A Novel Approach to Pharmacy Practice Law Instruction
Matthew Benneff, PharmD Candidate; Lisa M. Holle, PharmD, BCOP, FHOPA; Jill Fitzgerald, PharmD;
Kathryn Wheeler, PharmD
UConn School of Pharmacy, Storrs, CT, USA

Background

- Functional understanding of both state and national pharmacy laws and regulations is vital in pharmacy practice – assessed through the Multistate Pharmacy Jurisprudence Examination (MPJE)
- A significant downward trend in licensing exam scores in recent years exists1,2
  - In-state UConn graduates average 2009-2011 scores: 94.12 to 98.45
  - Trended downwards to lowest average of 76.06 in 2016:
    - Out-of-state students’ 2012-2015 scores: 87.3 to 96.92
    - Dropped to a 76.71 average in 2016
- Downward trend in MPJE scores, especially in UConn
- MyDispense exercises focused on legal scenarios were incorporated into a session of this course for third year students who had completed PHRX 4051: Pharmacy Law and Ethics
- For participation in the course, students were required to complete 13 total MyDispense exercises
  - 8 individual exercises before class sections and 5 exercises in groups during class
  - Exercises included topics such as prescription fraud, substitution laws, recordkeeping requirements, and requirements for dispensing controlled substances
  - Student assignments were graded for purposes of course
  - Feedback provided to students through MyDispense

Methods

- Study approved by UConn’s Institutional Review Board
- Participants: third–professional year UConn pharmacy students who indicated potential need for new and different preparation methods
- Community pharmacy simulation program developed by faculty from Monash University, adapted for use in US
- Allows students to practice skills associated with dispensing medications
- Students have the ability to ask patients and providers questions, interpret and fill prescriptions, and counsel patients
- Provides a safe environment for students to practice skills without risk of harm to patients
- Incorporated into several therapeutics courses at UConn School of Pharmacy

MyDispense Samples

- Simulation scenarios can be created focusing on state and federal pharmacy laws
- In Fall 2017, MyDispense exercises focused on law review incorporated into third-year case study course

Objective

- Evaluate the baseline gap in functional understanding of pharmacy practice laws through exercises with the MyDispense community pharmacy simulator and students’ perceptions of this method
- Study case course conducted each semester
  - Focuses on critical thinking and discussion to solve integrated problems related to prior coursework
  - MyDispense exercises focused on legal scenarios were incorporated into a session of this course for third year students who had completed PHRX 4051: Pharmacy Law and Ethics

Conclusions/Discussion

- An established gap in functional understanding of pharmacy practice laws was identified at UConn School of Pharmacy
- Students indicated topics that should have a focus in future:
  - Documentation laws
  - Store policy vs. state/federal laws
  - Controlled substance-related activities
- Students indicated these exercises were challenging and the use of MyDispense in review of pharmacy laws is relevant
- Scored exercise data evaluated internally for curricular modification
- Planned curricular changes include:
  - Move law course from 2nd year Fall to 3rd year spring semester and increase credit load from 1 to 3 credits
  - Refine exercises to increase ease of use and target moodiest points identified by students

Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Mean Score on 4-Point Likert Scale (N=38)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>3.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>3.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>2.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>3.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

References


Figure 1. Post-Case Study Survey
Figure 2. Example of a prescription fraud dispensing exercise. Students evaluate all information provided to determine a legal course of action in dispensing or not dispensing this prescription.
Figure 3. Validation exercise. Students evaluate the prescription for errors and omissions, then determine what action must be taken. For example, errors present in the prescription as written and the physician must be contacted, or the prescription does not meet legal requirements and cannot be filled.
Figure 4. Summary of quantitative survey data

Student Responses to Survey Questions (N=38)

Figure 5. Student responses to scaled questions