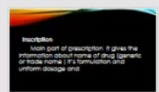
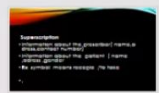
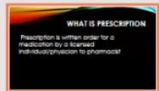
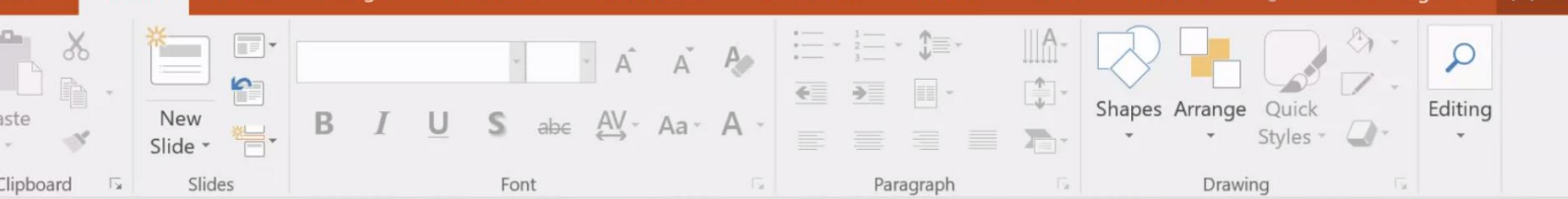


Tap to add notes

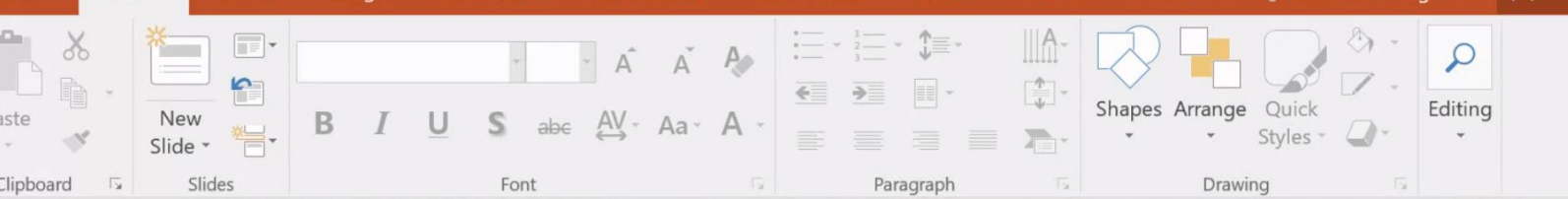
USAMA SULTAN 133
f18-133

The main slide features a large, vibrant background graphic consisting of a wave that transitions from yellow and orange on the left to green and blue on the right. The text is centered on a black rectangular area that overlaps the bottom of the wave graphic.

WHAT IS PRESCRIPTION

Prescription is written order for a medication by a licensed individual/physician to pharmacist

Tap to add notes



PRESCRIPTION WRITING

WHAT IS PRESCRIPTION
Prescription is written order for a medication by a licensed health-care professional to a pharmacist.

PARTS OF PRESCRIPTION
An ideal prescription should have the following parts:

- Date
- Superscription
- Inscription
- Subscription
- Transcription
- Signature

1. Date
to show when the medication was last dispensed.

Superscription
indicates how many times the prescribed name is given during a period.
indicates how often the patient is to take the medicine.
The number indicates dosage, its form.

Inscription
Main part of prescription. It gives the prescription drug's name, of drug, generic or trade name, its formulation and uniform dosage and

