

lesson 7

Subject-quantitative accounting. Reception of prescriptions and their release of drugs containing narcotic and psychotropic substances, precursors

Manufacturers of medicinal products, organizations of wholesale trade in medicinal products and pharmacy organizations carry out quantitative accounting of medicinal products for medical. Quantitative accounting is carried out by registering any operations that change the quantity or state of certain drugs in special journals. These journals require certain rules of filling and storage.

The list of medicines for medical use for subject-quantitative accounting consists of 4 groups:

I. Drugs (pharmaceutical substances and pharmaceutical preparations) containing narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors.

For example,

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|-----------------|--------------------|
| - Buprenorphine | - Galazepam |
| - Diazepam | - Ketamine |
| - Codeine | - Lorazepam |
| - Morphine | - Nitrazepam |
| - Oxazepam | - Omnopon |
| - Prosidol | - Tianeptine |
| - Trimeperidine | - Phenobarbital |
| - Fentanyl | - Chlordiazepoxide |

II. Drugs (pharmaceutical substances and pharmaceutical preparations) containing potent and poisonous substances

For example,

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| - Androstanolone | - Benzobarbital |
| - Clozapine | - Clonidine |
| - Metandienone | - Metandriol |
| - Methyltestosterone | - Scopolamine |
| - Ethyl alcohol (Ethanol) | - Sodium Thiopental |
| - Tramadol | - Chloroform |

III. Combined pharmaceutical preparations containing, in addition to small quantities of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors, other pharmacologically active substances

For example,

- Codeine in an amount up to and including 20 mg per tablet of solid dosage form;
- Ephedrine hydrochloride in an amount up to and including 300 mg per 100 ml of a liquid dosage form for internal use;

IV. pharmaceutical preparations for subject-quantitative accounting

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| - Pregabalin | - Tapentadol |
| - Tropicamide | - Cyclopentolate. |

Narcotic drugs - substances of synthetic or natural origin, preparations that are subjected to control in Russia in accordance with the legislation, including the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961.

Psychotropic substances - substances of synthetic or natural origin, preparations, natural materials, that are subjected to control in Russia in accordance with the legislation, including the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971.

Precursors - substances often used during production, manufacturing and processing of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances that are subjected to control in Russia.

Turnover of narcotic and psychotropic substances - development, production, manufacture, processing, storage, transportation, transmission, distribution, purchase, use, importation into and exportation from Russia and destruction of narcotic and psychotropic substances.

Illegal turnover of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors - turnover that is carried out in violation of Russian legislation.

List of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors that are subject to control in Russia:

List I

List of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors, trafficking in which in Russia. For example, Mescaline and its derivatives, Opium, Hashish, Heroin.

List II

The list of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances that circulation in Russia is limited and in relation to which control measures are established. For example,

- Narcotic drugs (Buprenorphine, Codeine, Morphine, Omnopon, Prosidol).
- Psychotropic substances (Ketamine, Sodium Etominal).

List III

The list of psychotropic substances, the circulation of which in Russia is restricted and in respect of which the exclusion of certain control measures is allowed. For example, Barbitol, Galazepam, Diazepam, Zolpidem, Clonazepam, Lorazepam, Phenobarbital.

List IV

The list of precursors, the turnover of which is limited in Russia, and in respect of which control measures are established. For example, acetic anhydride at a concentration of 10% or more, norephedrine at a concentration of 10% or more, potassium permanganate at a concentration of 45% or more.

To work with medicines containing narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors, a pharmacy organization requires a license or permit to work with these drugs.

Narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances are stored in organizations in isolated rooms specially equipped with engineering and technical means of protection. They are stored in lockable safes. The safe is attached to the floor or wall, or is built into the wall. After close of business, safes and rooms shall be sealed and surrendered for guarding. Premises with round-the-clock operation mode shall not be subject to safeguarding.

The order of the head of the pharmacy will appoint persons responsible for the storage of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors. For work with this group of drugs, the employee must obtain a permit. To do this, he must undergo a medical examination for drug addiction. The employee must not have a criminal record.

Organizations that deal in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances must keep registers in which they record any operations that result in changes in the quantity and condition of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

The name of the registrar is: "**JOURNAL of operations related to the turnover of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, as a result of which the amount and state of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances change.**"

The registrar pages shall be stapled and numbered. The head of the pharmacy shall appoint persons responsible for the maintenance and storage of registers. The registrar shall be kept in a safe.

The prescription form N 107/u-NP shall be drawn up for prescribing narcotic and psychotropic drugs of List II, except for drugs in the form of transdermal therapeutic systems.

The prescription form N 148-1/u-88 shall be drawn up when prescribing:

- 1) narcotic and psychotropic drugs of List II in the form of transdermal therapeutic systems;
- 2) psychotropic drugs from List III;
- 3) combined medicinal preparations containing a narcotic drug or psychotropic substance from List II and other pharmacological active substances. The dose of a narcotic or psychotropic substance shall not exceed the highest single dose

Any prescription has basic or mandatory requisites:

1. the stamp of the medical organization, which indicates the name, address and telephone number of the medical organization;

2. date the prescription was written;
3. surname, first name, second name of the patient
4. date of birth of the patient;
5. surname, first name, second name of the doctor;
6. name in Latin, dosage and amount of the medicinal product;
7. detailed method of usage;
8. the doctor's signature and personal stamp.

Additional requisites of the prescription form N 107/u-NP:

1. series and number of the form,
2. series and number of the mandatory health insurance policy;
3. the number of the patient's medical record;
4. the surname, first name, and second name of the doctor must be indicated in full;
5. the quantity of the medication is indicated in words;
6. the stamp of the medical organization "For prescriptions";
7. the signature of the head of the medical organization.

Additional details of the prescription form N 148-1/u-88:

1. series and number of the form,
2. the number of the patient's medical record;
3. The stamp of the medical organization "For prescriptions".

Prescriptions on prescription form N 107/u-NP and 148-1/u-88 shall be **valid for 15 days** from the date of execution.

List II of narcotic and psychotropic drugs, with the exception of drugs in the form of patches, intended for citizens entitled to free medication shall be dispensed upon presentation of a prescription issued on prescription form N 107/-NP and a prescription issued on prescription form N 148-1/U-04(1).

Narcotic and psychotropic medicines in List II, with the exception of medicines in the form of patches, shall be dispensed upon presentation of an identity document to the person named in the prescription or to the person who cares for the patient with a power of attorney.

When dispensing prescription drugs, the pharmacist shall mark the prescription for the drug "Drug dispensed" and indicate:

- 1) the name of the pharmacy organization;
- 2) the trade name, dosage and quantity of the released drug;
- 3) surname, first name, second name of the pharmacist who dispensed the medicinal product, and signature;
- 5) date of dispensing of the medicinal product.

Interview questions:

1. How is subject-quantitative accounting done?
2. What groups does the list of medicines of subject-quantitative accounting consist of?
3. Define the concepts: narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, precursors, turnover of narcotic and psychotropic substances, illegal turnover of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors.
4. What is included in the list of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors?
5. How are narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances stored in a pharmacy?
6. How are narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances trafficking operations recorded in pharmacies?
7. On what form are prescriptions for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in List II, except for drugs in the form of transdermal therapeutic systems? Name the mandatory and additional requisites of this form.
8. What groups of drugs are prescribed on the form N 148-1/u-88? Name the mandatory and additional requisites of this form.
9. How does the pharmacist dispense prescription drugs?