

Drug Distribution

(Dr.) Anupriya Kapoor
School of Pharmaceutical Sciences,
CSJMU, Kanpur

DRUG DISTRIBUTION TO OUT PATIENTS

Out-patient



Out patient refers to the patients that do not occupy beds in a hospital or in clinics, health centers and other places .

Categories of outpatients

Emergency patients

Tertiary care patients

Primary care patients

Emergency Patients:

A person given emergency or accidental care for conditions which require immediate medical attention.

The patient suffers from serious health condition



Tertiary care:

The patient is directed to outpatient department by his attending medical practitioner for specific treatment other than an emergency treatment.

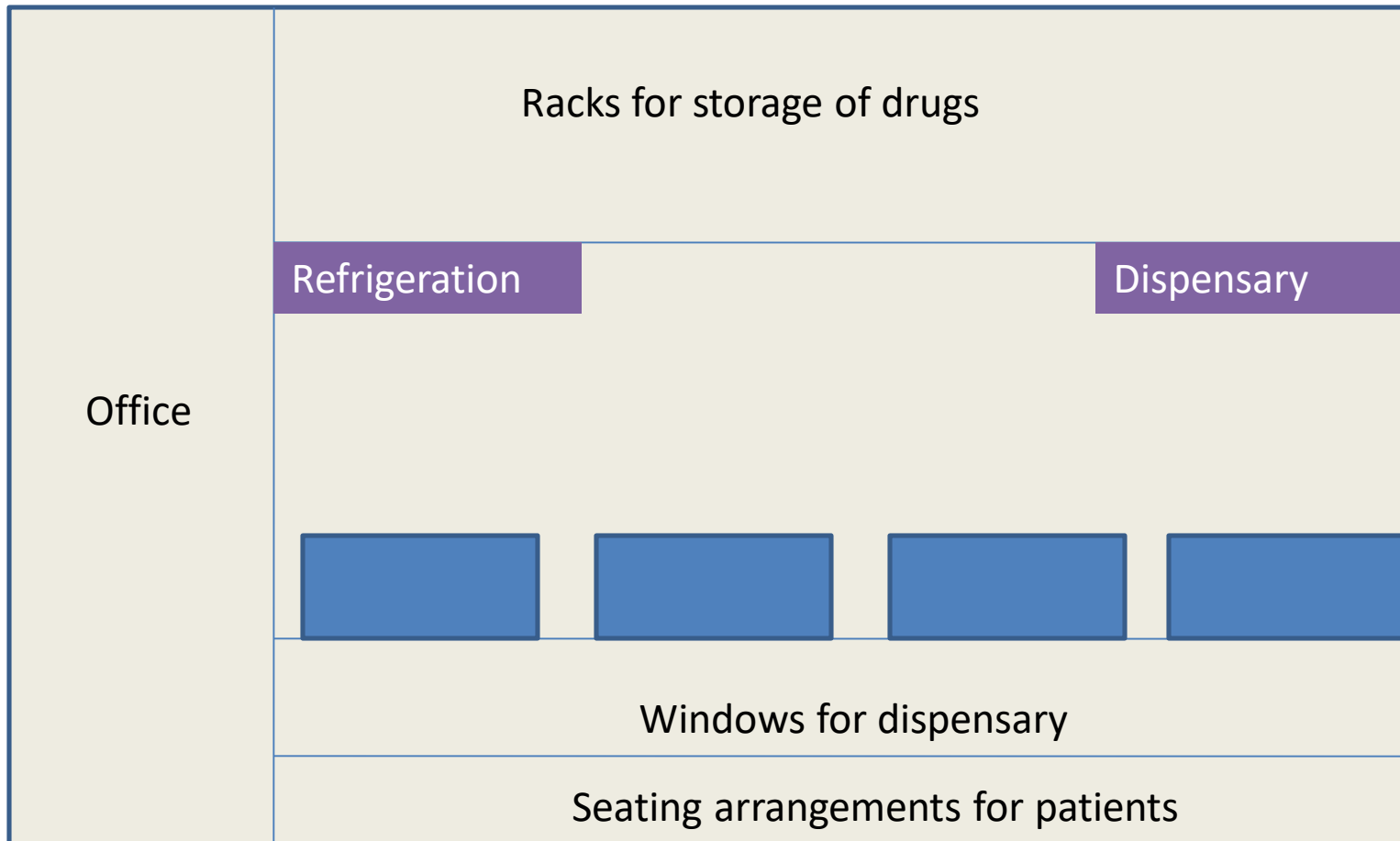
Primarycare.

- Primary care is provided in majority cases
- It describe a range of services adequate for meeting
- Most primary care is used by patients who are ambulatory i.e are able to move about freely.

