

Lecture 11.

"Organization of drug provision for inpatient patients"

For the treatment of patients in inpatient conditions, it is necessary to provide medicines, diagnostic, dressing other medical devices and medical equipment.

This work is carried out by pharmaceutical organizations and relates to pharmaceutical activities.

The main document on this topic is the Federal Law of the Russian Federation No. 61 - FZ of 12. 04. 2010 "On the circulation of drugs" (Article 52). This document establishes who has the right to carry out pharmaceutical activities.

- pharmacy organizations,
- individual entrepreneurs (if they have a license for pharmaceutical activity),
- medical organizations (if they have a license for pharmaceutical activity),
- paramedic and obstetric stations (if there is a license for pharmaceutical activity) located in rural settlements, if there are no pharmacy organizations.

Pharmaceutical activity includes:

retail sale of medicines,

release, storage, transportation, manufacture of medicines.

Types of pharmacy organizations that provide medicines to inpatient patients, their main tasks and functions, differences in the organization of work.

A pharmacy is an independent organization or a subdivision (department) of a medical organization that provides medicines, stores, manufactures and dispenses medicines for medical use.

According to the order of the Ministry of Health of Russia dated 31.07.2020 No. 780n, pharmacies are divided into 4 types:

1. Pharmacy, retail
 - 1.1. ready-made dosage forms;
 - 1.2. production with the right to manufacture medicines;
 - 1.3. production with the right to manufacture aseptic medicines.
2. Pharmacy as a structural subdivision of a medical organization:
 - 2.1. ready-made dosage forms;
 - 2.2. production with the right to manufacture medicines;
 - 2.3. production with the right to manufacture aseptic medicines;
 - 2.4. production with the right to manufacture radiopharmaceutical medicines.
3. Pharmacy, including as a structural subdivision of a medical organization.

4. Pharmacy kiosk.

The provision of medicines for inpatient patients can be performed by 1,2,3 types of organizations.

1 view. Pharmacy. The main task of such an organization is to provide all visitors: they sell medicines and pharmacy products or release them according to doctor's prescriptions.

In addition, they can provide medical organizations for patients in the hospital with medicines and other pharmacy products.

2 view. Pharmacy of a medical organization. Such a pharmacy does not sell medicines and other goods. There is no trading floor in such a pharmacy. It provides only one or several medical organizations.

3 view. Pharmacy point. It can provide either the population (sell medicines) or only one medical organization with factory-made medicines. There is no trading floor in such a point, there is no manufacture of medicines.

4 view. Provision of patients in medical organizations does not fulfill.

For patients in the hospital, medicines are always released from the pharmacy according to the requirements of medical organizations.

A **requirement** is a document, properly executed, signed by the chief physician of a medical organization. This document specifies the names of medicines, dressings, diagnostic preparations and the required quantity for each name.

Payment for medicines and other pharmacy products for the treatment of patients in the hospital is carried out in cashless form from the budget of the city, region, country or the budget of a medical organization.

The main **tasks** of pharmacy organizations in the provision of medicines for inpatient patients:

- providing medical organizations with medicines and medical products of the pharmacy range according to their requirements;
- identification of the need for Medicines and medical products of the pharmacy range for the work of medical organizations;
- informing doctors of medical organizations about the properties of medicines and medical products of the pharmacy range;
- strict compliance with the rules of the pharmacy.

To fulfill these tasks, the pharmacy organization performs certain functions:

- supplies medical organizations with medicines and other medical products of the pharmacy range;
- analyzes the needs of medical organizations in medicines and medical products of the pharmacy range, purchases the necessary drugs from wholesale suppliers;
- at the request of medical organizations, manufactures medicines and controls their quality;

- checks compliance with the sanitary regime, proper storage and consumption of medicines and medical devices in the departments of medical organizations;
- informs doctors of all the necessary information about medicines, their pharmacological action, side effects, dosages, etc.;
- ensures the storage of medicines and other medical products of the pharmacy range according to the established rules;
- performs accounting, operational and statistical accounting, prepares reports and submits them in accordance with the established procedure and deadlines;
- implements advanced methods of work and organization of staff work.

The manufacture of medicines by pharmacy organizations licensed for pharmaceutical activities is carried out according to the requirements for medicines received from medical organizations.

Only registered pharmaceutical substances included in the State register of medicines for medical use are used for the manufacture of medicines.

It is not allowed to manufacture medicines in pharmacies if such medicines are produced by factories and factories.

The composition of the premises of pharmacy organizations

The pharmacy must be provided:

1. Premises, in accordance with building codes and regulations.
 2. Pharmacy furniture, inventory, appliances, apparatuses.
 3. Medicines, dressings, patient care items and other medical products of the pharmacy assortment.
 4. An irreducible supply of necessary serums and vaccines.
 5. Devices, reagents for quality control of medicines manufactured in the pharmacy.
 6. Reference literature and legislative documents on the organization of pharmaceutical activities.
 7. Reference tables (solubility, sterilization, antidotes, higher single doses of toxic and potent substances, etc.).
 8. Fire extinguishing agents.
 9. Signboard and announcement of opening hours.
- It is better to place the pharmacy in a separate building.

