

PHARMACEUTICS-I- BP103T

UNIT: 1 (Historical background and development of profession of pharmacy, Dosage forms, Prescription, Posology)

CLASS:7

TOPIC: Handling of Prescription and Errors in prescription.

Handling of Prescription

Receiving, Reading & checking, Collecting the materials, Weighing, Compounding, Finishing

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 & Weighing the material Left side Right side Material Balance Collected Weighed Compounding, labeling & Packaging Compounding Packaging Labeling Only one prescription Accuracy, cleanliness & proper technique Quantity to be dispensed Good quality paper & adhesive Size of label Information and special directions

Common Latin Rx Terms: • Some of the common Latin prescription abbreviations include: • ac (ante cibum) means "before meals" • bid (bis in die) means "twice a day" • gt (gutta) means "drop"

• hs (hora somni) means "at bedtime" • od (oculus dexter) means "right eye" • os (oculus sinister) means "left eye" • po (per os) means "by mouth" • pc (post cibum) means "after meals" • prn (pro re nata) means "as needed" • q 3 h (quaque 3 hora) means "every 3 hours" • qd (quaque die) means "every day" • qid (quater in die) means "4 times a day" • Sig (signa) means "write" • tid (ter in die) means "3 times a day"

Error in Prescription Dose: Abbreviation, Name of the drug, Incompatibilities, Dosage form, Strength of the preparation, Instructions for the patient

Abbreviation ♣ Abbreviation presents a problem in understanding parts of the prescription order.

♣ Extreme care should be taken by a pharmacist in interpreting the Abbreviation. Pharmacists should not guess at the meaning of an ambiguous Abbreviation.

Name of the drug ♣ There are certain drugs whose name look or sound like those of other drugs. Some of the example of such drugs is as under: - Digitoxin and Digoxin

Strength of the preparation ♣ The strength of the preparation should be stated by the prescriber. It is essential when various strengths of a product are available in market

Dosage form of drug prescribe. Many medicines are available in more than one dosage form like as liquid, tablet, capsule, etc. Dosage Form of the product should be written. Dose - Unusually high or low doses should be discussed with the prescriber. Pediatric dosage may present. So pharmacist should consult pediatric posology to avoid an error. ∞ Sometime a reasonable dose is administered too frequently

Instructions for the patient: The instructions for the patient which are given in the prescription are incomplete or omitted. The quantity of the drug to be taken, the frequent and timing of administration and route of administration should be clearly given in the prescription so as to avoid any confusion.

Incompatibilities: It is essential to check that there are no pharmaceutical or therapeutic incompatibilities in a prescribed preparation and that different medicines prescribed for the same patient do not interact with each other to produce any harm to patient. Certain antibiotics should not be given with meals since it significantly decrease the absorption of the drug.