

Medication Order

- ✓ A medication order is written directions provided by a prescribing practitioner for a specific medication to be administered to an individual.
- ✓ The prescribing practitioner may also give a medication order verbally to a licensed person such as a pharmacist or a nurse.
- ✓ Having a prescription is mandatory to purchase drugs online as well as in retail outlets in India.
- ✓ It is illegal to purchase and sell medicines or drugs **without** a prescription.

Medication Order

A physician's order for the preparation and administration of a drug or device for a patient

A prescription has several parts:

- ✓ They include the **superscription** or heading with the symbol "R" or "Rx", which stands for the word recipe
- ✓ The **inscription**, which contains the names and quantities of the ingredients
- ✓ The **subscription** or directions for compounding the drug
- ✓ The **signature** which is often preceded by the sign "s" stand for signa, giving the directions to be marked on the container

Medication Order

Pharmacy Name & Address
RX OUTREACH
3171-3183 Riverport Tech Center Dr
Maryland Heights, MO 63043

Patient name and address
Public, Joseph Q.
1234 City Street St. Louis, MO 631295503

Name and Strength of Drug
Dispensed: **METFORMIN HCL TAB 1000MG**
TAKE 1 TABLET BY MOUTH DAILY

Instructions on how and when to take this drug
Pill Markings: 2 71 OVAL WHITE TABLET

Physical description of the drug
MFR: ZYGENERICS NDC/UPC: 68382003010
Discard after: 10/24/12

Pharmaceutical Manufacturer
CAUTION: FEDERAL LAW PROHIBITS TRANSFER OF THIS DRUG TO ANY PERSON OTHER THAN THE PATIENT FOR WHOM PRESCRIBED

Number used by Pharmacy to identify your prescription number
Rx: 10997947

Number of times you can reorder this drug
Refill: 3

Your Doctor's Name
PSBR: Dr. A. Physician

Date to place your refill order
Call 1-800-769-3880

Pharmacy Phone Number
Reorder After: 12/20/11

Number of pills in bottle
Qty Filled: 90 of 90

Required Federal Caution Statement
Discard after: 10/24/12

Don't use the drug past this date
Discard after: 10/24/12

Date the prescription was written
RX Written: 10/22/11

Date the drug was filled by pharmacy
Filed on: 10/24/11

Interpretation

How Often to Take Your Medication

ad lib	freely, as needed
bid	twice a day
prn	as needed
q	every
q3h	every 3 hours
q4h	every 4 hours
qd	every day
qid	four times a day
qod	every other day
tid	three times a day

Interpretation

When to Take Your Medication

ac	before meals
hs	at bedtime
int	between meals
pc	after meals

Interpretation

How to Use Your Medication

ad	right ear
al	left ear
c or o	with
od	right eye
os	left eye
ou	both eyes
po	by mouth
s or o	without
sl	sublingual
top	apply topically

Recommendations for Reducing Medication Errors

Recommendation	Example
Show a whole number with no decimal point or terminal zero.	Express four milligrams as 4 mg, not as 4.0 mg.
Show a quantity smaller than 1 with a zero preceding the decimal point.	Express two-tenths of a milligram as 0.2 mg, not as .2 mg.
Leave a space between a number and the unit.	Use 10 mg, not 10 mg.
Use whole numbers, not decimal fractions, when possible.	Use 100 mg, not 0.1 g.
Do not abbreviate drug names.	Do not use MS, MSO ₄ , or MgSO ₄ for morphine sulfate or magnesium sulfate.
Use USP designations for units of measure.	For grams, use g, not Gm or gm; for milligrams, use mg, not mgs or mgm.
Spell out the word <i>units</i> .	Use 100 units, not 100 u or 100 U, since an illegible U may be misread as a zero, resulting in a tenfold error. A poorly written u can be misinterpreted as cc.
	written u can be misinterpreted as cc.
Write out abbreviations that may be mistaken for other abbreviations.	Write <i>right eye</i> or <i>left eye</i> rather than o.d. or o.s.; write out <i>right ear</i> and <i>left ear</i> rather than ad or as.
Amplify the prescriber's directions on the prescription label when necessary for clarity.	Write "Swallow one (1) capsule with water in the morning" rather than "1 cap in AM"

