

Name of Policy: <u>Pharmacist Charting</u> Policy Number: 3364-133-123 Department: Pharmacy Approving Officer: Senior Hospital Administrator Responsible Agent: Director of Pharmacy Scope: University of Toledo Medical Center	
Effective Date: 6/1/2023 Initial Effective Date: 5/1/2017	
<input type="checkbox"/> New policy proposal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Minor/technical revision of existing policy <input type="checkbox"/> Major revision of existing policy <input type="checkbox"/> Reaffirmation of existing policy	

(A) Policy Statement:

The Pharmacy and Therapeutics Committee and Medical Executive Committee approve pharmacists documenting in the official patient medical record.

(B) Purpose:

Provide consistent documentation and clear communication to the entire medical team in the patient’s record by pharmacists.

(C) Procedure:

1. Order Writing
 - a. All UTMC pharmacists may enter or write verbal, telephone, consulted orders, and per protocol orders with a physician co-signature.
 - b. Pharmacists who have been credentialed and maintained through the OPPE process may enter orders covered through their privileges.
2. Progress Notes
 - a. The pharmacist will write a progress note in the following situations. The list is to provide guidance, but, due to the complexities of patient care, is not absolute or all inclusive.
 - i. Official Consults, Initially and with each dose change or pharmacist-ordered lab result
 1. Antibiotic Dosing Consults
 2. Anticoagulation Dosing Consults
 - ii. Interventions
 1. Whenever the pharmacist verbally suggests a significant change in the medication regimen with the team, it is generally recommended to add a progress note.
 - a. Examples: Recommending a change in antimicrobial therapy based on data beyond cultures, recommending a change in anti-epileptic therapy, etc.
 - b. Exceptions: The medical team provides additional information on why the suggested change is inappropriate. If it improves the communication of care, the pharmacist may need to document the evaluation and the additional information so an inappropriate change is not made later.

2. Admission medication reconciliations
 - a. Pharmacists should document the completion and results of completing a medication reconciliation including pending or unresolved issues
3. Discharge medication reconciliations
4. Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategies (REMS)
5. Specialty medication coordination
6. Anytime a physician order is not being processed within a reasonable amount of time
 - a. Examples: waiting on patient to bring in home medication, medication on order, etc.
7. Non-privileged written recommendations will be maintained as a permanent record. Examples include (but are not limited to): Renal dosing, IV- to-PO dosing of medications not covered through policies 3364-133-100, 3364-133-84 and 043-IPP, and all recommendations by non-credentialed pharmacists.
8. All U-500 insulin clarifications need to be documented.
- iii. Disease State Specific:
 1. Regulatory agencies require routine pharmacist evaluations of patients with complex disease states (i.e. post-op transplant recipients and donors) and this will be documented in the progress note section of the medical record.
- iv. Researched Overrides:
 1. If the pharmacist obtains additional clarification related to allergies or drug interactions beyond the physician's initial response in the EMR, the pharmacist shall document this new information.
 2. If the pharmacist researches a recommendation and believes that the rejection of this recommendation is a concern for patient safety, the researched recommendation should be included in the medical record, despite being rejected.
- b. Examples of when not to enter a progress note unless circumstances indicate doing so will improve coordination of care
 - i. Phone clarifications of simple orders immediately resolved with no impact on patient care
 - ii. Any time the changing of an order is documented with the comments 'Per Pharmacist II Privilege' or 'Per Policy'
 1. IV-to-enteral therapy
 2. Renal dose adjustments
 3. PPI discontinuation
 4. Lab orders
 5. Therapy duplications
 - iii. Falls assessment
 - iv. Narcotic management/ OARRS analysis
3. Charting of education: Pharmacists or licensed interns under a pharmacist's supervision will document education performed in the medical record:
 - a. Disease states requiring documentation include congestive heart failure and any disease state requiring therapeutic anticoagulation. Other education services include diabetes.
 - b. Education needs to be performed within 48 hours of consultation.
 - c. Documentation of education occurs in Epic education documentation.

