



*Health System Strengthening through Continuous Professional Development*

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Skills and Knowledge Assessment Report

**SAMPLE PAGES FROM REPORT**

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# Health System Strengthening through Continuous Professional Development

Figure 1 Overarching Competencies

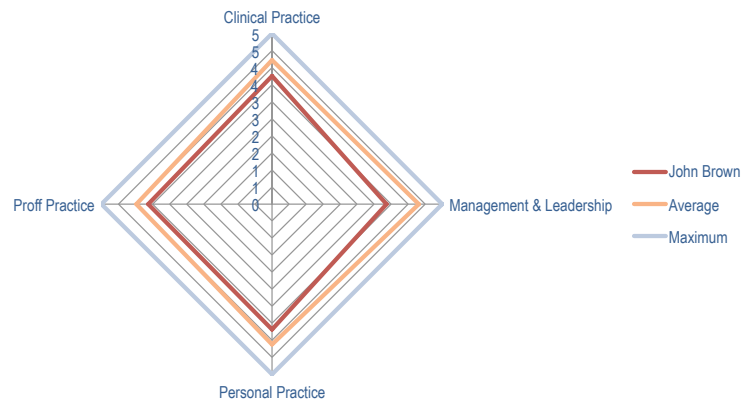
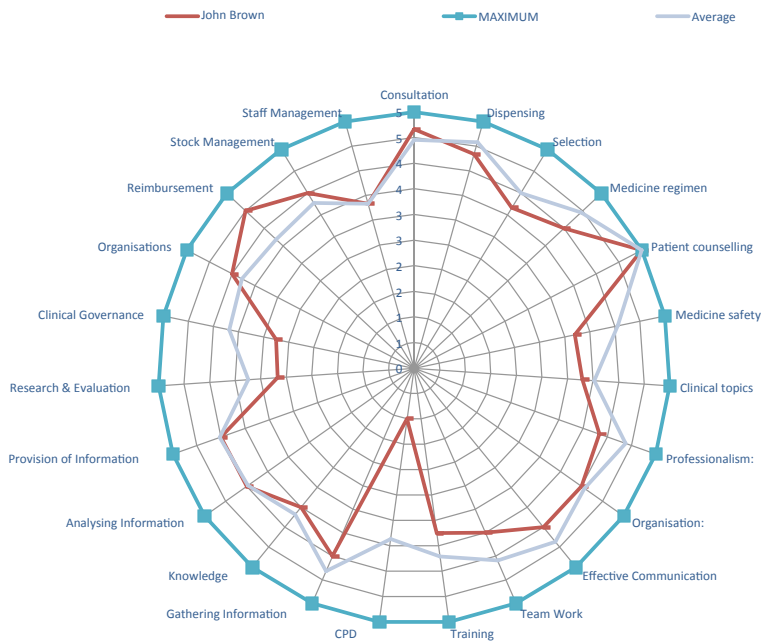


Figure 2 Specific competencies



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## Specific Competencies

The following pages discuss your specific competencies what they mean & compare each of your scores with the average scores of other South African pharmacists for the same competency area

### 1. Clinical Practice

This section will assess your knowledge, experience, skills and behaviours in terms of delivering effective patient care.

#### Consultation with the patient:

This competency focuses on the structures and processes around the provision of advice to patients in various settings, including hospital and community care settings.



#### Dispensing of prescription:

This competency sets out steps that should be taken into consideration when supplying medicines to patients or other health care professionals. As a professional you are responsible for the efficient supply of medicines.



#### Selection of the medicine(s)::

This competency relates to the principles of evidence-based medicine, clinical and cost-effectiveness when selecting the most appropriate medicine, dose, formulation, regimen and pathway for a patient taking into account medicine interactions and patient preference.



#### Medicine regimen:

This competency describes factors that need to be considered to ensure that the most appropriate route timing of dose and formulation are prescribed.



#### Patient counseling:

This competency focuses on the provision of accurate medicines information and education for patients and other healthcare professions. This may be in response to information requested by an individual, but pharmacists should also actively seek opportunities to provide information where appropriate.



#### Medicine safety:

Pharmacists should be competent in identifying situations where ongoing monitoring of therapy or monitoring of the patient is required for the detection of potential adverse effects of medicines therapy, as well as establish and maintain a plan for reviewing the therapeutic objective/end point of treatment.



#### Clinical Knowledge

Pharmacists should have adequate clinical knowledge to be able to recognise those patients who will require monitoring and assessment due to the nature of their clinical condition and be able to demonstrate an awareness of clinical guidelines available for the field in which they are practicing.

