

# PRESCRIPTION




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 **कदम हॉस्पिटल अँड लॅप्रोस्कोपी सेंटर**  
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डॉ. दिग्विजय कदम M.B.B.S., M.S. (प्रसूती शास्त्र व जननिक तज्ञ) Reg.No.: 2010/09/2923

गुने गुरसाळे हॉस्पिटल, हॉटेल संगम शेजारी, कोल्हापूर नाका, कराठ.  
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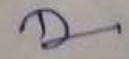
पेशंटचे नाव : Tashashmi Salunkhe दिनांक : 5/10/20

Rx

Numbright G-75 ——— (1)  
Powder

T. Ecosprin 75 mg ——— (15)  
120

T. Vominox ——— (20)  
0 — 0 — 2



DR. DIGVIJAY KADAM  
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# Content:-

- Definition
- Parts of prescription
- Handling of prescription



# What is prescription???

- Written order to the pharmacist for giving the medication and informative sheet to the patient regarding administration of medications...
- Includes all the necessary information about patient, Drug, administration route ,indications and contraindications etc.



# Definition:-

The word “**prescription**” is derived from the Latin term “**praescriptus**” which made up of two Latin words prae a prefix meaning ‘**before**’ 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”.*

- Prescription is accompanied by direction for pharmacist and for patient.



# Types of Prescription:-

❖ There are mainly two types of prescription:

## 1) Pre compounding prescription:

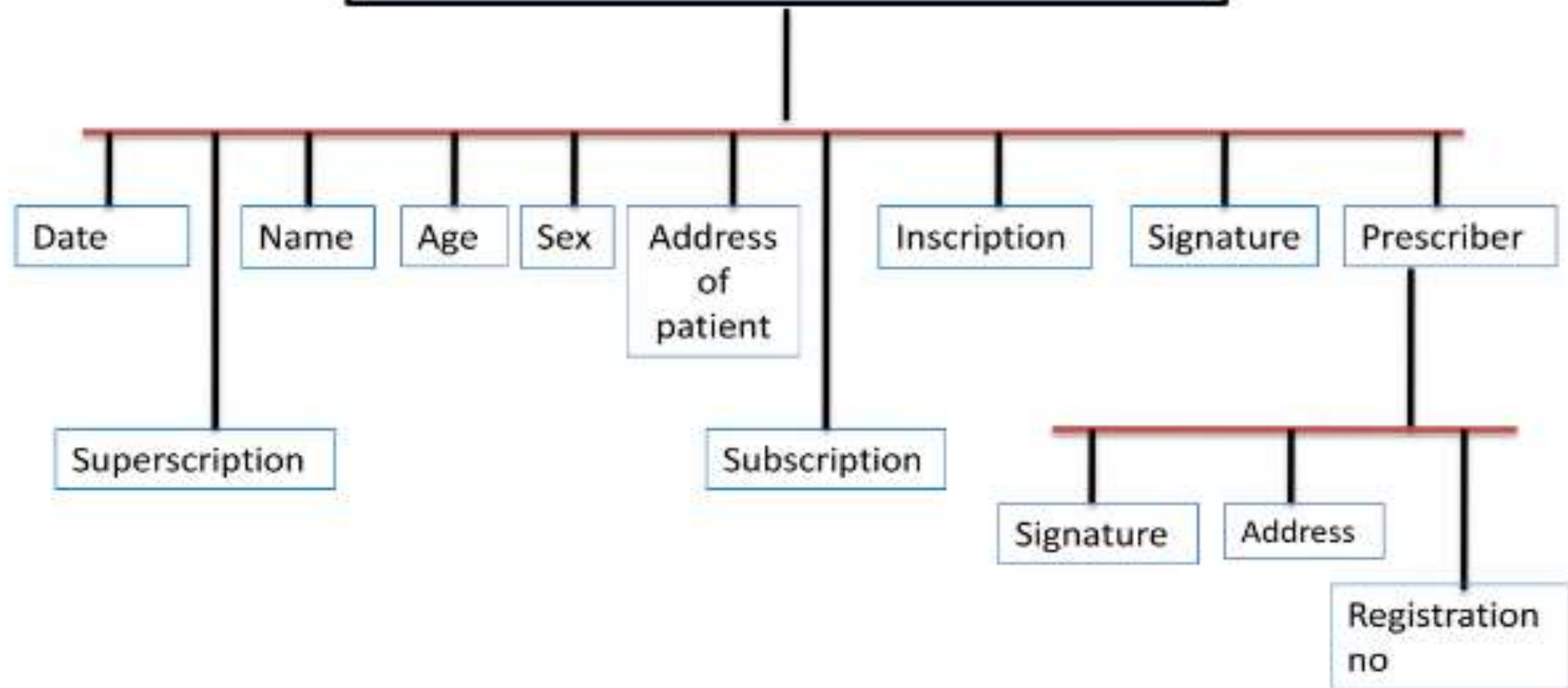
- Prescription for already prepared drug (by pharmaceutical companies)
- e.g. Cap. Ciprofloxacin (500 mg) etc.