Tap to add notes

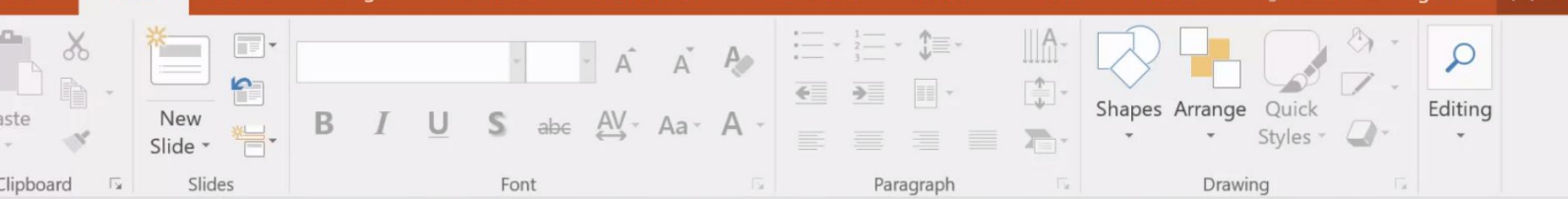
4

1. Date:

To know when the medication was last

dispensed

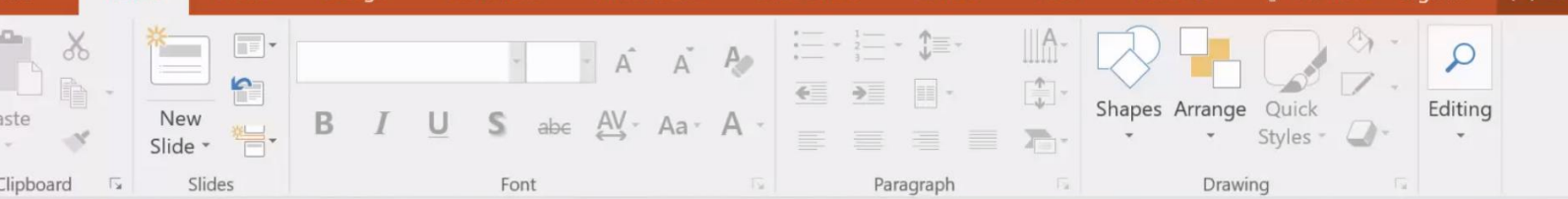
Date: To know when the medication was last dispensed



Superscription

- Information about the prescriber(name, a dress,contact number)
- Information about the patient (name ,adress ,gender
- **Rx** symbol means recepie /to take

Tap to add notes



PRESCRIPTION WRITING

WHAT IS PRESCRIPTION
Prescription is written order for a medication by a licensed health professional to government

PARTS OF PRESCRIPTION
An ideal prescription should have the following parts:
- Date
- Indication
- Medication
- Frequency
- Duration

1. Date
to show when the medication was last dispensed.

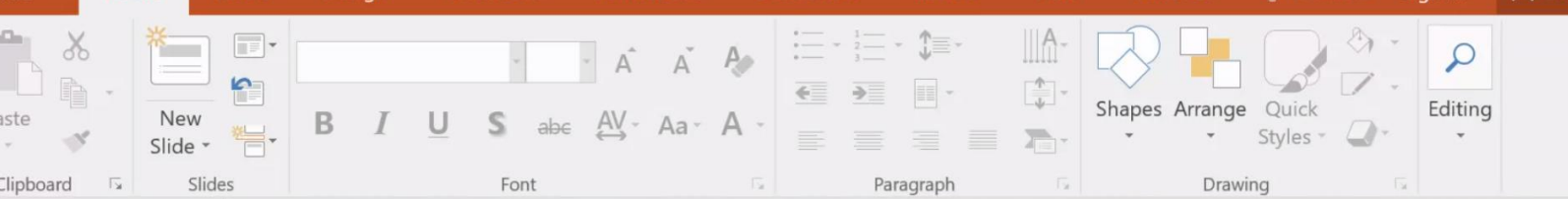
Prescription
prescription includes the prescribed name, a strength, a form, a quantity, and a refills. It also includes the patient's name. The former makes receipt of the

Inscription
Main part of prescription. It gives the information about name of drug (generic or trade name), its formulation and uniform dosage and

Inscription

Main part of prescription. It gives the information about name of drug (generic or trade name), its formulation and uniform dosage and

Tap to add notes



PARTS OF PRESCRIPTION

An ideal prescription should have the following parts:

- Date
- Indication
- Subscription
- Inscription
- Signature

1. Date
To inform when the medication was last dispensed.

Subscription
Information about the prescribed form, a prescription should include the quantity and dosage form of the drug to be dispensed.

