AccessPharmacy Guide
for Study Tools & Cases

Purdue University, College of Pharmacy

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AccessPharmacy Guide for Study Tools & Cases

Preface

The primary goal of the *AccessPharmacy Guide for Study Tools & Cases* is to introduce the aspects of AccessPharmacy's study material that is important to pharmacy students and pharmacists. Access Pharmacy is a product from McGraw-Hill Medical for pharmacy education that provides access to the leading pharmacy textbooks, quick references, extensive multimedia library, pharmacotherapy patient-focused practice cases, and extensive self-assessment tools based on the database's content. The manual describes how to use the learning resources found on the AccessPharmacy website. This website offers instructors and students resources to facilitate learning for quiz and exam preparation.

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Part 1: Accessing the website and creating a profile

1. ⇒ Go to https://www.pharmacy.purdue.edu/current-students/resources
2. Click **Health Library Access**

3. On the College of Pharmacy Staff Access page: Log in with **Purdue University's Career Account** and **Password** to access the Online Health Library.

4. Click on the **Access Pharmacy Access** Link

5. Once the AccessPharmacy Home Page has loaded:
   ⇒ Click **Sign In** to log in to the AccessPharmacy website
   If you have not created a username and password, follow the steps below to create a username and password.

6. Click *Sign In or Create a Free MyAccess Profile*

Click Here
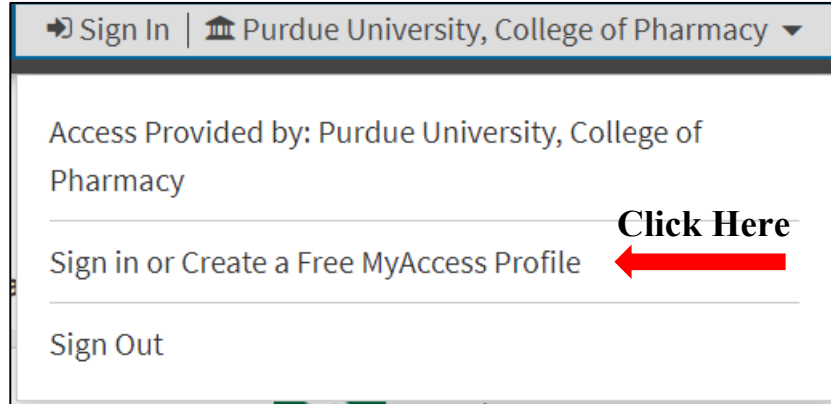
7. If you have not created a username and password, Click ***Create a free MyAccess Profile*** to create a username and password.

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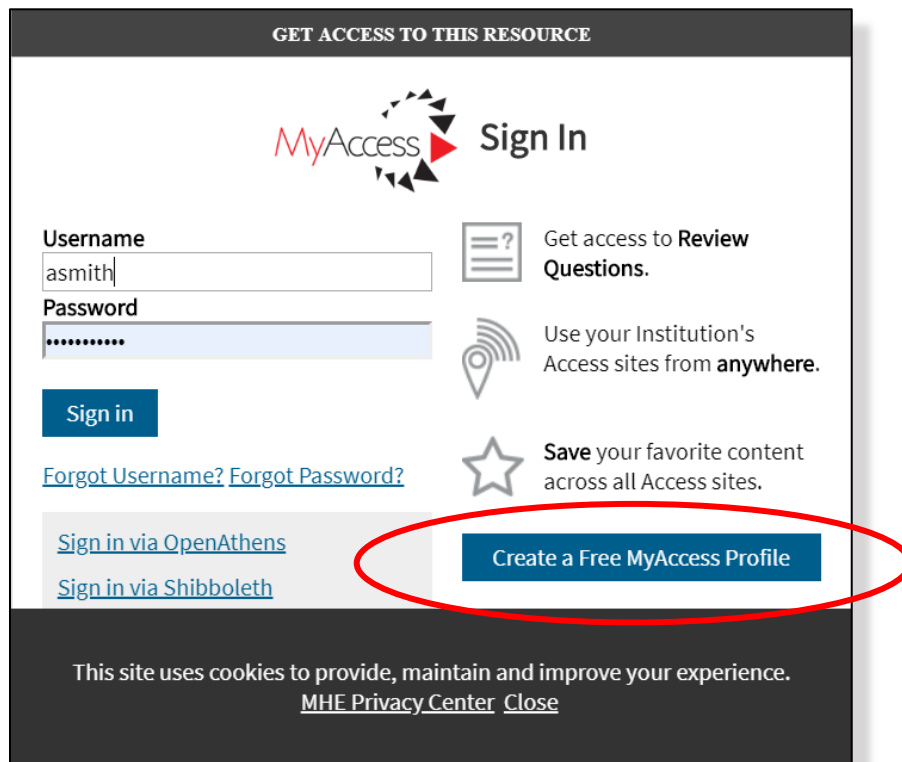
8. ***Create a Free MyAccess Profile*** by completing the form:

