

**MODEL OF A PRESCRIPTION**

(i)

Dr. Deepika, MD.  
H-27 Sec. 29. Noida.  
Regd. No. 23819

Date: 27-11-03

(ii)

Patient's Name: Sohan Lal  
Age/Sex: 25/M  
Reg. No. 2225

(iii)

Δ - Amoebiasis

(iv) (a)

R

(b)

Tab Metronidazole 400mg tds × 5 days

(c)

Send such 15 tablets.

(d)

Take 1 tablet three times a day for 5 days.

(e)

Deepika  
Regd. No 23819.

**2. LABELLING**

After preparing the prescription a label has to be pasted on the dispensing apparatus. The following points must be kept in mind while preparing the label:

1. It should be neat and clean.
2. It should be neatly cut with the help of scissors.
3. It consists of two parts, primary and secondary. Primary label should include the preparation.
4. Particulars of the patient, direction to the patient, place of preparation and the signature of the pharmacist must be included in the label. Particulars of the patient must have same name like Sudhir Kumar and not ABC.
5. Width of primary and secondary label should be equal.
6. There should be a small gap between primary and secondary labels.
7. The combined length of both the labels should be equal to 2/3rds of the length of the bottle.
8. Equal gap should be left on upper and lower margin.
9. Label should be put on the dispensing bottle on the side opposite to that containing dose markings i.e. smooth surface, and it should cover three surfaces of the dispensing bottle.
10. In case of colored bottle, the label should cover half the circumference of the bottle.

**MODEL OF LABELS FOR BENZYL BENZOATE EMULSION**

<b>FOR EXTERNAL USE ONLY</b>		Secondary Label
<b><u>THE EMULSION</u></b>		
Name : Sudhir Kumar		Primary Label
Age : 12 years		
Sex : Male		
Regd. No. : 3162.		
Directions: Apply all over the body below neck after a hot scrubbed bath. Repeat application after 12 hours followed by a bath, with change of clothings.		
UCMS Pharmacy 21-11-2003		<i>Sanjay</i> (Pharmacist)
<b>SHAKE WELL BEFORE USE</b>		Secondary Label

### 3. CONTENT TO BE WRITTEN ON ANSWER SHEET

1. Aim
2. Apparatus required
3. Composition
4. Procedure is brief
5. Prescription
6. Uses of Preparation
7. Uses of ingredients
8. Precautions

### 4. VIVA-VOCE

These are some general questions that can be asked in the viva-voce. Specific viva questions for each preparation are given along with each preparation ahead.

Q. 1. What is a drug?

Ans. A drug is a substance or product that is used to modify or explore physiological systems or pathological states for the benefit of the recipient.

Q. 2. What is pharmacy?

Ans. It is the science and act of compounding and dispensing drugs for the purpose of administration to the patient.

Q. 3. What is Pharmacognosy?

Ans. It is the science dealing with identification of drugs.

Q. 4. What is pharmacopoeia?

Ans. It is an official code containing a selected list of established drugs and medicinal preparations with description of their physical properties and lists their identity, purity and potency.

Q. 5. What is meant by I.P. and B.P.?

Ans. IP stands for Indian Pharmacopoeia & B.P. stands for British Pharmacopoeia.

Q. 6. What is meant by 1% solution?

Ans. It means 1 gm of solute is present in 100 ml of the solution.

Q. 7. What is meant by 1:1000 Acetyl choline solution?

Ans. It means 1 gm of acetylcholine is present in 1000 ml of the solution.

Q. 8. What are the various household measures used.

Ans. These are:

1. 1 Teaspoonful - 5 ml
2. 1 Table spoonful - 15 ml
3. 1 Dessert Spoonful - 8 ml
4. 1 Tea cup - 150 ml
5. 1 Glassful - 250 ml

Q. 9. What is meant by

a.c. = ante cibum (before meals)

p.c. = Post cibum (after meals)

a.d. = adjust (upto)

ad.lib. = ad libitum (at pleasure)

b.d. = bis in die (twice a day)

t.d.s. = ter in die (thrice a day)

q.i.d. = quarter in die (four times a day)

h.s. = horu somni (at bed time)

o.h. = omni hora (every hour)

stat = statum (immediately)

m = misce (mix)

ft = flat (make)

mit = mitte (send)

s.o.s = si opus sit (if necessary)

Q. 10. What are schedule H. drugs?

Ans. These are the drugs which must be sold by retail only when a prescription from a registered medical practitioner (RMP) is produced.

Q. 11. What are schedule G. drugs?

Ans. These are dangerous drugs on which a label of caution must be pasted and should be taken under medical supervision only.

Q. 12. What is a mixture?

Ans. It is a aqueous preparation of medicament which is meant for oral use only. It can be a solution or a suspension.

Solution: soluble substance in water.

Suspension: Insoluble substance in water.

Q. 13. What is the difference between lotion and solution?

Ans. Both are aqueous preparations of medicament. Lotion is for external use whereas solution is for oral use.

Q. 14. What is a gel?

Ans. It is a thick colloidal preparation in which drug particles are suspended eg. Aluminium hydroxide gel.

Q. 15. What is an Elixer?

Ans. It is a clear liquid preparation of medicament for oral use. It is made for drugs which cause nausea. It is prepared by adding flavouring agents to the drug.

Q. 16. What is Linctus?

Ans. These are viscous liquid preparations usually containing medicaments having local action on the mucus membrane of the throat. They are sipped slowly.

**Q. 17. What are enteric coated tablets?**

Ans. These are pills or tablets which are coated with keratin, shellac, or cellulose acid phos-

phate. These substances are not soluble in gastric juice but are dissolved by intestinal juices. These are used for the drugs which get destroyed by gastric acids.

Q. 18. Why is a red cap used in certain preparations?

Ans. Because it indicates "for external use only". It is put on preparations meant for external use.

**Q. 19. Which preparations are dispensed in colored bottles?**

Ans. Substances sensitive to light are dispensed in colored bottles.

## NOTES

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.