | | |

| Activity or Question | Description | Student's Initials | Reviewed with Preceptor Preceptor's Initials |
|----------------------|---|--------------------|--|
| 4.1 | Discuss site policies/procedures with preceptor re: handling and storage of hazardous/ cytotoxic medications. | | |
| 4.2 | Participate in the dispensing process. Determine how requests for changes in \mathcal{R}_x quantity are handled. Review standards and processes for logging \mathcal{R}_x . Participate in ordering/receiving and review standards re: protecting cold chain. | | |
| 4.3 | Review/discuss Compounding of Non-Sterile Preparations Standards. Self-assess competency. | | |
| 4.4 | Discuss workflow/efficiency in the pharmacy. Distinguish amongst key duties of pharmacy personnel; note interdependency of roles. | | |
| 4.5 | Discuss automation/technology/pharmacy informatics and their role in optimizing patient care. Document example. | | |
| 4.6 | Discuss medication incidents and reporting process with preceptor. | | |
| 4.7 | Become familiar with third party plans and adjudication. | | |
| 4.8 | Review NLPDP Special Authorization process; complete a Special Authorization request. | | |
| 4.9 | Review the <i>Prescription Monitoring Program, Information for Prescribers and Dispensers</i> . | | |
| 4.10 | Review standards re: security and accountability of narcotics/controlled drugs. | | |
| 4.11 | Discuss identification and handling of \mathcal{R}_x forgery. | | |
| 4.12 | Answer questions re: sale of exempted codeine product. | | |
| 4.13 | Discuss procedures for destroying narcotics and controlled drugs. | | |
| 4.14 | Discuss Health Canada exemption from provisions of the CDSA. | | |
| 5.1 | Participate in health promotion. Submit reflection. | | |
| 5.2 | Discuss promotion of proper handling and disposal of medications. | | |
| 5.3 | Discuss team members' roles and responsibilities and display of leadership. Reflect on own display of leadership. | | |
| 5.4 | Update resume/ professional profile. | | |

Section 1: Ethical, Legal, and Professional Responsibilities

Objectives

| The student is expected to: | Relevant AFPC Competencies |
|--|----------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exhibit professional behavior, which includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • being accessible, diligent, timely and reliable in service to others • treating others with courtesy and respect • maintaining privacy and confidentiality • maintaining a professional image and demeanor, including maintaining composure in difficult situations • maintaining appropriate professional boundaries with patients and co-workers | CM1.7, PR1.1 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognize and respond to situations presenting ethical dilemmas | PR1.2, 1.3, 2.3 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Practise within legal requirements by applying federal and provincial legislation, policies, by-laws, and standards | PR2.3, 2.4 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrate self-awareness and commitment to meeting learning needs in the management of continuing personal and professional development, which includes seeking and accepting feedback from others | LM 4.2, PR2.5, 3.2 |

Resources

- [NLPB Code of Ethics](#)
- [NAPRA Model Standards of Practice for Pharmacists and Pharmacy Technicians in Canada](#)
- [Personal Health Information Act](#)
- [E-Learning for Healthcare Professionals](#), Informatics for Pharmacy Students e-Resource, [Module 3: Privacy, Security, and Confidentiality](#)
- [NLPB Standards of Pharmacy Operation - Community Pharmacy](#)
- [Newfoundland and Labrador Provincial Drug Schedules](#)
- [Professional Development Requirements for Pharmacists and Pharmacy Technicians](#)

Activities & Questions

- 1.1 a.** Review the NLPB *Code of Ethics* (Principle Four); NAPRA *Model Standards of Practice for Pharmacists and Pharmacy Technicians in Canada* (Domain 5; Standard 5.3); and relevant provincial legislation pertaining to the privacy and confidentiality of personal health information (e.g., PHIA).
- b.** Complete, as self-directed study, *Informatics for Pharmacy Students, Module 3* on privacy, security, and confidentiality in the care of patients. At the end of the course, **complete the evaluation and print the Certificate of Completion. Submit the certificate into Brightspace.**
- c.** Discuss with the preceptor practices for maintaining patient confidentiality at your practice site.

d. Consider how you might respond to a request by the following to disclose personal health information:

- police or other law enforcement official
- another pharmacist or health care professional
- third party payer
- family member (e.g., spouse or the parent of a minor)

1.2 a. Discuss with the preceptor various ethical dilemmas the preceptor has encountered in practice. **Preceptors are encouraged to present scenarios to the student** and allow the student to identify the ethical dilemma and consider an appropriate course of action.

b. Determine how you would respond to the following scenarios. Discuss with the preceptor:

- i) You learn while gathering information for a patient profile that a patient has been prescribed medication in the name of another family member who is the only person covered on the benefit card that he is presenting. The patient explains that he cannot afford the medication.
- ii) A patient requests a refill of a medication for which the prescription was originally written by a physician who is no longer in practice (e.g., has retired, passed away).

1.3 Receive from a pharmacy or transfer to another pharmacy a minimum of **two (2) verbal or faxed transfers**. Ensure your documentation complies with the corresponding legislation, standards, and policies.

- i) What are the legal requirements for transferring a prescription, including who may or may not perform prescription transfers?
- ii) Can a pharmacy refuse to transfer a prescription?

