Log Book

Preamble

Log books are an essential tool for medical students, serving as a record of their learning, skill development, and clinical experience. For 3rd-year MBBS students, log books provide a structured approach to documenting various practical procedures, patient interactions, and the application of theoretical knowledge in real-world settings. This phase of the MBBS curriculum is crucial, as student's transition from basic sciences to hands-on clinical skills, learning to manage and observe patients under supervision.

The purpose of the log book is multifaceted. It helps students track their progress, reflect on their clinical experiences, and ensure competency in essential skills. It also serves as an assessment tool, where faculty can review entries to evaluate student engagement, comprehension, and skills development. In each entry, students are encouraged to note the cases they encounter, procedures performed or observed, diagnostic decisions, and their personal reflections on patient care.

Components of Log Book:

A log book for 3rd-year MBBS students typically consists of several structured sections to help systematically document clinical experiences and skills development. Here are the main parts commonly included:

1. **Personal Details and Goals**:
    - Student information (name, roll number, contact details)
    - Brief personal objectives for the year or rotation
2. **Attendance Record**:
    - Log of attendance for each clinical posting or rotation
    - Signed by supervising faculty to verify presence
3. **Clinical Skills and Procedures**:
    - List of core skills or procedures required in the curriculum (e.g., venipuncture, IV insertion, suturing)
    - Space to document each attempt with dates and supervisor signatures
    - Notes on student competency and proficiency levels
4. **Case Records**:
    - Detailed summaries of clinical cases seen during rotations, including:

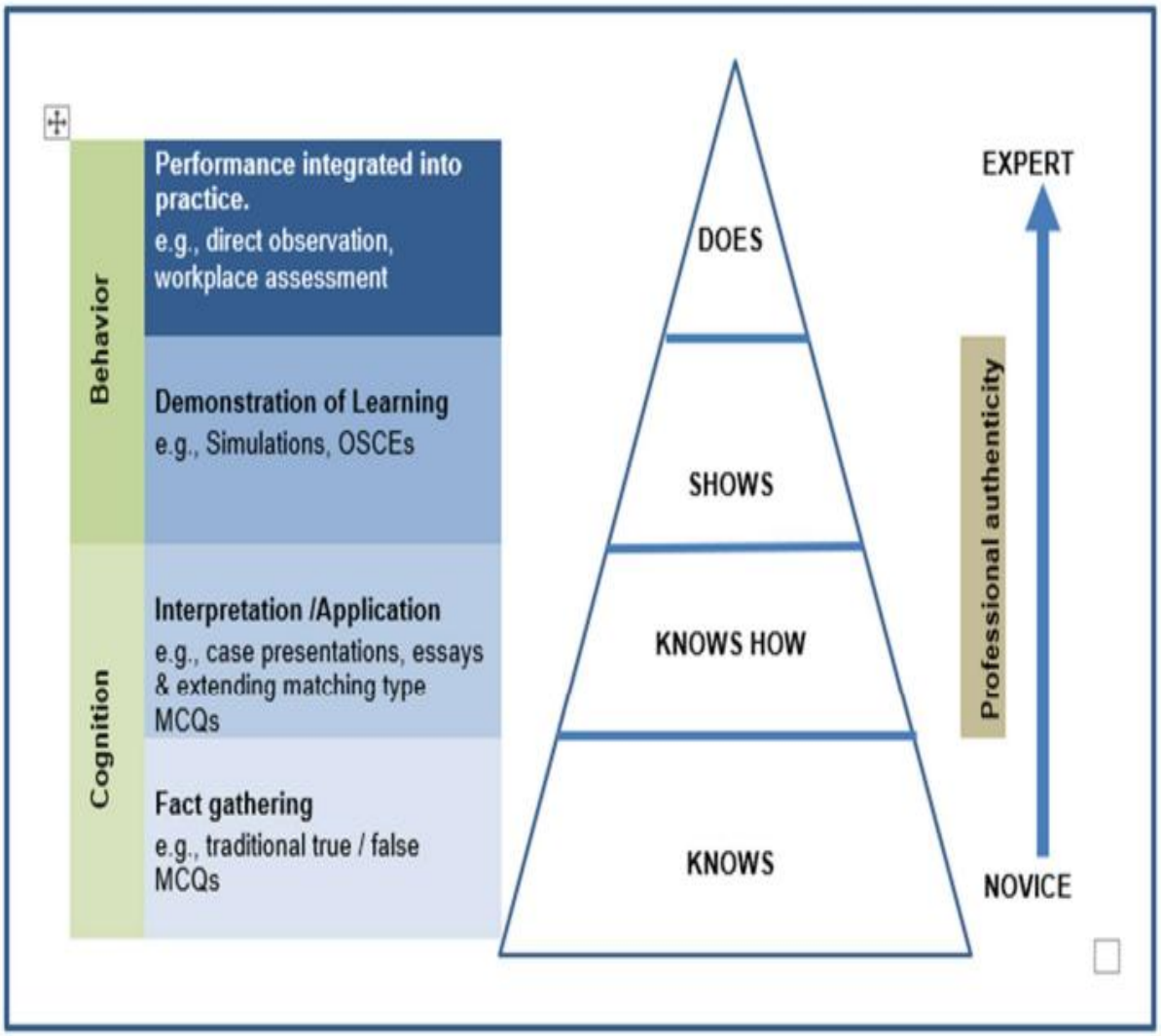
        - Patient demographics
        - Presenting symptoms, diagnosis, and treatment plan
        - Observations, challenges faced, and outcomes
        - Reflections on learning points or key takeaways
5. **Patient Management**:
    - Documentation of patient management plans developed under supervision
    - Records of patient follow-ups, modifications to treatment, and outcomes
    - Insights gained in clinical decision-making and patient interaction

