

MEDICATION COURSE

The purpose of this course is to assist Professional Health Care Assistants understand their job role and their involvement in medication administration in a Domiciliary situation.

The medication process and responsibility of the medication process must be outlined in either the Care Plan or the Risk Assessment. Most of the time and at most opportunities it is best to have a signed disclaimer in situ especially if we are 'administering' and not just 'prompting'. This will normally be put in place by the Manager.

Carers are Accountable for their actions so the name of the medication, dosage and what the medication is being taken for needs to be understood and known.

The MARS must be written on even if the medication has not been given, '0' for not given and a reason why explained, 'R' for refused. It is recommended good practice to check the original prescription against the MARS on a weekly basis, perhaps a set day each week to ensure the MARS is still correct.

So let's clarify;



The handling and use of medicines, drugs and poisons is governed by a series of Acts and Regulations of Parliament. The main ones are:

The Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 – which controls the availability of drugs which could be misused.

The Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 is designed to check and reduce the unlawful use of the kinds of drugs which could produce dependence if they are misused. These drugs are referred to as controlled drugs.

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Controlled drugs are prescribed by Medical Practitioners and Registered Dentists. Every GP or Dentist is required to keep a record of all the controlled drugs which are issued. Hospital Pharmacies and Pharmacies in GP Practices also have responsibilities over the supply of controlled drugs and that they are administered under strict control.

The rule for administration of medicine is the person/carer checking should see the bottle or package from which the drug is taken and check the dose against the written prescription. All bottles or packages must be clearly labelled.

The original prescription and/or original packaging must also be seen before placing in a blister pack, dispenser or dosette box. Even if the blister pack is prepared at the pharmacy the original prescription must be known and seen.

The Misuse of Drugs Regulations 1985 – which enables specified health care professionals to possess, supply, prescribe and/or administer controlled drugs in their practice. (Amendments 1986, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1995 x 2, 1996, 1998, 1999).

These Health Care Professionals are defined as; Doctor, Dentist, Pharmacist, Nurse, (Midwives as clarified) Vet.

The Misuse of Drugs Regulations 2001 came into force on the 1st February 2002. This Regulation provided a further set of rules for the process and administering of medication, recording, checking, signing, consenting and auditing the records for accountability.

The Medicines Act 1968 Regulates the manufacture, distribution, import, export, sale and supply of medicinal products and medications. The Medicines Act 1968 covers all substances used as medical products or ingredients in medicinal products. This Act divides into three categories:

1. **Prescriptions-only medicine (POM).** This does include controlled drugs, although they are subject to the additional regulations discussed above. These may be prescribed for a patient and subsequently supplied by a pharmacist.
2. **Pharmacy Medicine (P)** This is supplied by a Pharmacist but can be dispensed without a prescription.
3. **General Sale List (GSL)** These medicines need not be obtained through a pharmacist.

The Prescription-only medicines as you would expect are those which can only be obtained from a GP, Doctor, Surgeon or Dentist. They include the majority of medicines which are used to control or relieve the symptoms of a wide range of diseases. They also include controlled drugs, which are subject to the special regulations described above.

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The Pharmacy medicine include items such as very strong painkillers, some forms of cold or flu remedies and a wide range of specialist preparations which are designed to alleviate the symptoms of common illness.

The General Sale List includes mild painkillers and preparations designed to bring temporary relief of symptoms of some mild common illnesses, such as throat lozenges and medicines designed to clear congestion.

DOCTORS AND DENTISTS CAN ADMINISTER PRESCRIPTION ONLY MEDICINES DIRECTLY TO THE PATIENT. QUALIFIED NURSES CAN SUPPLY MEDICINES UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE DOCTOR. MIDWIVES MAY ADMINISTER SPECIFIED CONTROLLED DRUGS UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS.



So clearly, as you can see the Law and The Medicines Act hasn't changed, it still does not include HCA's or Support Workers and yet Health Care Assistants are expected to 'prompt' with medication.

What has been brought in as additional legislation is the Self-care Guidelines and a copy is normally placed in every prepared care plan. This document has basically extended the law so that HCA's can help and assist the service user in a domiciliary environment. **It collectively means that if the person would administer the medication if they could then the administration extends to the family member, neighbour, support worker or HCA, who is attending and facilitating to their personal requirements.**

With caution and complete professionalism:

In administering any medication, assisting, prompting or overseeing any self administration of medication, you must exercise your professional judgement and apply your knowledge and skill in the given situation.

When administering medication against a prescription written manually or electronically by a registered medical practitioner or another authorised prescriber, the prescription should:

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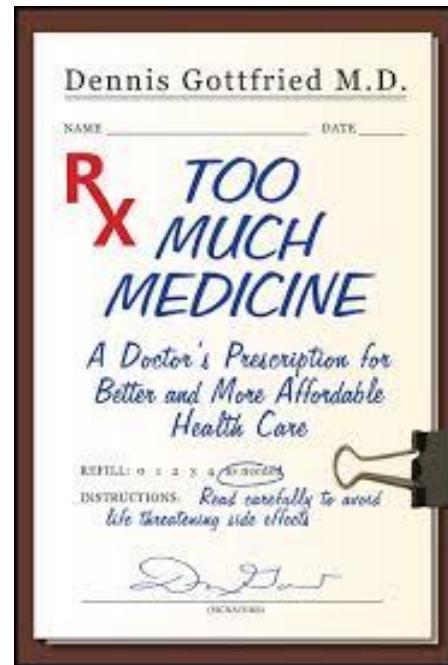
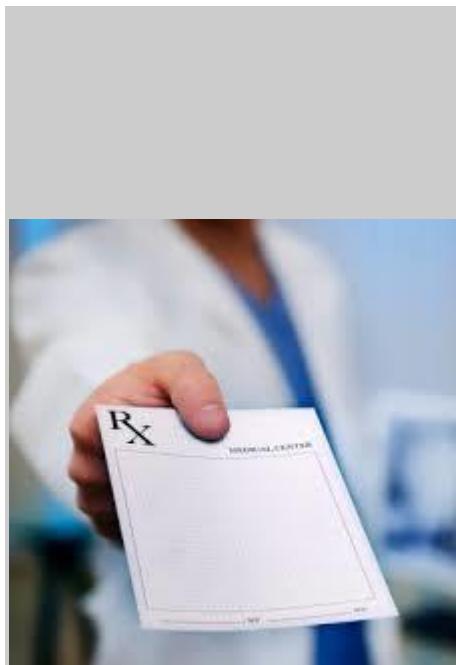
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- be based, whenever possible, on the patient's informed consent and awareness of the purpose of the treatment
- be clearly written, typed or computer-generated and be indelible for records and record keeping)
- clearly identify the patient for whom the medication is intended
- record the weight of the patient on the prescription sheet where the dosage of medication is related to weight. (The weight of a patient is normally recorded on the Risk Assessment).
- clearly specify the substance to be administered, using its generic or brand name where appropriate and its stated form, together with the strength, dosage, timing, frequency of administration, start and finish dates and route of administration. This will be identified already on the MARS sheet provided within the care plan.
- be signed and dated by the authorised prescriber. The person who prepared the MARS should have seen the original prescription behind the blister pack or dispenser and not simply rely on the dispenser to complete the MARS. The originator of the MARS, the HCA and the service user should know what has been prescribed and why.
- It should be noted and asked if the patient/service user is known to be allergic or otherwise unable to tolerate any specific drug or medicine.
- check the expiry date of the medicine to be administered
- In the case of controlled drugs, the dosage must be specified and the number of dosage units or total course. The prescription should preferably be in the prescriber's own handwriting. Some prescribers are subject to handwriting exemption but the prescription must still be signed and dated by the prescriber. (Most prescriptions are now computer generated but the **prescription should still be signed**).

