History		
Is this medication	for yourself?	□ Yes □ No
What is your/their	r age and gender? ***CHIL	DREN DOSING*** 2 Special handling and disposal required - ask your pharmacist.
	Pregnant?	How far along?
		How old is the child?
Weight:	***CHILDREN	DOSING***
Have you had this	medication before?	
 References in a provide a subscription of the second second		orm?
 Contract interview of the second of the secon		
 Yes → Is No 	it the same strength/fo octor today? Can you	

Digoxin Toxicity: Confusion, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, or vision problems

Lithium Toxicity: Severe nausea/vomiting, severe hand tremors, confusion, vision changes, unsteadiness while standing or walking

Serotonin Syndrome: Agitation/restlessness, insomnia, confusion, increased blood pressure, rapid heart rate, dilated pupils, tremor, sweating, diarrhoea, twitching

Lactic Acidosis (? Metformin): loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, cramps, fatigue, diarrhoea, weight loss

Leg pain: ? DVT with COCP, ? tendonitis from fluroquinolones, ? myopathy from statin

Is Dr _____ your regular doctor? If not, is this doctor aware of any other medications you are taking?

Has the patient requested any OTC medications with their Rx today? What is this for? Does it require Dr review? e.g. aperients for ? clozapine induced constipation

Medical History

Do you have any medical conditions?

Condition	Notes	

How are these controlled? Receive regular check-ups and tests?

Medication History

Do you manage your own medications at home?
Yes No

Are you taking any other prescription medications?

Medication	Dose and Frequency	Indication	Extra Information

Any medications from other pharmacies?	Any medications you only take sometimes?
	□ Yes
Any medications such as puffers, patches,	🗆 No
drops, creams, injections?	
□ Yes	How often have you been needing to use them?
□ No	
	Is the frequency you need to use them the same as normal?

Any medications you could buy over the counter?	Any vitamins or supplements?
□ No	
**Timing of these in relation to Rx drugs e.g. tetracyclines, fluoroquinolones, levothyroxine	Do not take dairy products, antaoids or mineral supplements within two hours of each dose of this medicine.

Have there been any recent changes to your medications? Why were those changes made? Is your doctor aware of these?

Have you had any issues with your medications? E.g. side effects, forgetting any tablets, swallowing?

**Is the patient crushing their controlled release tablets?

Any allergies to any medications? What happened? How long ago?

Is the patient prescribed any medications from the same class??

Lifestyle History

Smoke		Alcohol		Caffeine	
	Yes		Yes		Yes
	• How many?		No		No
	Has this number been stable?				
	Quit attempts?				
	No	1			
Drugs th	at may be impacted by smoking: Clozapine, olanzapine,				
fluvoyam	nine, warfarin, clopidogrel, caffeine, methadone, BZDs, COCP				
nuvoxan					
				1.00	

Any recent changes to your lifestyle?

Any surgery or travel planned?

Are you happy if I contact your doctor if I need to clarify anything about the prescription? Thank you, please take a seat I will now review your prescription and get it ready for you.

Clinical Check

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Also perform this check with an	y regular medications the	patient may be taking →	These may no long	ger be appropriate
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	Indication
	Is there are clear, valid, evidence based indication for each drug?
	Are there any conditions/symptoms not treated by medications that may require a medication/treatment be prescribed?
	Dose
	Is the dose safe and appropriate for patient and their condition?
	Consider renal function, liver function, weight (actual/ideal) and age
	If the patient has stopped a medication and then restarted, do they need to titrate again?
	For children – check dose of all regular medications. If their weight has increased, then their previous doses may be
L	incorrect.
	Interaction (Use MIMS and AMH DI section)
	Consider:
	Prescribed medicines
	Herbal and alternative medicines
	Comorbid disease states (eg. NSAIDs in heart failure)
	Patient factors (e.g. warfarin in an alcoholic patient)
	- Fatient factors (e.g. waitain in an alcoholic patient)
	? QTC prolongation, seizure threshold, serotonin toxicity
	· Creptolongation, seizure threshold, serotonin toxicity
	Precautions
	CHECK DRUG CLASS + INDIVIDUAL DRUG MONOGRAPHS
	Contraindication
	CHECK DRUG CLASS + INDIVIDUAL DRUG MONOGRAPHS
	Concomitant medications
	Previously experienced ADR
	□ Allergy
	Upcoming surgery and medication should be held
	If there is something about holding a medication $ ightarrow$ Ask the patient if the doctor has mentioned anything about it to them yet?
	Timing of doses
	Shift worker?
	Antacids, iron, calcium and drugs like levothyroxine, doxycycline (Label 4a Drugs)
	Steroids, SSRIs, Mirtazapine etc (e.g. for sleeping difficulties)
	ADR/Toxicity
	Is the patient experiencing adverse effects due to their medications?
	Could the presenting complaint be related to this ADR? Serotonin toxicity, digoxin toxicity, lithium toxicity, muscle pain,
	insomnia, lactic acidosis (metformin)
	High-risk drugs e.g. azathioprine, amiodarone, digoxin, warfarin, DOACs
	TDM required e.g. amiodarone, AEDs, calcineurin inhibitors, digoxin, lithium, vancomycin
	Appropriate change over between drugs e.g. antidepressants
	Efficacy:
	□ Is the drug achieving desired effect e.g. blood pressure reduced sufficiently by anti-hypertensive
	□ Is efficacy being appropriately measured e.g. monitoring of BP, BGLs
	 Any barriers to administration e.g. swallowing, cognitive impairment
	Consider intended duration of therapy
	Safety:
	Patient factors e.g. adherence, does patient understand how to take meds
	Prescribing factors: legible + legal order, dosing, formulation, route, duration

Provide Solution

***If Dr does not want to change or reduce dose etc \rightarrow DO YOU NEED TO COUNSEL ON MONITORING FOR ADRs

Counselling	
Counsel patient on new medications, changes and any handover from the doctor	
	×
Provide CMI	

Offer non-pharmacological advice, e.g. self-care card and lifestyle advice

Ask the patient if they have any questions and conclude interaction.