

Monitoring of the Patient

What do you need to consider after administration?

Documentation

It is important that all medications given are recorded. The time of administration is important, and details of the medication and the dose given should be recorded. If a Medication Administration Record (MAR) is being used, it may be sufficient to initial in the appropriate box to demonstrate this.

You may need to include details regarding the administration, for example if an injection or patch has been given or applied the site should be recorded. This will help to ensure rotation of site, and also allow monitoring for localised side effects. You should initial all documentation yourself. Some high risk medications, including controlled drugs, should be countersigned by a colleague.

Monitoring for Adverse Effects

Be aware of potential side effects. These may happen immediately after administration, but may occur as a delayed effect.

Routine Monitoring associated with Specific Medications

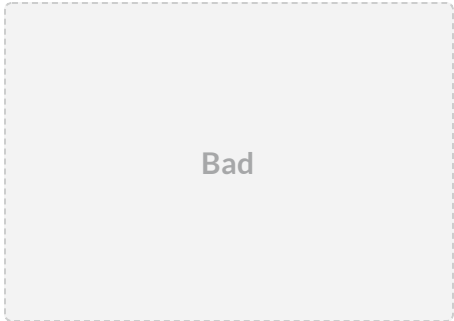
Some medicines require routine blood tests. Have these been completed as recommended?

What would make a 'good' documentation?

Good



Complete as soon as possible	Concise
Factual	Avoid abbreviations
Full relevant information	Use relevant template if available



Use abbreviations	Include non-relevant information
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Non-concise

If it isn't recorded, it didn't happen!



Complete the content above before moving on.

Yellow Card Reporting

The Yellow Card Scheme is vital in helping the MHRA monitor the safety of all healthcare products in the UK to ensure they are acceptably safe for patients and those that use them.

Reports can be made for all medicines including vaccines, blood factors and immunoglobulins, herbal medicines and homeopathic remedies, and all medical devices available on the UK market.

The Yellow Card Scheme collects information on suspected problems or incidents involving:

- 1 Side effects/adverse drug reactions
- 2 Medical device adverse incidents
- 3 Defective medicines
- 4 Counterfeit or fake medicines
- 5 Safety concerns for e-cigarettes or their refill containers

Side Effects

All medicines can cause side effects.

Side effects reported on Yellow Card are evaluated, together with additional sources of information, and assessed by a team of medical safety experts. If a new side effect is identified, the safety profile of the medicine is carefully looked at as well as the side effects of other medicines used to treat the same condition.

THE MHRA takes action whenever necessary to ensure that medicines are used in a way that minimises risk, whilst maximising patient benefit.

What to Report?

Medicines

For established medicines and vaccines you should report all serious suspected adverse drug reactions, even if the effect is well recognised.

Black Triangle Scheme



All new medicines and vaccines that are under additional monitoring have an inverted black triangle symbol (left) displayed in their PIL, SPC and BNF monograph. All suspected adverse drug reactions should be reported for these products.

Yellow Cards

YellowCard It's easiest to report online at www.yellowcard.gov.uk **MHRA**

SUSPECTED ADVERSE DRUG REACTIONS

If you suspect an adverse reaction may be related to one or more drugs/vaccines/complementary remedies, please complete this Yellow Card. See 'Adverse reactions to drugs' section in BNF or www.yellowcard.gov.uk for guidance. Do not be put off reporting. Include some details are not known.

PATIENT DETAILS Patient initials: _____ Sex: M / F Ethnicity: _____ Weight if known kg: _____
Age at time of reaction: _____ Identification number (e.g. Your Practice or Hospital Ref): _____

SUSPECTED DRUG(S)/VACCINE(S)

Drug/Vaccine (Brand if known)	Batch	Route	Dosage	Date started	Date stopped	Prescribed by

SUSPECTED REACTION(S) Please describe the reaction(s) and any treatment given:

Date reaction(s) started: _____ Date reaction(s) stopped: _____

Onset:
Recovered
Recovering
Continuing
Other

Do you consider the reaction(s) to be serious? Yes / No

If yes, please indicate why the reaction is considered to be serious (please tick all that apply):

Patient died due to reaction: Prolonged or prolonged inpatient hospitalisation:
Life threatening: Incurred permanent or significant disability or incapacity:
Congenital abnormality: Medically significant, please give details: _____

Yellow cards can be found at the back of BNF, through the [Yellow Card website](#) or submitted via the Yellow Card App.

Transfer of Care

Health Care Professionals transferring a patient should ensure that all necessary information about the patient's medicines is accurately recorded and transferred with the patient, and that responsibility for on-going prescribing is clear.

A lot of potential errors and communication issues can occur at this point of a patient's care.

To support the delivery of high quality care, there is an increasing need to share information more efficiently and consistently across health and social care.

(NICE Guidelines; NHS Digital)

Errors and Adverse Events

What is an Adverse Event?

An adverse event is considered anything that has caused a loss of some kind; loss can include personal injury, reputation loss, financial loss or a negative impact on service use experience. Near misses are times when something has nearly happened, but didn't.

How do you report Adverse Events?

All adverse events, including errors and near misses should be reported on Ulysses. The link to this can be found at the Useful Shortcuts page on Sirona intranet. To access this system you will need to log-in using your Sirona log-in and password.

Why do we report Adverse Events?

The reporting of adverse events, including near misses, is really important to ensure that we can learn from what has gone wrong and prevent such incidents reoccurring.



Complete the content above before moving on.