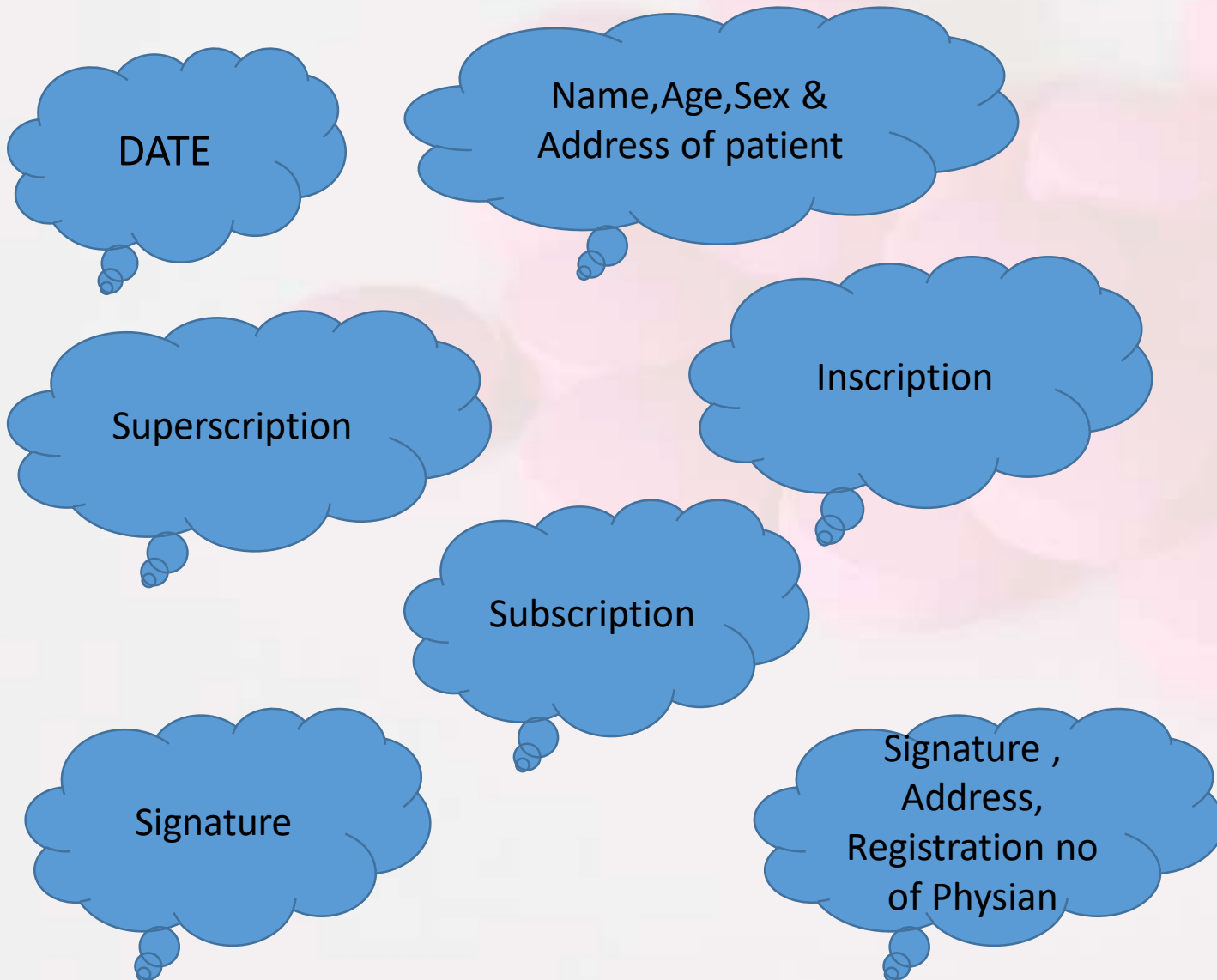
## 2) Extemporaneous prescription:

