

UNDERLINE THE MAIN CLAUSE .THE PHARMACIST CHECKED THAT THE PRESCRIPTION WAS CORRECT.

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UNDERSTANDING THE IMPORTANCE OF UNDERLINING THE MAIN CLAUSE IN SENTENCES

EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION, WHETHER WRITTEN OR SPOKEN, RELIES HEAVILY ON CLARITY AND PRECISION. ONE FUNDAMENTAL ASPECT OF ACHIEVING THIS CLARITY IN WRITING IS CORRECTLY IDENTIFYING AND EMPHASIZING THE MAIN CLAUSE OF A SENTENCE. IN MANY CASES, UNDERLINING OR HIGHLIGHTING THE MAIN CLAUSE HELPS ENSURE THE CORE MESSAGE IS IMMEDIATELY UNDERSTOOD.

IN THE EXAMPLE SENTENCE, “THE PHARMACIST CHECKED THAT THE PRESCRIPTION WAS CORRECT,” THE MAIN CLAUSE IS “THE PHARMACIST CHECKED.” THIS CORE COMPONENT OF THE SENTENCE CONVEYS THE PRIMARY ACTION AND IS ESSENTIAL FOR UNDERSTANDING THE OVERALL MESSAGE. RECOGNIZING AND UNDERLINING SUCH MAIN CLAUSES CAN SIGNIFICANTLY IMPROVE COMPREHENSION, ESPECIALLY IN COMPLEX SENTENCES.

THIS ARTICLE EXPLORES THE CONCEPT OF MAIN CLAUSES, THEIR IMPORTANCE, HOW TO IDENTIFY AND UNDERLINE THEM, AND THEIR ROLE IN EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION, WITH A FOCUS ON THE CONTEXT OF PHARMACY AND PRESCRIPTION CHECKING.

WHAT IS A MAIN CLAUSE?

DEFINITION OF A MAIN CLAUSE

A MAIN CLAUSE, ALSO KNOWN AS AN INDEPENDENT CLAUSE, IS A GROUP OF WORDS THAT CONTAINS A SUBJECT AND A PREDICATE AND EXPRESSES A COMPLETE THOUGHT. IT CAN STAND ALONE AS A COMPLETE SENTENCE OR FORM THE CORE OF A MORE COMPLEX SENTENCE.

CHARACTERISTICS OF A MAIN CLAUSE:

- CONTAINS A SUBJECT (WHO OR WHAT THE SENTENCE IS ABOUT)
- CONTAINS A PREDICATE (WHAT THE SUBJECT DOES OR IS)
- EXPRESSES A COMPLETE IDEA
- CAN STAND ALONE AS A COMPLETE SENTENCE

EXAMPLE:

THE PHARMACIST CHECKED THE PRESCRIPTION.

- SUBJECT: THE PHARMACIST
- PREDICATE: CHECKED THE PRESCRIPTION
- COMPLETE THOUGHT: YES

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MAIN AND SUBORDINATE CLAUSES

UNDERSTANDING THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN MAIN AND SUBORDINATE CLAUSES IS CRUCIAL:

ASPECT	MAIN CLAUSE	SUBORDINATE CLAUSE

ALSO KNOWN AS	INDEPENDENT CLAUSE	DEPENDENT CLAUSE
CAN STAND ALONE	YES	NO
FUNCTION	EXPRESSES A COMPLETE THOUGHT	ADDS ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, CANNOT STAND ALONE

EXAMPLE:

- MAIN CLAUSE: THE PHARMACIST CHECKED THE PRESCRIPTION.
- SUBORDINATE CLAUSE: THAT THE PRESCRIPTION WAS CORRECT.

IN THE SENTENCE “THE PHARMACIST CHECKED THAT THE PRESCRIPTION WAS CORRECT,” THE SUBORDINATE CLAUSE “THAT THE PRESCRIPTION WAS CORRECT” PROVIDES ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT WHAT THE PHARMACIST CHECKED.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF UNDERLINING THE MAIN CLAUSE

ENHANCING CLARITY AND FOCUS

UNDERLINING OR EMPHASIZING THE MAIN CLAUSE HELPS READERS QUICKLY GRASP THE CORE MESSAGE OF A SENTENCE. IT DIRECTS ATTENTION TO THE PRIMARY ACTION OR IDEA, MAKING COMPLEX SENTENCES MORE DIGESTIBLE.