Prescriptions come in different formats but must always be signed and dated.

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Opinion	Mean (95% CI)	Univariate		Adjusted		N
		B	t	B	t	
Opinion						
Pharmacist practice of the pharmacist						
Pharmacists prescribe too many drugs to patients	5.79 (5.26-6.32)	-0.911	-0.991	0.02	-0.007	0.001
Pharmacists prescribe too many drugs to patients	4.79 (4.46-5.12)	-0.938	-0.912	0.02	-0.006	0.001
(G) Pharmacists do not take enough to explain to their patients	0.32 (0.09-0.54)	-0.031	0.014	-0.114	0.032	
Pharmacist's qualification to prescribe						
Not to issue prescriptions, the pharmacist is as competent as a doctor to prescribe	5.42 (5.11-5.63)	-0.926	-0.945	0.02	-0.011	0.001
Not to issue prescriptions, the pharmacist is less competent than a doctor	5.16 (4.79-5.54)	-0.114	0.645	-0.09	0.311	
Not to issue prescriptions, the pharmacist is more competent than a doctor	5.16 (5.02-5.35)	-0.046	0.009	-0.027	0.181	
Acceptability of pharmacist as dispensing drug						
(H) Never dispenses a drug with a medical prescription only - total refuted	3.24 (2.94-3.46)	-1.00	-0.001	0.27	-0.027	0.01
Medical prescription						
Not to issue prescriptions, the pharmacist will not dispense what the drugs for it require does not have a prescription	5.54 (5.27-5.81)	-0.980	-0.927	0.29	-0.02	0.006
(I) I check that the medicines taken by patients are compatible	5.38 (5.26-5.52)	0.371	0.379	0.095	0.079	
(J) The pharmacist must not add a drug that has been prescribed	4.01 (3.80-4.17)	0.340	0.300	0.089	0.210	
(K) The pharmacist must be a health educator	3.38 (3.22-3.54)	0.064	0.060	0.289	0.384	
(L) The pharmacist can be a health educator	3.32 (3.17-3.47)	-0.066	0.066	-0.029	0.370	
(M) Any practitioner can be a health educator	3.46 (3.25-3.63)	-0.009	0.175	-0.166	0.396	
Attitudes/perspectives of their work						
(N) I put up with all sorts of medication	4.81 (4.60-5.02)	-0.483	0.127	0.28	-0.038	0.045
(O) I carry out my work correctly	5.05 (4.85-5.26)	-0.219	0.000	-0.207	0.019	
(P) Professionally, I am very satisfied	5.14 (5.01-5.19)	-0.117	0.000	-0.107	0.028	
<small>Change of agreement with the item: 0 = completely in disagreement; 10 = completely in agreement Multidim. age of pharmacist, work status, specialty, pharmacist per pharmacy and proportion of non-smokers (level of the population not related to other items included in the SEM).</small>						

MIDTOWN PARK PHARMACY

Phone: 020-4957 or 020-4956 FAIRFORD, SO24 9JS MAIN STORES

For MCs) Paris
Address 126 Coombe

R Stimusshot 25 mg (milesital)

SIG: 194ml for 8 day
then 1 grid

By Dr. [unclear] #15926 M/11
date 7/7/15 Address _____

PRINT DATE: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

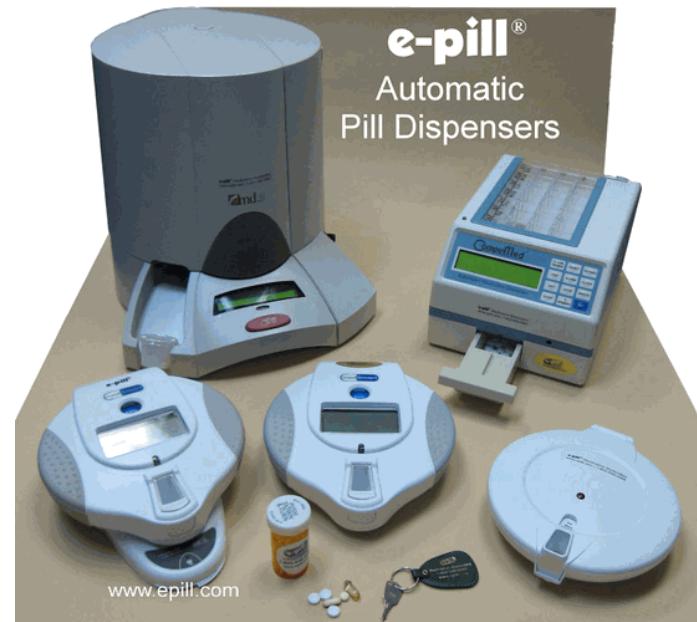
Compliance aids, which are able to be purchased by patients/service users for their own use, are aids that are filled from containers of dispensed medicines. If you are using a repackaged compliance aids, you should be aware that this use also carries a risk of error.

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Listed for your convenience so you can understand more about the MARS are what is considered to be the Top 20 UK Prescribed Drugs.



[Amoxicillin](#) Amoxicillin is one of a group of antibiotic medicines called penicillin's. Amoxicillin works by interfering with the bacteria that cause the infection.

Amoxicillin can treat a wide range of infections including those of the following:

- chest (bronchitis or pneumonia)
- skin
- tonsils (tonsillitis)
- bone
- ears (otitis media)
- teeth
- sinuses (sinusitis)
- heart (endocarditis)
- kidneys
- gums (abscesses)
- blood (septicaemia)
- abdomen (intra-abdominal sepsis and peritonitis)
- the bladder or the urethra (the tube which carries urine from the bladder)

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- the female reproductive system including infections caused by difficulties during childbirth (puerperal sepsis and septic abortion)
- infections associated with pregnancy
- typhoid and paratyphoid (fevers caused by a group of bacteria called Salmonella)

Amoxicillin may also be used in combination with other medicines to treat stomach ulcers.

Bendroflumethiazide belongs to a group of medicines called thiazide diuretics. A diuretic is a medicine which increases the amount of urine that you pass out from your kidneys. They are often referred to as water tablets. Diuretics are a common treatment for high blood pressure. They are also used to clear excess fluid from your body in conditions where your body retains more than it needs.

Diuretics like bendroflumethiazide work by interfering with the transport of salt and water across certain cells in your kidneys. The effect of this is to make your kidneys pass out more urine. This removal of fluid reduces your blood pressure and helps reduce the work your heart has to do.

Cetirizine for the relief of symptoms of hay fever (seasonal allergic rhinitis) and allergies such as dust or pet allergies (perennial allergic rhinitis), such as sneezing, itchy, runny and blocked nose, red and watery eyes. Also for the relief of swelling, redness and itchiness of the skin (symptoms of chronic idiopathic urticaria, which is also known as chronic nettle rash).