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

# Parts of prescription



❖ An ideal prescription should have the following parts:-



PARTS OF A PRESCRIPTION	
1.	Date: ...../...../.....
2.	Name: ..... Age: ..... Weight: .....
3.	R <sub>x</sub> — Superscription
4.	Paracetamol - 500 mg Inscription
5.	tab Paracetamol 10 Subscription
6.	BID for 5 days Signature
7.	Signature .....
8.	Reg no. & seal .....

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## 1) **DATE:** -

- To know when the medicines were last dispensed
- To prevent the misuse of the drug by the patients

## 2) **SUPERScription:-**

- Information about the prescriber (name, address and telephone number)
- Information about the patient (full name, address, gender, DOB, weight & height if necessary)
- Rx symbol -It is an abbreviation of Latin term “Recipe”, meaning “**to take**” or “**take thou**”

A large, bold, black 'Rx' symbol is displayed on a white rectangular background. The 'R' is a serif capital letter, and the 'x' is a stylized lowercase letter with a horizontal bar.

### 3) **Inscription:-**

-Main part of the prescription. -It gives the information about the name of the drug (generic or trade name), its formulation and unit dosage.

### 4) **Subscription:-**

- Subscription provides information to the pharmacists about the quantity and dosage form of the drug to be dispensed.

### 5) **Transcription:-**

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

## 6) Signature & Instructions:-

- Prescription should be signed by the prescriber.
- Refill instructions (if needed) :-
- Special instructions (if any)

### ❖ A Prescription should be:

- Kept simple
- Abbreviations free (if necessary Latin abbreviations should be used)
- Trailing zeros should be avoided, Leading zeros must be added
- It should provide clear and specific directions



# COMMON LATIN R<sub>x</sub> 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"

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



Name of patient — A.K. Jha

Date: 27-06-95

Age — 32 Yrs.

Address of Patient:

Sex — Male

Sector-27, Defence Colony, Delhi.

R<sub>x</sub> (Superscription) —

Magnesium Sulphate

16 g

Rhubarb powder

12 g

Sodium Bicarbonate

6 g

peppermint water

to 120 ml

(Inscription)

(Fiat mistura) (Subscription)

Prepare Mixture

Signatura: Cochleare amplum nocte maneque capiendum

(Table spoonful to be taken at every morning & night)