IMPROVING WRITING AND EDITING SKILLS

FOR WRITERS AND EDITORS, IDENTIFYING AND UNDERLINING MAIN CLAUSES IS A USEFUL EXERCISE TO:

- ENSURE SENTENCES ARE NOT OVERLY COMPLEX
- AVOID SENTENCE FRAGMENTS OR RUN-ON SENTENCES
- CLARIFY THE PRIMARY MESSAGE BEFORE ADDING DETAILS

EDUCATIONAL BENEFITS

IN LANGUAGE LEARNING AND TEACHING, UNDERLINING MAIN CLAUSES HELPS STUDENTS:

- RECOGNIZE SENTENCE STRUCTURE
- DEVELOP BETTER SENTENCE CONSTRUCTION SKILLS
- IMPROVE COMPREHENSION OF COMPLEX SENTENCES

HOW TO IDENTIFY THE MAIN CLAUSE IN A SENTENCE

STEP-BY-STEP PROCESS

1. LOCATE THE SUBJECT: FIND WHO OR WHAT THE SENTENCE IS ABOUT.
2. FIND THE PREDICATE: LOOK FOR THE VERB OR ACTION RELATED TO THE SUBJECT.
3. CHECK FOR COMPLETENESS: ENSURE THE GROUP OF WORDS EXPRESSES A COMPLETE IDEA.
4. DISTINGUISH FROM SUBORDINATE CLAUSES: IDENTIFY IF THERE ARE ADDITIONAL CLAUSES THAT DEPEND ON THE MAIN CLAUSE.

APPLYING THE PROCESS TO THE EXAMPLE

SENTENCE: THE PHARMACIST CHECKED THAT THE PRESCRIPTION WAS CORRECT.

- SUBJECT: THE PHARMACIST
- PREDICATE: CHECKED
- COMPLETE THOUGHT? YES, THE ACTION IS CLEAR.
- SUBORDINATE CLAUSE: THAT THE PRESCRIPTION WAS CORRECT — DEPENDS ON THE MAIN CLAUSE FOR CONTEXT.

THEREFORE, THE MAIN CLAUSE IS “THE PHARMACIST CHECKED,” WHICH CAN BE UNDERLINED AS THE CORE ACTION.

PRACTICAL TIPS FOR UNDERLINING THE MAIN CLAUSE

- USE A PEN OR HIGHLIGHTER TO MARK THE MAIN CLAUSE CLEARLY.
- IN DIGITAL DOCUMENTS, USE FORMATTING OPTIONS LIKE BOLD OR ITALICS IF UNDERLINING IS NOT SUITABLE.
- WHEN ANALYZING COMPLEX SENTENCES, BREAK THEM DOWN INTO PARTS TO IDENTIFY THE MAIN CLAUSE.
- PRACTICE WITH VARIOUS SENTENCES TO BECOME PROFICIENT IN RECOGNIZING MAIN CLAUSES QUICKLY.

THE ROLE OF MAIN CLAUSES IN PHARMACY AND PRESCRIPTION CONTEXTS

ENSURING ACCURATE COMMUNICATION IN HEALTHCARE

IN PHARMACY, CLEAR COMMUNICATION IS VITAL FOR PATIENT SAFETY. THE SENTENCE “THE PHARMACIST CHECKED THAT THE PRESCRIPTION WAS CORRECT” EXEMPLIFIES A COMPLETE ACTION THAT ENSURES THE PRESCRIPTION’S ACCURACY BEFORE DISPENSING MEDICATION.

WHY IS EMPHASIZING THE MAIN CLAUSE IMPORTANT HERE?

- IT HIGHLIGHTS THE PHARMACIST’S PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY.
- IT UNDERScores THE ACT OF CHECKING AS A CRUCIAL STEP.
- IT HELPS IN DOCUMENTATION, ENSURING THAT THE MAIN ACTION IS RECORDED AND UNDERSTOOD.