Inscription
Main part of prescription. It gives the instructions about form of drug, strength, uniform dosage and

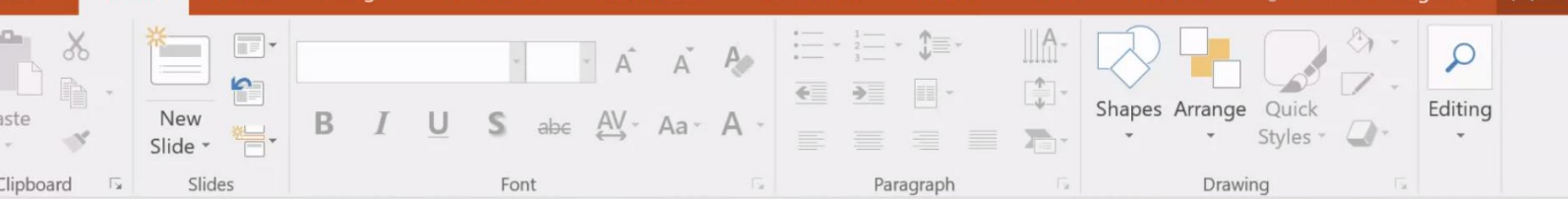
Subscription
Subscription provides information to the pharmacist about the quantity and dosage form of the drug to be dispensed.

Inscription
Inscription is the prescriber's directions to the patient, contains instructions about the amount of drug, time and frequency of doses to be taken.

Subscription

Subscription provides information to the pharmacists about the quantity and dosage form of the drug to be dispensed

Tap to add notes



PARTS OF PRESCRIPTION

An ideal prescription should have the following parts:

- Date
- Indication
- Transcription
- Subscription
- Signature

1. Date
To know when the medication was last dispensed.

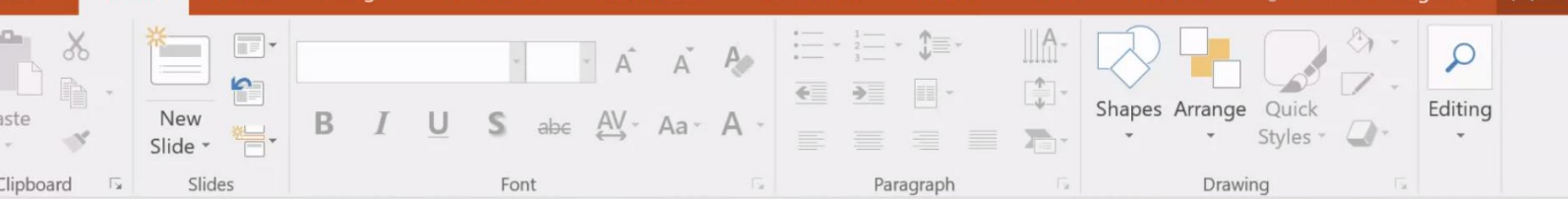
Indication
Indication about the prescribed drugs is indicated in the form of a sentence starting with "patient" or "for" followed by the name of the drug. It is always written in capital letters.

Indication
Main part of prescription. It gives the indication about name of drug, strength, or dose form, it's formulation and uniform dosage and.

Subscription
Subscription provides information to the pharmacist about the quantity and dosage form of the drug to be dispensed.

