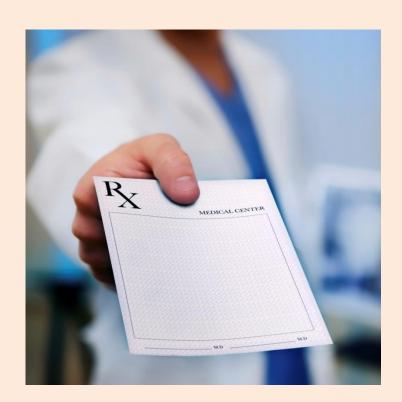
PRESCRIPTION WRITING

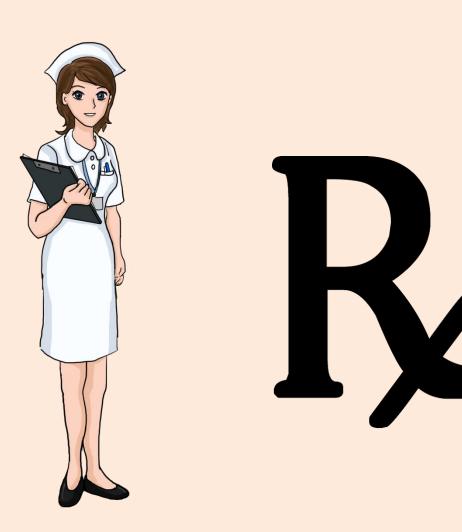


Written prescription:

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



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



PARTS OF PRESCRIPTION

- <u>Superscription</u>: 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 ponds (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)

QH\$ (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.



عمان - شأرع الدينة النورة - مقابل حلوبات عرفات عمارة رقم (١٤٦ - الجميرا ٢١ - مكتب (٢٠٤) هالف: ١١٥٥-١٥١ - حلوي : ١٩٧/١٩٩٢٢٧ - ٢٠٨/٨٨٨٧٧٧ -

وصفة طبية Medical Prescription

Name:			لإسم	
Date:	التاريخ:	Age:	لإســـم! لـعـــمر:	
Rx.				
15-25-26				

التوقيع Signature لطفاً عدم تبديل الدواء للوصوف 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
Screencest-O-Metilecom

OFFICE H		1100 W. WA	IcLAWHORN SHINGTON ST. /ILLE, S. C.	TELEPHONES OFFICE 2-124 RESIDENCE 3-1216	
Patient's Name	Mohammad	l Ali ←	<i>ن</i> ———	إسم المريخ	
D.O.B		7		تاريخ الميلا	
R					
	Amoxicillin	500mg	P.O. Every	8 hours	
	Medication	Dose	Route	Frequency	
	Name إسم الدواء	الجرعة	سبيل التناول	التكرار	
		***************************************		M. D.	
		Reg. No	••••••	Date	

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 اسم المريض العمر 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.

