

PHARMACEUTICS -1 (BP 103 T)**UNIT: 1 Prescription**

CLASS:7,8

TOPIC: Prescription**Prescription**

The word “prescription” is derived from the Latin term *prescriptus* which made up of two Latin words *pro* a prefix meaning ‘by’ and *scribere* meaning ‘to write’.



Prescription is an order written by a physician, dentist or any other medical practitioner to the pharmacist to compound & dispense a specific medication for individual patient.

4• Prescription is accompanied by direction for pharmacist and for patient.

Types of Prescription

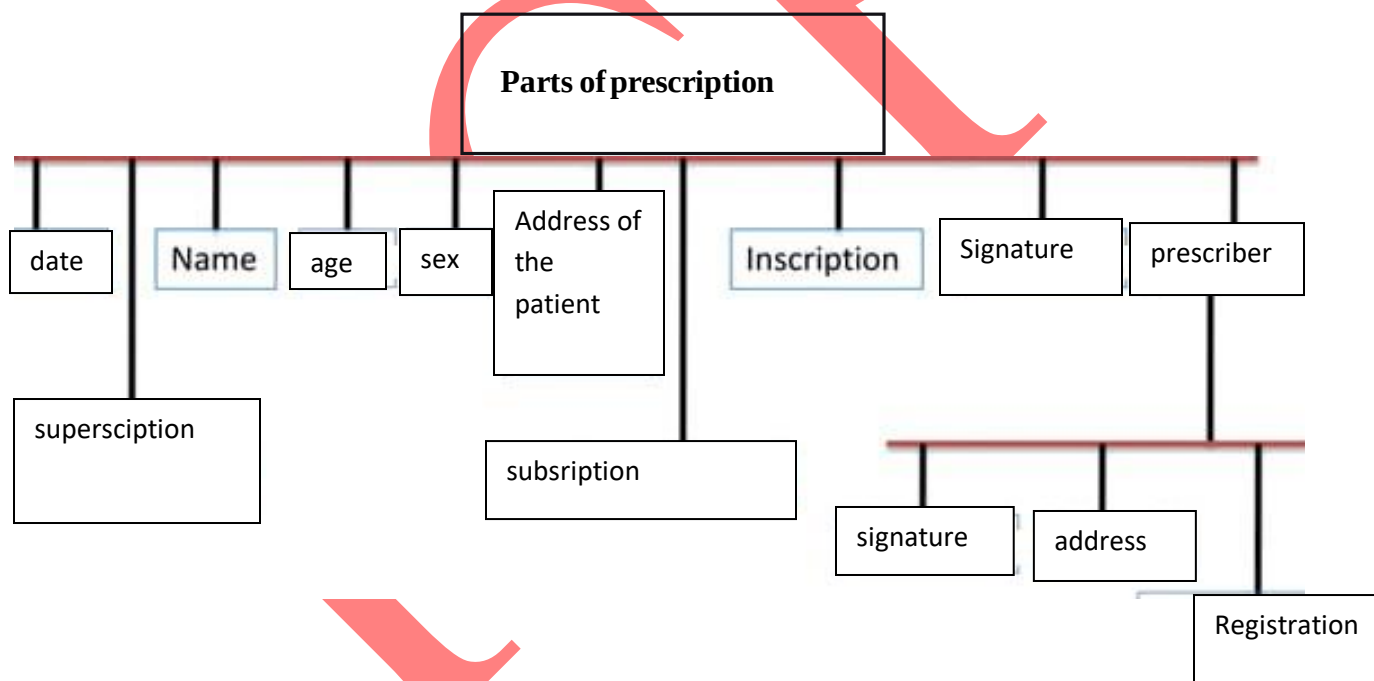
Pre compounding prescription:

- Prescription for already prepared drug (by pharmaceutical companies) e.g. Cap. Ciprofloxacin (500 mg) etc.

Extemporaneous prescription:

- The pharmacists prepare the medication according to the drugs and dosages directed by the physician (nowadays not in practice)

Parts of prescription



- a. Heading: data
- b. Body: supercription
Inscription
Subscription
- c. Closing : signature of patients

signature of physician

Date :

- Written on the prescription by prescriber.
- To know when the medicines were last dispensed.
- To prevent the misuse of the drug by the patients.
- The prescription which prescribe narcotic or other habit forming drug, must bear the date, so as to avoid the misuse of prescription if it is presented by the patient, a number of times for dispensing.

Name, Age, Sex & Address of the patient:

It helps to identify the prescription. Especially in CaSC of children, Age & sex of the patient helps the pliannacist to check the prescriber dose of medication.

In case, if any of this information is missing in the prescription, the same may be included by the phamiacist after proper enquiry from the patient

Superscription:

- It is represented by symbol Rx.
 - Rx is the abbreviation of Latin word recipe, meaning 'take thou' or 'You Take'.
 - In older days, the symbol was considered to be originated from the sign of Jupiter, god of healing.
- This symbol was employed by the ancient in requesting god for the quick recovery of the patient.

line Immediately below

the superscription

Contains the name, exact formulation and unit dose of the drug to be dispensed

Nowadays, the majority of the drugs are prescribed

which are already in a suitable formulation.

The pharmacist is required to dispense the readymade form of drugs. So, compounding of prescription is almost eliminated.

