

Prescribed Medication Order & Communication Skills



Centurion

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WHAT IS PRESCRIPTION?

***“Prescription”
means the written direction given by the doctor to
the chemist for the
compounding of medicine suitable to a patient’s
case***

Name _____
Address _____

Rx

MD _____
Signature _____



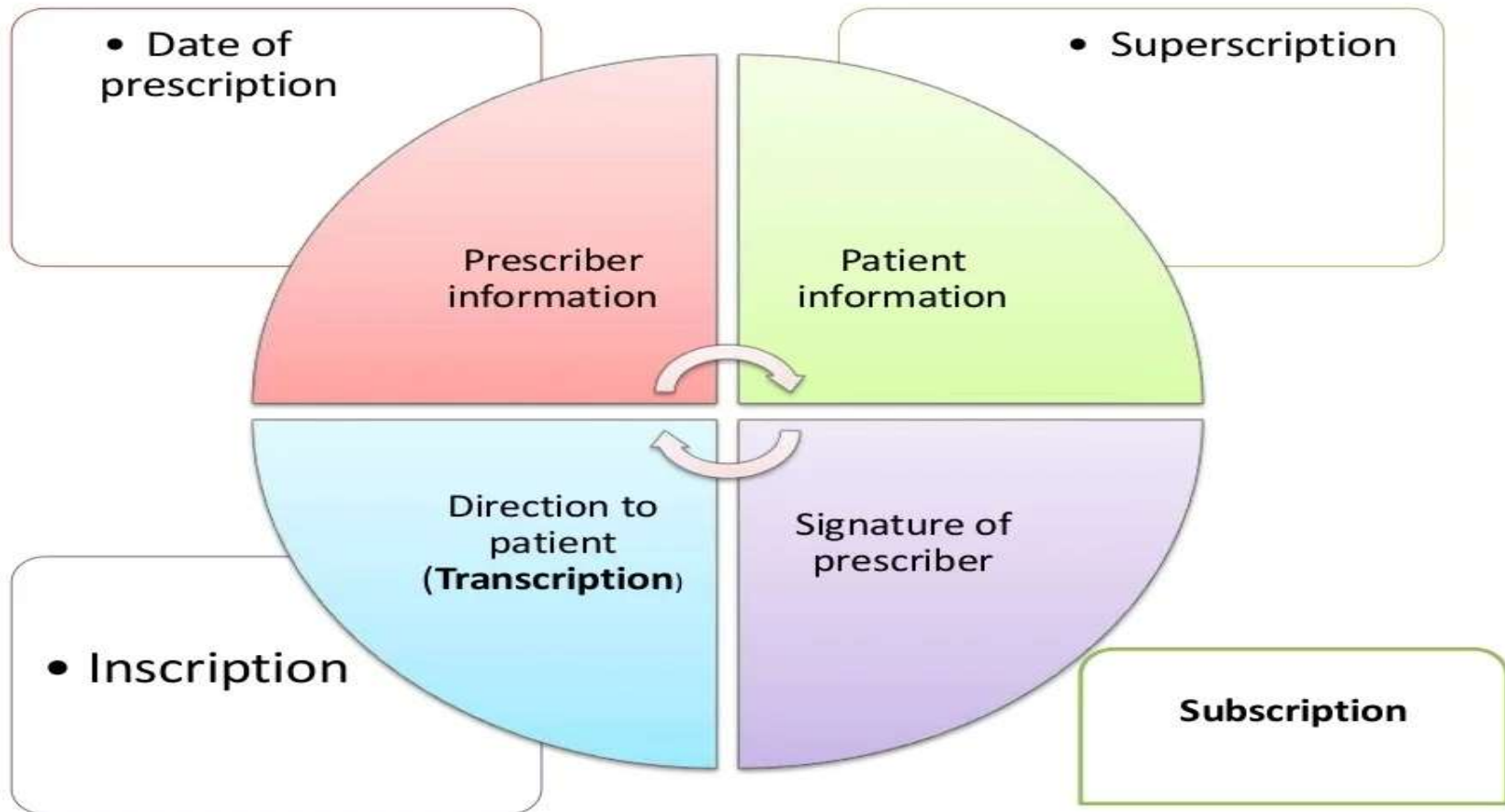
Source *- <https://www.pinterest.com>

Why we Require Prescribed Medication Order

- ✓ The patient load on medical practitioners is very high irrespective of the practice setting.
- ✓ New technology has also made it easier to alter or forge prescriptions.
- ✓ It is therefore important for pharmacists and pharmacist's assistants to develop good pharmacy practice habits in handling, interpreting, authenticating and recording of prescriptions.
- ✓ Have a right to ask for a written prescription and to have the prescription dispensed by the pharmacy of their choice.
- ✓ A busy practitioners may spend only around *5-10 min./patient*.
- ✓ The very famous quote says to some doctor's-

“A PILL FOR EVERY ILL”- may lead to **ADR's**.

Parts of Prescription



Phone: 555-3752	DEA # AC1273628	DEA Number
Eva Adams, M.D. 298 Appleby Street Eden, NY 14057		Prescriber Information
Patient Information		
Name <u>Laurel Hardy</u>	Age <u>41</u>	
Address <u>Abel St, Eden</u>	Date <u>06/16/06</u>	Date Prescription was Written
<i>Rx</i>	<i>Phenobarbital</i>	<i>0.075</i>
	<i>Dimehicone</i>	<i>0.020</i>
	<i>Magnesium Carbonate</i>	<i>0.050</i>
	<i>m. fl²12</i>	Inscription (Medication prescribed)
	<i>Sig: 2 capsules tid and ho</i>	Signa (Directions for Patient)
Refill _____	<u>E. Adams</u>	M.D.
<p>THIS PRESCRIPTION WILL BE FILLED GENERALLY USING PARENTHESIS WRITING "da" IN THE BOX BELOW</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 50px; height: 50px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> <p>Dispense as written</p>		

Superscription
(Meaning Recipe)

Subscription
(Instructions to Pharmacist)

Special
Instructions

Prescriber information-

- ✓ Name
- ✓ Qualification
- ✓ Practice number
- ✓ Address of the prescriber

Patient information-

- ✓ Name , address, age and weight of patient in the case of a prescription

Date of prescription

Superscription-



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 prescribe ingredients.**
