

## Prescription

The word prescription is derived from Latin word / term "prescriptus".

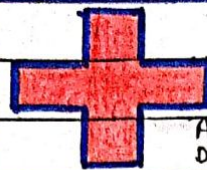
Præ - Before  
Scribere - To write

A prescription is written order from registered medical practitioner to a pharmacist to compound and dispense a specific medication for a patient.

Prescription is a way to communication b/w physician or pharmacist in which physician and other health care professional authorize pharmacist to dispense all compound a specific prescription drug for a specific care take.

## Parts of prescription

- ① Date
- ② Patient information (Name, age, Gender, address of patient)
- ③ Superscription (Rx)
- ④ Inscription (Amount dosage)
- ⑤ Subscription (Drug name)
- ⑥ Signature / Transcription (time to take)
- ⑦ Renewal / Instruction (Refill)
- ⑧ Signature (add + Sign etc)



# K.G.N HEART CARE CENTRE

Add - Gaxakhpur to Sohali Road, Camp, Meerut, UP  
Dr. SAHAWAZ KHAN (Cardiologist) MBBS, MD

Prescription  
Details

Patient Details Date - 29/09/2022

Date

Name - Abhimanyu Age - 35 Gender - m  
Weight - 75kg Add - villand post jankpur, Gaxakhpur

Patient  
details

Rx

- C/O
- Fever
  - Body aach
  - high S.P
  - Stomach pain

Prescription  
(Signature)

- Tab - Zenadol-p-TDS
- Tab - Zifi-200mg - BD
- Tab - Pantop-40 - OD
- Tab - Amlolind-AT - D.D
- Tab - Mettaspar - B.D

Inscription

Refill - Yes | Dr. Signature

Signature

Note - open 10:00 closed 6:00 pm | Sahawaz Khan

Superscription

Subscription

Renewal

Instruction

## legality of prescription

for a pharmacist dispense and control substance the prescription must include specific information to be considered valid.

- 1) Date of issue
- 2) Patient name and address
- 3) patient date of birth
- 4) Doctor name (Specialist, name, address, Reg. No)
- 5) Drug name
- 6) Drug strength
- 7) Dosage form
- 8) Quantity prescribe
- 9) Direction for use

- (10) No. of refill
- (11) Signature of prescriber

Prescription should be written in indelible (cannot erase) ink may be hand written and computer generated.

Prescription must be signed in indelible ink by the practitioner of physical using his personal name.

Prescription should mention his address name and patient detail.

If issued by the dentist by the word for dental use only.

Prescription always written legibly.

Prescription always space outward and no. to avoid confusion.

Avoid abbreviations (short forms)

Prescription always contain complete medication order.

Now-a-days electronic prescription use to minimize medication error.

## Prescription handling -

The following procedure should be adopted by pharmacist with handling of compounding and dispensing.

- ① Receiving
- ② Reading and checking
- ③ collecting and weighing the material
- ④ Compounding, labelling and packaging

① Receiving - The prescription should be received from the patient by the pharmacist should not changed is facial expression which given and expression to the patient that he is surprised or confused after seeing the prescription.

② Reading and checking - On receiving the prescription the pharmacist should check the prescription whether it is written in a proper format.

• The prescription should always be screen behind the counter.

In case of any doubt regarding the prescription ingredient or direction the pharmacist should consult →

the other pharmacist or prescriber.

- But under no circumstances patient should come to know about it, pharmacist should never guess the meaning of any illegal confused words. it may lead to serious consequences (suicide)
- Some time prescription is received on any form by pharmacist.
- In such is after taking down the prescription it should be verified by repeating it on phone to the prescriber, it is very important because now a days the no. of drug with almost the same pronunciation and spelling are available in the market.

e.g. -

- Acidine
- Apidin
- Digoxin
- Digitoxin

### ③ Collecting and weighing the material -

Before compounding the prescription all material required from it, should be collected on the left hand side balance.

