

CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY ROTATION
Bassett Healthcare
One Atwell Road
Cooperstown, NY 13326, USA

PRECEPTOR: Joseph S. Bertino, Jr., Pharm.D., FCCP
Guy W. Amsden, Pharm.D.
Anne N. Nafziger, M.D., M.H.S.

PHONE: 607-547-3399

GOALS: To participate in and learn about the practice of Clinical Pharmacology in a community setting

Performance Objectives:

- A. To interpret drug serum concentration data in conjunction with other patient-specific laboratory and clinical data, as well as in the context of overall patient clinical status and concurrent drug therapy.
- B. To design and communicate a rational drug dosing regimen and monitoring plan based upon pharmacokinetics and therapeutic principles.
- C. To familiarize the student with the use and limitations of drug assay methods and equipment used.
- D. To appreciate the interactive role of the clinical pharmacist with the various clinical laboratory divisions.
- E. To develop in the student the ability to monitor and recommend drug therapy for the patient on the unit, including pain management, drug and alcohol detoxification pharmacogenetics and drug interactions.
- F. To recognize and become involved in viable and practical Clinical Pharmacy roles for the pharmacist.

Terminal Behavior:

At the completion of this rotation, the Student will be able to:

- A. Interpret drug serum concentration data in the context of patient status.
- B. Develop and communicate rational drug treatment protocols based upon pharmacokinetics, pharmacodynamics, pharmacogenetics and therapeutic principles.

- C. Recommend optimal times and collection methods for drawing blood samples to ensure accurate serum concentration information.
- D. Effectively use pharmacokinetic analysis software, drug information software and with literature search software.
- E. Explain the pathophysiology of the most common disease states and problems encountered on the medical unit; identify the usual drug therapy, recognize complication of that therapy and recommend alternatives and solutions.
- F. Explain pharmacologic and pharmacodynamic principles of drug therapy.
- G. Describe the interaction of the Clinical Pharmacist/clinical Pharmacologist with the primary care of the patient.

Process:

- A. Review current pharmacokinetics, pharmacological, pharmacodynamic information for selected drug classes, including that contained in the Clinical Pharmacy Services Syllabus (i.e., aminoglycosides, other antibiotics, theophylline, anticonvulsants, cardioactive medications, anticoagulants).
- B. Review drug assay procedures.
- C. Consults: patients are to be worked up and monitored on a daily basis. Data will be collected from the patient's charts, rounds, the patient, and other available sources. Utilizing the medical history, physical findings, lab tests, knowledge of usual and observed pathophysiology, pharmacology, therapeutics and pharmacokinetics principles, therapeutic goals will be established. All of the information will be collated in an organized, concise and logical format.

Current therapy will then be reviewed, or an appropriate therapeutic regimen will be selected. Recommendations will then be discussed with Residents, Interns, Staff Physicians and Preceptors. Patients will continue to be monitored and an attempt will be made to anticipate problems and alternative solutions will be offered.

- D. The Student must understand the pathophysiology and usual drug therapy for the most commonly encountered disease states and problems found on the medical units. This information and individual patient data are to be utilized to clinically assess patients as they present these problems.
- E. Perform written and verbal consultation on assigned patients.
- F. Present topics as assigned to the Clinical Pharmacology Team.

G. Participate in Clinical Pharmacology Journal Club.

H. Attend Hospital Conferences as directed.