



PRESCRIPTION

BY:

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II/VI PHARM.D

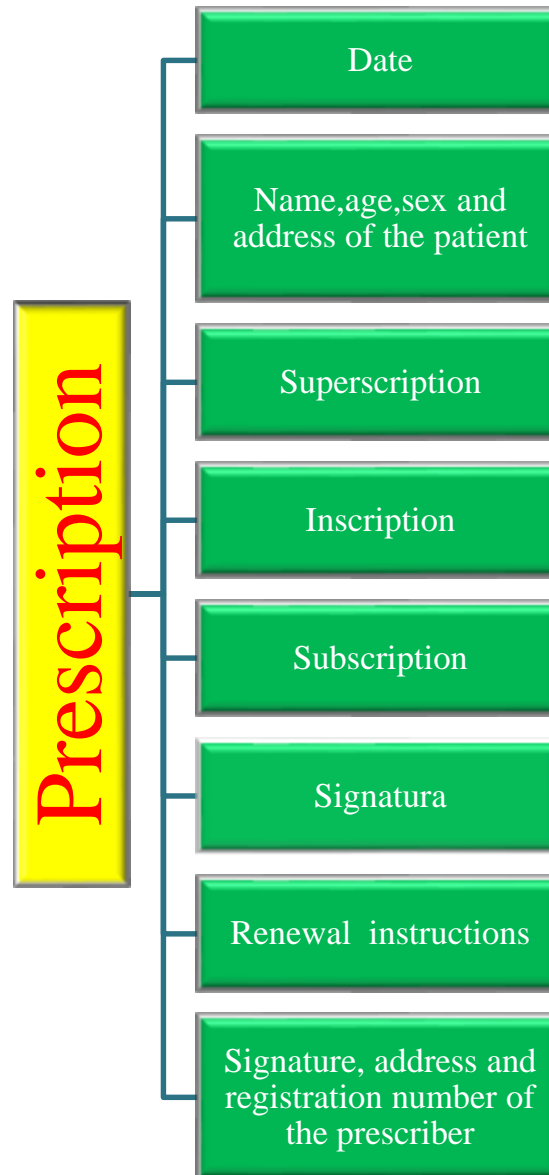
**Nirmala college of
pharmacy**

Introduction

- ❖ **Definition:** A prescription is a written order from Registered Medical Practitioner or a Physician to a Pharmacist to compound and dispense a specific medication for the patient.

- ❖ **What does prescription includes:**
 - Patient details
 - Directions for the pharmacist to prepare and dispense the medicament.
 - Directions for the patient regarding administration of drugs.

Parts of the prescription



❖ Date:

- Every prescription must bear the date on which the particular medicines are prescribed.
- This helps the pharmacist to keep day-day Patient's record in chronologic order which helps the pharmacist or a physician to refer the old case in future.
- To avoid misuse of the narcotic or other habit forming drugs containing prescriptions by the patient a number of times for dispensing.

❖ Name, Age, Sex and Address of the patient:

- Name, Age, Sex and Address of the patient must be written on the prescription.

- Name helps the pharmacist to identify the correct Patients avoiding any chance of giving the medicine to a person other than the one it is dispensed for.
- **Note:** patient's full name must be written instead of nicknames or surnames.
- Age of the patient becomes important in the case of the Pediatric(children) and Geriatric(old people) cases.
- Because the dose of drugs in such cases varies(due to their differences in ability to metabolize drugs).
- Hence dose of the drugs are calculated based on the age factor in such cases.
- **Note:** In some cases weight and height of the patients are also required.

- Sex/Gender of the patient also plays major role in prescription because dose of drugs may also vary based on the sex/gender of the patient(as their abilities to metabolize/ response towards drugs may vary in many cases).
- Address of the patient is generally recorded to contact the person at the later stage or to deliver the medication personally.



Dno:14-26-7, Block c, Morrispet, Tenali Phno:222332

Date : 22-10-2018

Name: Mahankali. Prathyusha

Age: 12 years, Sex: Female, Weight: 25kgs Height: 4ft

Address: Hno: 67/5, Arandalpet 2/3, Guntur-522302.

R_x

Paracetamol 250mg

Maize starch 100mg

Make 4 compressed tablets

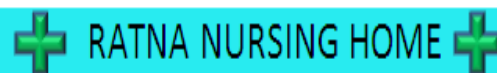
One tablet to be taken twice a day after meals.

Refill: - -

K. Venkat

Signature

Regd.No: 675/2014



Dno:14-26-7, Block c, Morrispet, Tenali Phno:222332

Date : 22-10-2018

Name: Madisetty. Prathyusha

Age: 28 years, Sex: Female, Weight: 56kgs Height: 5ft

Address: Hno: 22/5, Morrispet 2/3, Guntur-522302.