1.4 The *NL Provincial Drug Schedules* outline the conditions of sale of drug products in the province, based on a national drug scheduling model. Determine what non-prescription products at your site are kept in a no public access area of the pharmacy and the rationale for doing so.

*A key competency for pharmacists at entry to practice is the ability to apply principles of **continuing professional development**, including assessing their own learning needs, and developing a plan to meet those needs. In addition, many pharmacy regulatory bodies mandate continuing education and professional development, designed to promote continuing competence and quality improvement. (Refer to NLPB [Professional Development Requirements for Pharmacists and Pharmacy Technicians](#).)*

1.5 Identify, during the PPE, a limitation in your knowledge or competence/performance, determined through preceptor feedback or your own self-awareness. Plan and undertake a learning activity to correct this deficiency. Use the *Professional Competencies Development Tool* to document your plan, action taken and reflection. At the end of the practice experience, reflect on the success of your plan. Discuss with the preceptor.

Section 2: Patient Care

Objectives

| The student is expected to: | Relevant AFPC Competencies |
|--|----------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a rapport with the patient by using effective dialogue; demonstrate professional, caring behaviour toward the patient and/or the patient's care providers | CP1.2, CM1, CL1.1, PR1.1 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrate understanding of core knowledge covered to date and apply knowledge in practice to optimize pharmacy care and services | CP1.1, SC1 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognize and take appropriate action when signs, symptoms, and risk factors fall beyond the scope of practice of pharmacy; acknowledge and respect the roles, responsibilities, and competencies of other health care providers | CP1.5, CL1.2, 2.2 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gather information and determine the patient's drug-related and other health needs and concerns | CP2.1, LM1.4 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify simple drug therapy problems (DTPs) | CP2.2 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make recommendations to prevent, improve, or resolve DTPs, in collaboration with the patient and other health team members, as appropriate | CP2.3, SC1 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rationalize recommendations with evidence and accurate explanations, through applying research, critical-thinking, and problem-solving skills to the decision-making process | SC2 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement care plans (including dispensing, compounding, providing education), <i>as applicable</i> | CP2.4 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow up with the patient to determine progress toward achievement of the goals of therapy, <i>where applicable</i> | CP2.5 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document in accordance with existing policies | CP2.3, PR2.4 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out self-assessment and evaluate areas for improvement; incorporate learning into practice | LM4.2, PR2.5, PR3.2 |

Resources

- [NLPB Standards of Pharmacy Operation - Community Pharmacy](#)
- An Orientation to Prescribing by Pharmacists in Newfoundland and Labrador*, <https://learn.nlpb.ca/> (Students must register an account to access)
- NLPB Standards of Practice - *Prescribing by Pharmacists*
- [University of Saskatchewan Guidelines for Minor Ailment Prescribing](#)
- PANL Members Portal, Resource Centre - Useful Links, <http://panl.net/members-only/useful-links/>
 - Medication Review Policy
 - Medication Review Form Template – Patient Assessment Form
- [E-Learning for Healthcare Professionals](#), Informatics for Pharmacy Students e-Resource, [Module 8: Minor Ailments Virtual Patients](#); and [Module 4: Clinical Documentation](#)
- Deprescribing Resources – see Activity 2.7

Activities & Questions

- 2.1** Under supervision, greet patients, receive prescriptions, and gather necessary patient information. Review with the preceptor what information to verify with a patient already on file.

- 2.2 a.** Review the *NLPB Standards of Pharmacy Operation (SOPO) - Community Pharmacy* relating to the **patient profile** (Sect. 3.2). Note the patient information the profile must contain. Together with the preceptor, view a few patient profiles noting, in particular, where medical conditions, allergies, adverse drug reactions and other relevant notes are documented in the profile.
- b.** The **patient medication profile (PMP)** contains information about medications dispensed, including exempted codeine products.
- i. Review the *NLPB SOPO - Community Pharmacy* relating to the patient medication profile (Sect. 3.4). Note the information which is required to be documented and maintained.
 - ii. Recording of interactions detected, how they were addressed, who addressed them; and identity of all staff members involved in the dispensing and checking processes must also be documented in the PMP.
- c.** Review the patient and medication profiles as part of the dispensing process. Look for and identify basic **drug therapy problems (DTPs)** such as: contraindications present (e.g., amoxicillin for a patient with a documented penicillin allergy); adherence concerns; duplicate therapy; unanticipated dosage changes; drug interactions.

A medication review can benefit a patient in a number of ways. It may lead to improvement of the patient's knowledge of, and compliance with, their medications; identification and prevention of drug-related problems; less emergency room visits and hospitalizations due to adverse drug reactions; and less drug wastage.

- 2.3 a.** Conduct a minimum of **one (1) medication review**, under the guidance of the preceptor. **Prepare by reviewing, in advance, the Medication Review Policy, any site policies, required tools and forms, patient medical and medication information, drug and disease information, etc.** (Students completing the PPE outside NL should familiarize themselves with medication review procedures specific to that province.)

Students have covered treatment of **asthma and COPD**. Therefore, patients with these conditions may be suitable candidates to work with for this activity.

