

Online Appendix. Patient selection

Table 1. Selection criteria for patients identified for medication reconciliation

Patients of interest/benefit of a medication reconciliation (Defined as high risk patients by the Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Healthcare)

- Currently taking five or more regular medications (polypharmacy)
- Taking more than twelve doses of medications per 24 hours (high pill burden)
- Significant changes made to medication treatment regimen in the last 3 months
- Medications with a narrow therapeutic index or medications requiring therapeutic drug monitoring
- Symptoms suggestive of and adverse drug reaction (allergy, withdrawal, toxicity)
- Suboptimal response to treatment with medicines (e.g. uncontrolled seizures, whilst on antiepileptic medication)
- Suspected non-compliance or inability to manage medication-related therapeutic devices (e.g. inhaler technique for Asthma and COPD)
- Patients having difficulty managing their own medicines because of literacy or language difficulties, dexterity problems or impaired sight, confusion/dementia or other cognitive difficulties
- Patient attending a number of different doctors, both general practitioner (GP) and specialists (no regular GP or 'doctor shopping')
- Recent discharge from a facility/hospital (within 4 weeks)

Figure 1. Patients identified for medication reconciliation