        a. _First Name_
        b. _Last name_
        c. _Email Address_
        d. desired _Username_
        e. desired _Password_

Create a Free MyAccess Profile

If you have registered for a MyAccess profile on any of the Access sites, you can use the same MyAccess login credentials across all sites.
Learn more about MyAccess

Already have a profile? Sign in

* = Required Fields

First Name*

Last Name*

Email Address*

Username*

Passwords must be between 6 and 40 characters long (no whitespace), cannot contain characters #, &, and must contain:

- at least one lowercase letter
- at least one uppercase letter
- at least one digit

Password*

Re-enter Password*

9. For ***Profession***:
    ⇒ Select ___Student___
    (If you are a student)
    ⇒ Select ___Pharmacist___
    (If you are a faculty)

Profession*

--Select--

Specialty

--Select--

☐ I have read and agreed to the McGraw-Hill Education privacy policy and terms of use.

Create Profile   Cancel

10. For ***Specialty***:
⇒ Select ___Pharmacy___

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11. Click *Create Profile*

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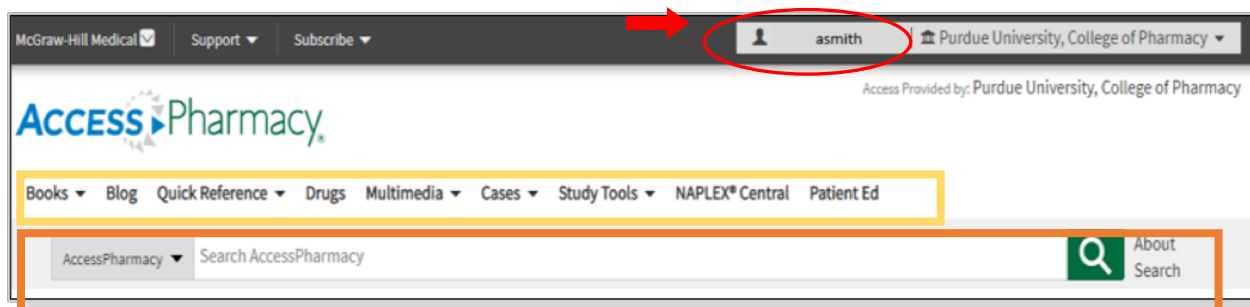
Part 2: Using the Resources

After you log in with your created username and password. On the home page, the user's username will appear in the top right corner.

⇒ *Example* → ***Ashley Smith "asmith" username*** *is shown on* **the top right corner** *of the page*

Following the **AccessPharmacy Menu Bar** and the **AccessPharmacy Search Bar**

⇒ **AccessPharmacy Menu Bar** contains the other resource tabs that facilitates learning.

A short description of each resource tab is displayed below. However, this manual will be focusing on the use of two resource tabs, which are identified below in bold: ***Cases and Study Tools***.

→ *Books:* Provide users access to the AccessPharmacy library, which includes current textbooks, recent textbook updates, and archived texts of previous editions that has been retired from the site.

→ *Blog:* Provide users access to a continually updated collection of *features* and *editorials* regarding Topics in Evidence-Based Pharmacy Practice. **Features** include review articles that discusses clinical trials, studies, and guidelines that impacts clinical decisions makings and recommendations. **Editorials** allow professionals to share their ideas and opinions to the changing world of pharmacy.

→ *Quick Reference:* Provide users access to quickly navigate references regarding Herbs and Supplements, Pharmacy Quick Answers, and FDA MedWatch.
- Herbs and Supplements allows users to search information about natural supplements
- Pharmacy Quick Answers: provides a quick and easy access to the drug therapy information for common disorders that is needed to make decisions in a clinical setting.
- FDA MedWatch: provides recent FDA articles discussing clinically important safety information regarding human medical products.