The pharmacy must have centralized water supply, sewerage, central heating, supply and exhaust ventilation and a telephone.

In a hospital complex, it is better to have a pharmacy on the first floor of the medical and diagnostic unit of the main building.

It must have an independent exit to the outside and be separated from other premises by walls made of fireproof materials.

For the entrance of cars opposite the unpacking room, it is necessary to provide a loading and unloading platform.

The composition and area of the premises of pharmacies of a medical organization depends on the number of patients in the medical organization and the profile of diseases

The pharmacy's production facilities include:

- service room (information),
- forwarding,
- prescription,

- assistant,
- analytical,
- packing,
- preparation of concentrates and semi-finished products,
- distillation,
- disinfection,
- washing,
- storage room for clean dishes, unpacking.

Rooms for the preparation of LF, requiring aseptic conditions, consist of

- assistant-aseptic (with a gateway),
- packing (with a gateway),
- seaming,
- sterilization dishes,
- sterilization LF (autoclave),
- control and marking
- distillation.

The production premises include storage rooms:

- for ready-made drugs, poisonous and narcotic drugs,
- thermolabile (refrigerating chamber),
- herbal medicines,
- flammable and flammable liquids;
- medical supplies (dressings, medical instruments, patient care items, sanitation and hygiene);
- glass, containers, household goods and auxiliary materials.

Office and household premises include: the office of the head, accounting, staff dressing room for home and work clothes, toilet, shower, archive.

Interconnection of industrial premises

Production facilities have a certain relationship.

A consistent relationship should be ensured between the premises of the aseptic complex. It depends on the sequence of work in the manufacture of the drug:

-washing aseptic complex — sterilization dishes — assistant-aseptic (for the manufacture of injectable drugs) — assistant-aseptic (for the manufacture of eye drops and LF for newborns) — packing with a gateway — sealing — sterilization dosage forms — control and labeling.

The premises of the assistant-aseptic, packing, sealing, sterilization dosage forms, control and labeling can be connected sequentially with each other by transfer windows or through a door.

The seaming room should be directly adjacent to the filling room and have a transfer device, the distillation room - to the assistant, assistant-aseptic or be as close as possible to them

Staff of pharmacy organizations

The pharmacy staff is established by the head of a pharmacy or medical organization (if the pharmacy is part of a medical organization).

The number of employees is set depending on the volume of work of the pharmacy.

Pharmacists and pharmacists, pharmacists-technologists, pharmacists-analysts, packers, cleaning nurses work in the pharmacy. A pharmacist-organizer works at the head of the pharmacy.

Appointment, release, storage and accounting of medicines in pharmacy organizations that provide medicines to inpatient patients.

Appendix No. 1
to the order of the Ministry of Health
Of the Russian Federation dated November 24 , 2021 N 1094n
*Приложение N 1
к приказу Министерства здравоохранения
Российской Федерации от 24 ноября 2021 г. N 1094н*

Prescribing medications in the provision of medical care in stationary conditions

When providing medical care to a patient in a hospital setting, the appointment of medicines is made without a prescription by a medical professional alone without prescribing a prescription

A medical worker of a medical organization located in a rural locality prescribes medicines alone.

. It is necessary to coordinate the appointment of a drug with the head of the department or the responsible doctor on duty, or another person authorized by the order of the chief physician of the medical organization, as well as with a clinical pharmacologist in the following cases:

- 1) simultaneous administration of five or more medications to one patient;
- 2) LP assignments:
 - not included in the list of vital and essential medicines
 - with an atypical course of the disease,
 - the presence of complications of the underlying disease and (or) concomitant diseases,
 - when prescribing a combination of medications that lead to a decrease in the effectiveness and safety of pharmacotherapy and (or) create a potential danger to the life and health of the patient.

In these cases, the prescription of medicines is recorded in the patient's medical documents and certified by the signature of the medical worker and the head of the department.

According to the decision of the medical commission, medicines are prescribed to patients when providing them with medical care in inpatient conditions:

- not included in the list of vital and important medicines
- in case of their replacement due to individual intolerance,
- for vital indications.

The decision of the medical commission is recorded in the patient's medical documents and the journal of the medical commission.

**Rules for processing requirements-invoices for receipt
Medicinal Products from medical organizations to a pharmacy organization
(according to the Order of the Ministry of Health of the
Russian Federation No. 110 dated 12. 02. 2007)**

Medical organizations receive medicines from a pharmacy organization according to the requirements-invoices. These documents must be properly executed. An employee from a medical organization receives drugs from a pharmacy:

- if he has a power of attorney for the total amount of the bill – such a power of attorney can be permanent (valid for 1 year)

- to receive narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, you need to have a separate (one-time) power of attorney – its validity period is 15 days, to receive drugs subject to special accounting, the validity period of the power of attorney is 1 month.

Requirement-the invoice for receipt of medicines from pharmacy organizations must have

stamp, medical organization

round seal of a medical organization,

signature of the chief physician of the medical organization or his deputy

The invoice requirement specifies:

- Number and date of the document,
- sender and recipient of the medicinal product,
- the name of the drug (indicating the dosage, form of release (tablets, ampoules, ointments, suppositories, etc.),
- type of packaging (boxes, vials, tubes, etc.),
- method of application (for injection, for external use, ingestion, eye drops, etc.),
- the number of required drugs

In the pharmacy, when preparing the goods for the holiday, the quantity and cost of the released drugs are indicated.