General Tips for Completing the Log Books:

- **Consistency**: Regularly update each section during or immediately after patient rounds or procedures.
- **Detail and Clarity**: Document all cases and procedures in clear, concise language, focusing on learning outcomes.
- **Reflection**: Use the reflection sections to internalize key concepts, identify areas for improvement, and reinforce learning.
- **Facilitators Feedback**: Actively seek feedback from facilitators to ensure all competencies are achieved, and use their advice to guide your learning.

MILLER'S PYRAMID

The basis to assess clinical skills is the Miller's pyramid. Different skills throughout the CFR-C module scale from Knows How (e.g., Interpretation of CXR) to does (administer IM injections etc.).




DEPARTMENT
OF
PHARMACOLOGY

Pharmacology Log Book

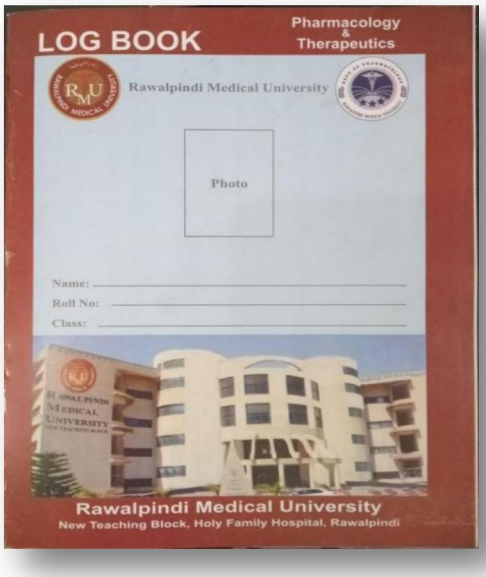
- **Personal Details and Goals**:

- Fill in your personal information and set pharmacology-specific objectives, such as "Understand the pharmacokinetics of essential drugs" or "Gain knowledge of drug interactions."

- **Attendance Record**:

- Record attendance for each pharmacology lab session or clinical posting, verified with a supervisor's signature.