- ✓ It also contain manner in which medicine should be taken.

Subscription-

- ✓ This parts contains the prescriber *direction to the pharmacist.*

Transcription-

- ✓ Transcription is the prescriber **direction to the patient** contains instruction about the amount of drug , time and frequency of doses to be taken.

Signature of physician

Abbreviations uses in Prescription order System-

Abbreviations

- 1) a.c
- 2) ad
- 3) ad lib.
- 4) a.m.
- 5) amp.
- 6) aq.
- 7) b.i.d
- 8) p.o
- 9) q.d.
- 10)q.i.d.
- 11)s.o.s
- 12)T.i.d.
- 13)Ex aq.
- 14)Gtt.
- 15)h.s.
- 16)Noct.

Meaning

- 1) before meals
- 2) up to
- 3) at pleasure
- 4) Morning
- 5) Ampul
- 6) Water
- 7) twice a day
- 8) by mouth
- 9) Every day
- 10)four times a day
- 11)if there is need
- 12)Three times a day
- 13)In water
- 14)Drop
- 15)At bedtime
- 16)Night

General Precautions for Prescription Order

- Drug use is a complex process and there are many drug related challenges at various levels , involving prescriber, pharmacists and patients.
- The prescription is a vital link between the physician and pharmacy personnel.
- Pharmacists should ensure that **“right ” patient is receiving the “right” drug in a “right” dose.**
- The prescriptions may be written for a **single component** (prefabricated product) or written for more than a single component and requiring compounding.
- A medication may be represented by chemical name or **nonproprietary (generic) name of the substance or the manufacturer s brand (trademark) name**

- Prescriptions requiring compounding contain the quantities of each ingredient required.
- Medications are prepared into various types of dosage forms (e.g., tablets, syrups, injections) and drug delivery systems (e.g., transdermal patches) to ensure that the medication is administered accurately and appropriately.
- **Tamper-resistant prescription pads** to prevent the unauthorized copying, modification, or counterfeiting of prescriptions, tamper-resistant prescription pads have been developed.
- It is the responsibility of the pharmacist to ensure that each prescription and medication order received is correct in its form and content, is appropriate for the patient being treated, and is subsequently filled, labeled, dispensed, and administered accurately.

