## Checklist: Assessment of Patient's Own Medicines for In-Hospital Use

The medicine was prescribed for the current patient (ie a prescription medication).
Medicines in original package/foil strip is able to be identified as that on the label either from the original package or name and strength on the foil strip; OR  Medicines dispensed in a bottle (eg liquids or unmarked tablets) have been assessed by a pharmacist or other appropriately skilled health professional and deemed safe for use (If the number of tablets/capsules is clearly more than suggested on the label, indicating that the patient may have mixed several supplies, this medication must not be used);  OR  Loose medicines (ie blister pack) are able to be positively identified as that marked on the blister pack. (Mixed supplies contained in a bottle or dosette should not be used).
Dispensing label (for prescription medicines) is legible and states:  Supplier details (ie chemist's/dispensing doctor's)  Patient's name  Drug name, form and strength  Dose  Quantity dispensed  Date dispensed  If the dosage instructions have changed, then the medicine should be relabelled, where possible
Medicine is within the expiry date printed on the pack (If no expiry date is printed, the medicine must not be used).
Medicine and its container are in good condition (ie clean, dry, with no sign of tampering, damage or contamination)
Medicine with specific storage instructions or short expiry once opened may only be used (eg fridge items, eye drops) if clearly unopened and stored correctly
Medicine was dispensed/purchased in Australia  OR  If the medicine has been dispensed/purchased outside of Australia its use may be unlicensed and should be regarded as such - If it is required for continuation of therapy the pharmacy/pharmacist must be contacted.

For more information

Government of South Australia