The University of New Mexico College of Pharmacy Physical Assessment for the Pharmacist Clinician Course (Pharmacy 790)

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The objectives of this course are to prepare the pharmacist to: 1) gather, document, and assess patient information; 2) demonstrate appropriate physical assessment techniques; and 3) use these techniques to monitor a patient's response to drug therapy and for the presence or absence of adverse effects.

Class Times & Location:

Sunday, April 30, 2017	8:00 a.m. – 6:00 p.m.
Monday, May 1, 2017	8:00 a.m. – 6:00 p.m.
Tuesday, May 2, 2017	8:00 a.m. – 6:00 p.m.
Wednesday, May 3, 2017	9:00 a.m. – 6:00 p.m.
Thursday, May 4, 2017	8:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.
Friday, May 5, 2017	8:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.
Saturday, May 6, 2017	9:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.

UNM Health Sciences Center Domenici Education Center Room TBD.

Required Texts:

Bickley, L. Bates' Guide to Physical Examination and History Taking, 11th ed., Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott, 2012.

Required Equipment:

Stethoscope. Suggested equipment: blood pressure cuff, reflex hammer

Class Format & Policies:

Lecture: Material will usually be covered in a traditional lecture format; however, most lectures are meant to be participatory. Videos on various topics are also used in this course. Students are expected to read relevant sections of the required text and/or assigned readings prior to class**.**

Laboratory: Laboratory sessions will involve practicing history taking skills and the various physical assessment techniques between paired students or in small groups.

Class dress code: Participants **must wear comfortable clothing**, such as shorts and a tee shirt, to allow for adequate performance of physical examination maneuvers. Women may wish to wear a sports bra when exposure of back and chest are needed. For OSCE #'s 2 and 3, professional dress is preferred; however, a laboratory coat is optional.

Attendance: Since this course provides the 60-hour requirement for physical assessment training required for certification as a Pharmacist Clinician, **attendance to all lectures and laboratory sessions are mandatory**. Excused absences must be made up by special arrangement only. Unexcused absences may result in insufficient course hours to meet the State Board's requirements, thus, a certificate of course completion will not be issued to the student.

Evaluation:

Patient History write-up
Oral Structured Clinical Examinations (OSCE)
- OSCE #1 is a formative patient interview and includes a Medical History write-up
- OSCE #2 is a formative physical examination assessment
- OSCE #3 is a summative physical examination assessment

Objective Structured Clinical Examinations (OSCE): These examinations are patient interaction simulations designed to assess communication, physical assessment, clinical assessment and evaluation skills of students. Two physical examination OSCE's will occur during the course. Pharmacists will be assigned examination times. During

each physical examination OSCE, the pharmacist will have two patient encounters involving assessment of a different organ system or systems (for summative OSCE).

Pharmacists will be required to demonstrate satisfactory performance of a comprehensive physical examination. Satisfactory performance is considered a grade of ≥ 80%. Students who do not achieve a satisfactory performance on the summative OSCE exam will not receive a certificate of completion of the physical assessment course which is required by the New Mexico Board of Pharmacy for Pharmacist Clinician licensure.

Conduct: Professional conduct is expected of all students. Some of the topics discussed and practiced may be of a sensitive nature and must be viewed with respect and with a professional attitude. If inappropriate conduct occurs, the student will be removed from the lecture or laboratory. The student will not be allowed to make up the missed time which may result in failure to complete the requirements by the State Board of Pharmacy.

PHYSICAL ASSESSMENT FOR PHARMACIST CLINICIANS COURSE OBJECTIVES:

The pharmacist is expected to achieve the listed competencies applicable to the content studied for the specific topic. At the completion of the course, the student will demonstrate the ability to assess physical abnormalities and monitor drug therapy by satisfactorily performing a physical examination on a simulated patient.