- **Drug Classifications and Mechanisms of Action**:



- Document commonly prescribed drug classes, including:
    - Antibiotics, antihypertensives, analgesics, antidiabetics, etc.
    - Brief notes on mechanisms of action, therapeutic uses, and contraindications.
    - Key side effects and patient management considerations.

- **Prescription Analysis and Writing Practice**:

- Record examples of prescription writing, including:
    - Patient demographics, drug dosages, routes of administration, and duration.
    - Annotations on rationale for drug selection and important drug interactions to watch for.
- Seek supervisor feedback to refine your prescription-writing skills.

- **Adverse Drug Reactions (ADRs)**:

- Document any cases or hypothetical scenarios involving ADRs.
- Note the symptoms, management strategies, and preventive measures discussed.

- **Clinical Pharmacology Cases**:

- Summarize cases that illustrate the application of pharmacology in patient care (e.g., treating hypertension, asthma, diabetes).
- Document drug selection reasoning, side effects, and therapeutic monitoring approaches.

Table of Contents

23.			Effect of drugs on frog’s heart

Block VII

Pharmacology
3rd Year MBBS

PRACTICALS (PSYCHOMOTOR SKILL)

BLOCK -VII

FOUNDATION MODULE - I

Sr.No	Date	Topic	Attended/Non Attended	Sig
1		Biostatistics-I		
2		Biostatistics-II		
3		Pharmacological Calculations-I		
4		Pharmacological Calculations-II		

FOUNDATION MODULE - II

Sr.No	Date	Topic	Attended/Non Attended	Sig
1		Pharmacological Calculations-III		
2		Effect of mydriatics on rabbit's eye		
3		Effect of miotics on rabbit's eye		

Foundation – I

Topic of Practical	Objectives	Skill	Miller's Pyramid Level Reflected
Biostatistics-I	Explain the concept of central tendency in pharmacology and its relevance in analyzing drug response data. Differentiate between mean, median, and mode, and understand when each measure is most appropriate in pharmacological data analysis	The student will be able to • Practice calculating the mean, median, and mode • Interpret the calculated central tendencies in the context of drug efficacy and safety.	Knows how
Biostatistics-II	Clearly define variance, standard deviation, and standard error of the mean, and understand the distinctions between these measures.	The student will be able to • Practice calculating variance as a measure of the spread of drug concentration data and interpret the results. • Learn to compute standard deviation as a more interpretable measure of the variability in drug response data.	Knows how
Pharmacological Calculations-I	Master fundamental skills in calculating drug dosages based on patient weight, age and other relevant factors.	The student will be able to • Develop proficiency in calculating pediatric drug dosages, considering age-appropriate formulations and dosage forms.	Knows how
Pharmacological Calculations-II	Clearly define and understand the concepts of fractions and percentages in the context of pharmacological solutions	The student will be able to • Calculate fractional concentrations for drug solutions, considering both mass/volume and volume/volume ratios.	Knows how

Foundation – II

Topic of Practical	Objectives	Skill	Miller's Pyramid Level Reflected
Pharmacological Calculations-III	Clearly define and understand the concepts of fractions and percentages in the context of pharmacological solutions	The student will be able to • Calculate percentage concentrations of drug solutions using different weight/volume and volume/volume formulations.	Knows how
Effect of mydriatics on rabbit's eye	Recall the Pharmacokinectic and pharmacodynamics properties of the mydratic drug groups.	The student will be able to • Perform and interpret the results of the drug instilled in rabbit's eye	Does
Effect of miotics on rabbit's eye	Recall the Pharmacokinectic and pharmacodynamics properties of the miotic drug groups.	The student will be able to • Perform and interpret the results of the drug instilled in rabbit's eye	Does

Checklist for Effect Of Mydriatics On Rabbit's Eye

Place a "✓" in relevant boxes of yes and no

Satisfactory: Performs the step or task according to the standard procedure or guidelines

Unsatisfactory: Unable to perform the step or task according to the standard procedure