Legal Requirements for Prescribed Medication Order

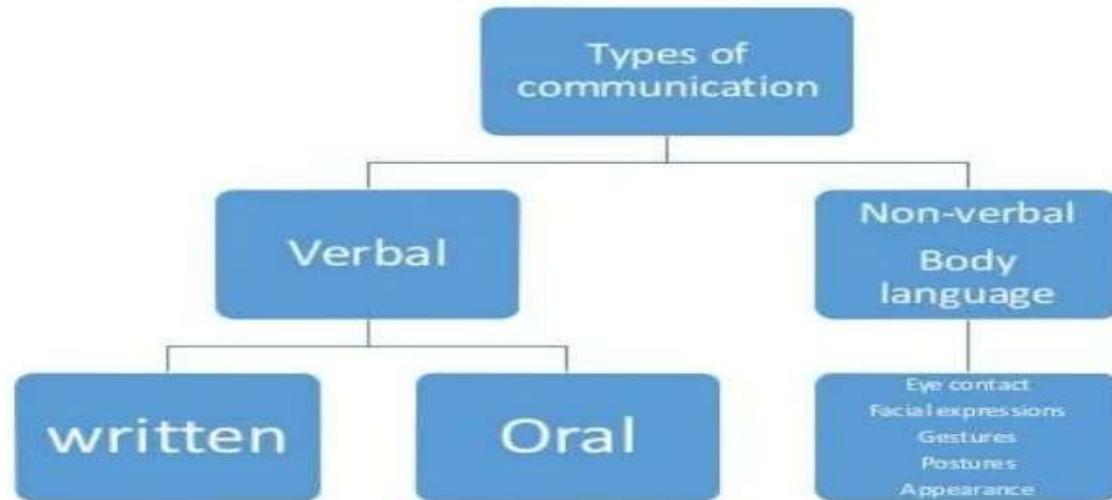
- ❑ controlled substances are drugs considered to have the highest misuse and use disorder potential, and thus have the strictest regulation and prescription requirements on a federal and state level.
- ❑ To prescribe medication, a clinician must have a *DEA (Drug Enforcement Administration)* license; to fill a prescription, a pharmacist must also have a controlled substance license.
- ❑ *Schedule I* - medications (e.g., **heroin**), are unable to be prescribed or filled by a pharmacist because they have no indicated medical use in the USA.
- ❑ *Schedule II* - drugs are the highest level of misuse potential medications that may be prescribed by a clinician; these drugs traditionally were only allowed to be filled by paper prescription; however, they are now prescribable via **electronic prescribing of controlled substances (EPCS)**.