Suggested procedure for conducting the Medication Review:

- Select, with the help of the preceptor, an appropriate patient.
- Contact the patient, obtain consent, and schedule an appointment.
- Request the patient bring all medication containers (including OTCs, herbals, and medicated creams/ointments, eye drops, etc.) to the appointment.
- During the appointment, document assessment notes on a *Medication Review Form*. The patient's EHR (electronic health record) may also be consulted for information.
Note: This form should be filed at the pharmacy (or shredded at the end of the PPE), NOT retained by the student.
- Discuss with preceptor and advise the patient and/or care providers of any follow-up or recommendations.

Note: Where a recommendation is made, it must be supported by evidence, with sources of information appropriately referenced (such that the preceptor/colleague is able to go to the same source for verification or to seek further information).

- b. After the consultation, **complete a self-assessment** using the form provided and **review with the preceptor for their feedback**. Preceptor feedback is essential in guiding future performance. **Submit the assessment into Brightspace.**

2.4 a. Complete, *Informatics for Pharmacy Students, Module 8: Minor Ailments Virtual Patients*. At the end of the module, complete the evaluation and **print the Certificate of Completion**. **Submit the certificate into Brightspace.**

- b. Selection of **non-prescription medications** is an essential component of patient self-care. Using the QuEST communication process, **under the supervision of your preceptor**, assist patients seeking non-prescription medications for conditions you have covered*, and give appropriate instructions on their use.
(* student to compile list and share with preceptor)

*The QuEST process, developed by the American Pharmacists Association (APhA) helps the pharmacist to **Quickly and accurately** assess the patient, **Establish** that the patient is an appropriate self-care candidate, **Suggest** appropriate self-care strategies to the patient, and **Talk** with the patient about those strategies*

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/6398005_A_Structured_Approach_for_Teaching_Students_to_Counsel_Self-care_Patients

Preceptors: **Role playing** with the preceptor/other pharmacy team member may be appropriate in preparation for this activity.

- c. Perform a **self-assessment** for at least **two (2)** patients you assist and **review with the preceptor for their feedback**. Preceptor feedback is essential in guiding future performance. **Submit these assessments into Brightspace.**

*The scope of practice of pharmacists in NL includes authority to independently assess and **prescribe** for a specified list of ailments, a preventable disease, or other purpose; prescribe an interim supply of medication; extend a prescription; adapt a prescription or make a therapeutic substitution.*

2.5 a. Complete the NLPB online education program, *An Orientation to Prescribing by Pharmacists in Newfoundland and Labrador* (an account must be created to access) and review the NLPB Standards of Practice - *Prescribing by Pharmacists*. Differentiate between the various categories of prescribing. What are the limitations on pharmacists' prescribing?

Submit the certificate of completion for the learning module in the appropriate Brightspace dropbox.

- b. Discuss with the preceptor, the incorporation of pharmacist prescribing into their practice/workflow, including the documentation and other required procedures related to prescribing activities.
- c. Where possible, and **under the direct supervision of a pharmacist authorized to prescribe**, participate, to the extent you are competent, in the prescribing process. This may involve patient assessment for conditions you have covered, prescribing for a preventable disease, product recommendation, and/or documentation.

Documenting Pharmacist-Provided Patient Care

As accountable members of the health care team, pharmacists communicate their assessments, recommendations, and actions to non-pharmacy healthcare practitioners, the patient or caregiver, or other pharmacists. Documentation of pharmacist-provided care in an organized manner is an important element that contributes to patient safety and quality of care.

2.6 a. Review *Informatics for Pharmacy Students, Module 4: Clinical Documentation*

- b.** On at least **one (1)** occasion when you assist a patient with a drug therapy problem (e.g., through a medication adherence consultation, or a product or other recommendation), document the details using the **SOAP documentation** format. In the SOAP note format, subjective (S) and objective (O) data are recorded and then assessed (A) to formulate a plan (P).

Do NOT include any patient-identifying information. Submit the SOAP note into Brightspace.

Deprescribing

Deprescribing is an important component of the assessment of the appropriate use of medications and involves reducing, stopping, or changing medications that may be causing harm or are no longer necessary. It is a planned and supervised process that involves a coordinated effort between patients, caregivers, and healthcare professionals.

*Memorial's School of Pharmacy partnered with the [Canadian Deprescribing Network](#) (CaDeN) and the Government of NL to create and implement "SaferMedsNL". This initiative served to promote the appropriate use of medications, with a focus on two classes of drugs: **Proton Pump Inhibitors** and Sedative-Hypnotics.*

*The SaferMedsNL public awareness campaign and research study has since concluded. [Deprescribing resources](#) and algorithms are available on the [SaferMedsNL website](#), however, the website and the resources **are no longer being updated and maintained effective December 30, 2022.***

2.7 a. Determine whether your preceptor or other pharmacists at the site participate in deprescribing activities.