→ *Drugs:* Provide users the ability to search any pharmaceutical drug by generic name and vitamins to acquire information regarding the MOA, indications, warnings, dosing, interactions, pregnancy, lactation, storage, patient education, and etc.

→ *Multimedia:* Provides relevant pharmacology lectures, videos, and animations that further explains challenging topics students generally encounter.

→ **Cases:** Provides users with a variety of resources to utilize practice patient cases that stimulates the students understanding of the preferred subject material, assessment, and application.

→ **Study Tools:** Provide users with a variety of resources that encourage students to recall information quickly from previously learned material. These resources include various Flash cards links, Review Questions, and games such as Pill in the Bank and Play Show down. In addition, the study tools tab provides students with the ability to take self-study courses in therapeutics and Diseases State Management in various subjects that has challenged students in the past.

→ *Naplex Central:* Provide users with a collective set of recommend resources to help guide students to prepare for both Naplex and MPJE.

→ *Patient Ed.:* Provides users access to collection of handouts for the purpose of educating their adult or pediatric patients about their medication, and/or condition(s).

⇒ **AccessPharmacy Search** allow users to search the entire AccessPharmacy database for desired information.

Pharmacy students and Instructors are encouraged to utilize the resources available to facilitate learning and understanding. However, the purpose of this manual is mainly to explore some of the resources found under these two tabs on the main menu: **Study Tools and Cases**.

Beginning with the *Study Tools* Tab, users will follow the steps as shown below.

1. Click **_Study Tools_** to view the drop-down menu
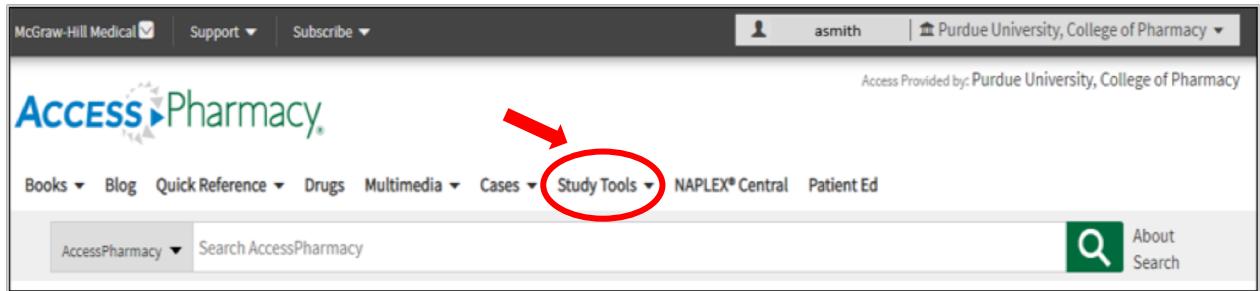
2. From the *Study Tools* tab, Click **_Review Questions_** ⟹ choose desired textbook to access review questions.

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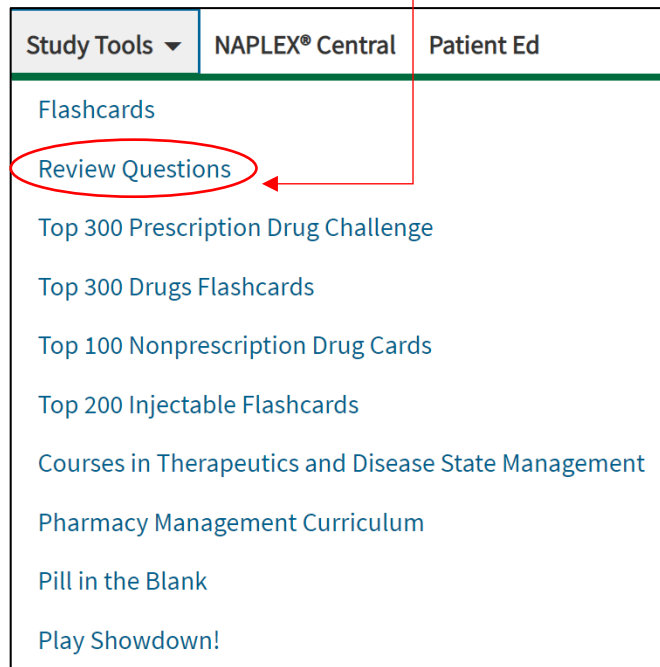
3. Under *All Review Questions*: It will display a variety of books that contain review questions. Click the desired **book of choice** to begin creating a custom made quiz.