R_x

Paracetamol 650mg

Maize starch q.s

Make 4 compressed tablets

One tablet to be taken twice a day after meals.

Refill: - -

K. Venkat

Signature

Regd.No: 675/2014

❖ **Superscription:**

- This part of the prescription is represented by the symbol R_x .
- In the ancient times it is considered as a prayer to Jupiter the God of healing for the fast recovery of the patient.
- Now a days it is used as a abbreviation for the Latin term “Take Thou” which means “you take”

❖ **Inscription:**

- This is considered as the main part of the prescription order.
- It contains the names and quantities of the prescribed ingredients.
- The name of each ingredient is written on a separate along with its quantity.

➤ In the complex prescription containing several ingredients the inscription can be divided into following parts:

- Base (active medicament of therapeutic action)
- Adjuvants(substances added to increase action of medicament/ its palatability)
- vehicle(substance used to dissolve medicament/increase volume of preparation)



RATNA NURSING HOME



Dno:14-26-7, Block c, Morrispet, Tenali Phno:222332

Date : 22-10-2018

Name: Neeli. Saikiran

Age: 19years, Sex: Male, Weight: 50kgs Height: 6ft

Address: Hno: 32/5, Mangalagiri, Guntur(dt)-522302.

R_x

Calamine	15g	} Base
Zinc oxide	5g	
Bentonite	3g	Adjuvant
Rose water	q.s to produce 100ml	Vehicle

Make a lotion

Apply to the affected part with absorbent cotton without rubbing

Refill: - -

K. venkat

Regd.No: 675/2014

❖ Subscription:

- This part of the prescription contains directions of the prescriber to the pharmacist regarding the type and compounding of dosage form along with number of doses to be dispensed.
- This is important because dose of drug also depends on the type of the dosage form.

❖ Signatura:

- This part of the prescription contains directions to the patient regarding the administration of the drugs.
- It is generally represented as 'Sig' on the prescription.

➤ The instructions may include:

- The quantity to be taken
- The frequency of administration
- The mode of administration
- The special instructions such as dilation direction

❖ **Renewal instructions:**

- In this part, the prescriber whether the prescription can be renewed or not.
- It also should include the specifications like how many times it can be renewed
- It is of utmost importance incase of narcotic/other habitat forming drugs.

❖ Signature, Address and Regd.no of the prescriber:

- The signature and Regd.no of the prescriber turns the prescription into legal and authentic order to the pharmacist.
- This helps in preventing the use of spurious drugs.
- Regd.no is of utmost importance in prescription containing narcotic drugs.

Terms used in prescription	Meaning
Teaspoon full	5ml
Dessertspoon full	8ml
Tablespoon full	15ml
Wineglass full	60ml
Teacup full	120ml
Tumblerfull	240ml
O.D	Once in a day
B.D	Twice in a day
T.D	Thrice in a day
Q.D	Four times in a day



RATNA NURSING HOME



Dno:14-26-7, Block c, Morrispet, Tenali Phno:222332

Date : 22-10-2018

Name: M.Prathyusha, Age: 12 years, Sex: Female, Weight:25kgs Height: 4ft
Address: Hno: 67/5, Arandalpet 2/3, Guntur-522302.

R_x

Paracetamol

250mg

Maize starch

100mg

Make 4 compressed tablets

One tablet to be taken twice a day after meals.

Refill: -

K. Venkat

Signature

Regd.No: XXX



HANDLING OF A PRESCRIPTION

➤ The following steps are to be followed during handling of a prescription for compounding and dispensing:

- Receiving
- Reading and checking
- Collecting and weighing the material
- Compounding, labeling and packing

❖ **Receiving:**

- The prescription should be received by the pharmacist himself.
- While receiving, he shouldn't change any facial expressions

- Because it may cause a impression on the patient that he is surprised or confused after seeing the prescription.
- ❖ **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 screened behind the counter.
- Any doubts in case of prescription ingredients or drugs and directions he should discuss with another senior pharmacist or physician but not with the patient.

What to check in a prescription...

?

- Error in dosage
- Wrong drug or dosage form
- Contra indicated drugs
- Synergistic and Antagonistic drugs
- Drug interactions

❖ Collecting and weighing the material:

- Before compounding the prescription, all the materials required for it are collected on the left side of the balance.
- After weighing each material should be shifted on to the right side of the balance.
- **Note:** while compounding label of the stock bottle should be read at least three times to avoid any error:
 - When taken from the shelf
 - When the contents are removed for weighing/measuring
 - When containers are returned back to its proper place

❖ Compounding, labeling and packing:

- Compounding should be carried out in a neat place.
- All the equipment required are cleaned and dried thoroughly.
- Only one prescription should be compounded at a time.
- The compounded materials should be filled in a suitable container based on quantity and use.
- The size of the label should be proportional to the size of the container.
- Label should contain the required suggestions/directions to the patient.



Thank you...!