Clindamycin Clindamycin is an antibiotic. Clindamycin Capsules are used to treat infections caused by certain types of bacteria only. In particular, the types of bacteria that cause infections of the skin, of the flesh immediately under the skin, of the bones, and bacteria that are often found in abscesses and in infections of the abdomen which are sometimes treated with clindamycin.

Clopidogrel Clopidogrel Tablets belong to a group of medicines called antiplatelet medicinal products. Platelets are very small structures in the blood, which clump together during blood clotting. By preventing this clumping, antiplatelet medicinal products reduce the chances of blood clots forming (a process called thrombosis).

Clopidogrel Tablets are taken to prevent blood clots (thrombi) forming in hardened blood vessels (arteries), a process known as atherosclerosis, which can lead to atherothrombotic events (such as stroke, heart attack or death).

Diclofenac Diclofenac sodium, the active ingredient in Diclofenac Tablets, is one of a group of medicines called non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs). NSAIDs reduce pain and inflammation. Diclofenac Tablets relieve pain, reduce swelling and ease inflammation in a wide range of conditions:

Rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, acute gout, ankylosing spondylitis. - Backache, sprains and strains, soft tissue sports injuries, frozen shoulder, dislocations and fractures, tendonitis, tenosynovitis, bursitis.

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They are also used to treat pain and inflammation associated with orthopaedic (bone and joint surgery), dental and minor surgery

[Domperidone](#) Domperidone 10mg Tablets. Domperidone is an anti-emetic which can stop you feeling sick. The active ingredient is domperidone maleate. Each tablet contains 10mg domperidone as domperidone maleate. Domperidone is used to treat:

nausea and vomiting and complaints of the stomach, which occur with delayed emptying of the stomach. This can result in symptoms such as feeling full (during or just after eating), bloating, belching, nausea, heartburn and stomach ache

[Dulcolax](#): Dulcolax Suppositories contain a medicine called bisacodyl. This belongs to a group of medicines called laxatives. Dulcolax Suppositories are used for relief of constipation.

Dulcolax Suppositories are also used in hospitals to clear the bowel before surgery, X-rays or other tests. Dulcolax Suppositories stimulate the muscles of the bowel (large intestine), helping to return the body to its natural rhythm. They have a laxative effect usually within 10 to 30 minutes

[Fluoxetine](#): Fluoxetine capsules are used to treat the following conditions in adults:

- major depressive episodes
- obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD)
- bulimia nervosa: fluoxetine is used alongside psycho-therapy for the reduction of binge-eating and purging.

[Lisinopril](#): Belongs to a group of drugs called angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors. These tablets are vasodilators (drugs which widen the blood vessels), making it easier for the heart to pump blood around the body. This helps lower blood pressure.

Lisinopril is used:

- to treat a condition known as symptomatic heart failure where the heart no longer pumps blood as effectively as it should
- to treat high blood pressure
- to help prevent any more heart problems in patients who have recently had a heart attack
- to treat kidney disease resulting from diabetes and high blood pressure.

[Losartan](#): Losartan belongs to a group of medicines known as angiotensin-II receptor antagonists.

Angiotensin II is a chemical which tightens your blood vessels making it harder for the blood to pass through them and causes your blood pressure to increase.

Losartan blocks this effect, causing the blood vessels to relax and so lowers your blood pressure.

Losartan is normally prescribed to: Treat hypertension (high blood pressure) in adults and in children and adolescents 6-18 years of age

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- protect the kidney in hypertensive type 2 diabetic patients with laboratory evidence of impaired renal function and proteinuria $\geq 0.5\text{mg}$ per day (a condition in which urine contains an abnormal amount of protein)
- reduce the risk of stroke in hypertension with left ventricular hypertrophy (thickening of the heart muscle)
- treat chronic heart failure when treatment with ACE inhibitors (angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors) is not considered suitable by the doctor

If the person has hypertension (high blood pressure), Losartan lowers blood pressure.

If the person has hypertension with left ventricular hypertrophy, Losartan can reduce the risk of a stroke.

Metronidazole: Metronidazole tablets belong to a group of medicines called anti-infective agents.

They may be used to treat:

- infections, caused by bacteria of the blood, brain, bone, lung, stomach lining and pelvic area, following childbirth or in a wound following an operation
- urinary or genital infections caused by a parasite, Trichomonas
- genital infection in women caused by bacteria
- the parasitic diseases amoebiasis
- the disease giardiasis
- gum and teeth infections
- infected leg ulcers or pressure sores
- stomach ulcers caused by Helicobacter pylori.
- or prevent infections occurring after operations

Naproxen Naproxen belongs to a group of medicines called non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), which are used to reduce inflammation and pain in joints and muscles. Naproxen GR tablets are used to treat diseases of joints such as rheumatoid arthritis (including in children), osteoarthritis and ankylosing spondylitis. Naproxen GR tablets cannot cure arthritis but are used to give relief of some of the symptoms such as inflammation, swelling, stiffness and joint pain.

- attacks of gout
- muscle and bone disorders

Omeprazole Omeprazole 20 mg capsules contains the active substance omeprazole. It belongs to a group of medicines called 'proton pump inhibitors'. They work by reducing the amount of acid that your stomach produces. Omeprazole 20 mg capsules is used to treat the following conditions in adults:

- ‘Gastro-esophageal reflux disease’ (GERD). This is where acid from the stomach escapes into the gullet (the tube which connects your throat to your stomach) causing pain, inflammation and heartburn.
- Ulcers in the upper part of the intestine (duodenal ulcer) or stomach (gastric ulcer).
- Ulcers which are infected with bacteria called ‘Helicobacter pylori’. If you have this condition, your doctor may also prescribe antibiotics to treat the infection and allow the ulcer to heal.
- Ulcers caused by medicines called NSAIDs (Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs). omeprazole 20 mg capsules can also be used to stop ulcers from forming if you are taking NSAIDs.
- Too much acid in the stomach caused by a growth in the pancreas (Zollinger-Ellison syndrome)

Pantoprazole Pantoprazole is a selective “proton pump inhibitor”, a medicine which reduces the amount of acid produced in your stomach. It is used for treating acid-related diseases of the stomach and intestine in Adults.:

- Stomach and duodenal ulcers.
- Zollinger-Ellison-Syndrome and other conditions producing too much acid in the stomach

Simvastatin Simvastatin belongs to a group of medicines called statins, which are lipid-lowering medicines. Simvastatin lowers the levels of cholesterol and fatty substances known as triglycerides in the blood. Most cholesterol is produced in our body by the liver. This happens mainly at night, which is why it is recommended that Simvastatin Tablets are taken in the evening or at night. Simvastatin tablets are used, together with diet if you have:

- Raised cholesterol levels (primary hypercholesterolaemia) or elevated fat levels (mixed hypercholesterolaemia) in your blood.
- Homozygous familial hypercholesterolaemia (an inherited disease that causes raised levels of cholesterol.)
- Coronary heart disease (CHD) or are at high risk of CHD (because you have diabetes, history of stroke, or other blood vessel disease.) Simvastatin tablets may reduce the risk of heart disease by keeping your arteries clear, even if your cholesterol levels are normal.