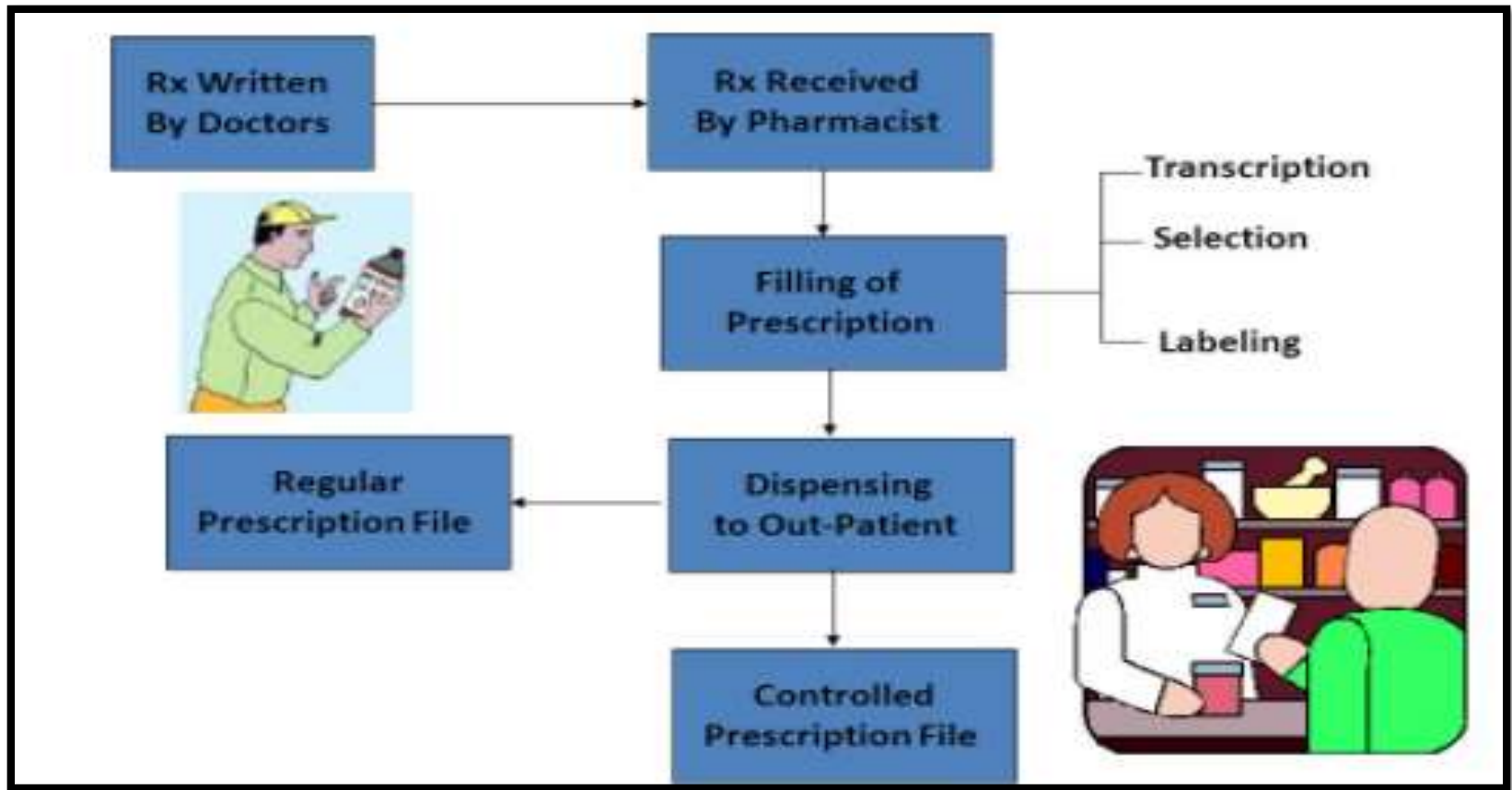
Location of out-patient dispensing:

- It should be located on the ground floor of the hospital building .
- ▣ The out patient dispensing area should be provided with proper seating arrangement .
- ▣ The pharmacy receives its supplies from medical stores weekly but emergency supplies can be obtained at any time.

Layout of outpatient department



Outpatient activity chart



Drug distribution to out-patient:

- No medicaments should be issued without the prescription .
- After the issue has been made the quantities supplied must be recorded.
- Medicines are given to the out- patients from the pharmacy situated in the out patient block.

DRUG DISTRIBUTION TO INPATIENTS



In-patient:

- In-patients are those patients ,who require hospitalization i.e get themselves admitted in the hospital, stay there for treatment till they are discharged.

They are four systems in general use for dispensing drugs for inpatients.They may be classified as follows;

1.Individual prescription order 2.Complete floor stock system

3.Combination of individual &floor stock system 4.Unit dose system

Individual prescription order system:

It is a type of prescription system where the physician writes the prescription for individual patient who obtains the drug prescribed from any medical store or hospital dispensary by paying own charges.

Advantages:

- All medication orders are directly reviewed by pharmacists.
- It provides the interaction of pharmacist-doctor, nurse and the patient.
- It provides clear control of inventory.

