

SI Pharmacy Technician - Full Discipline Demo

Medication Reconciliation

Final Report - Answer Guide

Institution	Science Interactive University
Session	SI Pharmacy Technician - Full Discipline Demo
Course	SI Pharmacy Technician - Full Discipline Demo
Instructor	Sales SI Demo

Test Your Knowledge

Classify each statement regarding medication reconciliation as either true or false.

⚡ Only the brand name for each drug is required.	
⚡ Only prescription drugs are relevant to medication reconciliation.	
⚡ Dose is commonly expressed as the weight of the active ingredient.	
⚡ The frequency is a measure of the amount of drug taken at any one time.	
⚡ Medication reconciliation must be performed whenever a patient is moved to a new unit or floor.	
True	False
1	2

Correct answers:

1 Dose is commonly expressed as the weight of the active ingredient.

Medication reconciliation must be performed whenever a patient is moved to a new unit or floor.

2 Only the brand name for each drug is required.

Only prescription drugs are relevant to medication reconciliation.

The frequency is a measure of the amount of drug taken at any one time.

Exploration

Orally, topically, and nasally are all examples of the _____ of a drug.

- ☐ name
- ☐ dose
- ☒ route
- ☐ frequency
- ☐ purpose



Exercise 1

Why is it important to have a patient's most current weight listed on a medication reconciliation form?

What is a scenario in which you may be required to perform a medication reconciliation?

Data Table 1: Medical Reconciliation Form
(SAMPLE ANSWER BELOW)

(SAMPLE ANSWER BELOW)

Patient Name	John Smith	Birth Date	04/23/1982	
Height	5' 11"	Weight	186	
Sex	Male	Known Allergies	None	
Drug Name	Dose	Route	Frequency	Purpose
Oxycontin, Oxycodone	15 mg	Orally	As needed	Knee pain post surgery
Nexium, Esomeprazole	20 mg	Orally	Once a day	GERD
Fish oil	2400 mg	Orally	Once a day	Cholesterol

Competency Review

Medication orders must be rewritten anytime a patient is transferred to a new unit/floor.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False



Up to _____ of adverse drug events in the hospital are due to poor communication.

- ☐ 10%
- ☒ 20% ✓
- ☐ 50%
- ☐ 100%

On a medication reconciliation form, the _____ is how often a dose is taken.

- ☐ drug name
- ☐ route
- ☐ dose
- ☒ frequency ✓
- ☐ purpose

If a pharmacy technician is having trouble communicating with a patient, they should obtain a full medical history by speaking with the patient's representative or by contacting the patient's pharmacy or insurance provider.

- ☒ True ✓
- ☐ False

When performing medication reconciliation in Exercise 1, the patient's mother was allowed to remain in the room because she is a blood relative.

- ☐ True
- ☒ False ✓

What information did you use to confirm the patient's identity in Exercise 1?

- ☒ Name and birthdate ✓
- ☐ Social security number
- ☐ Patient ID number
- ☐ All of the above

In Exercise 1 you used a physical medication bottle and the patient's verbal description to collect information on his medication history.

- ☒ True ✓
- ☐ False

When collecting a patient's medication history, only prescription drugs are important.

- ☐ True
- ☒ False ✓

Extension Questions

You learned in this lesson that 20% of all adverse drug events in hospitals are the result of miscommunication. What do you imagine some of these adverse drug events could be, and how would proper communication prevent them? (SAMPLE ANSWER BELOW)

Students answers will vary but may include prescriptions of drugs that have similar effects which could amplify the effects in a dangerous way, doubling the dose of the same medication, prescribing drugs that interact badly with each other. Proper communication would let the prescribing doctor know what medications the patient is taking so they could be mindful of any of these potential adverse effects.