

# Prescription

# Introduction

- Prescription is actually a direct link between physician, pharmacist & patient.
- Prescription is accompanied by direction for pharmacist and for patient.
- 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 .

- The prescriptions are generally written in the English but Latin words or abbreviations are frequently used in order to save time.
- So it becomes necessary for pharmacist, to become familiar with the Latin terms & abbreviations used by the physician.

# Parts of Prescription

- Date
- Name, Age, Sex & Address of the patient
- Superscription
- Inscription
- Subscription
- Signatura
- Renewal Instructions
- Signature, address & registration number of the prescriber.

- Date: It helps a pharmacist to find out the date of prescribing & date of presentation for filling the prescription. It helps the pharmacist in redispensing a medicine and to guide patient.
- Name, Age, Sex & Address of the patient: It helps to identify the prescription. Especially in case of children Age & sex of the patient helps the pharmacist to check the prescriber dose of medication.



- Superscription : It is represented by symbol Rx. Rx is the abbreviation of Latin word recipe, meaning 'You Take'. In olden days, the symbol was considered from the sign of Jupiter, God of healing.

- Incription: 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. The name of ingredients are generally written in English but common abbreviation can be written in English & Latin languages.
- Incription is divided into following parts:
  - Base: The active medicaments which are intended to produce the therapeutic effect.
  - Adjuvant: it is included used to enhance the action of medicaments or to improve the palatability of the prescription.
  - Vehicle: it is included for dissolve the solid ingredients or increase the volume of the preparation.

- Subscription: This part contains the prescriber's directions to the pharmacist .

It includes:

- Type dosage form to be prepared
- No of doses to be dispensed
- Signatura: In that consist of the direction to be given to the patient regarding the administration of the drug. It is usually written as 'Sig' on the prescription. The instruction given in the prescription are required to be transferred to the label of the container in which the medicaments is to be dispensed, so that the patient can follow it.



- Renewal instructions: The prescriber indicate on every prescription, whether it may be renewed & if so, how many times. It is very important for narcotics & other habit forming drugs to prevents its misuse.
- Signature, address & registration number of the prescriber : Signature, address & registration number of the prescriber is very important for narcotics & other habit forming drugs to prevents its misuse.

# Example of Prescription



**SWASTIK CLINICS**



M-44, Block C-2, Janakpuri, New Delhi

Ph: 28479683

9996432121

*Date* : 04/01/2015

*Name* : Mr Hans Raj      *Age* : 60 Yrs      *Sex* : Male

*Address* : 145, Model Town, Delhi

*R<sub>x</sub>* (*Superscription*)

<i>(Inscription)</i>	[	Light Kaolin	12.0 ml
		Light Magnesium Carbonate	3.0 ml
		Sodium Bicarbonate	3.0 g
		Water ad upto	90 ml
		Peppermint Water ad upto	

*Fiat mistura* (*Subscription*)

*Sig* Cochleare magnum ter in die postcibos sumenda. (*Signatura*)

Sd/-

Refill : \_\_\_\_\_

Name of prescriber

M.B.B.S., M.D.

Regd. No. ....

# Handling of Prescription

- Receiving
- Reading & Checking
- Collecting & Weighing the material
- Compounding, labeling & Packaging

- Receiving: Pharmacist should himself receive the Prescription. After receiving the prescription a pharmacist should not change their facial expression.
- Reading & Checking: on receiving a prescription, always check it that it is written in a proper format i.e on doctors pad & check the signature, name address & date on the prescription.

In case of any difficulty in reading or any doubt regarding prescription, the pharmacist should consult other pharmacist or prescriber.

- Collecting & Weighing the material: Before weighing the required materials for it, should be collected on left hand side of the balance. After weighing the material it should be transferred to right hand side of the balance. This gives a check of ingredients which have been weighed.
- Compounding, labeling & Packaging : Before compounding should be clean all the equipments which are required for it & compounding should be carried out in a neat place. All the ingredients should be compounded according to the direction of the prescriber or pharmaceutical art. Only one prescription should be compounded at one time. After compounding the final preparation transfer into suitable container & according to the size of the container the white plain paper should be used for labeling. After stick the label on the container is polished to remove the fingerprint. While delivering the prescription to the patient, the pharmacist should explain the mode of Admin., Direct. & storage.

# Modern Methods of Prescribing

- Nowadays, majority of the drugs are available in the market as ready-made formulations.
- Nowadays the role of pharmacist is to hand over the ready made formulations to the patients & provide advice if demanded.
- In the present day the prescription should be accurate, clear & easily readable & as far as possible, the Latin terms should be avoided.
- Now, the drugs should be prescribed by its official (generic) names or trade names.