



Presentation on

Prescription

(Unit Objective: Student able to Understand the Interpretation of prescription)

Presented By

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Prescription

Definition

Parts of Prescription

Handling of Prescription

Samples

Prescription

Definition:-

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.



Prescription is actually a direct link between physician, pharmacist & patient.

Prescription is accompanied by direction for pharmacist and for patient.

Codes on prescription

Record patient codes on the prescription.

A = adult

J = under 16 years

Y = under 6 years

O = script for oral contraceptive

Parts of prescription:-

a. Heading:-

- Date
- Personal data of patient

b. Body

- Superscription
- Inscription
- Subscription

c. Closing

- Signature of patient
- Signature of physician

Date:-

Date should be mention when at the time of writing prescription

➤ It helps the pharmacist in redispensing a medicine and to guide patient.

➤ It also mention record.

Personal data of patient

It includes

- Name
- Sex
- Age
- Address

Superscription:-

R_x

Rx is an abbreviation for the Latin word "recipere" or "recipe," which means "Take, thou."

The symbol is said to designate Jupiter" The God of Healing."



Inscription

It is main part of prescription . It contain the name and quantity of prescribed ingredients

It also contain manner in which medicine should be taken

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



Signature of physician:-

Prescription must be signed with Prescriber's own hand.

Address and Registration No should be written in case of dangerous drugs

Heading

Date: 7/05/14

Name: ABC

Age: 30yrs.

Sex: female

Body

R_x

Diagnosis: Idiopathic Parkinsonism

Tab Levodopa 100mg

Tab Carbidopa 25mg

2 tablets by mouth 3 times daily for one month .
Take with food.

Closing

Dr. XYZ

Assistant Prof. Neurology,

Reg. No. 345

Handling of Prescription

- ☐ Receiving
- ☐ Dosage calculation
- ☐ Compounding
- ☐ Finishing
- ☐ Pricing
- ☐ Delivering



Receiving the Prescription:-

Pharmacist should himself receive the Prescription.

It includes

- Reading the prescription
- Checking the prescription



Reading the prescription:-

Prescription should be completely and carefully read from top to bottom.

Checking of prescription:-

Prescription should be checked for any incompatibility.

Incompatibility:-

Rx

Acetylsalicylic Acidxxx gm
Codeinevi gm
Amodopyrinaexxx gm

M. ft. chart. No. vi

Acetylsalicylic acid intensifies the narcotic action of codeine. This combination is questionable.

Dosage calculation:-

A child dosage form is calculated by

Young's rule

$$\text{Child dose} = \frac{\text{Age} \times \text{adult dose}}{\text{Age} + 12}$$

Fried's rule:-

$$\text{Child dose} = \frac{\text{Age(month)}}{150} \times \text{Adult dose}$$



Compounding:-

The ingredients are compounded
By accurate method.

For weighing electrical machines
should be used

Finishing the prescription:-

It includes

- ❖ Packaging
- ❖ Labeling
- ❖ Rechecking
- ❖ Filling

Packaging

After compounding packaging of prescription should be done.

For packaging following containers are used

- Round vials
- Oval bottles
- Wide mouth bottles
- Colored bottles
- Collapsible tubes
- Paper wrappers
- Dropper bottles

Labeling

The filled container should be suitably labeled.

The label should be affixed on smooth surface of bottle

Label information's

- Type of prescription
- Name, age & sex of patient
- Date of dispensing
- Storage condition
- Name & address of pharmacy
- In case of liquid preparation attach auxiliary label

Shake well before use

- Route of administration



Rechecking

Each prescription should be rechecked
After labeling container should be
thoroughly polished to remove fingerprints

Recording

A variety of prescription files are available
which serve to maintain and preserve
original prescription in numerical order

Pricing of Prescription :-

The prescription should be priced immediately after receiving it & informed the patient about it. This should be done before starting the compounding to avoid any dispute..

Delivering the prescription

Three types

- Store Delivery
- Home Delivery
- Mail Delivery

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Following references had been used for preparing this presentation

Text book of Pharmaceutics I by R M Mehta Nirali prakashan

Text book of Pharmaceutics I by Pee Vee publication



Thank you

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