**Case #1 – Clinician**

* Be the clinician taking a best possible medication history
* Use the space below to document your best possible medication history

It is Thursday October 1, 2015 at 9:00am, you are going to see patient Victoria Kaminsky in the Emergency Department

You are working with a computer system that allows you access to longitudinal medical records for the patient, and the computer provides you with the information below.

You can use the attached checklist of high performance behaviors and the supplied pocket guide to help you.

Patient VK is a 62 year old female whose date of birth is 09/21/1953.

**Reason for Hospital Admission**: Knee Swelling and Pain

**Past Medical History**: HTN, DVT, Chronic Headaches

**Allergies:** lisinopril – cough; thiazides: rash; and clonidine: rash

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**Medications (based on ED discharge summary 2 years ago):**

Amlodipine 5mg PO daily

Vitamin B complex 1 tablet daily

**High Performance Behaviors**

• Asks the patient open-ended questions about what medications she or he is taking (i.e., doesn’t read the list and ask if it is correct)

• Uses probing questions to elicit additional information: non-oral meds, non-daily meds, PRN medications, non-prescription meds

• Uses other probes to elicit additional medications: common reasons for PRNs, meds for problems in the problem list, meds prescribed by specialists

• Asks about adherence

• Uses at least two sources of medications, ideally one provided by the patient and one from another “objective” source (e.g., patient’s own list and ambulatory EMR med list)

• Knows when to stop getting additional sources (e.g., if patient has a list or pill bottles and seems completely reliable and data are not that dissimilar from the other sources, and/or the differences can be explained)

• Knows when to get additional sources if available (e.g., if patient is not sure, relying on memory only or cannot resolve discrepancies among the various sources of medication information)

• When additional sources are needed, uses available sources first (e.g., pill bottles present). Then obtains pharmacy data. If the medication history is still not clear: obtains outpatient provider lists, pill bottles from home and/or other sources.

• Uses resources like Drugs.com to identify loose medications (i.e., for a bag of medications, not in their bottles, provided by a patient)

• Returns to patient to review new information, resolve all remaining discrepancies

• Gets help from other team members when needed

• Educates that patient and/or caregiver about the importance of carrying an accurate and up to date medication list with them