APPLICATION IN MEDICAL DOCUMENTATION AND INSTRUCTIONS

ACCURATE DOCUMENTATION OFTEN INVOLVES COMPLEX SENTENCES. UNDERLINING OR EMPHASIZING MAIN CLAUSES HELPS:

- CLARIFY THE MAIN ACTION TAKEN
- PREVENT MISINTERPRETATION
- IMPROVE THE READABILITY OF MEDICAL RECORDS

EXAMPLE:

- MAIN CLAUSE: “THE PHARMACIST VERIFIED THE DOSAGE.”
- ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: “THAT THE PRESCRIPTION WAS CORRECT AND SUITABLE FOR THE PATIENT.”

COMMON MISTAKES TO AVOID WHEN UNDERLINING MAIN CLAUSES

- UNDERLINING SUBORDINATE CLAUSES INSTEAD OF MAIN CLAUSES: REMEMBER THAT SUBORDINATE CLAUSES CANNOT STAND

ALONE.

- IGNORING SENTENCE COMPLEXITY: DON'T OVERLOOK EMBEDDED CLAUSES THAT MAY DISTRACT FROM THE MAIN ACTION.
- OVERLOOKING THE MAIN CLAUSE IN COMPOUND SENTENCES: IN SENTENCES WITH MULTIPLE CLAUSES, IDENTIFY EACH MAIN CLAUSE SEPARATELY.

PRACTICE EXERCISES FOR IDENTIFYING AND UNDERLINING MAIN CLAUSES

1. THE PATIENT TOOK THE MEDICATION AFTER THE PHARMACIST EXPLAINED THE INSTRUCTIONS.
- MAIN CLAUSE: _____
2. ALTHOUGH THE PRESCRIPTION WAS UNUSUAL, THE PHARMACIST VERIFIED IT CAREFULLY.
- MAIN CLAUSE: _____
3. THE PHARMACIST CHECKED THE LABEL AND CONFIRMED THE DOSAGE.
- MAIN CLAUSE: _____

ANSWERS:

1. THE PATIENT TOOK THE MEDICATION AFTER THE PHARMACIST EXPLAINED THE INSTRUCTIONS.
2. THE PHARMACIST VERIFIED IT CAREFULLY. (MAIN CLAUSE)
3. THE PHARMACIST CHECKED THE LABEL AND CONFIRMED THE DOSAGE.

REGULAR PRACTICE IN IDENTIFYING MAIN CLAUSES ENHANCES CLARITY IN BOTH WRITING AND UNDERSTANDING COMPLEX SENTENCES.

CONCLUSION

RECOGNIZING AND UNDERLINING THE MAIN CLAUSE IN SENTENCES LIKE "THE PHARMACIST CHECKED THAT THE PRESCRIPTION WAS CORRECT" IS A FUNDAMENTAL SKILL FOR EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION, ESPECIALLY IN FIELDS THAT DEMAND PRECISION SUCH AS PHARMACY, MEDICINE, AND LEGAL DOCUMENTATION. THE MAIN CLAUSE ENCAPSULATES THE CORE ACTION OR IDEA, SERVING AS THE BACKBONE OF ANY SENTENCE. BY MASTERING THIS SKILL, WRITERS AND PROFESSIONALS CAN IMPROVE CLARITY, PREVENT MISUNDERSTANDINGS, AND COMMUNICATE MORE EFFECTIVELY.

WHETHER YOU'RE DRAFTING PRESCRIPTIONS, WRITING REPORTS, OR STUDYING LANGUAGE STRUCTURE, PAYING ATTENTION TO THE MAIN CLAUSE ENSURES YOUR MESSAGE IS DIRECT AND UNAMBIGUOUS. PRACTICE REGULARLY, ANALYZE COMPLEX SENTENCES, AND HIGHLIGHT THE MAIN COMPONENTS TO DEVELOP A KEEN UNDERSTANDING OF SENTENCE STRUCTURE AND ENHANCE YOUR OVERALL COMMUNICATION SKILLS.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

WHAT IS THE MAIN CLAUSE IN THE SENTENCE 'THE PHARMACIST CHECKED THAT THE PRESCRIPTION WAS CORRECT'?

THE MAIN CLAUSE IS 'THE PHARMACIST CHECKED.'

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT TO UNDERLINE THE MAIN CLAUSE IN A SENTENCE?