Step/ Task	Yes	No
Pre-Experiment Checklist		
1.Rabbit preparation: Obtain a rabbit and ensure it is healthy and suitable for the experiment.		
2. Equipment preparation: Gather necessary equipment including Mydriatic solutions (e.g., atropine, tropicamide), Normal saline solution, Pipettes or droppers, Stopwatch		
Experimental Procedure Checklist		
3. Baseline measurement: Measure and record the pupil diameter of the rabbit's eye before administering any solutions.		
4. Administer normal saline: Administer a few drops of normal saline solution to the rabbit's eye and measure the pupil diameter after 5-10 minutes.		
5. Administer mydriatic solution: Administer a few drops of the mydriatic solution (atropine) to the rabbit's eye and measure the pupil diameter at regular intervals (5, 10, 15 minutes).		
6.Repeat with different mydriatic solutions: Repeat steps 2-3 with different mydriatic solutions (e.g., tropicamide).		
7.Record observations: Record observations on the effect of each mydriatic solution on the rabbit's pupil diameter.		
Post-Experiment Checklist		
8.Record and analyze data: Record and analyze data on the effect of mydriatic solutions on the rabbit's pupil diameter.		
9.Draw conclusions: Draw conclusions on the effectiveness of each mydriatic solution in causing mydriasis (pupil dilation)		
Skill activity performed satisfactorily		
Facilitator's signature		
Date		

Checklist for Effect Of Miotics On Rabbit's Eye

Place a "✓" in relevant boxes of yes and no

Satisfactory: Performs the step or task according to the standard procedure or guidelines

Unsatisfactory: Unable to perform the step or task according to the standard procedure

Step/ Task	Yes	No
Pre-Experiment Checklist		
1.Rabbit preparation: Obtain a rabbit and ensure it is healthy and suitable for the experiment.		
2. Equipment preparation: Gather necessary equipment including Miotic solutions (e.g. Pilocarpine), Normal saline solution, Pipettes or droppers, Stopwatch		
Experimental Procedure Checklist		
3.Baseline measurement: Measure and record the pupil diameter of the rabbit's eye before administering any solutions.		
4. Administer normal saline: Administer a few drops of normal saline solution to the rabbit's eye and measure the pupil diameter after 5-10 minutes.		
5.Administer miotic solution: Administer a few drops of the Pilocarpine to the rabbit's eye and measure the pupil diameter at regular intervals (5, 10, 15 minutes).		
6.Repeat with different miotic solutions: Repeat steps 2-3 with different miotic solutions		
7.Record observations: Record observations on the effect of each miotic solution on the rabbit's pupil diameter.		
Post-Experiment Checklist		
8.Record and analyze data: Record and analyze data on the effect of miotic solutions on the rabbit's pupil diameter.		
9.Draw conclusions: Draw conclusions on the effectiveness of each miotic solution in causing miosis (pupil constriction)		
Skill activity performed satisfactorily		
Facilitator's signature		
Date		

Block VIII

Pharmacology
3rd Year MBBS

PRACTICALS (PSYCHOMOTOR SKILL)

BLOCK -VIII

GIT MODULE

Sr.No	Date	Topic	Attended/Non Attended	Sig
1		P drug and prescription writing in hyperemesis gravidarum , peptic ulcer, Ascariasis & EnterobiousVermicularis.		
2		Affective communication skills		
3		Demonstration of dose response relationship using rabbit ileum		
4		Demonstration of drug antagonism using rabbit ileum		

MICROBES AND ANTIMICROBES MODULE

Sr.No	Date	Topic	Attended/Non Attended	Sig
1		P drug and prescription writing of pneumonia, gonorrhea and pseudomembranous colitis		
2		P drug and prescription writing of enteric fever, oral candidiasis and HSV encephalitis		
3		Pharmacy visit		
4		Pharmacovigilence		