- b.** Review and become familiar with the following PPI deprescribing resources:
- [Clinical practice guideline for proton pump inhibitor deprescribing](#)
 - [Proton Pump Inhibitor Deprescribing Algorithm](#)
 - [Whiteboard video on using the proton pump inhibitor deprescribing algorithm](#)
 - [Proton Pump Inhibitor Pharmaceutical Opinion](#)
 - [Deprescribing PPIs: FAQs answered by SaferMedsNL](#)
 - [Proton Pump Inhibitor Empower Patient Brochure](#)
 - [Community Pharmacists: Partners in Deprescribing](#)

Optional: View the following webinar hosted by SaferMedsNL and Quality of Care NL, [Working together to improve patient care, one medication at a time.](#)

- c. *Where possible*, and **under the direct supervision of a pharmacist, participate in the deprescribing of a PPI.** This may involve identification of a patient, medication profile review, assessment for appropriateness of PPI deprescribing, initiating a conversation with a patient about deprescribing, providing an educational brochure to a patient, making a deprescribing recommendation, or completion of a “Proton Pump Inhibitor Pharmaceutical Opinion” to communicate with a prescriber.
- d. *Where applicable*, reflect on your experience participating in a deprescribing consultation. Do you feel patient care was enhanced or health outcomes improved? Identify the challenges experienced by you and/or your preceptor in taking part in pharmacist-led deprescribing. Consider how these challenges might be overcome.

Medication Adherence

Medication non-adherence is estimated to be as high as 50% and is associated with adverse health outcomes and higher costs of care. Pharmacists have an important role to play in working with patients to improve medication adherence.

- 2.8** For at least **one (1)** patient receiving a new prescription, note your initial counseling. Then **follow up** with that patient to determine whether the patient has been taking the medication, whether the patient’s desired outcomes have been achieved or if they are experiencing any adverse effects. **Ideally, the patient’s consent to have you contact them for follow-up should be obtained at the time of the initial counseling.**

It is recommended you use the pharmacy’s documentation system or other approved documentation form (e.g., antibiotic adherence checklist) to record the follow-up.

Note: This form should be filed (or shredded) at the pharmacy and is NOT to be removed from the practice site by the student.

Submit in Brightspace a brief reflection (~ 6-8 sentences) of one (1) follow-up interaction, remembering to keep all patient-identifying information confidential.

Consider the following: Did you call at the pre-arranged time? Was the patient receptive to your follow-up? Were you able to develop a good rapport with the patient? Did you use an open-ended questioning technique? (vs closed-ended or leading?) Did you use patient friendly language? Were you successful in gathering the information you intended to? Were any problems identified? And addressed?

Section 3: Communication and Education

Objectives

| The student is expected to: | Relevant AFPC Competencies |
|---|----------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrate effective oral, non-verbal, and written communication skills, including listening skills | CM1.1 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage in respectful, compassionate, non-judgmental, culturally safe, tactful conversations with patients, co-workers, and others | CM2.1, CL1.1, PR1.1 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide education to individual patients and/or groups | CP2.4.5, CM1, SC4.1 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out self-assessment and evaluate areas for improvement; incorporate learning into practice | LM4.2, PR2.5, PR3.2 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Receive and respond respectfully to feedback from others | CM1.4 |

Activities & Questions

Counseling for New Prescription and Refill Prescriptions

*In order for patients to use their medications properly, they must be provided with sufficient information regarding the medication. Ensuring the patient receives this information is the joint responsibility of the **prescriber, the pharmacist, and the patient**.*

*For a new prescription, the patient needs to be educated about all aspects of the medication. Since this is often a lot of information, it is important it be provided in an organized and effective manner. In School, students are taught the ‘**Three Prime Questions**’ approach to patient counseling. In this model, the pharmacist verifies the patient’s understanding of the medication by asking three prime questions: (1) **What were you told the medication is for?**; (2) **How were you told to take the medication?**; (3) **What were you told to expect?** This is intended to promote a conversation with the patient rather than the pharmacist reciting everything about the medication. Each of the questions may be expanded upon according to individual circumstances. The pharmacist then fills in any gaps in the patient’s understanding, if necessary.*

*For refill prescriptions, a ‘**Show and Tell**’ method is advised. The pharmacist shows the patient the medicine and asks the patient three questions: (1) **What do you take this medication for?** (2) **How do you take it?**; and (3) **What kind of problems are you having with this medication?***

Further information about this counseling technique is available at <https://accesspharmacy.mhmedical.com/content.aspx?bookid=2868§ionid=242175737#1177202648>

Ref: Capehart KD. Patient Communication: Getting the Most Out of That One-on-One Time. In: Schwinghammer TL, Koehler JM, Borchert JS, Slain D, Park SK. eds. *Pharmacotherapy Casebook: A Patient-Focused Approach, 11e*. McGraw-Hill; Accessed March 08, 2021.

- 3.1 a.** Together with the preceptor, select a few medications or devices that are likely to arise as **new prescriptions** at the PPE site to provide patient education or counseling about. **With the approval of the preceptor, and under the direction of the preceptor, counsel patients for these medications.**

- b. Under the supervision of the preceptor, **counsel patients on refills** of their prescription medications.
- c. Discuss with your preceptor the current paper-based and electronic **documentation procedures** at your site when patient counselling is provided.

Student Preparation

The student should read up on the medications and verify with the preceptor the information that should be provided to patients for the selected medications. **Role playing** with the preceptor may also be appropriate. **Preparation should occur early** in order that the student may take advantage of multiple counseling opportunities during the PPE.

Role of the Preceptor

The preceptor should select appropriate patients for the student to counsel. If it is difficult to “find the right patient” who is also receiving a medication for the first time, an option to consider is to counsel a patient who has previously received the medication but “act as if” it is an initial counseling session. The preceptor should provide an explanation of the assignment to the patient (i.e., for student training purposes) and request the patient’s cooperation.

