



## **Island Health Pharmacy Practice Residency EMERGENCY MEDICINE ROTATION**

### **Preceptor(s)**

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### **ROTATION DESCRIPTION**

The clinical rotation in emergency medicine provides the Pharmacy Resident with pharmacotherapy training and experience in a variety of patient populations (medical, ambulatory, critical care). The rotation is provided at the Royal Jubilee Hospital (RJH), a 500-bed tertiary care hospital which provides specialized care to cardiac, nephrology, critically-ill and surgical patients. The RJH Emergency Department (ED) has 2 trauma beds, 24 acute care beds, 8 minor treatment beds, a busy ambulatory patient care area and up to 14 hallway beds which all serve to accommodate over 57,000 patients per year (~155 / day).

The ED is a dynamic, unpredictable environment that will allow the Pharmacy Resident to be exposed to a variety of activities throughout this rotation including opportunities to observe various procedures that take place for patients admitted to the ED. During this 4-week rotation, the Pharmacy Resident will work with the multidisciplinary team to provide clinical pharmacy services to a wide variety of acute illness cases including resuscitations, acute cardiac and respiratory presentations, infectious diseases, pain-related presentations, and overdoses. Identification and management of medication-related adverse events which result in ED visits are emphasized throughout the rotation.

A majority of rotation time is spent on direct patient care activities. The remainder of the time is comprised of working on assigned projects and/or presentations and participating in scheduled therapeutic discussions. The resident is provided with informal feedback on a daily basis and is formally evaluated at the rotation midpoint and at the end of rotation.

## Goals & Objectives

The first goal and list of objectives and required activities are specific to this rotation. Goals two to four and accompanying objectives are common to all direct patient care rotations and are based on the Canadian Pharmacy Residency Board (CPRB) accreditation standards.

### Rotation-Specific Goal 1:

Provide the Pharmacy Resident with training and experience in an emergency department environment.

### Rotation-Specific Objectives:

1. To develop patient assessment skills prior to a physician's diagnosis with the goal of identifying and utilizing patient assessment skills to evaluate and monitor drug therapy.
2. Demonstrate a systematic approach to assess home medications as the potential reason for ED presentation.
3. Describe the pathophysiology of medical conditions commonly encountered in the emergency department.
4. Describe the pharmacotherapy management of medical conditions commonly encountered in the emergency department
5. To develop clinical skills and knowledge required to effectively assess the treatment of common ED presentations which may include:
  - a. ACLS-related presentations (e.g. cardiac arrest, ventricular tachycardia)
    - i. Note that a primer session on ECG reading precedes the ACLS session
  - b. Chest pain
  - c. Shock, sepsis and anaphylaxis
  - d. Presentations requiring procedural sedation or rapid sequence intubation
  - e. Stroke
  - f. Pain
  - g. Status epilepticus
  - h. Toxicology
6. To develop knowledge and skills specific to the administration of parenteral medications with a goal of having a broader understanding of safe medication administration practices. Following a hands-on teaching session, Pharmacy Residents may also elect to develop these skills further by administering parenteral medications to patients under the direct supervision of the preceptor throughout the rotation.

## **REQUIRED ACTIVITIES**

1. Complete best possible medication histories and assess for potential adverse drug events.
2. Present patient cases to preceptor on a daily basis, with an emphasis of discussing the patient assessment (including assessments performed by the Pharmacy Resident) and appropriate management.
3. Discuss select therapeutic disease states including pathophysiology and treatment.
4. Complete a drug information review to respond to a medication-related question.
5. If scheduling permits, participate in a simulated case facilitated by an emergency physician and your preceptor. More information and guidance about this activity will be provided throughout the rotation.

## **PRECEPTOR CONTACT TIME**

The preceptor will spend a minimum of one hour per day with the resident discussing patient cases and approaches to identification, prevention, and resolution of drug-related problems, development of therapeutic plans, and development of monitoring plans. Preceptor contact time will depend on a variety of factors including: a mutually-defined level of independence (based on resident's ability and goals), workload in the ED and preceptor availability. In addition, the preceptor will spend approximately 3-5 additional hours for therapeutic discussions and other training exercises.