It is generally accepted that a high cholesterol level in your blood increases the risk of heart disease. The higher the level, the greater the risk. The presence of other factors, such as existing heart disease, high blood pressure, high blood sugar (diabetes), increased weight, lack of exercise and smoking adds to the risk of getting or worsening of heart disease with high cholesterol. In most people there are no obvious signs of high cholesterol. Your doctor will measure the levels of cholesterol with a blood test

Tramadol Tramadol hydrochloride is one of a group of medicines called centrally acting analgesics and are used for the relief of moderate or severe pain and perhaps after an operation.

You should not take Tramadol Capsules for longer than necessary. If you need to be treated for a longer period, your doctor will check at regular short intervals if necessary with breaks in treatment. Tell your doctor if you notice any of the following side effects or notice any other effects not listed:

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- Very common (more than 1 in 10 users): dizziness, feeling sick.
- Common (less than 1 in 10 users): increased sweating, tiredness, drowsiness, sleepiness, headache, stomach ache, dry mouth, being sick, constipation
- Tramadol needs monitoring. Do not stop treatment early because you may experience withdrawal effects. If you stop taking the capsules you may develop agitation, anxiety, nervousness, panic attacks, difficulty sleeping, tremor, over-activity, pins and needles or ringing in the ears. Talk to your doctor before you stop taking the capsules and follow their advice.

Vimovo Vimovo contains two different medicines called naproxen and esomeprazole. Each of these medicines works in a different way.

- Naproxen belongs to a group of medicines called “Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs” (NSAIDs). It reduces pain and inflammation.
- Esomeprazole belongs to a group of medicines called “proton pump inhibitors”. It reduces the amount of acid in your stomach. Esomeprazole helps to reduce the risk of ulcers and stomach problems developing in patients who need to take NSAIDs.

Vimovo is used for the relief of symptoms of:

- Osteoarthritis.
- Rheumatoid arthritis.
- Ankylosing spondylitis.

Vimovo helps to reduce pain, swelling, redness and heat (inflammation). You will be given this medicine if a lower dose of NSAID is considered unlikely to relieve your pain and you are at risk of getting a stomach ulcer or an ulcer in the first part (duodenum) of your small intestine (gut) when taking NSAIDs.

Zapain Zapain Capsules contain paracetamol and codeine. Paracetamol is an analgesic (relieves pain and an antipyretic (lowers raised temperatures). Codeine is a strong painkiller. Zapain Capsules are used for the relief of severe pain

Zapain should not be taken with any other paracetamol-containing products. Do not take for longer than directed by your prescriber. Taking codeine regularly for a long time can lead to addiction, which might cause restlessness and irritability when you stop the capsules.

Listed for your convenience below is a current List of UK Medicines (see disclaimer portrayed as footer on this document). This list was compiled using the internet on 26/01/14 and a hyperlink has been included to assist an explanation on the product if required. It is hoped it will help with the spelling of the medicine, tablet or cream in order to clarify its purpose.

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VOGEL MILK THISTLE COMPLEX TABLETS → ACIPIMOX 250MG CAPSULES ACITRETIN 10 MG CAPSULES → ADARTREL 2 MG FILM-COATED TABLETS ADARTREL 2MG FILM-COATED TABLETS → AJUTA MAX STRENGTH COLD & FLU LEMON FLAVOUR POWDER FOR ORAL SOLUTION AKIS 25 MG / ML SOLUTION FOR INJECTION → ALLACAN 10MG FILM-COATED TABLETS ALLEGRON TABLETS 10MG → AMILORIDE HYDROCHLORIDE 5MG TABLETS AMILORIDE TABLETS BP 5MG → AMOXICILLIN 250MG HARD CAPSULES AMOXICILLIN 250MG POWDER FOR SOLUTION FOR INJECTION OR INFUSION → ANAFRANIL SR TABLETS ANAPEN 500 MICROGRAMS IN 0.3ML SOLUTION FOR INJECTION IN A PRE-FILLED SYRINGE → APSIFEN 400MG APSIFEN-F → ARZIP 500MG FILM-COATED TABLETS ASACOL 250MG SUPPOSITORIES → ASPIRIN 300MG GASTRO-RESISTANT TABLETS ASPIRIN 300MG SOLUBLE TABLETS → ATROPINE SULPHATE INJECTION BP 400MCG / ML ATROPINE SULPHATE INJECTION BP 600MCG IN 1ML → AZITHROMYCIN 200MG / 5ML ORAL SUSPENSION AZITHROMYCIN 200MG / 5ML POWDER FOR ORAL SUSPENSION → AZZALURE 10 SPEYWOOD UNITS / 0.05ML POWDER FOR SOLUTION FOR INJECTION

B B. BRAUN AMINOPLASMAL 10 % SOLUTION FOR INFUSION → BEECHAMS ALL IN ONE LIQUID BEECHAMS ALL IN ONE TABLETS → BENYLIN INFANTS COUGH SYRUP BENYLIN MUCUS COUGH → BEZAFIBRATE 200MG TABLETS BEZAFIBRATE TABLETS 200MG → BISOPROLOL ORION 5 MG TABLETS BISOPROLOL TABLETS 10MG → BOOTS DAY COLD & FLU RELIEF CAPSULES BOOTS DAY COLD & FLU RELIEF ORAL SOLUTION → BOOTS NICASSIST ICE MINT 4 MG GUM BOOTS NIGHT COLD & FLU RELIEF CAPSULES → BRAVELLE 75 IU POWDER FOR SOLUTION FOR INJECTION BREAKYL 1200 MICROGRAM BUCCAL FILM → BUDESONIDE 64 MICROGRAMS / ACTUATION AQUEOUS NASAL SPRAY BUDESONIDE AQUEOUS NASAL SPRAY 100MCG → Byetta

C CABASER 1MG TABLETS → CALMURID 10% / 5% W / W CREAM CALMURID HC 10% / 5% / 1% W / W CREAM → CANESTEN OASIS CANESTEN ORAL & CREAM DUO (WITH PL 10 / 0282) (P) → CARBOCISTEINE 375MG CAPSULES CARBOCISTEINE SYRUP 250MG / 5ML → CARTEOLOL HYDROCHLORIDE 1% EYE DROPS CARTEOLOL HYDROCHLORIDE 2% EYE DROPS → CEFOTAXIME 0.5G POWDER FOR SOLUTION FOR INJECTION CEFOTAXIME 1 G POWDER FOR SOLUTION FOR INJECTION / INFUSION → CEFUROXIME SODIUM FOR INJECTION 750MG CELAFEXIN 250 MG FILM-COATED TABLETS BP → CETRABEN EMOLlient BATH ADDITIVE CETRABEN EMOLlient CREAM → CHOLEDIAM Cholestagel → CIPROFLOXACIN 2 MG / ML SOLUTION FOR INFUSION CIPROFLOXACIN 200 MG / 100 ML SOLUTION FOR INFUSION → CLARITHROMYCIN 500 MG TABLETS CLARITHROMYCIN 500MG POWDER FOR SOLUTION FOR INFUSION → CLOBAZAM 10MG TABLETS CLOBETASOL PROPIONATE / NEOMYCIN SULPHATE / NYSTATIN 0.5 MG / 5 MG / 100 000 IU / G OINTMENT → CO-AMILOZIDE 5 / 50MG TABLETS CO-AMILOZIDE TABLETS 2.5 / 25 → CO-DYDRAMOL TABLETS CO-DYDRAMOL TABLETS 10 / 500 → COLISTIMETHATE SODIUM 1 MILLION I.U. POWDER FOR SOLUTION FOR INJECTION COLISTIMETHATE SODIUM 1MILLION I.U. POWDER FOR SOLUTION FOR INJECTION OR INFUSION → CORDARONE X 150MG / 3ML SOLUTION FOR INJECTION CORDARONE X 200 → COZAAR COMP 100MG / 25MG FILM-COATED TABLETS COZAAR COMP 50 MG / 12.5 MG FILM-COATED TABLETS → CYCLOPHOSPHAMIDE TABLETS 50 MG CYCLOPHOSPHAMIDE TABLETS 50MG → CYTOTEC 200MICROGRAM TABLETS