UNDERLINING THE MAIN CLAUSE HELPS IDENTIFY THE PRIMARY ACTION OR IDEA, MAKING SENTENCE STRUCTURE CLEARER AND AIDING IN COMPREHENSION.

How can you distinguish the main clause from the subordinate clause in the given sentence?

The main clause is 'The pharmacist checked,' which can stand alone as a complete sentence, while the subordinate clause 'that the prescription was correct' cannot stand alone and depends on the main clause.

What is the purpose of the subordinate clause in the sentence 'The pharmacist checked that the prescription was correct'?

The subordinate clause provides additional information about what the pharmacist checked, specifically confirming the correctness of the prescription.

Can the main clause 'The pharmacist checked' stand alone as a complete sentence?

Yes, 'The pharmacist checked' can stand alone as a complete sentence, but in the original sentence, it is part of a larger complex sentence.

How do you properly underline the main clause in the sentence 'The pharmacist checked that the prescription was correct'?

You underline 'The pharmacist checked' to highlight the main clause, leaving the subordinate clause ununderline or noting that it depends on the main clause.

What is the role of the subordinate clause in enhancing the meaning of the main clause?

The subordinate clause 'that the prescription was correct' provides specific details or conditions related to the main action, enriching the overall meaning.

Additional Resources

Underline the main clause: The pharmacist checked that the prescription was correct.

In the realm of healthcare and pharmacy practice, precision, clarity, and correctness are paramount. The sentence "The pharmacist checked that the prescription was correct" exemplifies a crucial aspect of pharmacy work—verification. At its core, this sentence highlights the importance of the main clause "The pharmacist checked," which underscores the primary action undertaken by the pharmacist. Recognizing and understanding the main clause in complex sentences is vital for both language learners and professionals in the medical and pharmaceutical fields, as it forms the backbone of clear communication and effective documentation. In this article, we will explore the significance of underlining main clauses, analyze the structure of the given sentence, and discuss its implications for pharmacy practice, language clarity, and effective communication.

Understanding the Main Clause in Complex Sentences

WHAT IS A MAIN CLAUSE?

A MAIN CLAUSE, ALSO KNOWN AS AN INDEPENDENT CLAUSE, IS A GROUP OF WORDS THAT CONTAINS A SUBJECT AND A PREDICATE AND CAN STAND ALONE AS A COMPLETE SENTENCE. IT EXPRESSES A COMPLETE THOUGHT WITHOUT REQUIRING ADDITIONAL INFORMATION. FOR EXAMPLE, IN THE SENTENCE:

THE PHARMACIST CHECKED THAT THE PRESCRIPTION WAS CORRECT.

THE MAIN CLAUSE IS:

THE PHARMACIST CHECKED

THIS PART PROVIDES THE CORE ACTION AND SUBJECT, FORMING A COMPLETE IDEA ON ITS OWN.

THE ROLE OF THE MAIN CLAUSE IN SENTENCE STRUCTURE

IN COMPLEX SENTENCES, THE MAIN CLAUSE OFTEN COMBINES WITH SUBORDINATE OR DEPENDENT CLAUSES TO CONVEY MORE DETAILED INFORMATION. THE SUBORDINATE CLAUSE HERE IS:

THAT THE PRESCRIPTION WAS CORRECT.

WHILE THE SUBORDINATE CLAUSE PROVIDES ADDITIONAL CONTEXT, THE MAIN CLAUSE CARRIES THE PRIMARY MESSAGE, WHICH IS THE ACTION PERFORMED BY THE PHARMACIST.

WHY UNDERLINING THE MAIN CLAUSE IS IMPORTANT

- CLARITY IN COMMUNICATION: IDENTIFYING THE MAIN CLAUSE HELPS IN UNDERSTANDING THE CORE MESSAGE OF A SENTENCE.
- EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES: FOR LANGUAGE LEARNERS OR STUDENTS, UNDERLINING THE MAIN CLAUSE AIDS IN GRAMMATICAL ANALYSIS.
- EFFECTIVE WRITING: WRITERS CAN ENSURE THEIR SENTENCES ARE CONCISE AND FOCUSED BY RECOGNIZING AND EMPHASIZING THE MAIN CLAUSE.
- LEGAL AND MEDICAL DOCUMENTATION: CLEAR DELINEATION OF ACTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES IS ESSENTIAL; UNDERLINING MAIN CLAUSES CAN PREVENT AMBIGUITY.