The names of medicines are written in Latin.

Requirements-invoices for LP, subject to subject-quantitative accounting, the senior nurse of the department prescribes for each group of drugs on separate forms of requirements - invoices.

Requirements-invoices of the office, department are signed by the head of the relevant department and stamped by the medical organization. Then, the senior nurse of the department sends the requirement for execution to the pharmacy organization,

When prescribing a drug for an individual patient, his surname and initials, the number of the medical history are additionally indicated.

Requirements for poisonous medicines, in addition to the signature of the doctor, must have the signature of the head of the institution (department) or his deputy and the round seal of the medical organization.

In pharmacy organizations, the requirements-invoices of medical and preventive institutions for the release of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances of lists II and III are stored for 5 years.

The requirements for the release of other medicines subject to quantitative accounting are stored in the pharmacy for 3 years,

The requirements for the remaining groups of medicines are stored in the pharmacy for one

calendar year.

Requirements-invoices of medical organizations must be stored in a pharmacy organization. These documents are collected for each month, combined into folders for each calendar year and sealed.

After the expiration of the storage period, the claims-invoices are subject to destruction. To do this, a special commission is created in the pharmacy organization. The Commission draws up acts of destruction. The forms of these acts which are provided for in the Order of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation dated 12.04.2007 No. 110

The supply of medicines in pharmacies is created for the purpose of uninterrupted supply of medical organizations and is:

For toxic and narcotic drugs

- for a pharmacy of a medical organization - monthly need
- for a production pharmacy - one month,
- for a pharmacy located in a remote area. 3-month

For other medicines, the stock should be no more than:

- for a pharmacy of a medical organization of two-month need
- for a production pharmacy serving inpatient patients, no more than the calculated standard of inventory.

Storage of drugs and drugs in pharmacy organizations that provide medicines to inpatient patients is carried out in accordance with the same rules as in pharmacies serving the population

Accounting of inventory items in pharmacies of the Ministry of Defense that provide medicines to inpatient patients,

all inventory items are taken into account in aggregate (monetary) terms

, some separate groups of inventory items are taken into account in kind (subject-quantitative accounting)

- * Medicines subject to subject-quantitative accounting
- New drugs for clinical trials and research,
- Scarce and expensive medicines and dressings
- Containers under the goods and empty.

Rules for accounting of medicines to be registered in pharmacy organizations for the provision of medicines to inpatient patients.

Pharmacy organizations that provide medicines to inpatient patients are subject to the rules of storage, accounting and release of narcotic drugs provided for pharmacies serving the population.

Medical organizations that do not have their own pharmacies should receive narcotic drugs only in the form of ready-made drugs manufactured by industry or pharmacy.

Medicines containing narcotic drugs obtained from pharmacies must have the following designations on the label:

"Internal", "External", "For injection", etc.,

the name or number of the pharmacy that manufactured the drug,

the name of the department (office),

the composition of the LP in accordance with the words specified in the requirement of the medical organization,

the date of manufacture, the analysis number, the expiration date

the signature of the manufacturer who checked and released the LP from the pharmacy.

In the absence of the listed designations on the packages of medicines containing narcotic drugs, their storage and use in the Ministry of Defense is not allowed.

Packaging, scattering, transfusion and transfer to the container of the compartment (cabinet), as well as the replacement of labels is strictly prohibited.

Narcotic drugs should be stored in closed, sealed and sealed safes. On the inside of the safe door there should be a list of narcotic drugs indicating the highest single and daily doses. Narcotic drugs for parenteral, internal and external use should be stored separately.

Stocks of narcotic and psychotropic drugs in the premises of Medical organizations should not exceed

- In offices and offices - 10-day needs (storage room of 3 categories),
at the posts of the secondary medical personnel - In temporary storage places in a safe - in the amount of the daily requirement

This rule is established by the Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 1148 dated December 30, 2009 "On the procedure for storing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances".

In places of temporary storage, narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances are stored in lockable safes not lower than the 1st class of burglary resistance or metal, or made of other high-strength materials, containers."

Responsible for the storage and delivery of narcotic drugs to patients are the head of the medical organization or his deputies, appointed doctors.

The subject-quantitative accounting of NS and PV in pharmacies is carried out in the "Journal of registration of operations related to the turnover of NS and PV" in a special form

The accounting of precursors of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances included in Table No. 1 is kept in the "Journal of registration of transactions related to the turnover of precursors, Narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances"

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Medical organizations should have tables of the highest single and daily doses of narcotic drugs, as well as tables of antidotes for poisoning by them, in storage places and at the posts of doctors and nurses on duty.

In the departments and offices of medical organizations, all narcotic drugs are subject to subject-quantitative accounting. Records should be kept in a special book, numbered, laced, sealed and signed by the head of the institution, in the prescribed form: "The book of narcotic drugs in departments and offices".