D D-GAM HUMAN ANTI-D IMMUNOGLOBULIN 1 500 IU AND 2 500 IU SOLUTION FOR INJECTION → DDAVP INTRANASAL SOLUTION 0.01% W / V DDAVP MELT 120MCG ORAL LYOPHILISATE → DERMOL 600 BATH EMOLlient DERMOL CREAM → DEXCEL IBUPROFEN 200MG LIQUID CAPSULES DEXCEL IBUPROFEN 400MG LIQUID CAPSULES → DIAZEPAM RECTAL TUBES 10MG DIAZEPAM RECTAL TUBES 5MG → DIFLUCAN 10MG / ML POWDER FOR ORAL SUSPENSION DIFLUCAN 150MG CAPSULE → DIORALYTE

NATURAL SACHETS DIORALYTE RELIEF BLACKCURRANT → DOANS BACKACHE PILLS
DOANS CAPSULES 500MG → DONEPEZIL HYDROCHLORIDE 5MG FILM COATED
TABLETS DONEPEZIL HYDROCHLORIDE 5MG FILM-COATED TABLETS → DOXYLAR
100MG TABLETS DOXYLAR* CAPSULES 100MG → DUROGESIC DTRANS 75 MCG / HR
TRANSDERMAL PATCH DUROGESIC DTRANS 75 MICROGRAMS PER HOUR
TRANSDERMAL PATCH → DYTIDE CAPSULES

E E-Z-CAT 4.9 % W / V ORAL SUSPENSION → ELANTAN LA 50 CAPSULES 50MG Elaprase
→ ENALAPRIL MALEATE AND HYDROCHLOROTHIAZIDE 20 MG / 12.5 MG TABLETS
ENALAPRIL MALEATE TABLETS 10MG → EPILIM CHRONO 200 CONTROLLED RELEASE
TABLETS EPILIM CHRONO 200 MG CONTROLLED RELEASE TABLETS → EQUANOX
EQUASYM 20MG TABLETS → ESMOLOLHYDROCHLORIDE 250 MG / ML CONCENTRATE
FOR SOLUTION FOR INFUSION Esmya → ETORICOXIB 90MG TABLETS ETRIVEX 500
MICROGRAMS / G SHAMPOO → EZETROL 10MG TABLETS

F Fablyn → FEMULEN FEMUREST 1MG / 5MG FILM-COATED TABLETS → FIERY JACK
CREAM FIERY JACK OINTMENT → FLIXOTIDE ACCUHALER 100 MICROGRAMS
FLIXOTIDE ACCUHALER 250 MCG → FLUCONAZOLE 10MG / ML POWDER FOR ORAL
SUSPENSION FLUCONAZOLE 150 MG CAPSULE → FLUTICASONE PROPIONATE
250MICROGRAMS EVOHALER FLUTICASONE PROPIONATE 2MG / 2ML NEBULES →
FOSAMAX ONCE WEEKLY 70MG TABLETS FOSAMAX ONCE-WEEKLY 70 MG TABLETS →
FULL MARKS MOUSSE FULL MARKS PHENOTHRIN LIQUID → FYRIS TABLETS 400MG

G GABAPENTIN 600 MG FILM-COATED TABLETS → GALPHARM ONE-A-DAY ALLERGY
AND HAYFEVER RELIEF 10MG TABLETS GALPHARM PERIOD PAIN RELIEF 250MG
GASTRO-RESISTANT TABLETS → GEMCITABINE 2G POWDER FOR SOLUTION FOR
INFUSION GEMCITABINE 2G POWDER FOR SOLUTION FOR INFUSION → GLIMEPIRIDE 3
MG TABLET GLIMEPIRIDE 3 MG TABLETS → GNC LIVE WELL DEVILS CLAW CAPSULES
GNC LIVE WELL ECHINACEA COLD AND FLU CAPSULES → GYNOXIN 600MG VAGINAL
CAPSULES

H H+CARE HAEMORRHOID RELIEF CREAM → HEALTHSPAN MILK THISTLE CAPSULES
HEALTHSPAN PASSION FLOWER RELAXAID TABLETS → HISTERGAN TABLETS Hizentra
→ HYALGAN Hycamtin → HYPMELLOSE EYE DROPS BP 0.3% W / V HYPMELLOSE
EYE DROPS BPC 0.3% → HYTRIN TABLETS 5MG

I Jasibon → IBUPROFEN FOR CHILDREN ORAL SUSPENSION IBUPROFEN GEL →
IMMUNINE 1200 IU POWDER FOR SOLUTION FOR INJECTION / INFUSION IMMUNINE 600
IU POWDER FOR SOLUTION INJECTION / INFUSION → INNOHEP 20 000 IU / ML INNOHEP
20 000 IU / ML SOLUTION FOR INJECTION → IRBESARTAN 75MG FILM-COATED TABLET
IRBESARTAN 75MG FILM-COATED TABLETS → ISOSORBIDE DINITRATE 0.1%
CONCENTRATE FOR SOLUTION FOR INJECTION ISOSORBIDE DINITRATE INJECTION
CONCENTRATE 1MG / ML 10ML → IZINOVA CONCENTRATE FOR ORAL SOLUTION

J COLLIS BROWNES MIXTURE → JUNIOR PARAPHAED PARACETAMOL SUSPENSION
120MG / 5ML

K K / L POULTICE (KAOLIN POULTICE BP) → KETOTIFEN 0.25MG / ML EYE DROPS
SOLUTION KETOVITE LIQUID → KYTRIL 2MG FILM-COATED TABLETS

L LAAGLYDA MR 60 MG MODIFIED-RELEASE TABLETS → LAMOTRIGINE 100MG
DISPERISIBLE / CHEWABLE TABLETS LAMOTRIGINE 100MG TABLETS → LATANOPROST /
TIMOLOL 50 MICROGRAM / ML + 5 MG / ML EYE DROPS SOLUTION LATANOPROST /
TIMOLOL 50 MICROGRAMS / ML + 5 MG / ML EYE DROPS SOLUTION → LESCOL XL 80MG