GIT Module			
Topic of Practical	**Objectives**	**Skill**	**Miller's Pyramid Level Reflected**
P drug and prescription writing in hyperemesis gravidarum , peptic ulcer, Ascariasis & EnterobiousVermicularis.	Recall the drug groups used in different clinical scenarios	The student will be able to • Reproduce an unambigious, legible, complete and legal prescription of the disease • Select an appropriate P drug following 5 step methods	Knows how
Affective communication skills	Improve patient outcomes, enhance patient satisfaction and promote positive relationships between healthcare providers and patients	The student will be able to • Develop effective communication skills to counsel patients and caregivers about medication use, including dosage, administration, potential side effects and adherence.	Show
Demonstration of dose response relationship using rabbit ileum	Gain a deeper understanding of the dose-response relationship and its importance in pharmacology, as well as develop practical skills in experimental design, data analysis, and mathematical modeling.	The student will be able to • Identification of all the parts of kymograph • Demonstrate the effects of gradually increasing doses of acetylcholine on dose response curve.	Does
Demonstration of drug antagonism using rabbit ileum	Gain a deeper understanding of the dose-response relationship and its importance in pharmacology, as well as develop practical skills in experimental design, data analysis, and mathematical modeling.	The student will be able to • Demonstrate the effects on dose response curve of different doses of acetylcholine in the presence of atropine • Demonstrate the surmountable antagonism between acetylcholine and atropine	Does

MICROBES AND ANTIMICROBES MODULE			
Topic of Practical	**Objectives**	**Skill**	**Miller's Pyramid Level Reflected**
P drug and prescription writing of pneumonia, gonorrhea and pseudomembranous colitis	Recall the drug groups used in different clinical scenarios	The student will be able to • Reproduce an unambigious, legible, complete and legal prescription of the disease • Select an appropriate P drug following 5 step methods	Knows how
P drug and prescription writing of enteric fever, oral candidiasis and HSV encephalitis	Recall the drug groups used in different clinical scenarios	The student will be able to • Reproduce an unambigious, legible, complete and legal prescription of the disease • Select an appropriate P drug following 5 step methods	Knows how
Pharmacy visit	Improve patient outcomes, enhance patient satisfaction and promote positive relationships between healthcare providers and patients	The student will be able to • Review medication, educate patients, enhance patient safety and satisfaction	Does
Pharmacovigilence	Ensure the safe and effective use of medicinal products, protect public health and promote transparency and accountability in the pharmaceutical industry.	The student will be able to • Report Adverse drug reactions • Promote rational use of medicinal products • Communication and collaborte among stakeholders, including regulatory authorities, pharmaceutical companies, healthcare professionals and patients.	Does

Checklist for Prescription writing

Place a "✓" in relevant boxes of yes and no

Satisfactory: Performs the step or task according to the standard procedure or guidelines

Unsatisfactory: Unable to perform the step or task according to the standard procedure

4.Age and Sex: Write the patient's age and sex.		
5.Prescriber's Name and Signature: Sign your name and provide your contact information.		
6.Drug Name: Write the generic or brand name of the medication.		
7.Dosage Form: Specify the dosage form (e.g., tablets, capsules, liquid).		
8.Strength: Specify the strength of the medication (e.g., 500 mg, 1 mg/mL).		
9.Directions for Use: Provide clear instructions for taking the medication		
Skill activity performed satisfactorily		
Facilitator's signature		
Date		

Checklist for P Drug

Checklist		
Step/ Task	**Yes**	**No**
Place a "✓" in relevant boxes of yes and no Satisfactory: Performs the step or task according to the standard procedure or guidelines Unsatisfactory: Unable to perform the step or task according to the standard procedure		
Skill activity performed satisfactorily		
Facilitator's signature		
Date		

Checklist		
Step/ Task	**Yes**	**No**
1.Effectively communicate with proper introduction		
2. Listen actively: Pay attention to the patient's concerns and questions.		
3. Explain clearly: Use simple language to explain the diagnosis, treatment, and follow-up.		
4. Show empathy and respect: Treat the patient with kindness, respect, and understanding.		
5. Provide education: Educate the patient on the condition, treatment, and self-care.		
6. Involve the patient in decision-making: Encourage the patient to participate in decision-		
Place a "✓" in relevant boxes of yes and no Satisfactory: Performs the step or task according to the standard procedure or guidelines Unsatisfactory: Unable to perform the step or task according to the standard procedure		
Date		

