

Hospital Pharmacy 2 and 3 Rotations (SPEP4–6): Learning Objectives

Pharmacy students are trained in accordance with the NAPRA Entry-to-Practice Competencies. By the end of the Hospital 2 Rotation, the student will be able (but not be limited) to achieve the following outcomes:

Domain 1: Providing Care (Clinical & Distribution)

- Conduct comprehensive patient health assessments, including medication histories, allergies, laboratory data, and clinical status.
- Identify and prioritize complex drug therapy problems (DTPs) and propose evidence-based interventions.
- Develop, document, and present individualized patient care plans in collaboration with patients and healthcare teams.
- Prepare and review SOAP notes and patient case documentation that reflect advanced clinical reasoning.
- Participate in clinical interventions such as dose adjustments, therapeutic monitoring (including pharmacokinetics), discharge counseling, and transitions of care.
- Provide supervised patient counseling for chronic and acute disease management in inpatient and outpatient settings.
- Gain deeper exposure to hospital pharmacy operations, including IV admixture, sterile compounding, and automated dispensing systems.

Domain 2: Knowledge and Expertise

- Apply advanced therapeutic knowledge to manage common and complex disease states in the hospital setting (e.g., infections, cardiovascular disease, diabetes, renal/hepatic impairment).
- Respond to advanced DIQs using clinical guidelines, primary literature, and evidence-based resources; document responses with references.
- Perform and present a journal club critiquing a recent article relevant to patient care or hospital practice.
- Demonstrate ability to critically evaluate evidence and integrate it into patient care decisions.
- Engage in Medication Use Evaluation (MUE) or therapeutic class review under preceptor supervision, where possible.

Domain 3: Communication and Collaboration

- Present patient cases orally during medical rounds or pharmacy case discussions, highlighting assessment, care plan, and monitoring.
- Communicate effectively with physicians, nurses, and other healthcare providers to optimize patient care.
- Collaborate in interprofessional education (IPE) opportunities where available, working alongside other healthcare students or professionals.

- Document interventions and care plans in hospital-approved formats (CERNER/EHR), respecting confidentiality and ethical standards.
- Provide presentations or mini-lectures to peers, staff, or interprofessional groups on selected therapeutic topics.

Domain 4: Leadership and Stewardship

- Participate in quality improvement activities, including medication error reporting, analysis of adverse drug events, and development of prevention strategies, where possible.
- Engage in hospital health promotion initiatives (e.g., infection prevention, antimicrobial stewardship, vaccination campaigns, patient safety awareness).
- Deliver structured presentations or educational sessions to the pharmacy team, medical team, or interprofessional audience.
- Apply pharmacoeconomic principles in therapy recommendations, considering formulary restrictions and cost-effectiveness in Qatar hospitals.
- Reflect on the pharmacist's role in hospital committees and policy development.

Domain 5: Professionalism

- Demonstrate increasing independence, accountability, and leadership in clinical decision-making.
- Uphold ethical behavior, including strict confidentiality of patient data and appropriate use of electronic health records (CERNER).
- Recognize, report, and analyze medication safety incidents, near-misses, or adverse drug events as part of a patient safety culture.
- Show adaptability and professionalism in diverse hospital environments (inpatient wards, outpatient clinics, IV room, ER).
- Demonstrate scholarly professionalism by completing advanced DIQs, MUE assignments, journal clubs, and formal presentations.
- Accept feedback from preceptors and actively develop a self-directed learning plan for continuous growth.