### Online Appendix. Assessment of Students' Knowledge Regarding the Medication Reconciliation Process

For each of the following statements, select all correct options regarding medication reconciliation.

### 1. Medication reconciliation

- a) Is the process of reporting adverse drug reaction to the authorized organization.
- b) Is a formalized, interactive and multi-professional process guaranteeing the accurate and complete medication information transfer at interfaces of care
- c) Is a simple interview of the patient
- d) Is the process of providing patient counselling about risky medications
- e) Is the process of ensuring appropriate use of abbreviations while writing medications in the hospital setting.

### 2. Medication reconciliation can be achieved:

- a) At the patient admission
- b) During an internal transfer at hospital
- c) At the discharge of the patient from hospital to home
- d) At the discharge of the patient from hospital to another hospital
- e) At all of these transition of care points

### 3. Which of the following types of medication discrepancies is considered a medication errors

- a) Unintentional discrepancy
- b) Intentional discrepancy
- c) Both

### 4. An unintentional discrepancy may correspond to:

- a) Omission of the drug usually taken by the patient
- b) Drug dosage higher than dosage usually prescribed
- c) Addition of a new drug on the admission drug prescription
- **d)** Drug dosage lower than the dosage usually prescribed
- e) All of these

### 5. What are the sources of information during the reconciliation process?

- a) The patient
- b) The physician
- c) Family member/caregiver
- d) Medication list
- e) Community pharmacy profile
- f) All of these are correct

# 6. To formalize a Best Possible Medication History (BPMH), it is best to consult

- a) Only one source of information
- b) At least 2 sources of information
- c) At least 3 sources of information
- d) At least 3 sources of information
- e) All sources are needed



# 7. When collecting Best Possible Medication History (BPMH), we should collect information about

- a) Prescription medication
- b) OTC medication
- c) Complementary herbal medicine
- d) Vitamins and supplements
- e) All of these

#### 8. Who can be involved in the medication reconciliation process

- a) Nurses
- b) Physicians
- c) Pharmacists
- d) Pharmacy technicians
- e) All of them should be involved in medication reconciliation implementation

#### 9. Ideally medication reconciliation process should be provided by

- a) Nurses
- b) Physicians
- c) Pharmacists
- d) Students
- e) Pharmacy technicians

### 10.List the four steps of medication reconciliation:

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_



### Students Satisfaction with Medication Reconciliation and Education Services (post educational video only)

For each statement below rate how strongly you agree or disagree, using the scale provided. **Try to answer each question as carefully and honestly as you can.** 

No.	Statements	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree
1	The educational video stimulated my interest in medication reconciliation.					
2	Methods of medication reconciliation introduced in this educational video are beneficial.					
3	I enjoyed participating in this education training using video					
4	The educational video was easy to follow and understand					
5	The educational video made me understand the concept of medication reconciliation					
6	The educational video help me understand the importance of medication reconciliation					
7	The educational video clarified what is Best Possible Medication History (BPMH)					
8	The educational video clarified how to collect BPMH perfectly					
9	The educational training video helped me to be able to identify medication discrepancies.					
10	Overall, the educational training video enhanced my learning.					