Legal Requirements

A Prescription is Legal in India if it has the following: –

- ✓ Doctor's name, his qualification and registration number with the hospital or clinic
- ✓ Doctor's Signature and Stamp
- ✓ Date of Consultation
- ✓ Details prescription should include name, gender and age of patient
- ✓ The Medicine's name and dosage
- ✓ The Directions of use of the medicine
- ✓ Frequency and duration of the medicine prescribed
- ✓ Refill Information, in case the medicine is prescribed for long duration of time

Legal Requirements

How Long is the Prescription Valid for

1. A prescription is valid for 6 months from the date of consultation unless the medicine prescribed contains a controlled drug.
2. Controlled substances: 28 days from date of consultation

Legal Requirements

Who Can Write a Prescription: Appropriate Practitioners can write a prescription.

Appropriate Practitioners are: –

1. **Independent Prescribers:** Health care professionals such as doctors, dentists, nurse independent prescribers, pharmacist independent prescribers and optometrist independent prescriber.

The prescription should be written after the qualified person analyses your health condition and makes a clinical decision.

Legal Requirements

2. **Supplementary Prescribers** can write a prescription. Supplementary prescribers are responsible for continuing your health care after an independent prescriber has assessed patient's health completely.

Supplementary prescribers can be nurses, pharmacists, physiotherapists, diagnostics and they usually work with the independent prescribers.

Communication Skills

When pharmacists take on clinical roles like identifying and reviewing patients medication, providing medication counselling, offering information about medicines or an adverse drug reaction monitoring service, interpersonal communication skills are critical for effective practice.

To be professionally effective, pharmacists will need to be aware of:

1. The different messages they are sending
2. How these could be perceived
3. How to interpret these and how misunderstanding can occur

Communication with Prescribers

- ✓ Resolving and preventing medicine related problems
- ✓ Spoken messages can occur in person or over the telephone
- ✓ They are used to obtain information about the patient or their treatment, to provide medicine information to the practitioner or to clarify or recommend modifications in a patient's therapy
- ✓ Skills and confidence in handling difficult situations can initially be developed through role plays
- ✓ When initiating a telephone conversation an effective skill is to maintain some control of the process by keeping the conversation focussed and ending the call when the purpose is achieved

Communication with Patients

- ✓ Pharmacists provide patient care with varied responsibilities in a variety of practice settings.
- ✓ Pharmacist's clinical expertise and access to patients, particularly in the retail setting, place them in a unique position to improve health outcomes of individual patients and populations alike.

Communication with Patients

Best practices for Pharmacist provided Patient-Centered Communication

Goal	Pharmacist Responsibility	Communication Skills
Foster the Relationship	Build rapport Appear open Demonstrate respect Demonstrate caring and commitment Acknowledge feelings and emotions	Greet patient warmly and appropriately Maintain eye contact Show interest Listen actively Express empathy

Gather Information	Determine purpose of encounter	Ask open-ended questions
	Discover biomedical perspective (disease)	Allow patient to complete response
	Understand patient perspective (illness)	Clarify and summarize information Explore impact of illness on patient

Communication with Patients

Goal	Pharmacist Responsibility	Communication Skills
Provide Information	Identify patient informational needs Share information Overcome health literacy barriers	Speak plainly and avoid jargon Use "Patient-Oriented Evidence that Matters" (POEMs) Encourage questions Check for understanding
Share Decision-Making	Identify patient goals Outline collaborative treatment plan	Explore patient preferences Identify barriers to treatment choices
Enable Treatment Success	Assess the patient's capacity for self-management Arrange for needed support Advocate for and assist patient with health system	Summarize treatment plan Elicit patient understanding Discuss follow-up