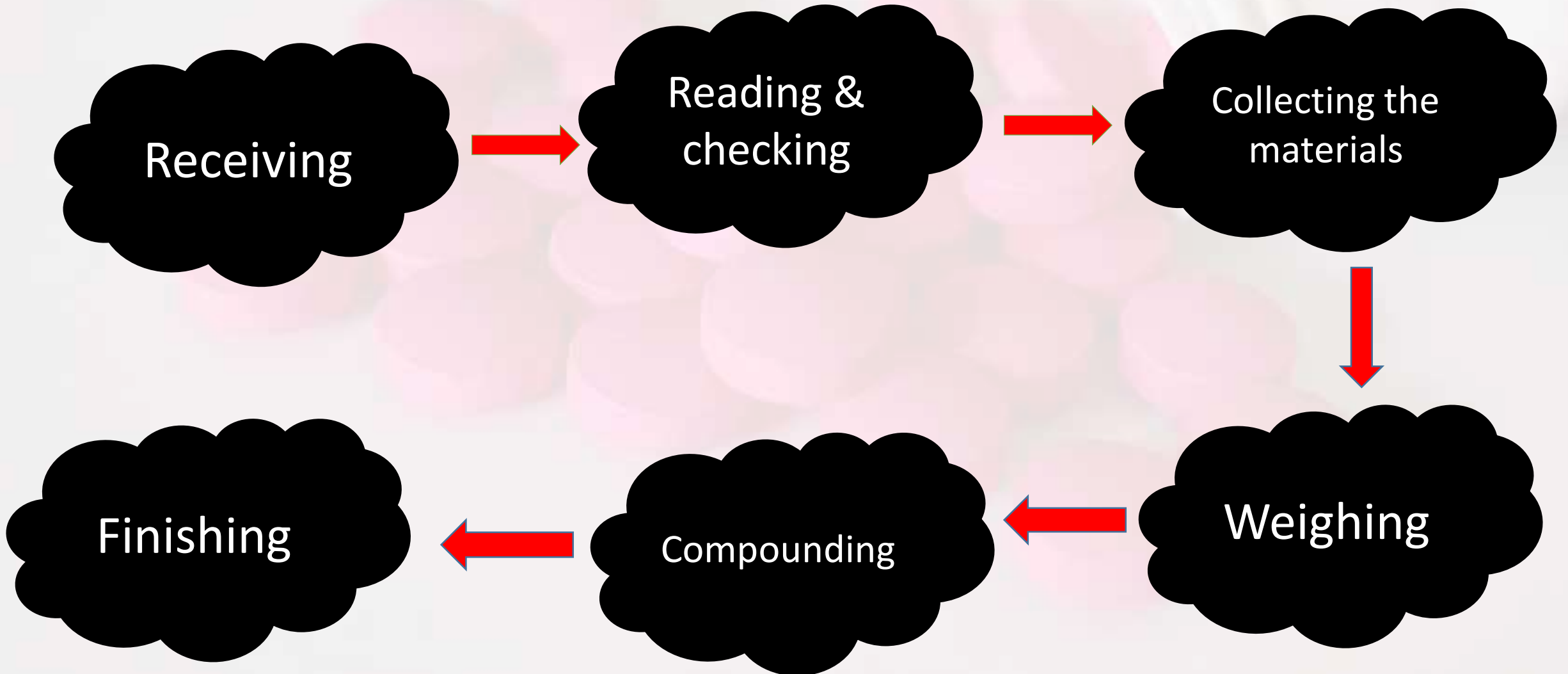
Name of Prescriber:

Regd. No.:

Address of Prescriber:

Signature

# Handling of prescription



## 1) 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.

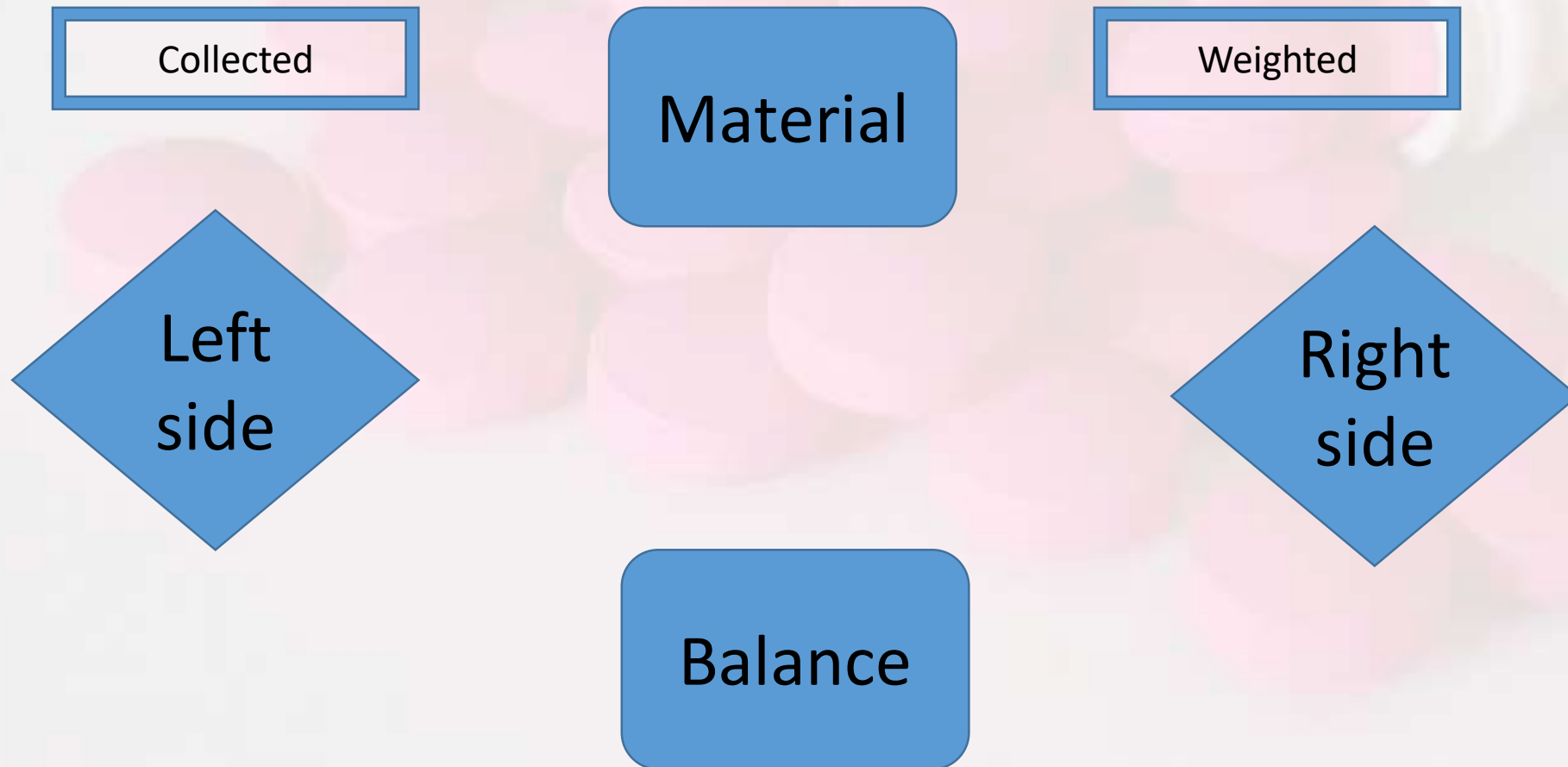


## 2) READING & CHECKING:-

- ✓ 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.

