Prescription Processing Prescription Processing PrescriptionsPharmacy AbbreviationsPrescription Information • The Fill Process Labels HIPAA

Prescriptions Processing • Understand the steps involved in processing a prescription from receiving to patient pick up and counseling. • Understand the importance of preventing medication errors and ways the pharmacy technician helps prevent them from occurring. **Prescriptions Processing** Understand the different roles and responsibilities of the pharmacist and technician in the dispensing process. • Understand the importance of patient privacy and the need to treat patients and their personal information with respect.

The Prescription

A prescription is a written order from a practitioner for the preparation and administration of a medicine or a device.

- •Who may write a prescription in Massachusetts?
- •The prescriber must be registered in the state, and, if it is a controlled drug, registered with the DEA.

Who is Authorized to Prescribe?

Unrestricted

- Medical Doctors (MD)
- Doctors of Osteopathy (DO)

Under Physician Direction

- Nurse Practitioners
- Physician assistants

In their field of practice

- Dentists (DDS/DMD)
- Veterinarians (DVM)
- Podiatrists (DPM)
- Optometrists (OD)

Based on protocols

Pharmacists

Dispensing Prescriptions

- Community Pharmacists
 - Dispense directly to the patient.
 - The patient is expected to administer the medication according to the pharmacist's directions.
- Institutional Pharmacy
 - Nursing staff generally get the medications for direct administration to the patient.

Processing the Prescription

- 1. A prescription is written by a prescriber.
- 2. The patient drops off the prescription.



Processing the Prescription

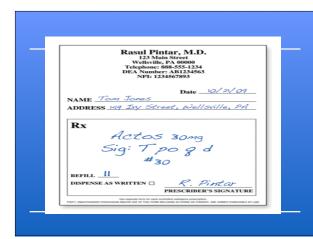
- 3. The pharmacy technician checks the prescription to make certain it is complete and authentic.
 - Verifies that the patient is in the pharmacy database. Confirms DOB, address, etc.
 - If the patient is not in the pharmacy database, the technician obtains the necessary demographic, insurance, and allergy information from the patient.
 - Enters the information into the computer.
 - Scans the prescription.

Receiving And Reviewing Prescriptions

- **4. Checking for completeness of each part of** a prescription include:
 - 1. prescriber information
 - 2. date written
 - 3. patient information
 - 4. the inscription
 - 5. the signa
 - 6. refills, DAW
 - 7. additional instructions
 - 8. the signature.



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Receiving And Reviewing Prescriptions

- Prescriber information Name, title, office address, and telephone number.
- Date: The date the prescription was written.
- Inscription: Name (brand or generic), strength of medication and quantity.
- Name and address of patient
- Signa: Indicates the directions for use and the administration route (e.g., p.o., p.r., sc).
- · Refill instructions

Receiving And Reviewing Prescriptions

- DAW: Dispense As Written generic substitution instructions (optional).
- Signature of prescriber: Required on written prescriptions.
- National Provider Identifier (NPI): Prescriber's unique national identification number.
- Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) registration number of prescriber: Required for all controlled substances).

Processing the Prescription

5. The pharmacy technician enters the prescription information into the computer and the insurance and billing information is processed.



Processing the Prescription

- Bills the insurance company or the patient.
- The computer system evaluates the data against stored information and processes any third party billing online.
- The pharmacy technician asks the pharmacist to check the drug use review (DUR) or drug interaction that might be generated.
- If claims rejected, review the data and resubmit claim.

Processing the Prescription

6. Label is generated.

 Once the payment is approved by the third party, a label that contains copayment is printed.

PHIANMACY MONOB
PHIANMACY MONOB
PHIANMACH A MONOB
PHOMAS JONES
TAKE I TABLET BY MOUTH
ONCE DAILY
ACTOS SONG TAB TAKEDA
BISCARD ATHER SUSURIL
DR. R. PINTAR
MAY REFILL II TIMES BEFORE 10/21/10
MAY REFILL II TIMES BEFORE 10/21/10

Processing the Prescription 7. Prescription is prepared. The pharmacy technician selects the appropriate medication and verifies the National Drug Code (NDC) number on the computergenerated medication label. - Prepares the medication(s). • E.g., the prescribed number of tablets is counted or the liquid measured. **Processing the Prescription** Packages the medication in the appropriate container. Labels the prescription container with the computer-generated medication label. In some states the law requires the pharmacist to affix the label to the container. Massachusetts the technician may perform this step.

