

1. Clinical impact

Score	Impact	Definition: The clinical impact is evaluated according to <u>the most likely case expected, not the worst/best case</u>
-1C	Nuisible	The PI can lead to adverse outcomes on clinical status, knowledge, satisfaction, patient adherence and/or quality of life of the patient.
0C	Null	The PI can have no influence on the patient regarding the clinical status, knowledge, satisfaction, patient adherence and or quality of life of the patient.
1C	Minor	The PI can improve knowledge, satisfaction, medication adherence and/or quality of life OR the PI can prevent damage that does not require monitoring/treatment.
2C	Moderate	The PI can prevent harm that requires further monitoring/treatment, but does not lead or do not extend a hospital stay of the patient.
3C	Major	The PI can prevent harm which causes or lengthens a hospital stay OR causes permanent disability or handicap.
4C	Lethal	The PI can prevent an accident that causes a potentially intensive care or death of the patient.
ND	Non-determined	The available information does not determine the clinical impact.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ The clinical impact is evaluated for the patient's benefit. ✚ Harm: alteration of the physical and mental capacities arising from an accident or illness. ✚ Quality of life: physical function (autonomy, physical abilities, capacity to perform the tasks of daily life ...), psychological (anxiety, depression, emotion ...), social (relative to family environment, friendly or professional, engaging in personal relationships, participation in social and leisure activities ...) and somatic (symptoms related to the disease). ✚ Monitoring: monitoring clinically relevant (physiological or psychological), biological. ✚ Treatment: changing therapy or adding an additional medical / surgical treatment. 		

Supplementary Figure. "Clinical impact" dimension of the CLinical Economic Organizational (CLEO) tool for pharmacist interventions