The preceptor is responsible for **supervising** the student during these interactions with the patients and ensuring that the information provided by the student is accurate.

- d. The student is required to **complete self-assessment** for at least **two (2)** counseling sessions for new prescriptions, and **one (1)** refill prescription using a self-assessment form and **review with the preceptor for the preceptor’s feedback**. Preceptor feedback is essential in guiding future performance. **Submit these assessments into Brightspace.**

Interpersonal Communication

The communication between the patient and the pharmacist serves to form the basis of building trust between them. Developing effective relationships with patients is essential in the provision of pharmaceutical care.

In most communication encounters, we normally do not stop and analyze the situation (i.e., what was said, how it was said). However, as pharmacists, it is important to consider and reflect on our communication behaviour and pursue ways of improving our interactions with patients, their families and other health professionals.

- 3.2 a.** Consider the following situation. What communication techniques or strategies (e.g., empathic responding, assertiveness, etc.) might be useful in responding to the patient to result in the most positive interaction?

A patient enters the pharmacy and tosses a new prescription on the counter. When she is told it’s going to take about 20 minutes to prepare, she responds angrily and loudly, “Twenty minutes! You’ve got to be kidding. I had a 2 p.m. appointment with the doctor and he didn’t see me until 3:15. You people must think we have nothing better to do than wait on you! Besides, all you have to do is put a few pills in a bottle. What could take so long?”

- b.** Reflect on and discuss with your preceptor some **challenging communication situations** that you encountered or observed during the PPE (e.g., with patients, co-workers, or other health professionals). Consider:
- What factors led to the difficult communication situation?
 - How did you handle the situation?
 - What was effective? How might you better manage a similar situation in the future?

Section 4: Product Distribution and Practice Setting

Objectives

| The student is expected to: | Relevant AFPC Competencies |
|---|----------------------------|
| • Dispense a product safely and accurately that is appropriate for the patient | CP2.4.4, LM1, SC1, PR2 |
| • Make use of available technology and automation which support safe medication use processes | LM1.4 |
| • Demonstrate organizational and time management skills in the practice setting, including the ability to set priorities | LM4.2, PR3.1 |
| • Recognize and respect the roles and responsibilities of all pharmacy team members | CL1.2, 2.2 |
| • Work effectively with members of the health team, including pharmacy colleagues and other professionals | CM2, CL1 |
| • Contribute to optimizing pharmacy services (i.e., through risk management activities in practice, or disclosing/reporting a medication error or incident) | CP3, CM2.3, LM1, PR2.2 |

Resources

- [Pharmacy Legislation](#)
- [NLPB Standards of Pharmacy Operation - Community Pharmacy](#)
- [NLPB Non-Sterile Compounding Standards](#), plus the following related tools:
 - Guidance Document for Pharmacy Compounding of Non-Sterile Preparations
 - Non-Sterile Compounding Self-Assessment
 - Non-Sterile Compounding Resources, <http://nlpb.ca/pharmacy-practice/practice-resources/> (e.g., Decision Algorithm for Risk-Assessment, Elements to Cover in Training Personnel)
- [The Sale of Exempted Codeine Products in Community Pharmacies](#)
- [Tamper Resistant Prescription Drug Pad Program](#)
- [Prescription Monitoring Program-NL](#)
- [Newfoundland and Labrador Prescription Drug Program](#)
- [Newfoundland and Labrador Interchangeable Drug Products Formulary](#)
- [Institute for Safe Medication Practices \(ISMP\) Canada](#)

Activities

- 4.1 Discuss with the preceptor the policies and procedures at the site for the handling and storage of **hazardous/cytotoxic medications**. Are hazardous drugs labeled as such to prevent improper handling? Is there dedicated equipment for the dispensing of hazardous drugs, including personal protective equipment? How are work areas and equipment (e.g., counting trays) cleaned after use?

4.2 a. Participate in the dispensing process, including:

- correctly interpreting prescription orders and determining if all legal requirements of a prescription are met
 - retrieving and reviewing the patient medication profile, or entering a new profile, as necessary
 - processing prescriptions completely, accurately, and with increased efficiency as the PPE progresses
 - following relevant policies for generic substitution, in accordance with applicable formularies
 - accurately performing calculations used in pharmacy practice
 - compounding, as relevant to the practice site
 - detecting and bringing to the preceptor's attention concerns with specific prescriptions, or situations involving potential inappropriate drug use
 - interpreting and explaining basic concepts relating to third party drug insurance plans
- b.** Check with the preceptor how requests for changes in prescription quantity are handled.
- If the patient wants less than the amount prescribed.
 - If the patient requests several refills at once.
- c.** Review processes to be followed if a prescription is being logged for dispensing at a later time, including documentation of identity of staff involved in entering the prescription into the patient profile and processes when filling a prescription that was previously logged. (*Standards of Pharmacy Operation - Community Pharmacy 3.3*)
- d.** Participate in ordering and receiving activities in the pharmacy. Review Appendix B, **Protecting the Cold Chain**, *Standards of Pharmacy Operation - Community Pharmacy* to ensure you are familiar with procedures relating to receiving and storing temperature-sensitive products in the pharmacy.