Complete floor stock system:

Under this system ,the drugs are given to the patient through the nursing station and the pharmacy supplies from the drug store of a hospital.

- Drugs on the nursing station or ward may be divided in to.
 - 1. Charge floor stock drugs**
 - 2. Non charge floor stock drugs.**

1. Charge floor stock system:

Medicines which are stocked on the nursing station at all times and charged to the patient's account after they have been administered to them.

Dispensing of floor stock drugs.

- The patient is charged for every single dose administered to him.
- Selection of these drugs in various wards is decided by PTC
- Once the floor stock list is prepared, it becomes the responsibility of the hospital pharmacist to make the drugs available

Pharmaceutical and related preparation

Category	Preparation
Anti-allergies	Prednisolone tablet
Antibiotics	Penicillin G inj.
Anticoagulant	heparin
Cardio vascular agents	Digoxin inj.

Label of charge floor stock

Ward-

Phenobarbitone tablets.

Each tablet contains Phenobarbitone -50g

XYZ HOSPITAL PHARMACY

2. Non-charge floor stock drugs:

Non charge floor stock drugs are the medicaments that are placed at the nursing station for the use of all patients on the floor.

- These drugs ,there shall be no direct charge from the patients account. It is divided in to two methods.

Drug basket method.

Mobile dispensary unit.

Drug basket method:

- ❑ Nurse fill a requisition form for delivery of drugs at their floor;
- ❑ When there is an empty container ,the nurse place it in the drug basket.
- ❑ Once the basket is completed,it delivery to the floor via messenger service.
- ❑ Alternatively mobile dispensary can be utilised.



Mobile dispensary:

- It is specially constructed stainless steel.
- 60 inches high.
- 48 inches wide and 25 inches deep.
- It is mounted on bottom tyres.



Label of non charge floor stock drug:

Ward--

Ferrous sulphate tablets

Each tablet contains

Ferrous sulphate 0.3g

XYZ HOSPITAL PHARMACY

Following list of such non-charged drugs

Ampoules	Capsules	Tablets	Solutions	Powders
Adrenaline	Dulcolax	Atropine sulphate	Tin.belladona	Glucose
Digoxin	Multivitamins	Paracetamol	Castor oil	Sodium bicarbonate
Lidocaine HCl	Digitalis	Nitroglycerine	Tin.benzoin compound	Talcum
Aminophylline			Elixir kcl	

Difference between floor & non floor stock system

Charge floor stock system

- The charges are made in the patients account after the have been administered from the stock drugs.
- Every dose of the drug administered to the patients are charged .
- Only those dose are charged which are expensive can rarely used.
- Floor stock list is prepared which is sent to make the drugs available to all the nursing station

Non-charge floor stock system

- The drugs are not made in the account directly even after the drug have been administered .
- This system charges are made indirectly to the patients.
- The cost of the drugs are not high as they are mostly used in tablets, capsules.
- A pre-determined list is prepared by nursing station.

3. Combination of individual and floor

Stock system:

- This system is followed in the government and also in private hospital who run on the basis of no profit and no loss.
- Individual prescription or medication system is followed as a major means.
- Requirement of drugs or surgical items are given to the patient who purchase and deposit these items in hospital wards or rooms under supervision of registered nurse .

4. Unit dose dispensing:

Those medications which are ordered ,packed ,handled administered and charged in multiples of single dose units containing a predetermined amount of drug or supply sufficient for one regular dose.

- A single unit package is one which contains one complete



Advantages :

- Better financial control.
- It prevents the loss of partially used medications.
- It does not require storage facilities at the nursing station.

Two methods of dispensing unit doses are:

a. Centralized unit dose drug distribution system

(CUDD)

b. Decentralized unit dose drug distribution system

(DUDD)

a. Centralized unit-dose drug distribution system(CUDD):

- All in-patient drugs are dispensed in unit doses and all the drugs are stored in central area of the pharmacy and dispensed at the time the dose is due to be given to the patient.
- Drugs re transferred from the pharmacy to the indoor patient by medication cards.

b. Decentralized unit dose dispensing:

This operates through small satellite pharmacies located on each floor of the hospital.

Procedure:

- Patient profile card containing full date ,disease ,diagnosis is prepared.
- Prescription are sent directly to the pharmacist witch are then entered in the patient profile card.
- Pharmacist checks medication order.
- Patient profile card and prescription order is filled by pharmacy technicians.
- The nurses administer the drugs and make the entry in their records.

Advantages:

- ❖ Easy for the administration staff.
- ❖ Accounting becomes easier in certain cases.
- ❖ Better stability of the products Ex-Eno-fruit salt in sachets.

Disadvantages:

- ❖ High cost.
- ❖ consumes more time and doubtful.
- ❖ will occupy more space for storing.
- ❖ ledger posting and inventory control problem.

General flow chart for drug distribution to in-patients