PROLONGED-RELEASE TABLETS LESCOL XL 80MG TABLETS → LEVETIRACETAM TORRENT 1000 MG FILM-COATED TABLETS LEVETIRACETAM TORRENT 250 MG FILM-COATED TABLETS → LIDOCAINE HCL 5%W / V AND PHENYLEPHRINE HCL 0.5%W / V TOPICAL SOLUTION LIDOCAINE HCL INJ BP 1% W / V 2ML 5ML 10ML 20ML PLASTIC AMPS → LIPOSTAT 40MG Liprolog → LLOYDSPHARMACY MEDICATED CORN PLASTERS LLOYDSPHARMACY MIGRAINE RELIEF 325MG / 65MG CAPSULES → LORAZEPAM TABLETS BP 2.5 MG LORAZIUM TABLETS → LOSEC MUPS 40MG GASTRO-RESISTANT TABLETS LOSEC MUPS 40MG TABLETS → Lyxumia

M M-M-RVAXPRO → MANX HEALTHCARE CLEAR NOSE SPRAY MANX HEALTHCARE SORE THROAT RELIEF SPRAY 1.5MG OROMUCOSAL SPRAY → MEDIKINET 5MG TABLETS MEDIKINET XL 10 MG MODIFIED-RELEASE CAPSULES HARD → MENOPUR 600 IU POWDER AND SOLVENT FOR SOLUTION FOR INJECTION MENOPUR POWDER FOR INJECTION → METHADONE 10MG / ML SOLUTION FOR INJECTION METHADONE 1MG-ML ORAL SOLUTION SUGAR-FREE → METOJECT PEN 30 MG SOLUTION FOR INJECTION IN PRE-FILLED PEN METOJECT PEN 7.5 MG SOLUTION FOR INJECTION IN PRE-FILLED PEN → MIDAZOLAM 5MG / ML SOLUTION FOR INJECTION OR INFUSION MIDAZOLAM 5MG / ML SOLUTION FOR INJECTION / INFUSION → MIRTAZAPINE 45MG ORODISPERSIBLE TABLET MIRTAZAPINE 45MG ORODISPERSIBLE TABLETS → MONTELUKAST 10MG TABLETS MONTELUKAST 4 MG CHEWABLE TABLETS → MORRISONS INDIGESTION RELIEF TABLETS MORRISONS LAXATIVE TABLETS → MST CONTINUS SUSPENSION 20MG MST CONTINUS SUSPENSION 30MG → MYPAID 60MG SR TABLETS MYPAID 90MG SR TABLETS → MYSOLINE 50MG TABLETS

N NABILONE CAPSULES → NARSLAN LIMITED ACICLOVIR CREAM 50MG / G NARSLAN NARSLAN LIMITED VIRALIEF CREAM NARSLAN → NELSONS ARNICARE ARNICA CREAM NELSONS BRUISE CREAM → NEUTROGENA T / GEL THERAPEUTIC SHAMPOO Nevanac → NICOROL CITRUS 4 MG PASTILLES NICOROL SPEARMINT 2 MG PASTILLES → NITREK 10 GLYCERYL TRINITRATE TRANSDERMAL PATCH NITREK 15 GLYCERYL TRINITRATE TRANSDERMAL PATCH → NORZOL 200MG / 5ML ORAL SUSPENSION NOVARTIS CONSUMER HEALTH PAIN RELIEF TABLETS → NUROFEN EXPRESS 342MG CAPLETS NUROFEN EXPRESS 400MG LIQUID CAPSULES → NYTOL SIMPLY SLEEP HOT CHOCOLATE 50MG POWDER FOR ORAL SOLUTION

O OCCLUSAL 26% W / W CUTANEOUS SOLUTION → OLANZAPINE ACCORD 20MG FILM-COATED TABLETS OLANZAPINE ACCORD 5MG FILM-COATED TABLETS → OLANZAPINE PFIZER 5 MG TABLETS OLANZAPINE PFIZER 7.5 MG TABLETS → OLMETEC PLUS 20MG / 12.5MG FILM-COATED TABLETS OLMETEC PLUS 40MG / 12.5MG FILM-COATED TABLETS → ONE-ALPHA CAPSULES 0.5 MICROGRAM ONE-ALPHA CAPSULES 1.0 MICROGRAM → OSMOCOL POWDER FOR ORAL SOLUTION OSMOHALE INHALATION POWDER HARD CAPSULES → OXYCODONE HYDROCHLORIDE 10MG CAPSULES OXYCODONE HYDROCHLORIDE 10MG / ML ORAL SOLUTION → Ozurdex

P P-PHOR PERIOD PAIN → PANTOPRAZOLE 40 MG POWDER FOR SOLUTION FOR INJECTION PANTOPRAZOLE 40 MG POWDER FOR SOLUTION FOR INJECTION OR INFUSION → PARACETAMOL TABLETS 500MG PARACETAMOL TABLETS BP 500MG → PENTACIS 9.10MG KIT FOR THE PREPARATION OF TECHNETIUM (99MTC) PENTETATE INJECTION PENTASA 1 G SUPPOSITORIES → PERINDOPRIL / AMLODIPINE 8MG / 5 MG TABLETS PERINDOPRIL / INDAPAMIDE 4 MG / 1.25 MG TABLETS → PHENYTOIN 250MG / 5ML SOLUTION FOR INJECTION PHENYTOIN 50 MG / ML SOLUTION FOR INJECTION → PIOGLITAZONE HEUMANN 45 MG TABLETS PIOGLITAZONE HYDROCHLORIDE 30MG TABLETS → PLENDIL 2.5 MG TABLETS PLENDIL 2.5MG → POTTERS HEARTBURN RELIEF PLUS MIXTURE POTTERS HEARTBURN RELIEF TABLETS → PREFIBIN 2 MG SUBLINGUAL

TABLETS PREFIBIN 8 MG SUBLINGUAL TABLETS → PROCYCLIDINE 5MG TABLETS BP
 PROCYCLIDINE HYDROCHLORIDE 5MG TABLETS → PROSCAR 5MG FILM-COATED
 TABLETS PROSCAR 5MG TABLETS → PULMICORT RESPULES 1MG PULMICORT
 RESPULES 1MG NEBULISER SUSPENSION → PYRIDOXINE TABLETS BP 50MG

Q QLAIRA FILM-COATED TABLETS → QVAR 100 MICROGRAMS AUTOHALER QVAR
 100MICROGRAMS AEROSOL INHALER → QVAR EASI-BREATHE 50 MICROGRAMS PER
 ACTUATION INHALER

R RABEPRAZOLE 10 MG GASTRO-RESISTANT TABLETS → RANITIDINE TABLETS BP 300
 MG RANITIDINE TABLETS BP 300MG → REMIFENTANIL 2 MG POWDER FOR
 CONCENTRATE FOR SOLUTION FOR INJECTION OR INFUSION REMIFENTANIL 2 MG
 POWDER FOR CONCENTRATE FOR SOLUTION FOR INJECTION / INFUSION → Repso
 REQUIP XL 2 MG PROLONGED-RELEASE TABLETS → RHUMALGAN SR 75 MG MODIFIED
 RELEASE CAPSULES RHUMALGAN XL 100 MG MODIFIED-RELEASE CAPSULES →
 RISPERIDONE 0.5 MG FILM COATED TABLETS RISPERIDONE 0.5 MG FILM-COATED
 TABLETS → RIZATRIPTAN 10MG ORAL LYOPHILISATE RIZATRIPTAN 10MG ORAL
 LYOPHILISATES → ROSUVASTATION 10MG FILM-COATED TABLETS Rotarix → Ryzodeg