- after weighing the material it should be shifted to right hand side of the balance.

- This give a check of ingredient which have been weighted, will compounding the label of every stock bottle and should be read atleast 3 time in order avoid any error.
- When take from the drawer,
- when the content removed by from weighing and measuring
- when the container and equipment are returned back to the proper place.

#### ④ Compounding, labelling and packaging —

- Compounding should be carried out in a neat place. All the equipment required should be thoroughly clean and dry.
- Only one prescription should be compounded at one time.
- All the ingredient should be compounded according to the direction of prescriber.
- The compounded medicament should be filled in suitable container dispensing on their quantity and use.
- The filled container of suitably labelled, white plain paper of good quality should be used for labelling the container.

- The size of the label should be equivalent to the size of the container which is suitable as type giving all the desired information.
- The delivery the prescription to the patient, the pharmacist should explain the mode administration direction for use and storage.

### Labelling of dispensed medications —

- Labelling — Labelling is any written electronic or graphic communication on the packaging or on the separate associated label.
- Display of information about a product on its container packaging or the product itself.

### Introduction —

- Label may be display of written printed or graphic matter up to immediate container or wrapper of the drug package.
- The term labelling designates all label and other written, printed or graphic matter up to immediate container of or a article or upon or drug package or wrapper it is include any outer shipping container.

## Types of labelling

Labelling are commonly two types -

- ① Dispensing label
- ② Manufacturer label.

## Manufacturer label.

A label which contain drug information for the use of medical practitioners, pharmacist or nurses supplied by the manufacturer or distributor of the drug.

- Rule 196 of drug and cosmetic rule mandates the minimum information which need to be put on the label of all medicine

## Legal requirement —

- ① Owner name and established name
  - ② Strength and dosage form
  - ③ Quantity
  - ④ Instruction for the use.
  - ⑤ Precaution and warning
  - ⑥ Manufacturing license number
  - ⑦ Batch no.
  - ⑧ Manufacture and expiry date
  - ⑨ The name and address of pharmaceutical industry
- Storage condition



① Owner / proprietor's name and

The special name of drug substance or drug product, personal company under trade mark law.

established name - The designated F.D.A official name of the compendial name.

Compendial name - The name of an official for which a monograph is provided in a official pharmacopoeia.

② Strength and dosage form - It is amount of active drug per unit dosage.

③ Quantity - quantity / volume present per package unit.

The container hold 20 tablet and each tablet has a dosage strength of 500mg.

④ g -

⑤ -

⑥ Manufacturing license no - In India to mfg. any drug, it is required to get a mfg. lic. no. - has per drug and cosmetic act 1995.

Mfg. lic. are issued by State drug Authority (S.D.A).

- And it is legally required to mention that no. on the label.

⑦

### Batch number

A designation printed on label of a drug that identify the batch and permit the production history of the batch including all storage of manufacture and control to be traced and are due.

⑧

### Manufacture and Expiry date

In Compliance with (C.M.P) regulation the mfg date printed on the label represent the date the product was produced.

Date stated on the label of the drug after which drug is not expected to retain its planned efficiency, safety, quantity or potency or after which it is not permissible to use. The drug this call expiry date.

## Dispensing label.

All dispensed medicine should ideally be provided with a label, which clearly states.

- Name of the patient.
- Name, strength, batch no. and expiry of the medicine. In case the medicine has been unpacked or cut out from a larger pack.
- Dosage and use instructions.
- Date of delivery.
- Storage instruction.
- Name and address of the pharmacy.

## Auxiliary / Ancillary label

Also called as cautionary and advisory label or prescription drug warning label.

- It is a label added on a dispensed medication package by a pharmacist in addition to the usual prescription label.
- The label are intended to provide additional information regarding safe administration, use and storage of the medication.

## Representation Auxiliary label

- ① These are represented as small stickers that may contain a pictogram (icon, symbol) and one or more directions for administration.