Subscription:

This part contains the prescriber's directions to the pharmacist. It includes

- Type dosage form to be prepared
- No of doses to be dispensed

Signatura:

- It is usually written as 'Sig' on the prescription.
- It consists of the direction to be given to the patient regarding the

administration of the drug.

- Usually the quantity of medicament or number or dosage unit to be taken, how many times in a day or at what time it should be taken.
- Instruction must be written on the label of container.

Renewal instruction :

- the prescriber indicate on every prescription order, whether it may be renewed and if so, how many times.
- It is very important particularly in the prescription containing the narcotic and habit forming drugs to prevent its misuse.

Signature, address & registration number of the prescriber : Information about physician is essential so that the doctor could be contacted in emergency.

- Prescription must be signed with Prescriber's own hand.

Phone: 355-3732 DEA# AC1273628 DEA Number

Eva Adams, M.D.
298 Appleby Street
Eden, NY 14057 Prescriber Information

Name Laurel Hardy Age 41 Patient Information

Address Abel St, Eden Date 06/16/06 Date Prescription was Written

Rx Phenobarbital 0.075
 Pimethicone 0.020
 Magnesium Carbonate 0.050

m fl 12 Subscription (Instructions to Pharmacist)

Sig 2 capsules tid and hs Siga (Directions for Patient)

Refill _____ R. Adams M.D.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS
 THIS PRESCRIPTION WILL BE FILLED ONLY AFTER THE
 PHARMACEUTICAL "DATA" IS ENTERED BELOW

☐

Dispense as written

Handling of prescription

Receiving:

The prescription should be received by pharmacist himself/ herself.

It includes

- Reading the prescription
- Checking the prescription

While receiving a prescription, a pharmacist should not change his facial expression which gives an impression to the patient that he is surprised or confused after seeing the prescription

Reading & Checking

- Prescription should be completely and carefully read from top to bottom.
- Nature of dosage form and time required for preparing.
- If long time is needed for compounding must tell the patient to wait.
- Careful examination of the **prescription** should be made only behind the counter.
- Any doubt or direction or any error in writing, patient should not come to know about it and should consult the other pharmacist or prescriber.
- Every word and abbreviation must be interpreted correctly.
- Never guess about the meaning of illegible or confusing word.

Prescription should be checked for any incompatibility

Collecting and Weighing the Material Materials :

should be retrieved from shelves or drawers prior to compounding a script. On the left-hand side of the balance, all of the materials are maintained. Each material should be placed on the correct side of the balance once it has been measured. After the prescription components have been compounded, they are returned to the shelves or drawers. Three times each container of material should be inspected during compounding. (i) As soon as they are removed from the shelves/drawers

(ii) Measurement of materials.

(iii) When the containers are placed back on the shelves or drawers, the process is complete.

Compounding, Packaging and Labelling:

It is recommended that just one prescription be prepared at one time. Clean surfaces should be used during compounding. Each piece of equipment must be thoroughly cleaned and dried before use. It should be created under the supervision of the doctor or in accordance with

pharmacopoeia or formulary instructions. It is important to fill the containers with the prepared compounds. The container should be clearly marked with a label.

ERRORS OF PRESCRIPTION :

Errors in prescribing can occur when an incorrect drug or dose is selected, or when a regimen is too complex.

When prescriptions are transmitted orally, sound-alike names may cause error.

Similarly, drugs with similar-looking names can be incorrectly dispensed when prescriptions are handwritten

Errors may occur because a prescription is never transmitted to a pharmacy, or a prescription is never filled by the patient.

Physician sampling of medications can contribute to medication errors due to the lack of both adequate documentation and drug utilization review.

Keys to Error Prevention

Patient Education

Health care professionals must provide adequate patient education about the appropriate use of their medications as part of any error prevention program. Proper education empowers the patient to participate in their health care and safeguard against errors. Some examples of instructions to patients that can help prevent medication errors are:

1. Know the names and indications of your medications
2. Read the medication information sheet provided by your pharmacists
3. Do not share your medications
4. Check the expiration date of your medications and dispose of expired drugs
5. Learn about proper drug storage
6. Keep medication out of the reach of children
7. Learn about potential drug interactions and warnings

1) Abbreviation : abbreviation presents a problem in understanding parts of The prescription order extreme care should be taken by the pharmacist in interpreting the abbreviation.

Pharmacist should not guess the meaning of an ambiguous abbreviation

Achromycin achro Achrostaetin.

2) Name of the drug : these are certain drugs whose name looks or same like Those of other drugs some of the examples of such drug is under

Eg: digitoxin, digoxin

3) Strength of prescription : the strength of the prescription should be stated by The prescription. It is essential when various strengths of the products are available in the market

4) Dosage form of the drug prescribed: Many drugs are available in more Than one dosage form like as liquid, tablets and capsule

5) Dose : usually high or low dosage should be discussed with the prescriber Pediatric dosage may present so pharmacist should take care

6) Instructions for the patient : the instructions for the patient which are Given in the prescription are incomplete or omitted

7) Incompatibilities : It is essential to check that there are no Pharmaceutical or therapeutic incompatibilities in a prescribed prescription And that different medicines prescribed for the same patient do not interact with the other to produce any harm