Checklist for Affective Communication Skills

Step/ Task	Yes	No
Pre-Experiment Checklist		
1.Obtain rabbit ileum: Obtain a fresh rabbit ileum and ensure it is suitable for the experiment.		
2.Prepare equipment: Gather necessary equipment, including Organ bath, Thermometer, Agonist and antagonist solutions, Pipettes and burettes		
3.Get solutions of agonist (e.g., acetylcholine) and antagonist (e.g., atropine)		
4.Set up organ bath: Set up the organ bath with the aerating tube and thermometer.		
Experimental Procedure Checklist		
5.Mount rabbit ileum: Mount the rabbit ileum in the organ bath and ensure it is securely attached.		
6.Add agonist solution: Add a known concentration of agonist solution to the organ bath and record the response (e.g., contraction).		
7.Determine dose-response curve: Repeat step 2 with increasing concentrations of agonist solution to determine the dose-response curve.		

Checklist For Demonstration Of Dose-Response Relationship Using Rabbit Ileum

Place a "✓" in relevant boxes of yes and no

Satisfactory: Performs the step or task according to the standard procedure or guidelines

Unsatisfactory: Unable to perform the step or task according to the standard procedure

8.Add antagonist solution: Add a known concentration of antagonist solution to the organ bath and record the response (e.g., relaxation).		
9.Determine shift in dose-response curve: Repeat steps 2-3 in the presence of the antagonist solution to determine the shift in the dose-response curve.		
Post-Experiment Checklist		
10. Clean and dispose of equipment: Clean and dispose of equipment according to laboratory protocols.		
11. Record and analyze data: Record and analyze data on the dose-response relationship and the effect of the antagonist.		
12. Draw conclusions: Draw conclusions on the demonstration of the dose-response relationship using rabbit ileum		
Skill activity performed satisfactorily		
Facilitator's signature		
Date		

Checklist For Drug Antagonism Using Rabbit Ileum

Place a "✓" in relevant boxes of yes and no

Satisfactory: Performs the step or task according to the standard procedure or guidelines

Unsatisfactory: Unable to perform the step or task according to the standard procedure

Step/ Task	Yes	No
Pre-Experiment Checklist		
1.Obtain rabbit ileum: Obtain a fresh rabbit ileum and ensure it is suitable for the experiment.		
2.Prepare equipment: Gather necessary equipment, including Organ bath, Thermometer, Agonist and antagonist solutions, Pipettes and burettes		
3.Get solutions of agonist (e.g., acetylcholine) and antagonist (e.g., atropine)		
4.Set up organ bath: Set up the organ bath with the aerating tube and thermometer.		
Experimental Procedure Checklist		
5.Mount rabbit ileum: Mount the rabbit ileum in the organ bath and ensure it is securely attached.		
6.Add agonist solution: Add a known concentration of agonist solution to the organ bath and record the response (e.g., contraction).		
7.Determine dose-response curve: Repeat step 2 with increasing concentrations of agonist solution to determine the dose-response curve.		
8.Add antagonist solution: Add a known concentration of antagonist solution to the organ bath and record the response (e.g., relaxation).		
9.Determine shift in dose-response curve: Repeat steps 2-3 in the presence of the antagonist solution to determine the shift in the dose-response curve.		
Post-Experiment Checklist		
10. Clean and dispose of equipment: Clean and dispose of equipment according to laboratory protocols.		
11. Record and analyze data: Record and analyze data on the dose-response relationship and the effect of the antagonist.		
12. Draw conclusions: Draw conclusions on the demonstration of the dose-response relationship using rabbit ileum		
Skill activity performed satisfactorily		
Facilitator's signature		
Date		

Checklist For Pharmacy Visit

Place a "✓" in relevant boxes of yes and no

Satisfactory: Performs the step or task according to the standard procedure or guidelines