And safe use of medicine that are not mentioned in the prescription label:

- There should include a single steps instruction, using easy to read text and use of clear, simple icon, different colour and clarity given good impact.

Font size and style should be easy to understand including bold face or capitalization patterns can also impact the effectiveness of an auxiliary label.

### Various example of auxiliary label.

- Do not shake
- protect from direct light
- May cause dizziness
- hazardous drug
- For: keep frozen
- shake well before use
- dilute before administration
- for the eye / ear
- cytotoxic
- for external use only
- Avoid alcohol
- Do not crush
- Take with food
- tightly packed
- Swallow whole
- May cause urine discolouration.

- Take on an empty stomach
- for rectal use only

Types of auxiliary label / advisory label / cautionary label -

FOR EXTERNAL USE ONLY -

Ointment, Cream, lotion, powder, gels, paste etc.

NOT TO BE TAKEN -

for nasal (like suppository), rectal, vaginal use.

- (NOT TO BE SWALLOWED IN LARGE AMT.)
- for mouth wash & gargle

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN -

- for animal treatment only
- Dizziness/Drowsiness warning (BACD) (warning of difficulties in concentrating)

- Some medicine make patient more dizziness when consuming alcohol.

- This medicine may cause drowsiness/dizziness and may bring the effect of alcohol. If affected, do not drive a motor vehicle.

- Hypnotic used as sleep aids taken at bed time may cause dizziness persisting next day.

- POTENTIAL Interactions with food or drink, product liable to pouch GIT irritation
- absorption better with food
- Take half to 1 hour before food or an empty stomach

### Special dosages instruction

- Do not stop taken this medicine except on your dr. advise.

### Special method of administration

- Dissolve or mix water before taking
- Swallow whole; not too chew
- Dissolve under the tongue

### Caution in use

- avoid exposure of skin to direct sunlight

### Special instruction for particular types of products

#### pressurized - Inhalation

- pressurized<sup>or</sup> container, Keep away from heat source including Sun light.
- Do not puncture or burn even when empty. puncture shake before using.

• Capsule - Swallow whole with a draught (goblet, deep) of water.

• Cream - for external use only  
Storage in cool place, but do not freeze.  
Dusting powder - for external use only.  
Not to be applied to open wound or wet surface.

• Emulsion - Shake the water.

• Enemas - for rectal use only.

• Eye drops - avoid contamination in use.

• Gargles and mouth wash - not to be swallowed in large amount.

• Gel - for external use only.

• Syrup / Linctures - To be sipped and swallowed slowly without the addition of water.

• Ointment / Paste / Paints - External use only

• Tablet - Dissolve or disperse in water before taking (like dispain)

## Dispensing process

Dispensing include all the activities that occur b/w the time the prescription is presented and the time the medicine or other prescribed items are issued to the patient.

It is the important part of pharmacy, in which the pharmacist or the pharmacy (Aide) aide (help) under the direct supervision of the pharmacist interpret the physician's requirement or the prescription and accordingly supply for the treatment of his patient.

Dispensing environment include the following -

- ① Staff
- ② Environment physical surrounding
- ③ Equipment and facilities

① Staff - Staff members involved in dispensing must maintain good personal hygiene and should wear a hat and apron. All the pharmacist should wear a badge displaying their name and the word pharmacist.

③ physical Surrounding - The physical surrounding must be kept clean and dust free. Dispensary should be design so that access to dispensary area should be restricted to only authorized person.



③

### Equipment and facilities / material

Pharmacy should have all the equipments required to perform dispensing process. All the equipment should be kept clean and should check for cleanliness prior to each use.

equipment Sphygmomanometer, thermometer, Celometer, Stethoscope weight and Ruler Scale.

### Drug dispensing process

Receive and validate the prescription.



Understand and interpret the prescription



Select and label medicine for issue



Make a final check



Relax the action taken.



Issue medicine to the patient with clear instructions and advice.

①

Receive and validate the prescription —

Pharmacist should ensure that prescription should have following information.