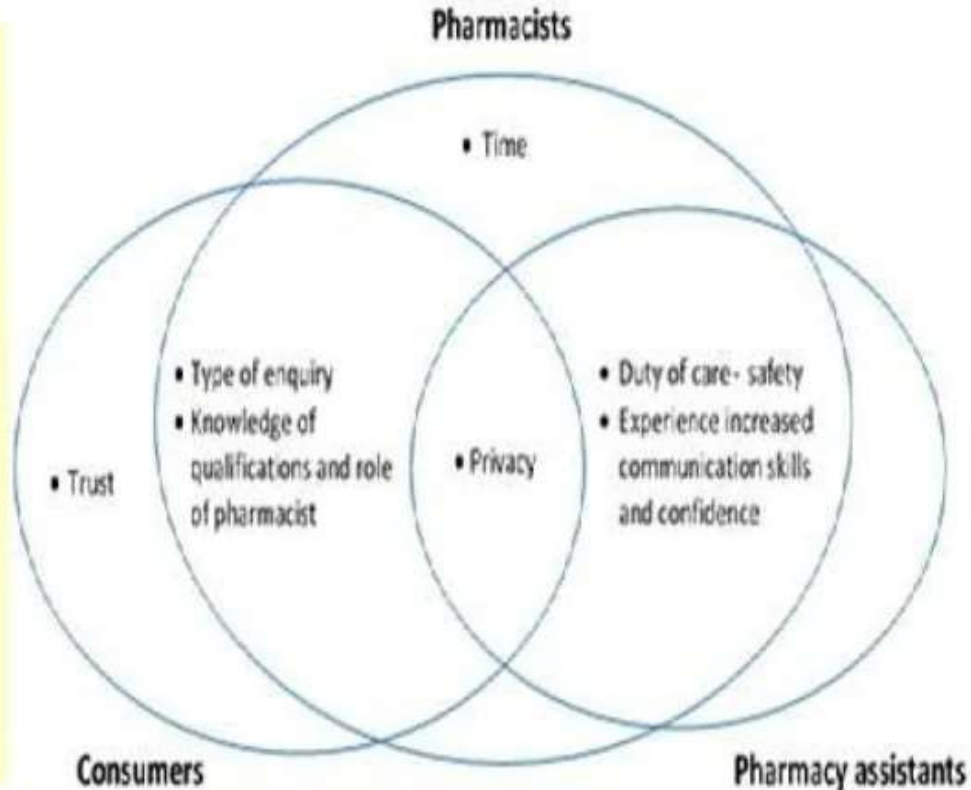
- ❑ The central government has recently approved to amend *Indian Medical Council Regulations, 2002*, providing therein that every physician should prescribe drugs with generic names in legible and capital letters and he/she shall ensure that there is a rational prescription and use of drugs.
- ❑ *MCI regulation 1.4.2* governs Prescription writing.
- ❑ All doctors in India are required to abide by the laws that regulate the practice of medicine and also follow the provisions of State Acts like-
 - ❖ *Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940*
 - ❖ *Pharmacy Act, 1948*
 - ❖ *Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic substances Act, 1985*
 - ❖ *Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisement) Act, 1954.*



Communication Skills for Pharmacists

- To better way for identifying & reviewing patient's medication counselling, the pharmacists to require sound communication skills & a very level of sensitivity to the circumstances.
- So, all pharmacists through education, training & practice can develop & improve their abilities.



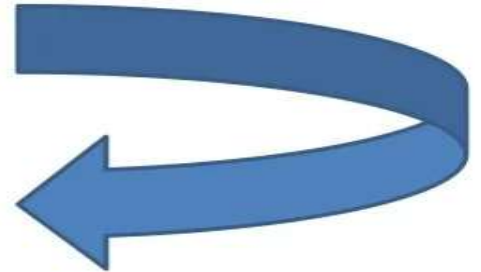


Source *- <https://www.mdpi.com>
<https://www.pharmatutor.org>

- Communication is, at its most basic, the sending & receiving of message.
- When working as a pharmacist, we modify our personal style of communicating to fit the culture & language of the pharmacy profession.
- Pharmacist can play communication with both the ends-

