Health literacy (HL): the degree to which individuals have the capacity to obtain, process, and understand basic health information to make health decisions.

- Low HL negatively impacts 90 million adults in the US (36% of population)
- Contributes to poor health outcomes, increased mortality, and costs
- Risk factors: age >65 years, income, education level, and race
- Pharmacists should address HL issues to ensure patients are informed about medications, health, and prevention strategies to empower them
- ACPE and Center of Advancement of Pharmacy Education (CAPE) mandate that pharmacy curricula teach assessment of HL and communication strategies related to cultural sensitivity.
- Institute of Medicine (IOM), American Medical Association (AMA) and American Pharmacists Association (APhA) encourage HL education within all health professional curricula.
- Technology-based active learning (audience-response systems, videos, and social media) enhance learning in pharmacy self-care courses
- AMA and American College of Physicians (ACP) have developed HL videos for physicians/medical students but none exist for pharmacy students.
- Several studies have shown improvement in HL-related knowledge and confidence in 1st and 3rd-year pharmacy students using active learning techniques, however, none used videos specific to pharmacy.

Methods
- Deemed exempt research by UCSD Human Research Protections Program
- Students completed online survey assessing HL knowledge and confidence 1-hour lecture defined HL, high-risk groups, covered assessing HL level, communication strategies, California prescription labeling, and ACP Foundation Health Literacy video showing depicting patients with low HL
- Instructed to use the Newest Vital Sign (NVS) literacy tool on 2 volunteers.
- During 2-hour workshop, half hours later, reviewed responses from NVS assignment.