Example

OBJECTIVE STRUCTURED PRACTICAL EXAMINATION
226 «Pharmacy, industrial pharmacy»

Discipline «Clinical Pharmacy»

Station OSPE №10 Pharmaceutical care.

A 49-year old woman with a history of chronic bronchitis visited her pulmonary physician, with complaints of increasing shortness of breath and wheezing for the past 1-2 weeks. It has not been accompanied by any change in cough, sputum production or fever. She had complained of mixed headache disorders for a number of years.

Medications he was using before included:

Theophylline controlled-released tabl. – 400 mg b.i.d. (800 mg/day)
Salbutamol inhaler – 2 puffs q.i.d..
Propranolol – 20 mg q.i.d. (80 mg/day)
Acetaminophen 325 mg with caffeine 60 mg and codeine 8 mg q. 3-4 hr (severe headache)
Ibuprofen – 200 mg (OTC) 1-2 times during headache episodes.

At the time of admission:

Physical examination: height – 187 cm, weight – 76 kg; blood pressure 120/75 mm Hg; heart rate - 70. Inspiratory and expiratory wheezes, clear with 2 puffs of Salbutamol inhaler.

Clinical laboratory findings: all serum and urine tests are almost normal.

1. Determine pharmacotherapeutic groups of prescribed medicines by their trade or international non-proprietary name. Assess the possibility of responsible self-medication or use only as prescribed by a physician considering the conditions of dispensing (prescribed medicines, OTC).
2. Conduct an examination of the drugs used by the patient in the presented clinical situation in accordance with indications and contraindications (combined pathology, age, pregnancy, lactation). Recommend additional drugs for rational pharmacotherapy of the patient, if necessary.
3. Assess the rationality of selection of the dosage of medicines, the mode of administration (time, frequency, duration), dosage form, and route of administration. Indicate predicted adverse drug reactions and probable complications of pharmacotherapy.
4. Analyze the combination of drugs in the patient's pharmacotherapy regimen. Identify positive and negative drug interactions. Evaluate the polypharmacy.
5. Formulate the main theses of pharmaceutical care and propose clinical and pharmaceutical interventions to solve real and prevent potential drug-related problems. Provide recommendations on necessary non-pharmacological measures.