

# Kent, Surrey and Sussex Foundation Pharmacist Programme

## Intervention identification and recording guidance

This guidance has been produced to assist practitioners in identifying and recording high quality interventions. The guidance is divided into definitions, general hints and tips; followed by specific examples for *significant*, *social care* and *extended interventions*. These interventions must be recorded on proformas – available online at <https://www.lasepharmacy.hee.nhs.uk/> and Moodle.

### Definitions

#### Significant interventions

Significant interventions are examples of when a foundation pharmacist’s practice has made a significant impact on patient care at a particular point in time. Significant interventions will usually have improved the quality of patient care, or prevented patient harm.

Significant Interventions:

- Can be one (or more) intervention that is urgent and prevented patient harm
- Is linked to patient safety issues and can be supported by evidence

At the end of FS1, the practitioner is expected to have completed at least 12 significant interventions, four of which must include medicines information enquiries; signed off by a suitably competent practice/educational supervisor with knowledge in the area.

#### Social Care Interventions

Social care contributions should demonstrate the resolution of a problem that will impact on the patient’s ability to manage their medicines outside the foundation pharmacists practice base. One of the social care contributions can be used as the basis for the foundation pharmacist’s written critical review, which forms part of the academic assessment for FS1. Social Care contributions must be recorded on the significant intervention form.

Social Care Interventions

- Should focus on the need to liaise with the wider multi-professional team to improve patient outcomes
- Will likely involve drug management issues by the patient when discharged
- Will involve transfer of care issues related to drugs

At the end of FS1, the practitioner is expected to have completed at least 2 social care interventions; one of these can be developed into the Critical Review Report (FS1 academically assessed review).

#### Extended Interventions

Extended interventions should demonstrate continuing care of a patient over a period of time or a series of significant interventions in a complex patient. This could include patients in a high turnover environment.

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Extended interventions:

- Should demonstrate a positive impact to care linked to guidelines
- The interventions should be complex
- Should ideally include scenarios where the practitioners have had involvement in on-going care for the patient
- Can include discharge scenarios where the positive impact is made (and hopefully applied in the future)

For FS1, foundation pharmacists must reference at least one intervention to guidelines. For FS2, at least one intervention must be referenced to primary literature in addition to use of guidelines.

At the end of FS1, the practitioner is expected to have completed at least 4 extended interventions. At the end of FS2, the practitioner is expected to have completed at least 3 extended interventions per module, one of which is presented orally at learning set 3 for each module.

## General hints and tips

### General Principles

- Practitioners should seek scenarios where there is a relatively simple patient, that aligns with the syllabus, where they have made complex interventions, rather than a complex patient with simple interventions
- Focus on the key interventions throughout e.g. AKI – stop medications, monitor, restart when renal function improves
- Have a dedicated area for primary intervention over time and another area for other interventions during this time

### Do

- Only put the relevant information within the intervention
- Ensure highlighted issues are resolved
- Ensure the focus is on the main intervention throughout
- Demonstrate ability to look at patient care holistically
- Include relevant risk assessment and treatment options e.g. CURB score, HASBLED etc.
- Neat summary table of relevant results e.g. FBC, U&Es, etc. where appropriate
- Change the format of sections of the tables to assist in conveying the patient journey, your input and any commentary

### Don't

- Highlight issues and then not address them
- Include irrelevant information
- Forget to explain rationale for interventions

## Examples

Included below are examples of significant, social care and extended interventions that could be considered by the practitioner during their daily activities. The lists are not exhaustive and practitioners are encouraged to discuss interventions with their practice and / or educational supervisors to probe issues raised. Minimum numbers are specified depending on the stage within the programme, however, more interventions are encouraged to build the practitioners confidence. As practitioners progress through the programme, the complexity of interventions is likely to increase.

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### Significant interventions

- Drug dosing and monitoring for organ dysfunction
- Preventing administration of a drug to which the patients has a confirmed allergy
- Management and monitoring of drug side effects
- Medicines reconciliation queries
- Sudden change in patient clinical situation, thereby needing adjustments to drugs

### Social Care Interventions

- Continuing supply of drugs out-of-hospital
- Advice and support for medicines optimisation out-of-hospital
- Provide advice and support to other health and social care professionals on the safe prescribing, handling and administration of drugs
- Facilitate compliance with medicines legislation
- Support the development of care pathways to support patients out-of-hospital

### Extended interventions

- Therapeutic drug monitoring / novel drug requiring single intervention
- Prolonged therapy
- Complex medication regimen
- Poly-pharmacy
- Multiple co-morbidity and acute episode / condition which requires monitoring / complex intervention
- Unlicensed use of medications

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