

PRESCRIPTION WRITING



Written prescription:

is the prescriber's order to prepare or dispense a specific treatment- usually medication- for a specific patient.



A prescription symbol: \mathcal{R} , representing the Latin imperative verb, *recipe* = take, take thou.



\mathcal{R}

PARTS OF PRESCRIPTION

- **Superscription:** name, professional degree, contact no. address of prescriber, date when order is written.
name, address & age of patient; & symbol Rx (an abbreviation for "recipe," Latin for "take thou.")
- **Inscription:** body of Pres. containing name, strength of each drug, & dosage form.
- **Subscription:** quantity to be dispensed, directions to pharmacist, usually consisting of a short sentence: "make a solution," "mix & place into 10 capsules," or "dispense 10 tablets."
- **Transcription :** labeling of instruction to Patient
- **Prescriber's signature.**

Drug/Medication

This is the medication you want to prescribe. It generally does not matter if you write the generic or the brand name here, unless you specifically want to prescribe the brand name. Remember, if you do want the brand name, you specifically need to tell the pharmacist – “no generics.”



Strength and Amount

After you write the medication name, you need to tell the pharmacist the desired strength. Many, if not most, medications come in multiple strengths. You need to write which one you want.

The amount of the specific medication also written.

**For example,
prednisone 10 mg, five tabs**



Strength of medication should be written in metric units.

Common units used:

1 gr (grain) = 60 mg

15 gr = 1 g

1 ounce (oz) by volume = 30 ml

1 tsp (teaspoonful) = 5 ml

1 tbsp (tablespoonful) = 15 ml

20 drops = 1 ml

2.2 pounds (lb) = 1 kg



Route

The route is the first opportunity we have to start using English or Latin abbreviations. It is often suggested that to help reduce the number of medication errors, prescription writing should be 100% English, with no Latin abbreviations.

Common Route Abbreviations:

PO (by mouth)

PR (per rectum)

IM (intramuscular)

IV (intravenous)

ID (intradermal)

IN (intranasal)

TP (topical)

SL (sublingual)

BUCC (buccal)

IP (intraperitoneal)



Frequency

The frequency is simply how often you want the prescription to be taken.

Common Frequencies Abbreviations:

daily (no abbreviation)

every other day (no abbreviation)

BID/b.i.d. (Twice a Day)

TID/t.id. (Three Times a Day)

QID/q.i.d. (Four Times a Day)

QHS (Every Bedtime)

Q4h (Every 4 hours)

QWK (Every Week)



How Much

The “how much” instruction tells the pharmacist how many pills should be dispensed, or how many bottles, or how many inhalers.

This number is typically written after “Disp #.”

For example: “Disp #30 (thirty).”

Refills

The last instruction on the prescription informs the pharmacist how many times the patient will be allowed to use the same exact prescription, i.e. how many refills are allowed.

الدكتور

طب وجراحة الفم والأسنان

عمان - شارع المدينة المنورة - مقابل حلويات عرفات
عمارة رقم (١٢٤٢) - الجصيرا (١٢) - ط ٢ - مكتب (٢٠٤)
هاتف: ٥٦٢-٥٦٢ / ٥٦٢-٥٦٢ / ٥٦٢-٥٦٢ / ٥٦٢-٥٦٢

وصفة طبية Medical Prescription

Name: _____ الاسم:

Date: _____ التاريخ: Age: _____ العمر:

Rx.

التوقيع
Signature

لطفاً عدم تبديل الدواء الموصوف وشكراً
Please do not change prescribed medicine

Salah Hamamsy
10 Flow Street Unit 35
Waterfall, RO Zip: 011100

Phone: 41145550009992 Fax: 41199989948884

Patient Name Trial John

Date of Birth: 01/02/03 Date: 4/4/13

Lisinopril 20mg Tablet PO (Oral) daily

Dispense: 30 pills

Refills: 3

Signature: Salah Hamamsy
Screencast-O-Matic.com

OFFICE HOURS
11 A. M. TO 2 P. M.
AND BY APPOINTMENT

DR. B. C. McLAWHORN
1100 W. WASHINGTON ST.
GREENVILLE, S. C.

TELEPHONES
OFFICE 2-1241
RESIDENCE 3-1216

Patient's Name Mohammad Ali ← اسم المريض

D.O.B 10/5/1967 ← تاريخ الميلاد



Amoxicillin 500mg P.O. Every 8 hours

Medication Name إسم الدواء	Dose الجرعة	Route سبيل تناول	Frequency التكرار
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.....M. D.

Reg. No. Date.....

ROBINSON DRUG STORE, 1100 W. WASHINGTON ST.

Acute bronchitis

اسم الطبيب

العنوان

رقم الهاتف

التاريخ

اسم المريض

العمر

العنوان

Rx

- 1- Azithromycin 500 mg tab
dispense 3 tabs
take one tablet once daily for 3 consecutive days.
- 2- Paracetamol 500 mg tab
dispense 10 tab
take two tablet three times daily
- 3- Bronquim syrup
dispense 1 bottle
take one tbsp twice daily

Signature

Note: Bronquim liquid is a combination xanthine derivative and expectorant. The xanthine derivative works by relaxing the smooth muscle surrounding the bronchial tubes (air passages) of the lungs, allowing the tubes to widen, and making breathing easier. Bronquim liquid improves contraction of the diaphragm (the major breathing muscle). The expectorant works by increasing respiratory secretions and loosening mucus in the airways.

Fungal skin infection

اسم الطبيب
العنوان
رقم الهاتف

التاريخ

اسم المريض
العمر
العنوان

Rx

Benzoic acid 3.6g

Salicylic acid 1.8 g

Petrolatum to make 60 g

make an ointment

apply a thin film to the affected part twice daily for 3 weeks

Note: Benzoic acid and salicylic acid topical (for the skin) is a combination medicine used to treat skin irritation and inflammation caused by burns, insect bites, fungal infections, or eczema.

THANK YOU