⟹ ***Note:*** It is **not recommended** to use the pharmacotherapy books, displayed on the left do **NOT** show the **explanations for incorrect answers** to the review questions.

⟹ **_Note:_** It is recommended to use the textbooks on Boxed in RED on the right because they **provide detailed explanations for students' incorrect answers** to the review questions.

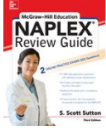⟹ **_For example:_** _Click **McGraw-Hill's Naplex Review Guide 3e**_

4.   After selecting the McGraw-Hill's Naplex Review Guide 3e: In the _boxes noted "0", **enter the desired number # of questions**_ from chapters or sections of choice to formulate a review quiz.

5. *For example: A 10-point quiz was created using:*

Renal and Nutritional Disorders

0	of 20 available Chapter 33. Estimating Renal Function
0	of 20 available Chapter 34. Acute Kidney Injury
2	of 20 available Chapter 35. Chronic Kidney Disease/End-Stage Renal Disease
2	of 21 available Chapter 36. Acid–Base Disorders
0	of 20 available Chapter 37. Enteral Nutrition
0	of 22 available Chapter 38. Parenteral Nutrition
0	of 23 available Chapter 39. Electrolyte Disorders

Gastrointestinal Disorders

0	of 24 available Chapter 40. Liver Cirrhosis and Complications
0	of 21 available Chapter 41. Inflammatory Bowel Disease
0	of 20 available Chapter 42. Nausea and Vomiting
0	of 23 available Chapter 43. Upper Gastrointestinal Disorders
0	of 18 available Chapter 44. Viral Hepatitis

Respiratory Disorders

2	of 20 available Chapter 45. Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
0	of 19 available Chapter 46. Asthma
0	of 15 available Chapter 47. Cystic Fibrosis

Bone and Joint Disorders

0	of 19 available Chapter 48. Gout
0	of 22 available Chapter 49. Osteoporosis
4	of 20 available Chapter 50. Rheumatoid Arthritis
0	of 20 available Chapter 51. Osteoarthritis

a. *2 of the 20* **r**eview questions from **Chapter 35:** Chronic Kidney Disease/ End-stage Renal Disease

b. *2 of the 21* review questions from **Chapter 36:** Acid-Base Disorders

c. *2 of the 20* review questions from **Chapter 45**: Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

d. *4 of the 20* review questions from **Chapter 50:** Rheumatoid Arthritis

⇒ This quiz was formulated using a *total of 10 Review questions* from the *Naplex Review Guide 3e* as shown in the figure.

⇒ Professors may also assign questions from the "Health & Wellness and other topics" section to incorporate consistent review of previous learned material and facilitate continuous self-testing and spacing studying habits.

Endocrinologic Disorders

0	of 19 available Chapter 61. Diabetes Mellitus
0	of 19 available Chapter 62. Thyroid Disorders

Health and Wellness and Other Topics

0	of 20 available Chapter 63. Contraception
0	of 20 available Chapter 64. Allergic Rhinitis
0	of 21 available Chapter 65. Urology
0	of 20 available Chapter 66. Vaccines and Immunizations
0	of 20 available Chapter 67. Smoking Cessation
0	of 15 available Chapter 68. Ocular Pharmacology
0	of 21 available Chapter 69. Pregnancy and Lactation: Therapeutic Considerations
0	of 10 available Chapter 70. Pharmacoeconomics
0	of 25 available Chapter 71. Statistics
0	of 20 available Chapter 72. Pharmacy Math I
0	of 20 available Chapter 73. Clinical Toxicology
0	of 20 available Chapter 74. All Hazards Preparedness
0	of 22 available Chapter 75. Herbal and Nonherbal Dietary Supplements
0	of 15 available Chapter 76. Sterile Compounding Regulations and Best Practices for Sterile Compounding per USP 797

