

PHARMACEUTICAL TERMINOLOGY

Fourth Lecture

By

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Read the text, translate and pick up the new pharmaceutical terms

**A prescription is written by a doctor to
give patients medicine needed to alleviate
symptoms or stabilize a medical condition
that might be chronic in nature.**

The prescription is written by a physician in order to tell the pharmacist which medication is required. These often include a number of prescription abbreviations.

Prescriptions are used for medications that a doctor feels is necessary for treatment. These are legal documents that are required in order to receive medicine which is prepared by the pharmacist in a pharmacy.

Recommendations, on the other hands, are courses of action that a doctor feels will be helpful for the patient. These could include simple daily tasks such as taking a walk or eating more fruits and vegetables.

Prescriptions include:

- ▶ **Patient identifier:** First and last name of the patient, as well as the date of birth (DOB)
- ▶ **Medication (also named “drug”):** The medicine that is prescribed.
- ▶ **Strength:** How strong the medication prescribed is (50 mg, 100 mg, etc.)
- ▶ **Amount:** How often the patient should take the medicine.
- ▶ **How much:** Number of pills, tablets, etc. provided.

Prescriptions include:

- Frequency: How often the patient should take the medicine.
- Route: How the patient should take the medicine (by mouth, topical, sublingual, etc.).
- Refills: How often the prescription should be renewed.
- Signature: Signature of the physician writing the prescription.
- Date: The day on which the prescription was written.