**Table 1: List of Abbreviations**

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| **List of Abbreviations:** | **Definition** |
| **PIP -** Potentially inappropriate prescribing | ‘The prescribing of medication that could introduce significant risk of an ADE in particular when there is an equally or more effective alternative with a lower risk available’ (Tommelein et al, 2015:1416;).  - over prescribing, The prescription of an unnecessary medication  -underprescribing The omission of a medication that is necessary  -mis-prescribing. The incorrect prescription of an indicated medication (covering drug choice, doseage, duration of therapy; duplication and drug-drug and drug-food interactions (Kauffman et al, 2014) |
| **PIM -** Potentially inappropriate medication:   * there are three categories, **PIM-A** ; **PIM- R**; and **PIM-S** (Amos et al,2015) | Medications with risks that outweigh the potential benefits for older adults:  **PIM - A** - Potentially inappropriate medication - avoid  **PIM - R** - Potentially inappropriate medication - rarely appropriate  **PIM-S-** Potentially inappropriate medication - some indications |
| **ADE** - Adverse drug effects | An event which results in unintended harm to the patient and is related to the care and/or services provided to the patient, rather than to the patient’s underlying medical conditions (Cahir et al, 2013) |
| **ADR** - Adverse drug reactions | **Type A -**an exaggerated response to the expected action of the drug (Onder et al, 2013)  **Type B** - a novel response to a drug that are not expected from the known pharmacological actions of the drug.  **Type C** -  ‘continuing’ reactions, persist for a relatively long time.  **Type D** -  ‘delayed’ reactions, become apparent some time after the use of a medicine.  **Type E** -  ‘end-of-use’ reactions, are associated with the withdrawal of a medicine.  (Medicines and Healthcare Products Regulatory Agency) |
| **PPO** - Potential prescribing omissions | The omission of clinically indicated medications (Ryan et al 2012) |
| **DDI** - Drug-drug interactions | When the effects of one drug are modified by the concomitant or subsequent use of another. |
| **IM** - Inappropriate medications | Medications that pose potential risks outweighing potential benefits. |
| **DRPs** - Drug related problems | A [DRP](http://europepmc.org/abstract/med/2275235/?whatizit_url_go_term=http://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/?query=DRP&sort=score) exists when a patient experiences or is likely to experience either a disease or symptom having an actual or suspected relationship with drug therapy. |
| **DTPs** - Drug therapy-related problems | A [DTP](http://europepmc.org/abstract/med/2275235/?whatizit_url_go_term=http://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/?query=DRP&sort=score) exists when a patient experiences or is likely to experience either a disease or symptom having an actual or suspected relationship with drug therapy. |