6. Scroll down and Click *Start Quiz* to begin taking the custom-made quiz.

7. After Clicking *Start Quiz*, the first question will be formatted as shown below.
   a. There will be a display of the **current question number out of the total quiz questions.**
      ⇒ For example: ***Question 1 of 10 questions total.***
   b. The review questions will be posted one at a time in random order.
   c. Students are to ***Read the Review Question***
      ⇒ For example: *#1 Select the COPD medication that is a Phosphodiesterase Inhibitor*

8. ***Select the correct answer*** from the choices provided as shown.
   a. For Example: ***Choice E*** was Selected

   Click Submit & View Answer to immediately view the correct answer.
      ⇒ **See example in Step #10**

      ------------ OR -----------
   Click Submit & View Next Question to continue taking the quiz and view the results **at the end.**

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9. **Note:** If **Submit & View Answer** was selected, then the correct answer will be displayed immediately.
   ⇒ An example of the formatted results is shown below.
   a. **Question 1 of 10** → Current multiple-choice question and answer
   b. The **Correct Answer: E**
   c. **Your** Selected **Answer: E**
   d. Explanation of **Correct** Answer
   e. Explanations of **Incorrect** Answers
   f. **Percentage** of Students/ Users who **Answered** this review question **Correctly**
      i.   *Example: 93% of students/Users answered this question correctly*

Question 1 of 10

Select the COPD medication that is a phosphodiesterase inhibitor.

   A   Albuterol

   B   Salmeterol

   C   Ipratropium

   D   Fluticasone

   ✓E   Roflumilast

Next Question

You will be able to view all answers at the end of your quiz.

The correct answer is **E**. You answered **E**.   9b & 9c

Explanation:
Answer e is correct. Roflumilast is a phsopodiesterase-4 inhibitor approved for COPD.

Answer a is incorrect. Albuterol increases cAMP, thereby relaxing bronchial smooth muscle.

Answer b is incorrect. Salmeterol increases cAMP, thereby relaxing bronchial smooth muscle.

Answer c is incorrect. Ipratropium blocks the action of acetylcholine at the parasympathetic sites in bronchial smooth muscle causing bronchodilation.

Answer d is incorrect. Fluticasone is a corticosteroid and has anti-inflammatory properties.

9d & 9e

93% of users answered correctly.   9f

End quiz and return to McGraw-Hill's NAPLEX® Review Guide, 3e Review Questions

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10. If the *Submit & View Next Question* button was selected and then the user has chosen to view his/her results after taking the entire quiz.

⟹ *Example: After taking the entire quiz, the results will be formatted as shown below.*
   a. **Question # (13): Correct/Incorrect**
   b. The **Correct Answer: E**
   c. **Your** Selected **Answer: D**
   d. Explanation of **Correct** Answer
   e. Explanations of **Incorrect** Answers
   f. **Percentage** of Students/ Users who **Answered** this review question **Correctly**
      i. *Example: 7% of students/Users answered this question correctly*
      ii. *Indicating the difficulty level for students*

Source: McGraw-Hill's NAPLEX® Review Guide, 3e

Question 13: Incorrect — 10a

PT is a 38-year-old patient with a past medical history of rheumatoid arthritis. He is changing therapy at today's visit to an alternative agent. He had a sulfa allergic reaction 2 years ago. Which of the following DMARDs is contraindicated in a patient with a history of a sulfa allergy?

A Neoral

B Arava

C Rheumatrex

X D Azulfidine — 10c

✓ E Cytoxan — 10b

The correct answer is **E**. You answered **D**.

Explanation:
Answer d is correct. Azulfidine (sulfasalazine) is contraindicated in patients with history of hypersensitivity to medications containing sulfa.

Answer a is incorrect. Neoral (cyclosporine) is not contraindicated in patients with a sulfa allergy.

Answer b is incorrect. Arava (leflunomide) is not contraindicated in patients with a sulfa allergy.

Answer c is incorrect. Rheumatrex (methotrexate) is not contraindicated in patients with a sulfa allergy. — 10d & 10e

Answer e is incorrect. Cytoxan (cyclophosphamide) is not contraindicated in patients with a sulfa allergy.

7% of users answered correctly.

To review questions from previous quiz results: follow steps 11-13.

