

Ranking scale to assess the clinical significance of a drug related problem (DRP)

1. **No problem** – The identified DRP does not constitute a problem (misconception)
2. **No significance** – The identified DRP is not clinically significant and can be left unsolved
3. **Somewhat significant** - The identified DRP has a certain clinical relevance and there is a point in recommending a solution, at least for future benefit.
4. **Significant** - The identified DRP is clinically relevant and should be solved. (e.g. the current therapy does not follow best practice guidelines or local/national recommendations)
5. **Very significant** - The identified DRP is of high clinical relevance and can lead to worsened health status, progression of disease and/or organ dysfunction.
6. **Extremely significant** - The identified DRP is extremely relevant and could potentially cause death.

Ranking scale to assess the clinical significance of recommendations given by pharmacists

-How important/correct the pharmacist's recommendation and what could be the consequences if the action is not carried out?

1. **Adverse significance** – The recommendations may lead to adverse outcome. (bad/faulty recommendation)
2. **No significance** – The recommendation is informational (not specifically related or meaningful to the patient in question.)
3. **Somewhat significant** -The benefit of the recommendation to the patient could be significant or neutral depending on professional interpretation and circumstances (e.g. simplified dose regimen or reduced number of medicines to promote adherence)
4. **Significant** -The recommendation would bring care to a more acceptable and appropriate level (adherence to best practice guidelines and local/national recommendations)
5. **Very significant** -The recommendation could prevent a potential or existing major organ dysfunction and worsened disease state.
6. **Extremely significant** -To carry out the recommendation could potentially prevent death.