## **EVALUATIONS**

The preceptor of this rotation encourages regular and timely informal bilateral feedback to ensure optimal activities and learning processes for meeting both sets of rotation goals. Formally, the resident and preceptor shall complete and review together the mid-point and final evaluations. The mid-point evaluation should be completed at the half-way point of the rotation. Final evaluations shall be completed at the end of the rotation.

### **Mid-point evaluations:**

- preceptor's evaluation of the resident

### **Final evaluations:**

- resident's self-evaluation
- resident's evaluation of the rotation and preceptor
- preceptor's evaluation of the resident (Direct Patient Care Rotation In-Training Evaluation of Resident, or ITER)

## **Goals and Objectives for All Direct Patient Care Rotations**

### **Goal 2:**

Develop and integrate the knowledge and skills required to provide direct patient care as a member of the inter-professional team (CPRB 2018 Standard 3.1).

### **Objectives:**

The resident will be able to:

1. Relate knowledge of the pathophysiology, risk factors, etiology and clinical presentation of medical conditions, including symptoms, physical assessment, relevant diagnostics, and laboratory findings, to patient-specific clinical findings to make appropriate, patient-specific drug therapy recommendations. (2018 CPRB 3.1.1.b)
2. Relate knowledge of pharmacology, pharmacokinetics, pharmaceuticals, and evidence-based therapeutics to patient-specific clinical findings to make appropriate, patient-specific drug therapy recommendations. (2018 CPRB 3.1.1.b, 3.1.2.a.b.c)
3. Acquire and utilize knowledge of safe medication practices to manage and improve medication use for patients (2018 CPRB 3.2.5, 3.2.6, 3.3.2) by demonstrating safe and appropriate:
  - a. Medication ordering and/or prescribing
  - b. Order clarifications (using approved abbreviations)
  - c. Medication incident reporting
  - d. Application of medication administration policies (eg. parenteral medications), and
  - e. Use of prescribing tools such as pre-printed clinical order sets
4. Develop the skill required to appropriately triage and prioritize providing care to patients who are most likely to experience drug therapy problems. (2018 CPRB 3.1.1.a, 3.1.7)
5. Develop the skill to establish a respectful, professional, ethical relationship with the patient and/or their caregiver(s), and the ability to engage in empathetic, compassionate, non-judgmental, culturally safe and tactful conversations. (2018 CPRB 3.1.4, 3.1.8.a)
6. Develop the skill to gather, evaluate and interpret relevant patient information from all appropriate sources in an organized, thorough and timely manner, including effectively eliciting a patient history and performing assessments, including the

ability to report all pertinent findings and explain their significance. (2018 CPRB 3.1.8.d.e). Examples of information gathered include but are not limited to:

- a. Chief complaint,
  - b. History of present illness
  - c. Past medical history
  - d. Social history
  - e. Review of systems
  - f. Investigations
  - g. Past and current medications
  - h. Ability to report all pertinent findings and explain their significance.
7. Develop the skill to generate a prioritized medical problem list and describe the currently active issues that are responsible for the patient's admission or clinic visit. (2018 CPRB 3.1.8.f)
8. Develop the skill to identify, justify, and prioritize a list of patient-specific drug therapy problems and the ability to assess medication orders for appropriateness using all available information to resolve problems. (2018 CPRB 3.1.8.c, 3.2.4)
9. Develop the skill to establish and incorporate patient's desired outcome(s) of therapy and principles of shared decision making into his/her practice, advocating for the patient in meeting their health-related needs and establishing care plans for individual patients that include consideration of the patient's goals and the roles of the other team members. (2018 CPRB 3.1.5, 3.1.6, 3.1.8.b.f)
10. Develop the skill to identify, prioritize, assess, and justify a list of reasonable therapeutic alternatives and discuss pros/cons of each, considering efficacy, safety, patient factors, administration issues, and cost. (2018 CPRB 3.1.2.b.c, 3.1.8.d.e.f)
11. Develop the skill to create, prioritize, justify, defend and implement a list of patient-specific recommendations for identified drug therapy problems based upon the resident's patient-centred clinical assessment and proactively communicating issues to affected stakeholders, including patients and their families to resolve those issues, when possible (2018 CPRB 3.1.1.d, 3.1.3.c, 3.1.6, 3.1.8.f.g)
12. Develop the knowledge and skill to proactively monitor drug therapy outcomes, revise care plans on the basis of new information and provide patient education related to their medication, self-management and/or monitoring of their condition as applicable. (2018 CPRB 3.1.8.h.i)
13. Develop the knowledge and skill to establish and maintain effective inter- and intra-professional working relationships for collaborative care (2018 CPRB 3.1.3.a.b.e.f) by:

- a. Engaging in respectful, compassionate, non-judgmental, culturally safe, tactful conversations with members of the healthcare team
  - b. Work effectively with other healthcare professionals by actively participating with other care providers in making care decisions.
  - c. Provide safe and effective transfer of care responsibility during care transitions
  - d. Recognize when care should be handed over to another team member.
14. Develop the skill to proactively communicate care plans using written or electronic means of documentation about the care being provided, in a manner that will optimize clinical decision-making, patient safety, confidentiality and privacy. (2018 CPRB 3.1.1.d, 3.1.8.i)
15. Develop the knowledge and skill required to respond to medication- and practice-related questions (2018 CPRB 3.1.2.a.b.c, 3.5.1.a.b.c.d.e) by:
- a. Educating others in a timely manner at a level of detail appropriate to the requestor.
  - b. Effectively selecting and navigating resources
  - c. Utilizing a systematic literature search and critical appraisal skills to formulate a response and,
  - d. Communicating responses both verbally and in writing, as appropriate.
16. Develop the skill to independently prioritize tasks, think critically, use scientific reasoning, problem solve and manage own time. (2018 CPRB 2.1.5.3, 3.1.1.c, 3.4.1)

### **Goal 3:**

The resident shall apply skill in the management of his/her own practice of pharmacy, to advance his/her own learning, to advance patient care, and to contribute to the goals of the program, department, organization, and profession (2018 CPRB Standard 3.4).

### **Objectives:**

The resident will develop and exhibit the attitudes and behaviours that are hallmarks of a practice leader and mature professional (2018 CPRB 2.1.5.3, 2.1.5.4, 3.1.1.c, 3.4.1) by:

17. Learning to demonstrate responsibility for own learning, by:
- a. Exhibiting self-direction, motivation
  - b. Modifying behaviour in response to feedback
  - c. Engaging in professional conduct by exhibiting punctuality, communication about deadlines, accepting responsibility for recommendations and reliably following through on all assigned tasks.

18. Learning to recognize role (2018 CPRB 2.1.5.6, 3.1.3.a.b.c.d, 3.2.2, 3.3.4) by:

- a. Demonstrating commitment to the profession and ethical conduct.
- b. Exhibiting respect for colleagues and members of care teams and
- c. Understanding role within the inter-professional team

#### **Goal 4**

To provide the resident with the opportunity to take responsibility for their own learning and to customize their individualized learning plan to meet their educational needs and to exhibit the ability to manage one's own practice of pharmacy (CPRB 2018 2.2.2.6 a, e and 3.4.1 and 3.4.2)

#### **Personal Learning Objectives:**

To meet this goal the resident shall develop and revise their personal learning plan by developing and documenting personal learning objectives for the rotation.

#### **Process to Document Personal Learning Objectives**

Prior to the start of the rotation, the resident will enter three to five personal learning objectives into their one45 procedure log. The resident and preceptor will review these personal learning objectives together on the first day of the rotation. Once the preceptor has read and discussed these personal learning objectives with the resident, they will sign off in the procedure feedback log. The preceptor will then take steps to integrate learning activities into the rotation to help the resident achieve these learning objectives.

**The achievement of these objectives will be assessed and documented in section D. of both the midpoint and final evaluation forms.**