Basic Principles of Communication; Basic Patient Interviewing

The pharmacist shall be able to:

1. Use open-ended questions to gather unbiased, patient-centered information from patients.
2. Use closed-ended questions to clarify and/or confirm information.
3. Demonstrate active-listening skills.
4. Properly introduce self to patient and provide comfortable setting that promotes respect, empathy, and confidentiality in interviewing.
5. Use proper dress, professional mannerism, voice tone, language, "body language," and recording techniques to promote patient communication.
6. Screen systems quickly and redirect interview using directed and closed-ended questions.
7. Demonstrate sensitivity in dealing with sensitive topics such as: death & dying, sexual activity & history, domestic violence, psychiatric illness, alcohol and/or drug abuse.
8. List techniques for dealing with patients with special needs (e.g. geriatrics, pediatrics, inebriated patients, adolescents, hostile patients, schizophrenics, attractive or seductive patients, AIDS patients, patients of different cultures, blind patients).

The Health History; Medication History

The pharmacist shall be able to:

1. Describe the components, content and organization of the health history (e.g. chief complaint, history of present illness, past medical history, etc.).
2. Obtain complete, descriptive data of the history of present illness by use of the "Basic Seven."
3. Perform and record a health history, up to the Review of Systems, on a real or simulated patient.
4. Perform a medication history including a) appropriate medication history documentation, b) drug allergies, c) use of OTC products or herbal therapies, d) an assessment of the patient's compliance with treatment, e) response to therapy, f) presence or lack of adverse reactions, and g) a plan for any indicated interventions or other corrective action, if indicated.

Review of Systems; Approach to Symptoms

The pharmacist shall be able to:

1. List appropriate questions to screen for abnormalities of the various body systems.
2. Obtain and record a Review of Systems on a real or simulated patient, using open-ended questions for screening, and directed, closed-ended questions to clarify problems.
3. Obtain complete, descriptive data by use of the "Basic Seven."
4. Interpret patient symptoms and describe in medical terminology that facilitates a differential diagnosis or presentation to a physician for a differential diagnosis.
5. Apply the information obtained from a health history, complete with review of systems, to monitor a real or simulated patient's response to a given drug for a general condition (e.g. pain) and identification of any adverse drug reactions.

Documentation & SOAP/SOAR Format

The pharmacist shall be able to:

1. Classify all findings as subjective or objective.
2. Given a patient interview, history, physical findings and laboratory data, decide which findings are most appropriate to include in your note.
3. Write assessments and plans that are accurate, clear, and concise.

Physical Assessment Techniques, vital signs

The pharmacist shall be able to:

1. Describe room environment and positioning of the patient during the physical exam.
2. Demonstrate appropriate technique for measuring vital signs in adult patients.
3. List the normal ranges of vital signs in adult patients.

Examination of the Head, Eyes, Ears, Nose, Throat and Skin

The pharmacist shall be able to:

1. Name the structures of the head, eye, ears, nose and throat.
2. Examine the head and neck, describing the possible abnormalities using the correct terminology.
3. Know how to palpate the lymph nodes and be familiar with reasons attributable to enlarged lymph nodes.
4. Discuss expected facial/neck findings in inadequately treated hypo- or hyperthyroidism.
5. Demonstrate how to test for visual acuity, visual fields, the external eye structures, and ocular movements, describing normal and possible abnormal findings.
6. Examine extraocular movements, and name the eye muscles and cranial nerves involved in each direction tested.
7. Describe the different parts and appropriate use of the opthalmoscope and otoscope.
8. Examine papillary response, accommodation, the iris, lacrimal apparatus, and the anterior chamber, explaining possible abnormalities.
9. List drugs that have adverse ocular effects and the techniques for assessing such effects.
10. Perform a funduscopic exam, describing structures examined.
11. Describe funduscopic monitoring for glaucoma, increased intraocular pressure, or adverse ocular effects caused by poorly controlled hypertension or diabetes.
12. Examine the ear, describing the structures of the external and inner ear and discuss findings one might find in otitis externa and/or otitis media.
13. Describe how the performance of an ear exam on a child is different from that of an adult.
14. Test hearing, lateralization, and auditory air and bone condition.
15. Examine the nose and mouth, describing structures. Discuss potential abnormalities.
16. List objective terms used to describe the qualities of the hair, skin, and nails.

17. Use appropriate terms to describe the color, shape, size, structure, and distribution of abnormal dermatological lesions.
18. Use appropriate documentation to document the physical findings of the head, eyes, ears, nose, throat, and skin.