Unsatisfactory: Unable to perform the step or task according to the standard procedure

Step/ Task	Yes	No
1. Observe pharmacy operations: Observe the pharmacist's workflow, including Dispensing medications, Counseling patients, Managing inventory and Handling prescriptions		
2.Interact with pharmacists and patients: Interact with pharmacists and patients to learn about Medication management, Patient education, Adverse event reporting and Medication therapy management		
3. Observe the most commonly prescribed medications in this pharmacy		
4. Learn different types of medication packaging and labeling		
5. Reflect on the pharmacy visit, including what was learned and what was observed.		
6. Complete a report on the pharmacy visit, including Description of the pharmacy and its operations, Observations of pharmacist-patient interactions and Discussion of medication management and safety		
Activity performed satisfactorily		
Facilitator's signature		
Date		

Checklist For Pharmacovigilence

Place a "✓" in relevant boxes of yes and no

Satisfactory: Performs the step or task according to the standard procedure or guidelines

Unsatisfactory: Unable to perform the step or task according to the standard procedure

Step/ Task	Yes	No
Activity 1: Identifying and Reporting Adverse Drug Reactions (ADRs)		
1. Case study: Review a case study of a patient experiencing an ADR.		
2. Identify the ADR: Identify the ADR and its symptoms.		
3. Determine the causality: Determine the likelihood of the ADR being caused by the medication.		
4. Report the ADR: Complete a report of the ADR, including Patient demographics, Medication details and ADR symptoms and severity		
Activity 2: Signal Detection and Risk Management		
5. Review methods for detecting signals including Spontaneous reporting, Active surveillance and Data mining		
6.Analyze a case study of a signal detection and risk management scenario		
7.Develop a plan to manage the risk including Risk assessment, Risk mitigation strategies and Monitoring and evaluation		
Activity 3: Pharmacovigilance Systems and Regulations		
8.Review National and International pharmacovigilance systems including National pharmacovigilance centers and WHO Monitoring Centre		
9.Familiarize with regulations and guidelines including Good Pharmacovigilance Practice (GVP) And FDA regulations		
12. Reflect on the pharmacovigilance activities and what was learned.		
13. Complete a form assessing the pharmacovigilance activities including Evaluation of ADR identification and reporting, Assessment of signal detection and risk management and Feedback on pharmacovigilance systems and regulations		
Activity performed satisfactorily		
Facilitator's signature		
Date		

Block IX

Pharmacology
3rd Year MBBS

PRACTICALS (PSYCHOMOTOR SKILL)

BLOCK -IX

HEMATOLOGY MODULE

Sr.No	Date	Topic	Attended/Non Attended	Sig
1		P drug and prescription writing of Fe deficiency anemia		
2		P drug and prescription writing of IHD, DVT		
3		P drug and prescription writing of dyslipidemia		
4		P drug and prescription writing of malaria		

CVS AND RESPIRATION MODULE

Sr.No	Date	Topic	Attended/Non Attended	Sig
1		P drug and prescription of angina & HTN		
2		P drug and prescription of CCF		
3		P drug and prescription of asthma and TB		
4		Effect of drugs on frog's heart		

Hematology Module			
Topic of Practical	**Objectives**	**Skill**	**Miller's Pyramid Level Reflected**
P drug and prescription writing of Fe deficiency anemia, IHD, DVT, Dyslipidemia and Malaria	Recall the drug groups used in different clinical scenarios	The student will be able to • Reproduce an unambigious, legible, complete and legal prescription of the disease • Select an appropriate P drug following 6 step methods	Knows how

CVS and Respiration Module			
Topic of Practical	**Objectives**	**Skill**	**Miller's Pyramid Level Reflected**
P drug and prescription of angina & HTN, CCF	Recall the drug groups used in different clinical scenarios	The student will be able to • Reproduce an unambigious, legible, complete and legal prescription of the disease • Select an appropriate P drug following 6 step methods	Knows how
P drug and prescription of asthma and TB	Recall the drug groups used in different clinical scenarios	The student will be able to • Reproduce an unambigious, legible, complete and legal prescription of the disease • Select an appropriate P drug following 6 step methods	Knows how