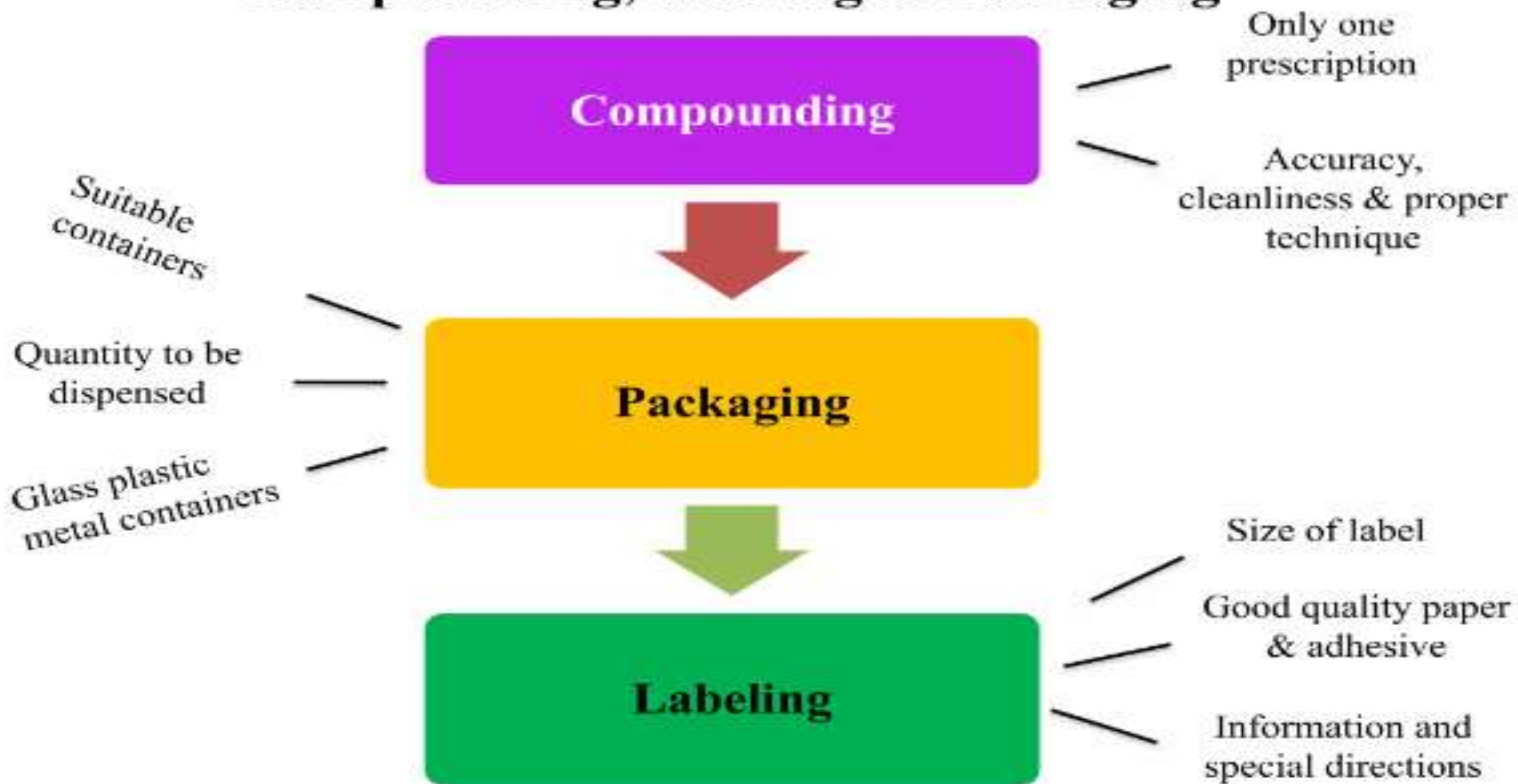
### 3) COLLECTING & WEIGHING THE MATERIAL:-