Model Standards for Pharmacy Compounding of Non-Sterile Preparations

Standards for compounding of non-sterile products were developed by the National Association of Pharmacy Regulatory Authorities (NAPRA) and adopted by the NL Pharmacy Board. The standards are intended to protect the safety of patients and personnel involved in non-sterile compounding, and to promote consistency in the provision of this service.

The recently adopted standards represent changes to practice and their implementation involved: developing or revising policies and procedures, performing risk assessments of compounds, training personnel, upgrading equipment and facilities, and developing and implementing a quality assurance program.

4.3 a. Refer to the following sections of the [Guidance Document for Pharmacy Compounding of Non-Sterile Preparations:](#)

- Standard 4 – Assessing Risk for Compounding Non-Sterile Preparations
- Standards 5.1, 5.2 – Compounding Personnel; Training and Skills Assessment
- Standard 8 – Levels of Requirements

- b. Determine whether your site is involved in compounding non-sterile preparations.

If yes:

- i) Discuss the implementation of the *NAPRA Model Standards for Pharmacy Compounding of Non-Sterile Preparations* with your preceptor or the compounding supervisor at your site. If possible, view the pharmacy's [Quality Assurance Self-Assessment](#).
- ii) Find out the level of requirements (Level A, B, or C) applicable to your site. What resources (e.g., equipment upgrades, renovations) were required to implement the standards for non-sterile compounding?
- iii) Review a sample [decision algorithm](#) used to conduct a risk assessment for a compounded preparation at your site.

If your site is a non-compounding pharmacy:

- i) Distinguish between the different levels of requirements (Level A, B, or C) based on the level of risk associated with compounding. Note the facilities and equipment, which are required for all levels of non-sterile compounding. For Level A compounding, does a “designated compounding area” mean a separate room?
 - ii) Review the following decision algorithm and sample risk assessments in the [Non-Sterile Compounding Resources](#) section of the [NLPB Pharmacy Practice Resources: Diagram 1-Decision Algorithm for Risk Assessment](#)
 - o [Sample Risk Assessment-Diclofenac](#)
 - o [Sample Risk Assessment-Hydrocortisone 1% / Ketoconazole 2% 1:1 cream](#)
- c. Before pharmacy personnel carry out non-sterile compounding, it is important to ensure they have the required competencies to do so. In the table, [Elements to Cover in Training of Compounding Personnel](#), note the knowledge, skills, and abilities which are required in order to perform non-sterile compounding. Using the checklist, **assess your own knowledge, skills, and abilities**. Determine what additional knowledge or training you require. What learning activities might you undertake to address any limitations in competence or performance in this area?

- 4.4** Note how the workflow of the dispensary is managed in order to maximize efficiency (e.g., task assignment; priority setting/ranking order of completion of tasks by level of importance or urgency). Distinguish between the key duties of the pharmacy manager, pharmacist-in-charge, staff pharmacists, pharmacy technicians and pharmacy assistants and recognize how these jobs are highly interdependent.
- 4.5** The use of automation (e.g., automated pill counters) to streamline dispensing processes, and information technology applications (e.g., electronic prescribing, bar coding, health informatics) supports safe medication distribution and use processes.
Confidentially note in Brightspace (in 2-4 sentences) **an example** of how you made use of data available from pharmacy informatics (e.g., Pharmacy Network) to optimize patient care.
- 4.6** Discuss with the preceptor a **medication incident** or close call that has happened in practice. Discussion should include i) possible contributing factors, ii) actions that were taken/ procedures that were implemented as a result of the occurrence to reduce harm and prevent reoccurrence. (cont'd.)

Is a **medication incident reporting form** available at the pharmacy site? If so, note the type of information to be recorded. Alternatively, view existing tools (e.g., Ontario College of Pharmacists [Dispensing Error Incident Form](#) or the online reporting tools on the *Institute for Safe Medication Practices (ISMP) Canada* website, <https://www.safemedicationuse.ca/report/index.html> https://www.ismp-canada.org/err_ipr.htm

Prescription Drug Coverage/Third Party Billing

Many Canadians have private insurance/third-party insurance for prescription drugs as part of the group health benefits provided by their employers. Employers purchase these plans from insurance companies and determine the terms of the plans. There are hundreds of plans with many variations among them.

Students are encouraged to discuss with their preceptors third party billing issues as they arise during their PPE rotations. Preceptors are encouraged to use situations as teaching examples.

- 4.7 a.** Become familiar with commonly encountered third party plans. Interpret information on identification cards presented to you and enter the required information into the patient profile.
- b.** Discuss with the preceptor the various adjudication messages that may be received during the claims process, in particular error or claim rejection messages and how these issues are generally dealt with.
- 4.8 a.** Locate on the NLPDP website the list of medications that require Special Authorization for coverage under the Prescription Drug Program. Coverage of these drugs is approved according to specific criteria. Special Authorization Request Forms are available to facilitate the approval process. Compare the Standard Form with one or more of the Disease-Specific Medication Coverage Request Forms (e.g., Rheumatoid Arthritis Medications).
- b.** Who is responsible for completing and forwarding special authorization requests to the NLPDP? If possible, participate in the **Special Authorization request** process at least **once** during the PPE.

Prescription Monitoring Program – NL

The Prescription Monitoring Program supports the NL Provincial Government's Opioid Action Plan. The program aims to help prescribers and dispensers make the most informed decisions when choosing to prescribe or dispense a monitored drug.