Effect of drugs on frog's heart	Recall the Pharmacokinectic and pharmacodynamics properties of different drug groups.	The student will be able to • Perform and interpret the results of the drug instilled in frog's heart	Does

Checklist for Prescription writing

Place a "✓" in relevant boxes of yes and no

Satisfactory: Performs the step or task according to the standard procedure or guidelines

Unsatisfactory: Unable to perform the step or task according to the standard procedure

Checklist		
Step/ Task	**Yes**	**No**
1.Date: Write the date of the prescription.		
2.Patient's Name: Write the patient's full name		
3.Address: Write the patient's address.		
4.Age and Sex: Write the patient's age and sex.		
5.Prescriber's Name and Signature: Sign your name and provide your contact information.		
6.Drug Name: Write the generic or brand name of the medication.		
7.Dosage Form: Specify the dosage form (e.g., tablets, capsules, liquid).		
8.Strength: Specify the strength of the medication (e.g., 500 mg, 1 mg/mL).		
9.Directions for Use: Provide clear instructions for taking the medication		
Skill activity performed satisfactorily		
Facilitator's signature		
Date		

Checklist for P Drug

Place a "✓" in relevant boxes of yes and no

Satisfactory: Performs the step or task according to the standard procedure or guidelines

Unsatisfactory: Unable to perform the step or task according to the standard procedure

Step/ Task	Yes	No
1.Formulation of diagnosis and therapeutic objectives		
2.Tabulation of effective groups		
3.Comparison of effective groups		
4.Selection of most effective drug group		
5.Selection of P-drug from group of choice		
6.Provide clear instructions for taking the medication		
Skill activity performed satisfactorily		
Facilitator's signature		
Date		

Checklist For Effect Of Drugs On Frog's Heart

Place a "✓" in relevant boxes of yes and no

Satisfactory: Performs the step or task according to the standard procedure or guidelines

Unsatisfactory: Unable to perform the step or task according to the standard procedure

stand with mounted spring lever, kymograph and revolving drum.		
Experimental Procedure Checklist		
3. Stun and pith the frog and fix it on the frog board with the help of pins. Fix the hook of the lever in the apex of the heart.		
4.Expose the heart by cutting the sternum (saving the ventral vein).		
5.Lever moves with normal cardiac contractions which are recorded on the revolving drum of the kymograph.		
6.Take the normal tracing per minute		
7.Pour a few drops of the given drug on the exposed heart and record the effect produced.		
8. Similarly, record the effect of other drugs with the preceding normal tracings each time and write the inference.		
Post-Experiment Checklist		
8.Record and analyze data: Record and analyze data on the effect of Atropine, Acetylcholine, Adrenaline and propranolol on heart rate and force of contraction		
9.Draw conclusions: Draw conclusions on the effectiveness of each drug.		
Skill activity performed satisfactorily		
Facilitator's signature		
Date		

ASSESSMENT OF PRACTICAL (PYSCHOMOTOR SKILLS)

MODULES/ BLOCKS	COMPONENTS	NO.OF TEMS	MARKS	TOTAL MARKS	TIME PER STATION	TOTAL TIME PER BLOCK
Block I (Foundation I & Foundation II)	LabOSPE	2	10	20	5x 2 Mins	20 mins
	iOSPE	1	5		5 Mins	
	ciOSPE	1	5		5 Mins	
Block II (GIT&Microbes)	LabOSPE	2	10	20	5x2 Mins	20 mins
	iOSPE	1	5		5 Mins	
	ciOSPE	1	5		5 Mins	
Block III (CVS& Respiration)	LabOSPE	2	10	20	5x2 Mins	20 mins
	iOSPE	1	5		5 Mins	
	ciOSPE	1	5		5 Mins	
				60		60