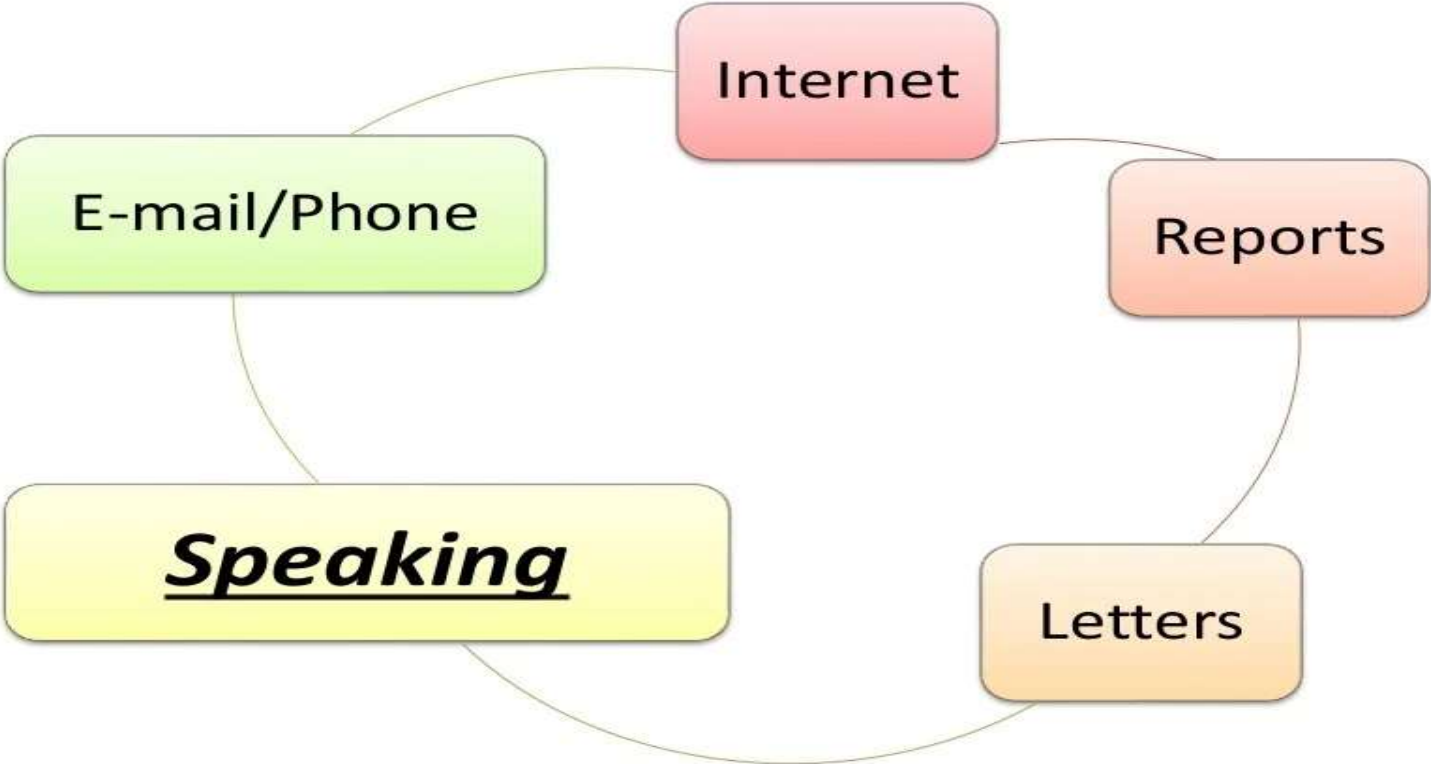


Communication with Patients



Communication with Prescriber

Channels of Communication



Communication with Prescriber (Health Professionals):

- The **inter-professional communication** always can be challenging task.
- Patient welfare is the focus of any medical team & one which pharmacists need to share.
- Pharmacists can represent an unwelcome instruction in wards or clinics.
- For example-

The discussion between physician & pharmacist for the administration of analgesic dose of “Aspirin” with food, but omitted to discuss a potentially fatal interaction with the patient’s coumarin (Warfarin) anti-coagulant- he or she would be unlikely to earn the respect of the medical team.