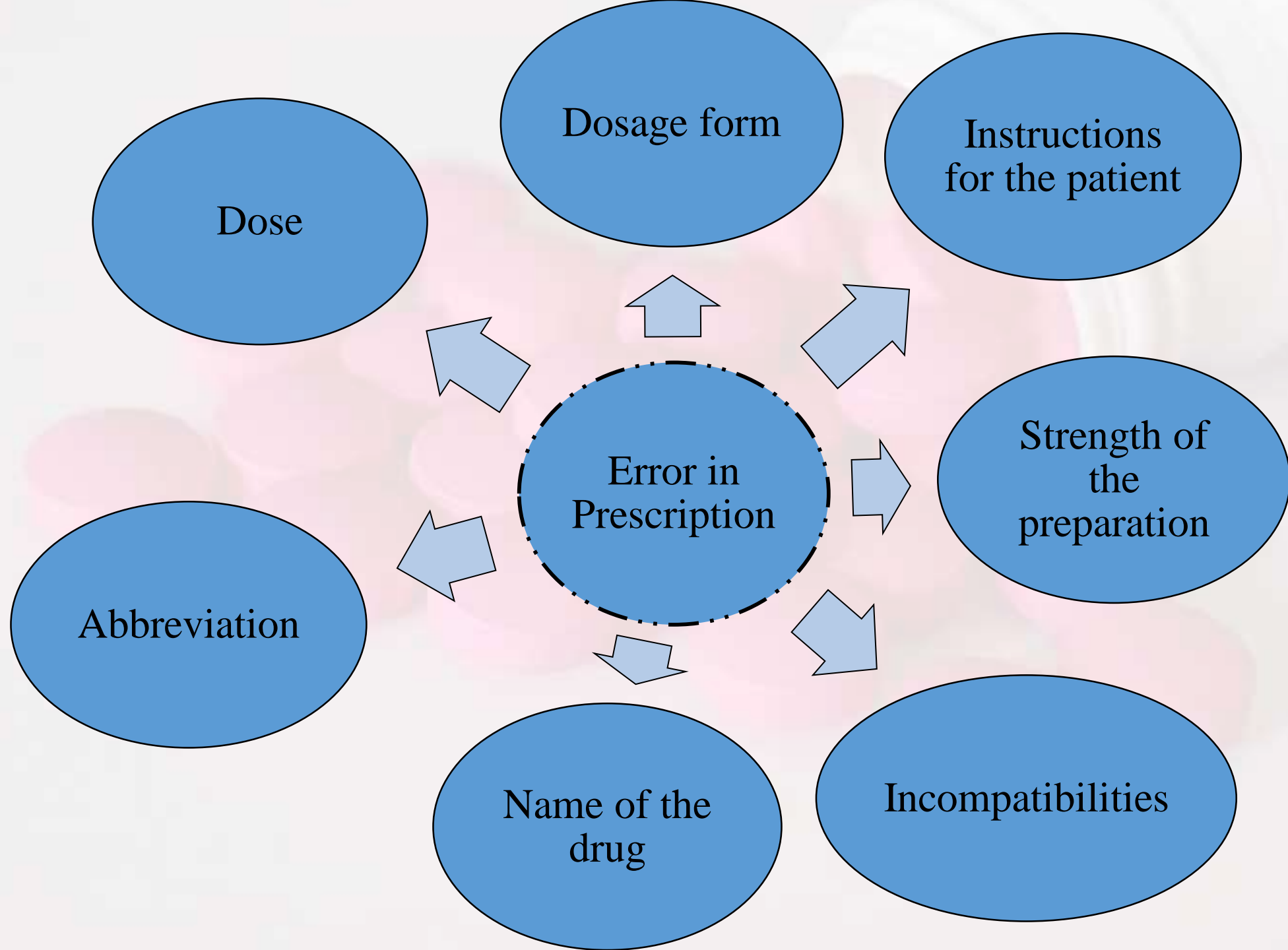
- Collected t side Material Balance Weighed





# Compounding, labeling & Packaging





### ❖ 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: - 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  
example:- paracetamol 500 / 650 etc.

## ❖ Dosage form of drug prescribed :-

- ✓ 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

# "The Five Rights"

**Drug**



Is this  
the **RIGHT**  
drug?

**Dose**



Is this  
the **RIGHT**  
dose?

**Route**



Is this  
the **RIGHT**  
route?

**Time**



Is this  
the **RIGHT**  
time?

**Patient**



Is this  
the **RIGHT**  
patient?

Activate Windows  
Go to PC settings to a



### ❖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.