Processing the Prescription

- 8. The pharmacy technician prepares the filled prescription for the pharmacist to check.
 - THE PHARMACIST CHECKS the prescription(s) and may initial it.



Processing the Prescription

 The pharmacy technician or pharmacist bags the approved prescription for patient sale and attaches an information sheet about the prescription, including indications, interactions, and possible side effects.



Processing the Prescription 9. Patient receives the prescription. The pharmacy technician returns the bulk product container to the shelf. Delivers the packaged prescription to the cash register area for PATIENT PICKUP. Processing the Prescription 9. Patient receives the prescription. The patient or a representative signs the insurance log or computer pad. Patient name and date of birth should be confirmed. If the patient has not signed the pharmacy's notice of HIPAA compliance, they are given a copy and asked to sign the log.

Processing the Prescription

- 10. Pharmacists provide counseling.
 - OBRA '90 and other statues, require the pharmacist to be called to the counter to provide counseling on all prescriptions.



Pharmacy Abbreviations

Most common prescription abbreviations

- · Route
- · Form
- · Time
- Measurement

Abbreviations – Route of Administration ad = right ear as = left ear each ear intramuscular intravenous subcutaneous Abbreviations – Route of Administration right eye · sublingually

Abbreviations - Form · capsule ø elix = · elixir supp = · suppository ø sus = · suspension Abbreviations - Form ø tab = · tablet ø ung = · ointment · Sustained release, extended release

Abbreviations - Timing ac = · before meals pc = after meals hs = · at bedtime · every day ø prn = · as needed Abbreviations - Timing ⊚ qid = four times a day three times a day two times a day ud = · as directed

Abbreviations - Measurement g = gram · grain ø mcg = · microgram ø mg = · milligram **Abbreviations - Measurement** ø mEq = · millequivalent · milliliter of sufficient quantity ø disp = · dispense

The Fill Process Considerations • Are the fill instructions clear and reasonable? • Are the administration directions clear? • Are there look-alike names? • Don't add information! • Call a pharmacist to evaluate each warning and resolve any question. • Check against the original! The Pharmacy Technician's Role · Assisting the pharmacist in technical aspects of prescription filling. • Treating each patient, their personal information, and their medications with respect. • Accepting new prescriptions from patients, obtaining all necessary information, and keying it into the computer.

The Pharmacy Technician's Role

- Requesting the advice of a pharmacist whenever a warning screen appears while filling a prescription.
- Faxing or telephoning refills and clarification requests to prescribers.
- Consulting formularies and responding appropriately to third-party adjudication messaging such as: non-preferred drug or prior authorization required.

The Pharmacy Technician's Role

- Quickly locating the correct medication for dispensing, calculating quantities, repackaging medication, and locating the corresponding patient medication guide.
- Check expiration date of drug.
- Compounding a prescription under supervision.

The Pharmacy Technician's Role Recording the dispensing of controlled drugs if • Checking the work of other technicians, as instructed by a pharmacist. The Pharmacy Technician's Role • Referring patients to a pharmacist for counseling on the use of prescription and OTC medications, or any other question requiring judgment as per your job description. ALWAYS ensuring the accuracy and safety of the prescription by incorporating Quality control checks into every step in the process.

Caution!

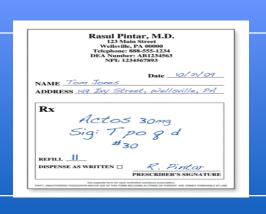
- Are the fill instructions clear and reasonable?
 - Is it q.i.d. or q.d; 4 ml or .4 ml.
- Are the administration directions clear?
 - Are these the same? "Take two tablets daily" vs. "Take one tablet twice daily" vs. "Take two tablets once daily."
- Are there look-alike names?
 - Is it Metadate® 10 mg or Methadone 10 mg;
 Lamictal® or Lamisil®?