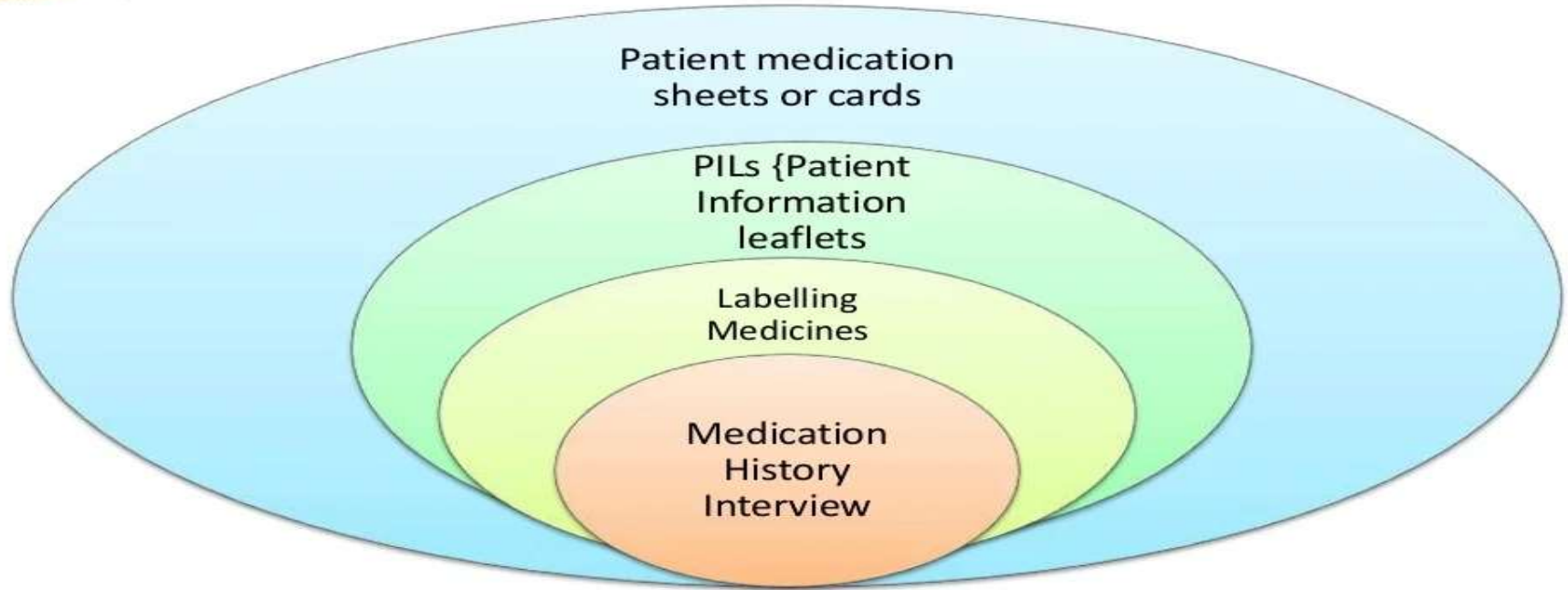
COMMUNICATING WITH HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONALS:

- ▶ **Pharmacist–Physician Communication:**
- ▶ To communicate effectively, pharmacists must be comfortable with their role on the health care team and confident in their unique knowledge and contributions to patient care.
- ▶ Be prepared with specific questions or facts and recommendations when initiating a patient care–related conversation with physicians.
- ▶ Stay within the pharmacist’s area of expertise.
- ▶ Choose the right time and place for the conversation.
- ▶ Never interrupt a physician–patient interaction, except in a life–threatening situation.



Communication with Patients:

✓ The pharmacist communicate with patients by various ways:-





**PILs {Patient
Information
Leaflets}**

- PILs are used to outline key information to assist patients & their caregivers in the effective & safe use of a medicines
- PILs include following information like-
- Trade & generic name
- Indications
- Precautions & contraindications
- Administration advice
- AdR's
- Storage Information
- Manufacture's detail



**Patient Medication
Sheets or cards**

- When patient are taking several medicines, a handwritten or computer generated medication summary can improve compliance & understanding
- A tabular form presents the information clearly like-
- Dose timing
- Specialized advice (Ex- take with food)
- Keeping medication sheets up to date & accurate is common problem when a patient is attending different clinics or medical practitioners.

Medication History Interview

- Currently or recently prescribed medications.
- OTC medicines
- Vaccinations
- Traditional medications
- Allergies to drugs
- Adherence to past treatment courses.

Labelling Medicines

- Drugs labels are concise message to identify & aid the effective & safe use of drugs.
- Labelling the medicines by generic or trade name.
- Dosage forms, no. of dosage units supplied.
- Specific administration of medications
- The patient name
- Date of dispensing
- Batch No. & expiry dated for non-prescription medicines.

THANK YOU