- 4.9** Review the *Prescription Monitoring Program, FAQ: Information for Prescribers and Dispensers* and respond to the questions which follow:
- How do you know what drugs are monitored by the Prescription Monitoring Program?
 - What is the relevance of the provincial Electronic Health Record and the Pharmacy Network to the program?
 - What is expected of a prescriber when prescribing a monitored drug?
 - What is expected of dispensers when filling a prescription for a monitored drug?

- What changes have been made to the Tamper Resistant Prescription Drug Pad?
- Can the program capture prescriptions from other jurisdictions?
- How is information from the program used?

Security and Accountability Procedures for Narcotics and Controlled Drugs

*The Regulations to the Food and Drugs Act, Controlled Drugs and Substances Act, and Narcotic Control Regulations outline the pharmacist's responsibilities for maintaining accurate records related to the purchase and sale of narcotics and controlled drugs. These regulations also place responsibility on the pharmacist for the secure storage of narcotics and controlled drugs in the pharmacy and the associated records. NLPB Standards of Pharmacy Operation regarding the **Security and Accountability of Narcotics and Controlled Drugs in Community Pharmacies** provides pharmacists with guidelines to assist in assuring that narcotics and controlled drugs in the pharmacy are secure from loss or theft, as well as a strategy for maintaining accountability documentation.*

- 4.10** Review Section 1.8, *NLPB Standards of Pharmacy Operation - Community Pharmacies*. (Students outside NL, look at policies and standards in the province of your rotation). Consider the following topics. Discuss with the preceptor.
- Perpetual inventory and physical inventory count procedures and documentation
 - Maintenance and auditing of purchase and sales records
 - Loss and theft reporting
- 4.11** Discuss with the preceptor indicators that would lead you to suspect that a prescription is a **forgery or has been tampered with** and how you should handle the situation. The preceptor should **describe incidents** that they have encountered in practice including how the forgery was recognized and how the situation was managed.
- 4.12** A patient requests “a bottle of acetaminophen with codeine tablets”. Answer the following questions concerning this request:
- Can they purchase more than one unit of the maximum pack size? What if they are purchasing for different people (i.e., themselves and a family member)?
 - How must this purchase be documented in the pharmacy?
 - What are the labeling requirements?
 - How do you know if the patient has purchased other codeine-containing products elsewhere?
- 4.13** Discuss with the preceptor the procedures which must be followed before **destroying narcotics and controlled drugs**, including post-consumer returns and unserviceable stock. The following Health Canada Guidelines may be used to facilitate the discussion:
- [Guidance Document – Handling and Destruction of Post-Consumer Returns Containing Narcotics, Controlled Drugs or Targeted Substances](#)
 - [Guidance Document – Handling and Destruction of Unserviceable Stock Containing Narcotics, Controlled Drugs or Targeted Substances](#)

4.14 Discuss with the preceptor the [Health Canada exemption](#) from certain provisions of the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act* (CDSA) and its regulations.

How does it affect practice for pharmacists in NL with respect to:

- Prescribing controlled substances, including initiating treatment with a controlled substance
- Transferring a prescription for a controlled substance to another pharmacist
- Transferring a prescription for a benzodiazepine or targeted substance
- Delivering controlled substances to a patient's home or another location
- Accepting verbal orders for controlled substances

In preparation for discussion, the student should review the following Health Canada and NLPB responses to FAQs.

- [Health Canada FAQ on the Section 56\(1\) Exemption](#)
- [NLPB FAQ on the Health Canada Section 56\(1\) Exemption](#)
- [NLPB FAQ About Narcotics and Controlled Drugs](#)

Section 5: Leadership and Health Promotion

Objectives

| The student is expected to: | Relevant AFPC Competencies |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrate leadership abilities in team processes, as appropriate | CM2.1, 2.2, 2.4, CL1.1, 1.2, LM 3.1, 4.2 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage in health promotion activities (e.g., by incorporating information on health promotion into practice, facilitating patient access to services within the healthcare system by linking them with agencies or resources to further address health needs) | CP1.2, 2.4.5, CM1.7, 2.1, LM3.1, HA1, HA2, SC4.1, PR1.4 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute to the maintenance of a healthy environment for the public (e.g., by promoting the proper handling and disposal of drugs, identifying, and minimizing risk factors for disease transmission) | CP3.2, LM1.2 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reflect upon personal attributes that influence self-development and professional performance | PR3.2 |

Resources

- Pharmacy Management, Leadership, Marketing, and Finance*, 2nd edition, 2014. Chapter 2: Leadership Essentials for Pharmacists, http://samples.jbpub.com/9781449660284/57253_CH02_SECURE.pdf
- Ottawa Charter for Health Promotion, 1986, <http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/ph-sp/docs/charter-chartre/pdf/charter.pdf>
- CliftonStrengths, <https://www.gallupstrengthscenter.com/home/en-us>

Activities & Questions

Engaging in health promotion activities with patients on both individual and community levels can empower people to increase control over, and improve their health.