Examination of the Nervous System and the Mental Status Exam

The pharmacist shall be able to:

1. List the 12 cranial nerves and explain the function of each.
2. Examine the 12 cranial nerves and document findings.
3. Explain the motor and sensory pathways of the nervous system, examine each, and document findings.
4. Identify the dermatomes used in pain assessment.
5. Examine and grade the reflexes .
6. Examine and grade muscle strength .
7. Use appropriate documentation to document the physical findings of the neurologic examination.
8. Demonstrate techniques for evaluating and reporting level of consciousness, appearance, behavior, orientation, and affect in a patient.
9. Demonstrate techniques for evaluating and reporting speech and language that may be abnormal in a patient with a developmental, neurological, mental or emotional condition.
10. Asks appropriate questions to determine a patient's mood, affect, and attitude as a tool to determine a patient's probability of adherence with treatment.
11. Determine a patient's orientation, memory, and higher cognitive functions using appropriate questioning and assessment tools (e.g., proverbs, serial 7 subtraction).
12. Perform a mini-mental status exam on a real or simulated patient, and discuss drugs or drug classes, which are monitored by use of elements in the mental status exam.
13. Be able to incorporate your mental status findings into a SOAP format chart note.

Examination of the Cardiovascular System

The pharmacist shall be able to:

1. Identify the point of maximal impulse by inspection and palpation.
2. Identify auscultation locations for the 4 heart valves.
3. Using proper auscultation techniques, identify SB_{1B} and SB_{2B} heart sounds as well as common "extra" heart sounds.
4. Describe the grading and attributes of murmurs.
5. Identify the valve and abnormality (stenosis or insufficiency) most likely associated with different murmurs based on location and timing of the murmur.
6. Measure the jugular venous pressure and discuss the significance of elevated pressure.
7. Palpate the following pulses: carotid, radial, ulnar, brachial, dorsalis pedis, posterior tibial, popliteal, and femoral.
8. Examine the lower extremities for edema.
9. Accurately measure blood pressure using a sphygmomanometer.
10. Appropriately document physical findings on a patient record.
11. Using proper interviewing technique, effectively obtain information from a patient regarding his or her disease (history, symptomatology, etc.) and drug history.
12. For a given patient with a given cardiovascular disease, utilize appropriate physical assessment techniques to assess disease severity, monitor drug efficacy and adverse effects.

Examination of the Thorax and Lungs

The pharmacist shall be able to:

1. Identify intercostals spaces, structures of the chest and back, and location of the lungs.
2. Inspect the thorax and describe retractions, and abnormalities found in COPD.
3. Percuss the lungs and excursion of the diaphragm in the correct locations.
4. Palpate the lungs and describe fremitus.
5. Auscultate the lungs and describe possible adventitious sounds and associate pathology.
6. Describe abnormal patterns of breathing and their significance.
7. Demonstrate appropriate documentation of pulmonary findings.

Examination of the Musculoskeletal Systems, Abdomen, Rectum, Anus, Breast, and Prostate

The pharmacist shall be able to:

1. Assess significant joints for range of motion, crepitus, inflammation, and deformities.
2. Examine, grade and report muscle strength.
3. Use appropriate documentation to document physical findings of the musculoskeletal system examination.
4. List the proper sequence of examination techniques for the abdomen.
5. Indicate where the internal organs are located with respect to the abdomen.
6. Auscultate the abdomen for bowel sounds and bruits (aorta, renal, iliac and femoral)
7. Perform light and deep palpation of the abdomen to examine for tenderness, landmarks of the liver or spleen, fluid, and masses.
8. Be able to determine liver size through percussion.
9. Be able to percuss for splenomegaly, and for costovertebral angle tenderness.
10. Describe possible findings in appendicitis and/or acute cholecystitis.
11. On lab model or through description, examine the anus, rectum, breast, and prostate.

Examination of the Infant, Child and Adolescent

The pharmacist shall be able to:

1. Describe the normal vital signs for an infant and child.
2. Demonstrate special procedures for examining an infant or child.
3. Discuss special considerations in examining or counseling an adolescent.

Examination of the Geriatric Patient

The pharmacist shall be able to:

1. Describe normal physiologic changes of aging.
2. Describe and demonstrate communication strategies to use with an older adult.
3. Describe differences in presentation of common and acute and chronic diseases in older adults
4. Describe and demonstrate how to assess functional status, including activities of daily living (ADLs), instrumental activities of daily living (IADLs), and fall risks.