Interpret = (detail me katana)

Date / /

Page No.

- ① Patient Information - (Name, age, ID of patient)
- ② Rx symbol in the upper left corner.
- ③ Name - (drug name, strength, dosage form, frequency, route of drug administration, duration of treatment)
- ④ Any additional instruction for the pharmacist regarding preparation and supply of medicine
- ⑤ Refill instruction (in case of long term therapy)
- ⑥ Name & signature of prescriber.

② Understand and interpret the prescription -

- ① Correctly interpret any abbreviation use by the prescriber.
- ② Confirm dose, frequency and duration of each medicine.
- ③ Confirm that the dose prescribed are in the normal range of the patient.
- ④ Correctly perform any calculation of dose and quantity to be issued.

③ Select and label medicine after issue -  
~~Selecting the medicine -~~

An appropriate system should be established for selecting the medicine to prevent any medication error.

Double check should be done to insure that correct medicine is selected.

- Check the expiry date of dispense medicine to insure that they remain unexpired for the duration of the supply course.
- Tablet/capsule should not be removed from the strip / blisters when dispensing.
- Medicine which need to be pack should be packed in to the clean and dry container or plastic envelop (lifafa).

\* Labelling of medicine — label should include following information —

- ① Patient name
- ② Generic name — strength and dosage form of the medicine —
- ③ quantity of medicine dispense
- ④ How to take medicine
- ⑤ frequency and duration
- ⑥ Storage condition

\* Counter checking —

The counter check should include —

- ① Reading and interpreting the prescription without the p. looking at medicine dispensed
- ② Checking the appropriateness of dosage prescribed
- ③ checking for drug interaction.

- ④ Checking the medicine dispensed.
- ⑤ checking the label
- ⑥ finally counter signing the prescription.

\* Record the action taken

of the medicine should be recorded following details -

- ① Date of dispensing
- ② Patient details (like age, gender, name)
- ③ Medicine name
- ④ Strength
- ⑤ Amount issue
- ⑥ dispenser name

### Good dispensing practice (G.D.P)

- G.D.P insure that the right medicine at desired quality are delivered to the right patient with the right dose, frequency, dosage form together with clear instruction with appropriate packing and counseling.
- Staff dispensing medicine should be trained and occupied equipped with the technical knowledge and skills necessary to dispensed medicine and communicate patient effectively.

Qualities of good drug dispenser -

- ② Good calculation and math - mental skills
- ③ Skills in assessing the quality of prescriptions
- ④ Attitude and skill required to communicate effectively with patient
- ⑤ Knowledge about relation other with health care professional
- ⑥ Respect to pharmacy law and professional code of ethics.
- ⑦ Good knowledge of medicine supply management
- ⑧ Good Clinical Knowledge.

### Dispensing Errors -

D. E. are errors that can occur at any stage of dispensing process -

- Dispensing error can be defined as any discrepancy (difference) b/w of prescription & the medicine that pharmacist deliver to the patient.

### Types of dispensing errors -

- ① Dispensing the wrong medicine to the patient.
  - Dispensing and incorrectly compounded medicine.
- ② Dispensing the wrong drug strength.
  - Dispensing with wrong information on label.
- ③ Dispensing at the wrong time.
  - Dispensing with wrong verbal information to the patient.
- ④ Dispensing and expired medicine.
- ⑤ Dispensing of medicine of lower quality.

State strategies to minimize dispensing errors -

- Confirm that prescription is complete and correct.

Check the prescription for its completeness and correctness.

Name of the drug -

One third of dispensing errors are due to similar drug name

e.g. Amantadin

Amiloride

Amoxicillin

Amioderone

Amlodipin

Amphotericin

Abbreviation - Misinterpretation of abbreviation is common cause of dispensing errors.

AD → Right ear

AS → Left ear

AV → Each ear

OD → Right eye

OS → Left eye

OV → Each eye

- Work place -

- Work load -

- Work patient education -