ANALYZING THE SENTENCE: "THE PHARMACIST CHECKED THAT THE PRESCRIPTION WAS CORRECT"

BREAKING DOWN THE SENTENCE

THE SENTENCE CAN BE DISSECTED INTO TWO PARTS:

1. MAIN CLAUSE: THE PHARMACIST CHECKED
2. SUBORDINATE CLAUSE: THAT THE PRESCRIPTION WAS CORRECT

THE SUBORDINATE CLAUSE FUNCTIONS AS THE OBJECT OF THE MAIN CLAUSE, EXPLAINING WHAT WAS CHECKED.

FEATURES OF THE MAIN CLAUSE

- SUBJECT: THE PHARMACIST
- PREDICATE: CHECKED

THIS SIMPLE STRUCTURE COMMUNICATES THE PRIMARY ACTION—THE PHARMACIST'S ACT OF CHECKING.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SUBORDINATE CLAUSE

ADDING "THAT THE PRESCRIPTION WAS CORRECT" SPECIFIES WHAT WAS CHECKED, PROVIDING CLARITY AND CONTEXT, ESPECIALLY IMPORTANT IN PHARMACY DOCUMENTATION.

VISUAL REPRESENTATION

TO EMPHASIZE THE MAIN CLAUSE, IT CAN BE WRITTEN AS:

THE PHARMACIST CHECKED THAT THE PRESCRIPTION WAS CORRECT.

OR, IN A MORE EMPHASIZED FORMAT:

THE PHARMACIST CHECKED THAT THE PRESCRIPTION WAS CORRECT.

IMPLICATIONS OF THE MAIN CLAUSE IN PHARMACY PRACTICE

ENSURING PATIENT SAFETY

THE PRIMARY GOAL OF A PHARMACIST'S CHECK IS TO PREVENT ERRORS, ENSURE PROPER MEDICATION DISPENSING, AND SAFEGUARD PATIENT HEALTH. THE MAIN CLAUSE "THE PHARMACIST CHECKED" SIGNIFIES THE ACTION TAKEN TO VERIFY ACCURACY.

DOCUMENTATION AND LEGAL RESPONSIBILITY

CLEAR DOCUMENTATION OF ACTIONS, ESPECIALLY IN MEDICAL RECORDS, IS CRITICAL. UNDERLINING OR HIGHLIGHTING THE MAIN CLAUSE HELPS IN AUDITING AND LEGAL CONTEXTS, DEMONSTRATING THAT DUE DILIGENCE WAS PERFORMED.

TRAINING AND QUALITY ASSURANCE

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS OFTEN EMPHASIZE UNDERSTANDING SENTENCE STRUCTURE TO IMPROVE COMMUNICATION SKILLS AMONG PHARMACY STAFF. RECOGNIZING THE MAIN CLAUSE AIDS IN REPORTING AND UNDERSTANDING PROCEDURAL STEPS.

COMMUNICATION WITH PATIENTS AND HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS

CLEAR, UNAMBIGUOUS SENTENCES HELP HEALTHCARE TEAMS COORDINATE EFFECTIVELY. FOR EXAMPLE, IN REPORTS OR PRESCRIPTIONS, HIGHLIGHTING THE MAIN ACTION ENSURES CLARITY IN RESPONSIBILITIES.

FEATURES, PROS, AND CONS OF EMPHASIZING MAIN CLAUSES

FEATURES:

- HIGHLIGHTS THE CORE ACTION WITHIN COMPLEX SENTENCES.

- FACILITATES BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF SENTENCE STRUCTURE.
- IMPROVES CLARITY IN COMMUNICATION, ESPECIALLY IN TECHNICAL OR LEGAL CONTEXTS.

PROS:

- ENSURES KEY INFORMATION IS EASILY IDENTIFIABLE.
- IMPROVES COMPREHENSION FOR DIVERSE AUDIENCES.
- AIDS IN EFFECTIVE DOCUMENTATION AND REPORTING.
- SUPPORTS EDUCATIONAL GOALS IN LANGUAGE LEARNING.