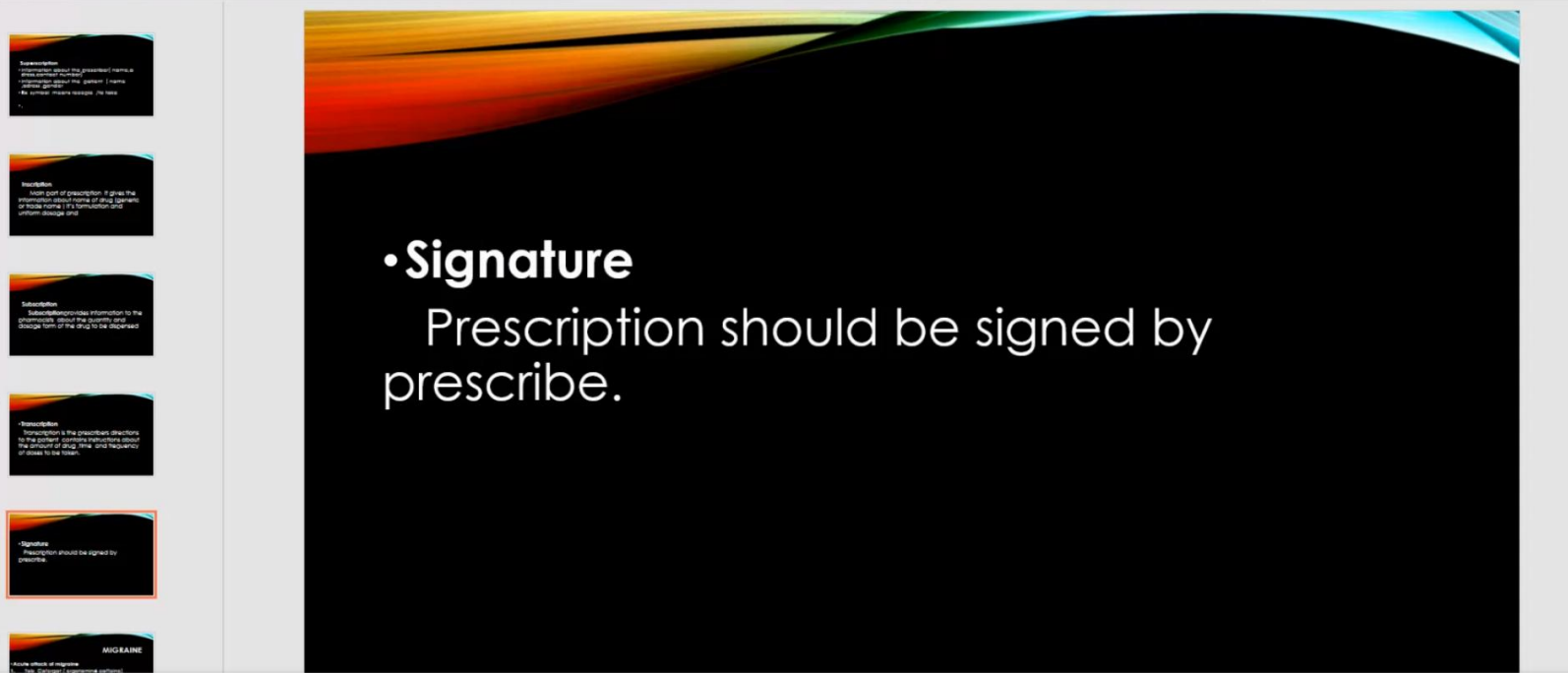
Transcription
Transcription is the prescriber's directions to the patient. It contains instructions about the amount of drug, time, and frequency of doses to be taken.

Tap to add notes



• Signature

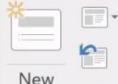
Prescription should be signed by prescribe.





Paste

Clipboard



New Slide

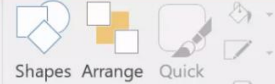
Slides



Font



Paragraph



Drawing

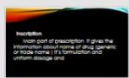


Editing

5



6



7



8



9



10



MIGRAINE

• Acute attack of migraine

1. Tab Cafergot (ergotamine÷ caffeine)

or

Tab Ergotamine tartarate 2mg orally

2 Tab Panadol 500mg 2 Tab T.D.S

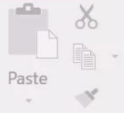
3 Tab Diazepam 5mg 1 tab stat



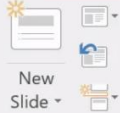
Raise hand



Turn on captions



Clipboard



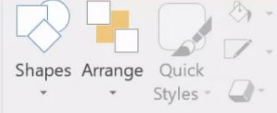
Slides



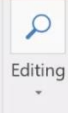
Font



Paragraph



Drawing



Editing

6



7



8



9



10



11



• **Migraine Prophylaxis**
 Tab Panadol 10mg 1 tab B.D
 Tab Nifedipine 30mg 1 tab daily

Tap to add notes



Abbreviations

ad	ad	to, upto
ad lib	ad libitum	at pleasure, (as much as one likes)
an	ana	of each
a	ante	before
a.c.	ante cibos	before meals
add.	adde	add
aq.	aqua	water
b.i.d.	bis in die	twice a day
c.c.	cum	with
dim	dimidius	one half
dos	doses	doses
et	et	and
ft	fiat	let it be made
fm	fiat mistura	make a mixture
gut	gutta	a drop
h.s.	hora somni	at bed time
mitt tal	mitte talis	send such
ind	indies	daily
M	Misce	Mix
Mist	Misture	Mixture
Noct	nocte	at night
Od	Omni die	once a day
Omn	Omnis	all, every
Omn hor	Omni hora	every hour
pastil	pastillus	lozenges
per diem	per diem	by day
P.Q.	per os	per mouth
pond	ponderous	heavy
p.c.	post cibum	after food

