

RATIONAL USE OF DRUGS AND MEDICATION ERRORS

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RATIONAL USE OF DRUGS

Rational use of drugs: "patients receive medications appropriate to their clinical needs, in doses that meet their own individual requirements, for an adequate period of time, and at the lowest cost to them and their community".



MEASURES TO ENSURE RATIONAL USE OF DRUGS

The WHO advice several measures to ensure rational use of drugs that include development of:

- **National committee on drug use**
- **National list of essential drugs**
- **Use of clinical guidelines:** by physicians as in treating hypertension & asthma
- **Some regulations and measures**

IRRATIONAL USE OF DRUGS

Include:

- Poly-pharmacy (use of too many drugs)
- Poor compliance (non-adherence to instructions of therapy)
- Misuse or inappropriate use of antimicrobials
- Over-use of injections
- Failure to prescribe in accordance with clinical guidelines
- Inappropriate self-medication

SELECTION OF DRUGS

Choice of effective drugs should be based on:

1. Efficacy

2. Cost: affordable by patient and community

3. Chosen from Essential Drugs: These are effective drugs that are commonly used in community, and must always be available

MEDICATION ERRORS

Definition:

any preventable event that may cause or lead to inappropriate medication use or patient harm while the medication is in the control of the health care professional, patient, or consumer ...

- Such events are related to professional practice, health care products, procedures, and systems,
- including prescribing; order communication; product labeling, packaging, and nomenclature; compounding; dispensing; distribution; administration; education; monitoring; and use.

What kinds of errors are most common?

the most common error involving medications was related to:

1. Administration of an improper dose of medicine, accounting for 41 % of fatal medication errors.
 2. Giving the wrong drug and using the wrong route of administration each accounted for 16% of the errors.
- Almost half of the fatal medication errors occurred in people over the age of 60.
 - Older people may be at greatest risk for medication errors because they often take multiple prescription medications.

Causes of medication errors:

1. Poor communication between health care providers
2. Poor communication between providers and their patients
3. Sound-alike medication names and medical abbreviations
4. Errors when prescribing, transcribing, dispensing, and administering medications
5. Errors related to patient monitoring of the effects of medications
6. Potential or actual confusion regarding look-alike drug or vaccine names, and packaging similarities
7. Misuse or malfunction of medication-related tools (e.g., syringes, needles), equipment (e.g., tubing, infusion pumps), and technology (e.g., barcode scanning).

Examples

1. A physician ordered a *260-milligram preparation of Taxol* for a patient, but the pharmacist prepared *260 milligrams of Taxotere* instead
2. One patient died because *20 units of insulin* was abbreviated as "*20 U*" but the "U" was mistaken for a "*zero.*" As a result, a dose of *200 units of insulin* was accidentally injected.
3. A patient developed a fatal hemorrhage when given *another patient's prescription* for the blood thinner *warfarin.*

Medication errors may stem from:

1. poor communication,
2. misinterpreted handwriting,
3. drug name confusion,
4. lack of employee knowledge, and
5. lack of patient understanding about a drug's directions.

Poor handwriting

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ODESSA, TEXAS

Ph. 333-7111

FOR Vazquez Ramon AGE _____

ADDRESS 11111111111111111111 DATE 6/23/95

NO REFILLS

REFILLS

LABEL

Penicil 20mg # 120 -
20mg P.O. Q6hr

Ferrous sulfate 300mg # 100
300mg P.O. TID c meals -

Humulin N
30 units SQ QAM.
Ram/Colm

PRODUCT SELECTION PERMITTED

DISPENSE AS WRITTEN

D.E.A. #

Poor handwriting

Depomit TTS 5 mg		(1 - - -)	E	1x1	—	∅
Depinter M. à 20 mg		(1/2 - - -)	E	1x1/2	—	∅
Arandia M. à 4mg		(1 - - -)	i	1x1	∅	∅
Seroparam M. à 20 mg	1x2	(2 - - -)	i	1x2	—	1x2
Locumol Kps. à 0,5mg	1 do/SA	(1 - - -)	i	1x1	∅	1x1
Lesix M. à 500 mg	2x1/2	(1/2 - 1/2 -)	E	2x1/2	—	2x1/2
Hypocitron M. à 25mg	1x1	(1 - - -)	E	1x1	—	1x1
Pantozol M. à 40 mg	1x1	(1 - - -)	E	1x1	—	1x1
Figure 3 M. à 10 mg		(1 - - -)	E	1x1/2	∅	1x1/1

DRUG NAME CONFUSION



DRUG NAME CONFUSION



MEDICATION ERROR PREVENTION

1. Patient communication
2. Intraprofessional communication
3. Education and training
4. Reporting
5. Electronic prescribing

THANKS