CONS:

- OVER-EMPHASIS MAY LEAD TO OVERLY SIMPLISTIC WRITING.
- IN LENGTHY SENTENCES, FOCUSING ONLY ON THE MAIN CLAUSE MAY OVERLOOK IMPORTANT SUBORDINATE INFORMATION.
- MAY REQUIRE ADDITIONAL FORMATTING OR NOTATION, WHICH COULD BE CUMBERSOME IN SOME CONTEXTS.

APPLYING THE CONCEPT: HOW TO UNDERLINE THE MAIN CLAUSE

STEP-BY-STEP APPROACH

1. IDENTIFY THE SUBJECT: WHO OR WHAT PERFORMS THE ACTION? (E.G., THE PHARMACIST)
2. IDENTIFY THE PREDICATE: WHAT IS THE ACTION? (E.G., CHECKED)
3. CHECK FOR COMPLETENESS: DOES THE CLAUSE EXPRESS A COMPLETE THOUGHT? IF YES, IT'S LIKELY A MAIN CLAUSE.
4. UNDERLINE OR HIGHLIGHT: MARK THE MAIN CLAUSE DISTINCTLY, E.G., USING UNDERLINING OR BOLD TEXT.

EXAMPLE

ORIGINAL SENTENCE:

THE PHARMACIST CHECKED THAT THE PRESCRIPTION WAS CORRECT.

UNDERLINED MAIN CLAUSE:

THE PHARMACIST CHECKED THAT THE PRESCRIPTION WAS CORRECT.

ENHANCING CLARITY IN MEDICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WRITING

CLEAR COMMUNICATION IS VITAL IN HEALTHCARE TO PREVENT ERRORS AND ENSURE PATIENT SAFETY. RECOGNIZING AND EMPHASIZING MAIN CLAUSES HELPS IN:

- WRITING PRECISE PRESCRIPTIONS.
- DRAFTING DETAILED REPORTS.
- TRAINING STAFF IN EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION.
- ENSURING LEGAL DOCUMENTATION IS EXPLICIT.

FOR EXAMPLE, IN MEDICATION ORDERS:

"THE NURSE ADMINISTERED THE MEDICATION AFTER VERIFYING THE PATIENT'S IDENTITY."

THE MAIN CLAUSE:

THE NURSE ADMINISTERED THE MEDICATION

THE SUBORDINATE CLAUSE:

AFTER VERIFYING THE PATIENT'S IDENTITY

HIGHLIGHTING THE MAIN CLAUSE ENSURES THE CORE ACTION IS UNMISTAKABLE.

CONCLUSION

UNDERSTANDING AND UNDERLINING THE MAIN CLAUSE IN COMPLEX SENTENCES LIKE "THE PHARMACIST CHECKED THAT THE PRESCRIPTION WAS CORRECT" IS A FUNDAMENTAL SKILL THAT ENHANCES CLARITY, ACCURACY, AND PROFESSIONALISM IN BOTH LANGUAGE AND PRACTICE. IN PHARMACY AND HEALTHCARE, WHERE PRECISION CAN BE A MATTER OF LIFE AND DEATH, BEING ABLE TO IDENTIFY THE CORE ACTION—"THE PHARMACIST CHECKED"—AND DIFFERENTIATE IT FROM SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION IS CRUCIAL. WHETHER FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES, DOCUMENTATION, OR EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION, MASTERING THE IDENTIFICATION AND EMPHASIS OF MAIN CLAUSES FOSTERS BETTER UNDERSTANDING, REDUCES ERRORS, AND PROMOTES SAFER, MORE EFFECTIVE HEALTHCARE DELIVERY.

BY RECOGNIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF THE MAIN CLAUSE, PROFESSIONALS AND STUDENTS ALIKE CAN DEVELOP CLEARER, MORE IMPACTFUL WRITING AND COMMUNICATION SKILLS, ULTIMATELY CONTRIBUTING TO IMPROVED PATIENT CARE AND SAFETY.

Underline The Main Clause The Pharmacist Checked That The Prescription Was Correct

Underline The Main Clause The Pharmacist Checked That The Prescription Was Correct

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