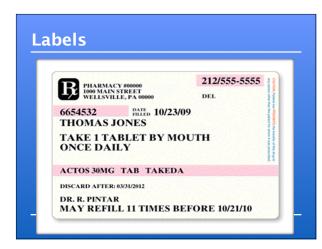
Caution!

- Don't add information!
 - Never add information based on what you assume the prescriber meant. The prescriber has knowledge of the patient's condition that you don't.
- Pay attention to warnings!
 - When warning screens appear, call a pharmacist to evaluate each warning.

Caution!

- Check against the original!
 - During the fill process, always refer to the original prescription first and then refer to the label.





Label Preparation

- The name, address, and telephone number of the pharmacy
- A prescription number
- The date dispensed
- The name of the patient
- Directions for use

Label Preparation • The medication dispensed • Expiration date of the medication • The name of the prescriber • The pharmacist initials Refill information Writing Directions For Use START WITH A VERB - Give, take, instill, inhale, insert, or apply • Indicate ROUTE of ADMINISTRATION - Apply to affected area. - Take one tablet by mouth. - Remove foil and insert rectally. - Place one tablet under the tongue. • Do NOT use ABBREVIATIONS Use familiar words - 2 Teaspoonfuls or 10 ml

| Example Directions For Use | |
|---|--|
| Diovan® 80 mg tablet i po qd | |
| Take one tablet by mouth once daily | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| Example Directions For Use | |
| Example Directions For Use Cephalexin 250 mg capsules | |
| | |
| Cephalexin 250 mg capsules | |
| Cephalexin 250 mg capsules ii stat, i po QID x 10 d Take 2 capsules by mouth now, then take 1 capsule 4 times daily | |
| Cephalexin 250 mg capsules ii stat, i po QID x 10 d Take 2 capsules by mouth now, then take 1 capsule 4 times daily | |
| Cephalexin 250 mg capsules ii stat, i po QID x 10 d Take 2 capsules by mouth now, then take 1 capsule 4 times daily | |

| Example Directions For Use | |
|--|--|
| Alphagan-P® 0.1% eye drops | |
| i gtt 8h ou | |
| Instill one drop into each eye every 8 hours | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| Example Directions For Use | |
| Example Directions For Use Strattera® 25 mg capsules | |
| Strattera® 25 mg capsules | |
| Strattera® 25 mg capsules i q a.m | |
| Strattera® 25 mg capsules | |
| Strattera® 25 mg capsules i q a.m Take one capsule by mouth every | |
| Strattera® 25 mg capsules i q a.m Take one capsule by mouth every | |
| Strattera® 25 mg capsules i q a.m Take one capsule by mouth every | |

Example Directions For Use Enbrel® 50 mg SC injection i q week Inject the contents of one syringe, subcutaneously, once weekly **Auxiliary Labels** Provide additional information to the patient and applied to the prescription container. May be automatically printed. KEEP IN REFRIGERATOR <u>DO NOT</u> FREEZE FOR EARS

Institutional Label

- Unit dose packing is widely used.
- Contains the following information ONLY:
 - The name, strength, manufacturer, lot number, expiration date, and dosage form of the medications.
- The patients medical condition may change relatively quickly, so short supplies are given.







What is HIPAA?

HIPAA is a federal law enacted to:

- Ensure the privacy of an individual's protected health information (PHI).
- Provide security for electronic and physical exchange of PHI.
- Provide for individual rights regarding PHI.

Personal Identifiers under HIPAA

- Patient name, all types of addresses including email, URL, home.
- Identifying numbers, including Social Security, medical records, insurance numbers, account numbers.
- Full facial photos.
- Dates, including birth date, dates of admission and discharge, or death.
- Personal identifiers coupled with a broad range of health, health care or health care payment information creates PHI.

Terms to Remember 1. DAW 2. DEA number 3. Extemporaneous compounding 4. HIPAA 5. National Provider Identifier (NPI) 6. OTC drugs 7. Prescription 8. Schedule II drugs 9. Signa, sig

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