S Sabervel → SALBUTAMOL EASI-BREATHE CFC-FREE INHALER 100 MICROGRAMS
 PRESSURISED INHALATION SUSPENSION SALBUTAMOL SULPHATE 100 MICROGRAMS
 INHALER → SCHERIPROCT OINTMENT SCHERIPROCT SUPPOSITORIES → SERETIDE
 125 CFC-FREE INHALER SERETIDE 125 EVOHALER → SEROXAT LIQUID SEROXAT
 LIQUID 20MG / 10ML → Sildenafil ratiopharm SILDENAFIL SANDOZ 100 MG TABLETS →
 SITAVIG 50 MG MUCO-ADHESIVE Buccal TABLET SIX PLUS PARACETAMOL
 SUSPENSION 250MG / 5ML → SODIUM IODIDE (131-I) DIAGNOSTIC CAPSULES 0.333-3.7
 MBQ CAPSULES HARD SODIUM IODIDE (I-131) 74 MBQ / ML AND 925 MBQ / ML SOLUTION
 FOR INJECTION → SOOTHEYE EYE DROPS SOOTHEZE SIX PLUS PARACETAMOL 250MG
 / 5ML ORAL SUSPENSION → STERIFLEX NO 31 GLUCOSE INTRAVENOUS INFUSION BP
 20% STERIFLEX NO 33 GLUCOSE INTRAVENOUS INFUSION BP 40% → STUGERON 15MG
 TABLETS SUBCUVIA - HUMAN NORMAL IMMUNOGLOBULIN → SUPERDRUG EXTRA
 POWER PAIN CONTROL TABLETS SUPERDRUG EXTRA POWER PAIN RELIEVER →
 SYMBICORT TURBOHALER 200 / 6 INHALATION POWDER SYMBICORT TURBOHALER 400
 / 12 INHALATION POWDER → SYTRON

T TABPHYN MR 400MICROGRAM CAPSULES → TAXEGIS 20MG CONCENTRATE AND
 SOLVENT FOR SOLUTION FOR INFUSION TAXEGIS 80MG CONCENTRATE AND SOLVENT
 FOR SOLUTION FOR INFUSION → TELMISARTAN MYLAN 40MG TABLETS TELMISARTAN
 MYLAN 80MG TABLETS → TEPHINE 400 MICROGRAM SUBLINGUAL TABLETS TERAZOSIN
 10MG TABLETS → TESCO MEDICATED CALLOUS TREATMENT TESCO MEDICATED
 CORN TREATMENT → THE CO-OPERATIVE CHESTY COUGH LIQUID GUAIFENESIN
 100MG / 5ML ORAL SOLUTION THE CO-OPERATIVE DRY TICKLY COUGH SYRUP
 GLYCERIN 0.75G / 5ML ORAL SOLUTION → TIMOLOL UNIT DOSE 0.5% W / V EYE DROPS
 SOLUTION TIMOLOL / AMILOLIDE / HYDROCHLOROTHIAZIDE 10MG / 2.5 MG / 25 MG
 TABLETS → TOPAL TABLETS TOPAMAX 100 MG FILM-COATED TABLETS → Toviaz
 Tracleer → TRAVEL CALM TABLETS TRAVELEEZE 12.5MG PASTILLES → TRINTEK-- 10
 GLYCERYL TRINITRATE TRANSDERMAL PATCH TRIOMEL 5 G / L NITROGEN 990 KCAL / L
 WITH ELECTROLYTES EMULSION FOR INFUSION → Tyverb

U UARD 120 XL → UVADEX 20 MICROGRAMS / ML SOLUTION FOR BLOOD FRACTION
 MODIFICATION

V VAGIFEM → VALUE HEALTH ONE-A-DAY ALLERGY RELIEF 10 MG TABLETS VAMADRID
 160 MG FILM-COATED TABLETS → VENLAFAXINE 75 MG TABLETS VENLAFAXINE 25 MG

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TABLETS → VESIERRA 5 MG / ML SOLUTION FOR INJECTION VESOMNI 6 MG / 0.4 MG MODIFIED RELEASE TABLETS → VISCOTEAR 0.2% LIQUID GEL VISCOTEAR LIQUID EYE GEL → VOLTAROL EMULGEL 1%W / W VOLTAROL EMULGEL P → VYTORIN10 MG / 40 MG TABLETS

W WAITROSE ECHINACEA COLD AND FLU RELIEF → WINTOGENO CREAM WM MORRISON SUPERMARKETS PLC SIMPLE LINCTUS B.P. COUGH LIQUID → WOODWARDS NAPPY RASH OINTMENT

X Xagrid → XYZAL 5MG TABLETS

Y YANTIL 100 MG FILM-COATED TABLETS → Yttriga

Z ZACHTE XL 500MG PROLONGED RELEASE TABLETS → ZEROBASE CREAM ZEROCREAM → ZOFRAN MELT 4MG ZOFRAN MELT 8MG → ZOMIG RAPIMELT 2.5 MG ORODISPERSIBLE TABLETS ZOMIG RAPIMELT 2.5MG ORODISPERSIBLE TABLETS → ZYTRAM SR TABLETS 150MG ZYTRAM SR TABLETS 200MG → ZYVOX 600MG FILM COATED TABLETS

WARFARIN

Warfarin is the main oral anticoagulant used in the UK (oral means it is taken by mouth). An anticoagulant is a medicine that stops blood from clotting.

Anticoagulant medicines are most commonly prescribed for people who have had a condition caused by a blood clot (thrombosis) or are at risk of developing one. These conditions include:

- deep vein thrombosis (blood clots in the veins of the legs)
- pulmonary embolism (a blood clot in the lungs)
- atrial fibrillation (a heart condition that causes an irregular heart rate)

Warfarin may also be prescribed for people with a replacement or mechanical heart valve.

How long you will take warfarin depends on the condition for which it has been prescribed. If you are not sure, ask your GP. You will also be given a yellow booklet on anticoagulants, which explains your treatment.

Warfarin is taken once a day, usually in the evening. It is important to take your dose at the same time each day.

It is also dangerous to binge drink or get drunk while taking warfarin as this increases the risk of excess bleeding.

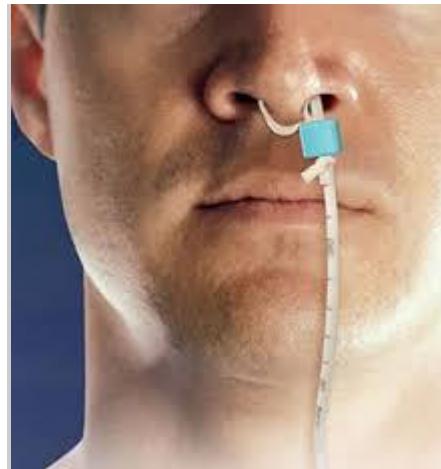
Read our information leaflet about how warfarin interacts with alcohol and other medication.

