

Topic: Prescription  
Subject: Dispensing and Community  
Pharmacy  
Class F.Y. B.Pharmacy (B)  
A.Y: 2018-19  
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# Mapping of TLO with Course Outcome (COs)

S.No.	Topic Learning Outcome	COs	BL
1.	Prescription and parts of prescription.	CO4	L2
2	Types of prescription	CO4	L2
3	Pricing and recording of prescription	CO4	L2

# Prescription

Definition  
Parts of Prescription  
Types of Prescription  
Handling of Prescription  
Samples



# Prescription

Definition:-

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 actually a direct link between physician, pharmacist & patient.

Prescription is accompanied by direction for pharmacist and for patient.



# Codes on prescription

Record patient codes on the prescription.

A = adult

J = under 16 years

Y = under 6 years

O = script for oral contraceptive

# Part of prescription:

## a. Heading:-

- Date
- Personal data of patient

## b. Body

- Superscription
- Inscription
- Subscription

## c. Closing

- Signature of patient
- Signature of physician

## Date:-

Date should be mentioned when at the time of writing prescription

- It helps the pharmacist in redespensing a medicine and to guide patient.
- It also mention record.



# Personal data of patient

It includes

- oName

- oSex

- oAge

- oAddress

# Superscriptio

**Rx:-**

Rx is an abbreviation for the Latin word "recipere" or "recipe," which means "Take, thou."

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 prescribed ingredients

It also contain manner in which medicine should be taken

# Subscription:-

This part contains the prescriber's directions to the pharmacist .

It includes

- Type of dosage form to be prepared
- No of doses to be dispensed



# Signature of physician:-

Prescription must be signed with Prescriber's own hand.

Address and Registration No should be written in case of dangerous drugs



## Heading

**Date:** 7/05/14

**Name:** ABC

**Age:** 30yrs.

**Sex:** female

## Body

**Diagnosis:** Idiopathic Parkinsonism

## Rx

Tab Levodopa 100mg

Tab Carbidopa 25mg

2 tablets by mouth 3 times daily for one month .

Take with food.

## Closing

Dr. XY

Assistant Prof. Neurology,

Reg. No. 345

# Handlin of Prescriptio

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- Receiving
- Dosage calculation
- Compounding
- Finishing
- Pricing
- Delivering

n

Receiving the Prescription:-  
Pharmacist should himself receive the Prescription.

It includes

- Reading the prescription
- Checking the prescription

## Reading the prescription:-

Prescription should be completely and carefully read from top to bottom.

## Checking of prescription:-

Prescription should be checked for any incompatibility.



## Incompatibility:-

Rx

Acetylsalicylic Acid .....xxx gm  
Codeine .....vi gm  
Amodopyrinae .....xxx gm

Acetylsalicylic acid intensifies the narcotic action of codeine. This combination is questionable.



# Dosage calculation:-

A child dosage form is calculated by

## Young's rule

$$\text{Child dose} = \frac{\text{Age} \times \text{adult dose}}{\text{Age} + 12}$$

# Fried's rule:-

$$\text{Child dose} = \frac{\text{Age(month)}}{150} \times \text{Adult dose}$$

# Compounding:-

The ingredients are compounded  
By accurate method.

For weighing electrical machines  
should be used

# Finishing the prescription:-

It includes

- ❖ Packaging
- ❖ Labeling
- ❖ Rechecking
- ❖ Filling



# Packaging

After compounding packaging of prescription

For packaging following containers should be used.

- o Round vials
- o Oval bottles
- o Wide mouth bottles
- o Colored bottles
- o Collapsible tubes
- o Paper wrappers
- o Dropper bottles



# Labeling

The filled container should be suitably labeled. The label should be affixed on smooth surface of bottle

# Label information's

- Type of prescription
- Name, age & sex of patient
- Date of dispensing
- Storage condition
- Name & address of pharmacy
- In case of liquid preparation attach auxiliary label

## Shake well before use

- Route of administration

# Rechecking

Each prescription should be rechecked

After using container should be finger prints

# Recording

A variety of prescription files are available which serve to maintain and preserve original prescription in numerical order

# Pricing of Prescription :-

The prescription should be priced immediately after receiving it & informed the patient about it. This should be done before starting the compounding to avoid any dispute..

# Pricing of prescription

Pricing should include

- Cost of ingredient, container, time of compounding
- Professional service charge





# Types of Prescription

1. Central Government Health Scheme
2. Private Prescription
3. Hospital Prescription
4. Veterinary prescription

## Central Government Health Scheme:

- For those who come under the health scheme of government.
- Prescription bears common information, and a column for pricing.

## Private prescription:

- Fully charged
- Will be returned to patient
- Will include all the parts of prescription

## Hospital Prescription:

- In patient prescription
- Out patient prescription

## Veterinary prescription

- Should state the type of animal, weight breed and color along with name and address of owner.



# Delivering the prescription

## Three types

- Store Delivery
- Home Delivery
- Mail Delivery

**Memorial Hospital**  
100 W. Main, Hometown, USA PH: 922-222-2222

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_ DOB/Age \_\_\_\_\_

R<sub>x</sub>

GIVE FULL DIRECTIONS FOR USE

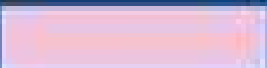


Refills 0-1-2-3-4-5- \_\_\_\_\_ Signature of prescriber \_\_\_\_\_

DEA # \_\_\_\_\_ Name (Printed) \_\_\_\_\_

Label unless checked here   
Generic substitution unless checked here

U.S. Department of Health & Human Services - Public Health Service - Indian Health Service



VERIFICATION BOX: HOLD BETWEEN THUMB AND FOREFINGER OR BREATHE ON IT. COLOR WILL DISAPPEAR, THEN REAPPEAR. DURING THE ABSENCE OF COLOR THE WORD SECURE WILL SHOW IN THE WINDOW.

# Reference

- Dr. Atmaram Pawar, R.S Gaud; Modern dispensing pharmacy; career publication; Prescription.





# Review Questions

S.N.	Questions	Co and BL
1	Define prescription. Make an imaginary prescription and label its parts.	CO3, L1
2	Explain various parts of prescription .	CO3, L2
3	Elaborate on pricing of prescription	CO3, L2