11. Click **Student/User's Name** at the **top right corner** to access the user's account. On the drop-down menu, click **My Review Questions** to access the previously taken quiz records

12. Under **My Review Questions**, it will show the following:
    a. *Record of Quizzes* taken in AccessPharmacy
    b. *Date and Time* each quiz was taken
    c. *Number # of questions* of each quiz
    d. *Score* received for each quiz
⇒ Click the **desired quiz** to **view** the **results.**

➢ *For Example: Click Quiz on the* **Blue link** **Quiz on AccessPharmacy took May 01, 2019 08:18 PM**
    ▪ *# of questions on Quiz:* **20 questions**
    ▪ *Quiz Score:* **95%**

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13. The Quiz results will be formatted as shown below.
   a. At the **top left corner** → **Book used** for the Quiz
      ⇒ *Example: McGraw-Hill's Naplex Review Guide, 3e*
   b. **Quiz RESULTS**
   c. **Name of Student**
      ⇒ *Example: Ashely Smith*
   d. **Student's Score**
      ⇒ *Example: Your Score 95%*
   e. **Number # questions** answered correctly out of total questions
      ⇒ *Example: You answered 19 out of 20 questions correctly*

McGraw-Hill's NAPLEX® Review Guide, 3e> 13a

Quiz Results 13b

Ashley Smith 13c

Your Score: 95 % 13d

You answered 19 of 20 questions correctly. 13e

Question 1: Correct 13f

Which of the following is a reason that DMARDs are preferred over non-DMARD for RA management? 13g

   A DMARD agents cause fewer adverse reactions than non-DMARDs.

   B Non-DMARD agents are less cost-effective than DMARDs.

   ✓C DMARD agents may reduce or prevent joint damage and preserve joint function.

   D Non-DMARD agents require close laboratory monitoring. 13h

The correct answer is C. You answered C. 13i

Explanation:
Answer c is correct. Unlike non-DMARD agents such as NSAIDs, aspirin, and COX-2 inhibitors, DMARDs reduce or prevent joint damage and preserve joint function and integrity.

Answer a is incorrect. Both DMARD and non-DMARD drug agents have associated adverse reactions and neither drug class is less likely to cause them than the other.

Answer b is incorrect. Though formulary restrictions may limit the availability of certain agents, drug costs are typically not a major factor in making therapeutic decisions.

Answer d is incorrect. Routine laboratory monitoring is recommended for patients on all types of rheumatoid arthritis medications. 13j

▬▬▬▬▬ 77% of users answered correctly.

Source: McGraw-Hill's NAPLEX® Review Guide, 3e
Question 2: Correct

Which of the following agents is dosed weekly?

   ✓A Methotrexate

   B Leflunomide

   C Hydroxychloroquine

   D Sulfasalazine

The correct answer is A. You answered A.

Explanation:
Answer a is correct. Methotrexate is dosed on a weekly basis and is available orally and for intramuscular, subcutaneous, and intravenous injection. Weekly dosing of the drug appears to cause less gastrointestinal toxicity (less damage to the mucosa) and fewer side effects than daily dosing. It is important to be vigilant when reviewing methotrexate prescriptions to verify proper dosing frequency. Emphasize to your patients that this medication is taken on a weekly, not daily, basis to minimize the risk of overdose.

f. Each **question** will be marked as **Correct/ Incorrect**
   ⇒ *Example →*
   Question 1: Correct

g. The posed **question w/ multiple choice answers**
   ⇒ *Example: Which of the following is a reason that DMARDs are preferred over non-DMARD for RA Management?*

h. The **Student's answer w/ correct answer**
   ⇒ *Example: The Correct Answer: C*
   ⇒ *Example: Your Answer: C*

i. A **Rationale** for both **correct and incorrect answers**

j. **Percentage** of students who **answered** the question **correctly**
   → *77%*

Part 3: Patient-Focused approach to Creating a Care Plan.

Pharmacotherapy Casebook and Care Plans help students and professionals analyze patient cases that are commonly witness during ambulatory and clinical care settings. There are over 150 cases and care plan that instructors can utilize as a guide for students when working through patient cases. Students can use these practice case as a resource to identify problem areas early and seek further explanation for better understanding.

