

DISPENSING & HOSPITAL PHARMACY

1. In absence of instruction by the prescriber, unless otherwise directed, the dose given for the mixture preparation should be stated on the label as [GPAT-2023 SHIFT-I]

- (a) One five ml spoonful to be taken three times a day in water
- (b) Two five ml spoonful to be taken three times a day in water
- (c) Two five ml spoonful to be taken two times a day in water
- (d) One five ml spoonful to be taken two times a day in water

2. Prescription price consists of [GPAT-2022]

- (a) Cost of ingredients only
- (b) Cost of professional fee only
- (c) Cost of ingredients and cost of dispensing only
- (d) Cost of ingredients and professional fee only

3. Match List I with List II [GPAT-2021]

List 1 (Term or Phrase)	List - II (Meaning)
1. Gutturi	[P] Into the left ear
2. In oculumsinistram	[Q] Into the right eye
3. In auremsinistram	[R] For the left eye
4. In oculum dextrum	[S] To the throat

Choose the correct answer from the options given below

- (a) 1-[S], 2-[R], 3- [P], 4-[Q]
- (b) 1-[Q], 2-[P], 3- [S], 4- [R]
- (c) 1-[R], 2-[S], 3-[P], 4-[Q]
- (d) 1-[P], 2-[R], 3- [Q], 4- [S]

4. The part of prescription that means 'take thou' is [GPAT-2021]

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|--------------------|-----------------|
| (a) Subscription | (b) Inscription |
| (c) Superscription | (d) Signatura |

5. Auristillae is the latin term for [GPAT -2016]

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|----------------|--------------------|
| (a) Eye drop | (b) Ear drop |
| (c) Nasal drop | (d) Spray solution |

6. SOS means which one of the following [GPAT-2011]

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|-------------------------|----------------------|
| (a) Take occasionally | (b) Take immediately |
| (c) Take when necessary | (d) Take as directed |

7. Prescription means

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|--------------------|----------------------|
| (a) To write | (b) To write before |
| (c) To write later | (d) All of the above |

8. Which piece of laboratory equipment can be used to store chemicals for long periods of time

- | | |
|-------------|--------------------------------|
| (a) Burette | (b) Evaporating dish |
| (c) Beaker | (d) More than one of the above |

9. Superscription is represented by

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| (a) K | (b) P | (c) Rx | (d) S |
|-------|-------|--------|-------|

10. Rx means

- | | |
|---------------|----------------------|
| (a) You take | (b) You give |
| (c) You bring | (d) All of the above |

PRESCRIPTION



INTRODUCTION TO THE PRESCRIPTION

- A prescription is a written order from a registered medical practitioner (RMP), doctor, dentist, or veterinarian to a pharmacist.
- It contains instructions for compounding and dispensing a specific medication for a particular patient.
- **Legality:** A prescription can be legal only if it is written and signed by a **medical practitioner**.
- **Validity:** For a prescription to be valid, it must contain essential information, including the signature of the doctor. The patient's name should be written on top of the prescription.
- **Language and System:**
 - The language of prescription used in olden days was Latin.
 - Latin is used for precise communication, because it is a widely understood language among medical professionals, and because the patient may not be able to read the prescription easily.
 - Many physicians write prescriptions in accordance with the Imperial system.
- **Historical Context:** The Prescription Drug Amendments Act was formulated in 1992.

PARTS OF A PRESCRIPTION

Part	Description & Content
Patient Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Includes the patient's name, address, age, and sex.
Date	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Essential for legal purposes and to prevent misuse of the prescription.
Superscription (Rx)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is represented by the symbol Rx. • The symbol is an abbreviation of the Latin word "Recipe," meaning "Take thou" or "To take".
Inscription	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is the main body of the prescription. • The part of the prescription called inscription contains the name and quantity of ingredients. It is the part mentioning the ingredients and their quantity. In a prescription order, the inscription denotes the main body of the prescription containing the formula.
Subscription	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This part contains specific directions for the pharmacist on how to compound and dispense the medication. • The part of the prescription containing directions to the pharmacist for preparing the prescriptions and for dispensing them is known as the Subscription.
Signatura (Sig or Signa)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This part contains the directions for the patient. It explains how, when, and in what quantity the medication should be taken. • 'Sig' or signa indicates the directions for taking the medication. • The Signatura part of the prescription contains the direction for the patient. • Signatura is the direction given to the Patient.
Renewal Instructions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicates if and how many times the prescription can be refilled by the pharmacist.
Prescriber's Signature, Address, and Registration No.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The signature, address, and registration number of the prescriber are essential for the validity and authenticity of the prescription.

FORMAT OF PRESCRIPTION

 XYZ HOSPITAL GARH ROAD, MEERUT		 PH NO. - 7438388929
		① Date -
② Name -	Age -	Sex -
Address -		
③ R_x (Superscription)-		④ Inscription
100 mg Ibuprofen 5 mg Loratadine 50 mg Vitamin C 2 mg Melatonin		
⑤ Subscription -	Fiat, mistura To prepare mixture	
⑥ Signatura -	Cochleare ampulum One tablespoon	bis in die twice a day
	past cibos after meals	sumendus to be taken
⑦ Refill -	⑧ Name, address, registration no. of the prescriber	
	_____ _____	

HANDLING AND DISPENSING THE PRESCRIPTION

- **Accuracy:** A pharmacist should ensure accuracy while planning a prescription by **using proper balances and measures for accurate weighing and measurement.**
- **Compounding:** This is the phase of handling the prescription where the proper drug is dispensed in a suitable form.
- **Auxiliary Labels:** These are specific instructions or warnings placed on filled prescriptions to give additional information to the patient.
- **Prescription Errors:** One common cause of prescription errors is the use of ambiguous abbreviations. This can lead to errors primarily in **drug dispensing.**
- **Drug Utilization Review (DUR):** In prescription handling, "DUR" refers to Drug Utilization Review, which is important for **identifying potential drug interactions, contraindications, or other clinical issues.**
- **OTC Drugs:** These are **Non-prescription drugs.**
- **Geometric Dilution:** This is the method for mixing a potent drug powder with a large volume of diluent.