pulv. pulvis	pulvis	powder
q.i.d	quarter in die	4 times a day
q.s.	quantum sufficient	sufficient quantity
R/	recipe	you take
S.S	semi	one half
semi hor	semi hora	half hour
s	sine	without
S.O.S	Si-opus-Sit	If it is needed
Stat	station	immediately
Sum	Sumendus	to be taken
Tab	tabletta	Tablet
Tal. dos	Tales doses	such doses
T.i.d	ter in die	3 times a day
OZ	Uncia	ounce
T.D.S	ter die	3 times a day

2. Weights and measures

Introduction

Metrology is the science of weights and measures. In pharmacy two different systems of weights and measures are used:

- (i) metric system
- (ii) imperial system

Metric system

It is the universal and most scientific system. In this system the unit of length is meter, of volume is litre and that of weight is kilogram.

Meter

It is the unit of length. It is the distance between two engraved marks on a platinum iridium bar placed at international bureau of weights and measures, measured at 4°C and 760 mm Hg. At present meter is defined in terms of wavelength of a certain line in the spectrum of krypton-86 isotopes.

Kilogram

It is the unit of weight. One kg is the weight of one litre of water at its temperature of maximum density at 4°C and 760 mm hg.

1 kg	=	1000 gram
1 g	=	100 mg
1 mg	=	1000 µg

Litre

It is the unit of volume. It is the amount of distilled water contained in platinum tube of 1 dm³ at 4°C and 760 mm hg.

1 liter	=	1000 ml
1 kilo liter	=	1000 liters
1 ml	=	1 cm ³

It means 1 ml of water occupies 1 cm³ of space.

Imperial system

It is used as a subsidiary system in England and other countries. It has two subsystems:

- (i) avoirdupois system
- (ii) apothecary system

Avoidupois system

Unit of volume in both systems is minims and unit of weight is grain

437.5 grains	=	1 solid ounce (oz)
16 ounce (oz)	=	1 pound (lb)
1 pound	=	7000 grains
60 minims	=	1 fluid drachm
8 fluid drachms	=	1 fluid ounce
480 minims	=	1 fluid ounce

Apothecary system

It is a subsidiary system in America. Units of this system are:

20 grains	=	1 scruple
3 scruples	=	1 drachm
8 drachms	=	1 solid ounce
480 grains	=	1 solid ounce
1 pound	=	576 grains
12 solid ounce	=	1 pound
60 minims	=	1 fluid drachms
8 fluid drachms	=	1 fluid ounce
480 minims	=	1 fluid ounce
16 fluid ounce	=	1 pint
8 pint	=	1 gallon

Advantages of metric vs imperial system

Metric system is better system as it has a sound basis and very fine measures can be carried out. The values between various components are inter-related which are not so in the imperial system e.g. 1 ml of water = 1g.

In imperial system 1 minim water is not equal to 1 grain because:

1 fluid ounce is	=	480 minims
1 solid ounce	=	437.5 grains
1 grains	=	1.1 minims

So during calculations for percentage solutions we have to multiply the grains with 1.1 minims to get accurate reading. Medicines and solutions used in medical practice were being measured in both systems in the past, but now metric system is officially adopted.

Equivalent of metric and imperial system

1 gram	=	15.43 grains
1 grain	=	64.8 milligrams
1 ml	=	16.9 minims
1 fluid ounce	=	28.4 ml
1 litre	=	1.76 pint
1 pint	=	568.25 ml
1 meter	=	39.37 inches
1 inch	=	2.54 cm
1 fluid drachm	=	4 ml
1 gallon	=	4 litres

House hold measures

1 tea spoon full	=	5 ml
1 table spoon full	=	15 ml
1 tea cup full	=	120 ml
1 tumbler full	=	240 ml

Decimal multiples and fractions

Deca	da	10^1
Hecto	h	10^2
Kilo	k	10^3
Mega	m	10^6
Giga	g	10^9
Tera	t	10^{12}
Deci	d	10^{-1}
Centi	c	10^{-2}
Milli	m	10^{-3}
Micro	μ	10^{-6}
Nano	n	10^{-9}
Pico	p	10^{-12}