1. Click the *Cases tab* to view *drop-down menu*.
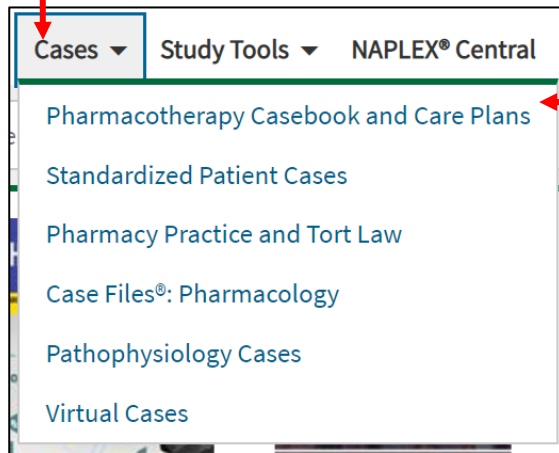
2. Click *Pharmacotherapy Casebook and Care Plans* to view and select the appropriate case for the course or assignment.

3. The Pharmacotherapy Casebook: Cases will be formatted as displayed below.
   a. Under each **broad category**, there are **subtopic folders**
   b. In each **subtopic** folder, there is a **practice case** for the students to complete

⇒ *Example Case:*
c. **Broad Category**: *Respiratory Disorder*
d. **Subtopic Folder**: *Acute Asthma*

Click the **subtopic Folder** → *Acute Asthma Folder* The *folder* will turn *Purple* after it has been *opened.*

Respiratory Disorders

📂 Acute Asthma
📁 Chronic Asthma
📁 Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

📁 Cystic Fibrosis
📁 Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension

Gastrointestinal Disorders

📁 Acute Pancreatitis
📁 Ascites Management in Portal Hypertension and Cirrhosis
📁 Chronic Pancreatitis
📁 Constipation
📁 Crohn Disease
📁 Diarrhea
📁 Esophageal Varices
📁 Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease
📁 Hepatic Encephalopathy
📁 Irritable Bowel Syndrome

📁 Nausea and Vomiting
📁 NSAID-Induced Ulcer Disease
📁 Pediatric Gastroenteritis
📁 Peptic Ulcer Disease
📁 Stress Ulcer Prophylaxis/Upper GI Hemorrhage
📁 Ulcerative Colitis
📁 Viral Hepatitis A
📁 Viral Hepatitis B
📁 Viral Hepatitis C

Renal Disorders

📁 Acute Kidney Injury
📁 Drug-Induced Acute Kidney Injury
📁 Electrolyte Abnormalities in Chronic Kidney Disease
📁 End-Stage Kidney Disease
📁 Hypercalcemia of Malignancy

📁 Hypokalemia and Hypomagnesemia
📁 Metabolic Acidosis
📁 Metabolic Alkalosis
📁 Progressive Renal Disease
📁 Syndrome of Inappropriate Antidiuretic Hormone Release

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4. In the _Acute Asthma Folder_, students will find:
   a. A complete **Patient Case** for their Acute Asthma Patient
   b. **Questions** – Guide the students through the entire case
   c. **Start a Care Plan** – Guide the students through creating a care plan

   Below is just a snapshot of the case – see **_Access Pharmacy_** _for the_ **_complete Acute Asthma Patient case_**

5. After students have ***read their Patient's Acute Asthma Case:***
>⇒ Click ***Questions*** to begin answering questions that will help guide each student through the patient case.
>a. **Questions Tab** addresses the following areas listed below:

>>i. *Problem Identification*
>>ii. *Desired Outcome*
>>iii. *Therapeutic Alternatives*
>>iv. *Optimal Plan*

>>v. *Clinical Course*
>>vi. *Outcome evaluation*
>>vii. *Patient Education*
>>viii. *Follow-up questions*
>>ix. *Self- Study Assignments*

>b. Click in the ***boxes*** under each case-directed question to ***Insert the answers.***

6. After completing the case-directed questions:
    ⇒ **Complete** the **self-study Assignment Questions**
    ⇒ Scroll to the Very *Bottom of the page* ⇒ Click *Save Answers*

7. The boxes containing the students' answers will reflect a *grayish color* indicating that the *responses* have been *saved.*
    ⇒ Scroll to the Very *Bottom of the page*
    ⇒ Click *Email Answers* to email the case answers to yourself, professor, or desired recipient.

8. Next, an *Email Box* will pop up:
   ⇒ Insert the desired *recipients' email address*
   ⇒ Insert the *Subject Title*
   ⇒ Insert an *Optional Message* for the desired recipient
   Click *Send Email* to send a pdf version of the complete case questions.