Nasogastric tube – NG Tube

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Mostly used when Nil by mouth instructions have been prescribed and this means that no fluids, tablets, food or water should be given by mouth. All medication is going through the tube so this has to be recorded on the MARS.



Purpose

A nasogastric tube is used for feeding and administering drugs and other oral agents and for minimal quantities of liquid a syringe is used for injection into the tube. For continuous feeding, a gravity based system is employed, with the solution placed higher than the patient's stomach. If accrued supervision is required for the feeding, the tube is often connected to an electronic pump which can control and measure the patient's intake and signal any interruption in the administration.

The insertion of the tube can only be carried out as a process by qualified staff if the tube should become detached the Nurse/Doctor in charge must be called. Trained HCA's can administer certain pain relief and other prescribed suggestions through the tube process only if they have been trained and are competent. The specialist Nutritional Nurse will train if required and will normally be familiar with the patient/service user. However any controlled drug administration must still be administered by the District Nurse. The Care Plan will clearly identify all aspects of administration, its purpose and the expectations of the HCA.

Why

The person is generally very poorly. There is an independent document available for use in the care plan for nasogastric tube/pump and flush.

The Peg Feeder - PEG

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Purpose

Percutaneous Endoscopic Gastrostomy (PEG) is an endoscopic medical procedure in which a tube (**PEG tube**) is passed into a patient's stomach through the abdominal wall, most commonly to provide a means of feeding when oral intake is not adequate (for example, because of dysphagia or sedation). This provides enteral nutrition (making use of the natural digestion process of the gastrointestinal tract). The PEG procedure is an alternative to open surgical gastrostomy insertion, and does not require a general anesthetic; mild sedation is typically used.

Why

PEG administration of enteral feeds is the most commonly used method of nutritional support for patients in the community. Many stroke patients, for example, are at risk of aspiration pneumonia due to poor control over the swallowing muscles; some will benefit from a PEG performed to maintain nutrition. PEGs may also be inserted to decompress the stomach in cases of gastric volvulus.

The Nutritional Nurse will come and train competent care assistants and there is an independent leaflet also available. The Carer is generally on her own so must be happy with the procedure and that tube is feeding to the levels of the prescription.

The Carer must record all aspects of the process of the visit in the care plan and initial the MARS sheet accordingly.

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CONSENT - Every time you administer medication or carry out a process

We cannot cover all situations on Consent Law but in this profile we aim to demonstrate 'Best Practice'. The law in its many interpretations and published documents suggests that whenever you lift, move, wash, bathe or feed any resident or patient or even assist with a procedure affecting the person you must ask their permission.

We will always ask that you talk to the person all time and tell them exactly what you propose to do – simply by saying 'we are going to the table now, is that alright?' or 'it's time for bed, shall we get ready?' and by simply talking to him or her in that way - you are gaining their consent for the move as well as the prompting or assisting with any medication **Your conversation should represent that of a question.**

Before you care or assist with the medication process for competent adult patients you must obtain their consent. Adults are always assumed to be competent unless demonstrated otherwise. If you have doubts about their competence, the question to ask yourself is:

"Can this patient understand, and weigh up the information needed to make this decision?" Unexpected decisions do not prove the patient is incompetent, but may indicate a need for further information or explanation. Patients may be competent to make some health care decisions, even if they are not competent to make others.

Giving and obtaining consent is usually a process, not a one-off event. Patients can change their minds and withdraw consent at any time and if there is any doubt, you should always check that the patient still consents to your caring for, or treating them.

PRN – what does the term mean?

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Pro re nata – that is what it stands for, it is a Latin phrase meaning in the circumstances or as the circumstance arises. It is commonly used in medicine to mean as needed or as the situation arises. It is generally abbreviated as PRN on the MARS to say that the GP has prescribed this if necessary and the person carrying out the administration can decide if it is needed or not at any particular time.

The 5 Rights of Medication Administration

So what are these 5 rights?

First, remember that all patients should be treated equally.

All patients are entitled to receive safe and appropriate nursing and support care. They are entitled to receive care from a competent and knowledgeable nurse, care assistant or support worker.

Patients are entitled to receive competent and safe care including receiving the correct medications.



The rights of medication administration are:

- the right patient
- the right drug
- the right dose
- the right route
- the right time

A little research has shown that this list have grown over the years to as many as eight depending on the source. The list (added to the five) now includes:

- the right to know information about the drug
- the right to refuse the drug
- the right documentation

The patient or service user has the right to information on the medication, the right to receive the correct medication, and the right to have a HCA who has some knowledge in the medication they are providing or full knowledge in the presence of a Qualified Nurse.

Remember Carers you must stick to guidelines and remain within your remit.

Record Keeping

Finally record keeping is as important as the administration and it is the law. The rule of record keeping is that if it isn't written down it didn't happen!

High quality record keeping will help you give skilled and safe care wherever you are working. You have a professional duty of care and your record keeping and documentation should demonstrate a full description of the duties and care carried out. This includes observation and reporting,

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plus any relevant additional information about your service user at any given time and what you did in response to their needs. This will show that you have understood and fulfilled your duty of care and that you have taken all reasonable steps to care for the patient including reporting on any marks, bruising or pressure areas.

Sometimes

You will see something that you could say 'isn't your problem', you could also say, 'I wasn't asked to do that' or, 'it has nothing to do with me'.

Well you are wrong!

Once you have been told about it and it relates to the safety of your service user, or you have seen it, it then becomes your problem.

So if you spot it, know about it, report it – this is not gossip.

Thankyou

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Medication Administration Record											
Name:	Start Date:	Reviewed By:	Review Date:								
Doctor:	Codes to be used:	R- Refused P- Prompt	T-Taken NR- Not Required	NT-Not Taken	Adm-	Given by Signature		WT- Witness by (if applicable)	C- Hospitalised	D- Social Leave	
Medication Details	Week Commencing:	Day	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Adm	WT
	Time	Dose	Adm	WT	Adm	WT	Adm	WT	Adm	WT	Adm
Aspirin 75mg- 1 Tablet Daily - Used as an analgesic to relieve minor aches and pains, as an antipyretic to reduce fever, and as an anti-inflammatory medication	AM										
Lisinopril 5mg- 1 Tablet Daily - Used to treat high blood pressure (hypertension), congestive heart failure, and to improve survival after a heart attack	AM										
Lorazepam 1mg- Take 1 tablet PM & half tablet during the day if required - Used to treat anxiety disorders	PM										
Simvastatin 40mg- 1 Tablet PM- Used in reducing the chances of a heart attack or stroke in people who have heart disease	PM										
Calcichew-D3- 1 tablet twice daily- Used mainly to supplement calcium in the diet	PM										
Amitriptyline 10mg- 2 Tablet PM- Used for the treatment of depression	PM										
Mirtazapine 30mg- 1 tablet PM- Used primarily in the treatment of depression	PM										

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Date	Reason for refusing medication	Action Taken	Date	New medication prescribed within the month	Action Taken	Date	Information relating to medication issue	Action Taken

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