- 5.1 a.** Recall and consider, from your **Pharmacy 2620 and 3410** courses, the socio-economic, cultural, environmental, and other factors that are barriers to, or facilitators of, health and wellness. While working with patients of varying demographics, which barriers and/or facilitators to health and wellness have you observed?
- b. Work with patients to increase opportunities to adopt healthy behaviours.** This may be through one-on-one discussions with individual patients or through the development/implementation of a health promotion activity in your pharmacy or community.
- c. Self-reflect** on a health promotion endeavour you were involved in (big or small, involving an individual or group). How would you rate its level of success or effectiveness? Consider personal strengths that you relied on in carrying out the activity (i.e., StrengthsFinder). What were they? Note areas for improvement or how you might use your strengths differently on another occasion. Which leadership style(s) did you use (e.g., affiliative, autocratic, democratic, laissez-faire, transformational, servant)? State specific examples. Would you show leadership in the same way if you had a similar experience in the future? Why or why not? **Submit this reflection into Brightspace.**

5.2 As pharmacists, it is important to contribute to the maintenance of a healthy environment for the public. How is the proper handling and disposal of medications promoted within the pharmacy (i.e., amongst staff) and with patients?

5.3 a. Each member of the pharmacy team displays leadership characteristics by contributing to the effective functioning of the team. Consider each person's roles and responsibilities on the team and how they display leadership in performing their jobs. Reflect on how you feel you have displayed leadership in your role as student pharmacist.

b. Think specifically about your interactions *within* the pharmacy team. How do your personal strengths (i.e. StrengthsFinder) influence how you maintain effective working relationships, including how you deal with misunderstandings, disagreements, or conflicts in the practice setting?

5.4 Capturing your professional experience and communicating it in a professionally appropriate manner is a way to demonstrate leadership. It is suggested you update your resume or professional profile (e.g., LinkedIn) with this practice experience, including any health promotion activities that you developed/participated in, and any other notable professional activities you engaged in.

Appendix: Program of Study

Course descriptions: <https://www.mun.ca/regoff/calendar/sectionNo=PHAR-0462>

| Term | Required Courses |
|------------------------------|--|
| Pre-Pharmacy | Courses required for admission |
| Pharmacy Year 1 | |
| Fall Year 1 | CHEM 2400 Introductory Organic Chemistry I PHAR 2002 Anatomy and Physiology I PHAR 2201 Pharmaceutics I PHAR 2250 Pharmacy Practice I PHAR 2610 Health Systems |
| Winter Year 1 | CHEM 2401 Introductory Organic Chemistry II PHAR 2003 Anatomy and Physiology II PHAR 2004 Introduction to Biochemistry PHAR 2202 Pharmaceutics II PHAR 2251 Pharmacy Practice II PHAR 2620 Social and Ethical Behaviour |
| Fall/Winter/Spring Year 1 | PHAR 2010 Service Learning |
| Pharmacy Year 2 | |
| Fall Year 2 | PHAR 3111 General Biochemistry PHAR 3250 Pharmacy Practice III PHAR 3270 Pharmacotherapy I PHAR 3801 Pathophysiology I PHAR 3805 Pharmacology I |
| Winter Year 2 | PHAR 3006 Immunology PHAR 3251 Pharmacy Practice IV PHAR 3271 Pharmacotherapy II PHAR 3410 Leadership and Health Promotion PHAR 3810 Microbiology of Infectious Diseases PHAR 3825 Medicinal Chemistry |
| Spring Year 2 (Current) | PHAR 305P (PPE I): Community Pharmacy (6 weeks) |
| Pharmacy Year 3 | |
| Fall Year 3 | PHAR 4250 Pharmacy Practice V PHAR 4270 Pharmacotherapy III PHAR 4621 Applied Health Research I PHAR 4802 Pathophysiology II PHAR 4810 Pharmacology II PHAR 4860 Pharmacogenomics and Biotechnology |
| Winter Year 3 | PHAR 4251 Pharmacy Practice VI PHAR 4271 Pharmacotherapy IV PHAR 4420 Pharmacy Management I PHAR 4622 Applied Health Research II PHAR 4820 Pharmacokinetics |
| Spring Year 3 | PHAR 406P (PPE II): Hospital Dispensary (2 weeks) PHAR 407P (PPE III): Pharmacy Direct Care (4 weeks) |

| | |
|---|---|
| Pharmacy Year 4 | |
| Fall Year 4 | PHAR 5250 Pharmacy Practice VII PHAR 5270 Pharmacotherapy V PHAR 5430 Pharmacy Management II PHAR 5815 Pharmacology III PHAR 5830 Applied Pharmacokinetics |
| Winter Year 4 | PHAR 5251 Pharmacy Practice VIII PHAR 5271 Advanced Pharmacotherapy PHAR 5275 Symposium in Pharmacy PHAR 5640 Social Justice and the Pharmacist PHAR 508P PPE IV: Hospital Pre-APPE (2 weeks) |
| Pharmacy Year 5 | |
| Spring/Summer, Fall, Winter Year 5 From May (immediately following Winter Year 4) until April of the following year | Advanced Pharmacy Practice Experiences (APPE) PHAR 605P: Direct Patient Care (8 weeks) PHAR 606P: Acute Care Hospital (8 weeks) PHAR 607P: Community Pharmacy (8 weeks) PHAR 608P: Elective (6 weeks) |

<https://www.mun.ca/pharmacy/programs/pharmd/pharmdprogramofstudy.php>