Pharmacists use a patient-centered approach in collaboration with other providers on the health care team to optimize patient health and medication outcomes.

- An essential first step is the establishment of a patient–pharmacist relationship that supports engagement and effective communication with patients, families, and caregivers throughout the process.
- In addition, at the core of the process, pharmacists continually collaborate, document, and communicate with physicians, other pharmacists, and other health care professionals in the provision of safe, effective, and coordinated care.
- This process is enhanced through the use of interoperable information technology systems that facilitate efficient and effective communication among all individuals involved in patient care.

**COLLECT**
The pharmacist assures the collection of the necessary subjective and objective information about the patient in order to understand the relevant medical/medication history and clinical status of the patient.

**ASSESS**
The pharmacist assesses the information collected and analyzes the clinical effects of the patient’s therapy in the context of the patient’s overall health goals in order to identify and prioritize problems and achieve optimal care.

**PLAN**
The pharmacist develops an individualized patient-centered care plan, in collaboration with other health care professionals and the patient or caregiver that is evidence-based and cost-effective.

**IMPLEMENT**
The pharmacist implements the care plan in collaboration with other health care professionals and the patient or caregiver.

**FOLLOW UP: MONITOR & EVALUATE**
The pharmacist monitors and evaluates the effectiveness of the care plan and modifies the plan in collaboration with other health care professionals and the patient or caregiver as needed.

**UMSOP Therapeutic Experiment**
- Problem identification based on subjective and objective data collected (indication for medication or drug related problem)
- Assess (etiology, severity, why now)
- Define the therapeutic objective(s)
- Identify available modalities
- Treatment variables (ARV, PRV)
- Select an agent (and/or non-pharmacologic approach)
- Identify indices of therapeutic effect
- Identify indices of toxicity
- Administration
- Monitoring