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Title: *Enoxaparin anti-factor Xa level monitoring and coinciding dose adjustments The Impact of Student Factors and Mandatory Counseling Law on Pharmacy Students' Professional Development: Student and Preceptor Perceptions*

Abstract

INTRODUCTION:

The National Council on Patient Information and Education (NCPPIE) has recognized that three out of four American patients do not take their medication as prescribed, which may contribute to non-adherence that has led to \$47 billion in drug-related hospitalizations annually. The NCPPIE ultimately concluded that by providing patient counseling and education, medication adherence monitoring, and medication reviews, pharmacists and student pharmacists, could increase medication adherence and help reduce these medication errors. This study aimed to compare student and community preceptor perceptions of counseling abilities and patient counseling laws among Southern Illinois University Edwardsville School of Pharmacy (SIUE SOP) students and preceptors.

METHODS:

Data for this descriptive quantitative study was collected by conducting surveys of students and of community pharmacy preceptors associated with SIUE SOP. Students received a survey with 25 questions regarding their perceptions of counseling related to their didactic coursework, work experience, and how mandatory state laws have affected them. Preceptors received a survey with 24 questions regarding their perceptions of student counseling abilities and on how they feel the mandatory state laws may have or may not have an effect on patient counseling abilities. Responses collected through Qualtrics were then evaluated to see if correlations could be made between specific groups within the surveys.

RESULTS:

Overall, out of 82 possible participants, a total of 50 students completed the survey. Approximately 68% (34) students were employed in Illinois at the time they completed this survey and 22% (11) students were Missouri employees. All 50 students agreed or strongly agreed that providing patient counseling can help prevent medication errors and 33/50 agreed or strongly agreed that to better serve patients, patient counseling laws should be mandatory in all states (33=Agree/Strongly Agree, 14= Neither, 3=Disagree). A total of four preceptors responded to the survey. Preceptors were evaluated on if they believe their state laws impact how often they have students provide patient counseling. For Illinois preceptors, 75% (3/4) strongly agree and 25% (1) agree. The Missouri preceptor responded with "agree".

CONCLUSION:

We examined how different external experiences impact how often students are providing medication counseling and how that has influenced their confidence in this vital set of skills. There were a few preceptor responses that allowed us to examine their perspective of students' ability to provide patient education. This study demonstrates the importance of ensuring students are exposed to as much

practice as possible before becoming licensed pharmacists and that states like Illinois with strict counseling laws may be the key to providing students with more of these types of opportunities.