9. Once the Case Questions are completed:
   ⇒ Click *Start a Care Plan* → It will display as shown below
   The Care Plan creates a table including the categories listed below:

a. Date
b. Medical Condition
c. Therapeutic Goals
d. Drug-Therapy Problem
e. Recommendation and Interventions
f. Monitoring Parameters, Desired Endpoints, Frequency
g. Follow-up Plan

⇒ Click *Add Entry* to begin *creating a care plan* by answering **questions per each Medical Condition** that was **previously identified** in the **Case Questions Tab.**

10. The *questions to Start a Care Plan* is displayed in the format below. **Fill in all of the boxes** with the information collected from the previously completed case questions.

An example of the Acute Asthma Care plan is shown below.

11. After completing each box with the correct answers:
   ⇒ Scroll to the very **bottom of the page**
   ⇒ Click **Save Care Plan**

12. Click **Add an Entry** to add an additional entry to the care plan for another medical condition.
    ⇒ *For Example: an additional entry was added for the patient's **Medical Condition: Cold***
13. Click **Edit** to make changes to care plan for desired medical conditions
14. Click **Delete** to remove unnecessary care plan entry
15. Click **Email Care Plan** to email completed care plan to oneself, professor, or desired recipient
16. Repeat **Step 8** when the **email box** pops up

17. After responses has been emailed, copy and paste the URL noted in the email to the search bar using the desired web browser to access each document.

18. See Appendices to a view an example snapshot of the emailed responses.
    a. **Appendix A:** Acute Asthma Patient Case Responses
    b. **Appendix B:** Acute Asthma Patient Focused Care Plan

Appendix A: Acute Asthma Patient Case Responses (Snapshot of 1st page)

URL:http://accesspharmacy.mhmedical.com/TestResults.aspx?id=2630098&userid=5823309&additionalSection=176332362

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Quiz Results

Ashely Smith

Clinical Pearl
For proper treatment of an acute asthma exacerbation, the patient (or family) needs to be aware of the first symptoms of an exacerbation and possible triggers. At this point, the patient (family) should initiate her asthma action plan to minimize the symptoms, duration of drug therapy, and severity of the exacerbation. This, in turn, should decrease the number of severe exacerbations and hospital admissions.

Question 1

1.a.
Create a list of the patient's drug-related problems.

> unnecessary drug
> therapy - father

Question 2

2.
What are the acute goals of pharmacotherapy in this case?

> recommend a cough
> suppressant, with an

Question 3

3.a.
What nondrug therapies might be useful for this patient?

> talk to father about
> considering to quit

Question 4

4.a.
What drug, dosage form, dose, schedule, and duration of therapy are best for this patient's acute asthma exacerbation?

> continue asthma drug
> therapy

Question 5

5.a.

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Appendix B: Appendix B: Acute Asthma Patient Focused Care Plan

URL:http://accesspharmacy.mhmedical.com/CarePlanEmail.aspx?userID=620078&topSectionID=17
6332313

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Date	Medical Condition	Therapeutic Goals	Drug-Therapy Problem	Recommendations and Interventions	Monitoring Parameters, Desired Endpoints, and Frequency	Follow-up plan
02-06-18	Asthma	Control breathing	unnecessary Drug therapy	Clean home, free of dust., and refrain from smoking environments. Perhaps communicate with father to consider to quit smoking.	Use albuterol inhaler 30 minute prior to exercise as needed for SOB.	4 weeks to evaluate breathing and O2 saturation.
02-06-18	Cold	Treatment of Cold	Need additional Drug Therapy	Where warm clothing , get plenty rest, and drink fluids to stay hydrated	recommend delsym every 4-6hrs to rid patient of cold symptoms	follow up in 4 weeks to evaluate pt. cold symptoms

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References:

Regenstrief.org. https://www.regenstrief.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/purduepharm.png. Published 2019. Accessed June 16, 2019.

AccessPharmacy – Pharmacy Educational Resource. Mhmedical.com. https://accesspharmacy.mhmedical.com/. Published 2019. Accessed June 16, 2019.

About.Mhmedical.com. https://accesspharmacy.mhmedical.com/ss/about.aspx. Published 2019. Accessed June 21, 2019.

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