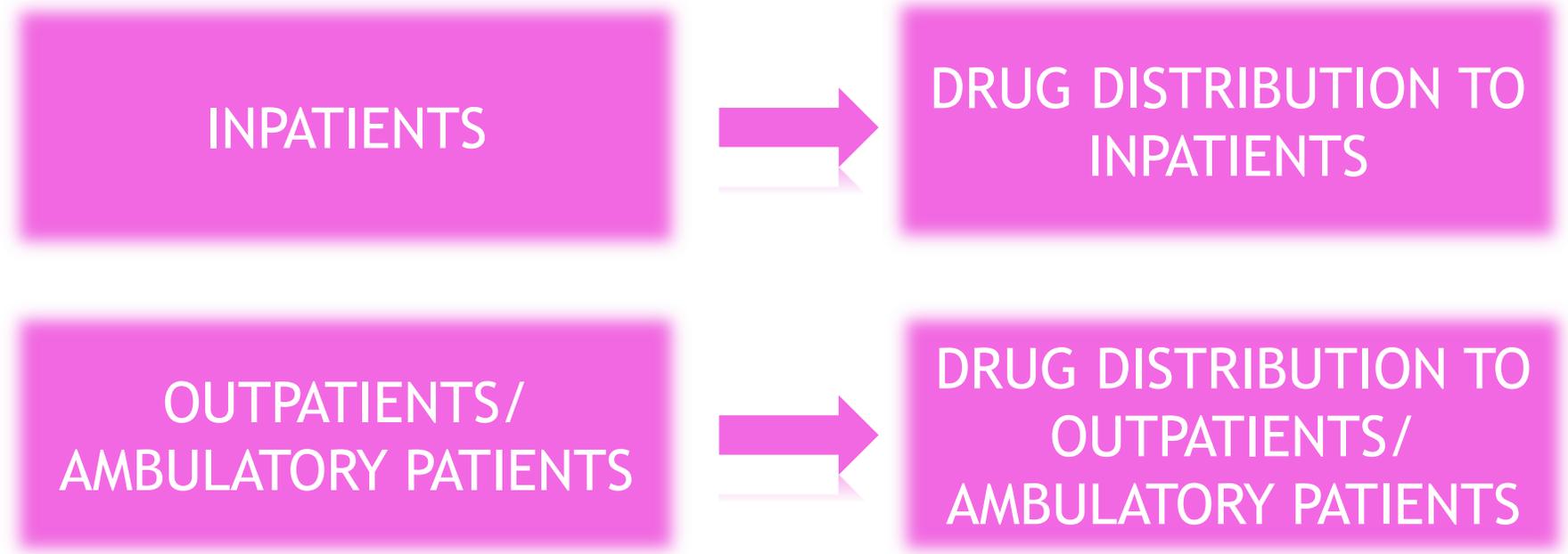




# DRUG DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Supply of drugs in the hospitals and other clinics for the treatment of indoor and outdoor patients by indent system.

Based on the types of patients; patients are





# OBJECTIVES

- △ Smooth and continuous supply of medicines
- △ Rational drug supply
- △ Reduced medication error
- △ Maximize patient safety
- △ Utilization of hospital personnel
- △ Cost control
- △ Reduction of drug wastage and abuse



# IN-PATIENT SERVICES

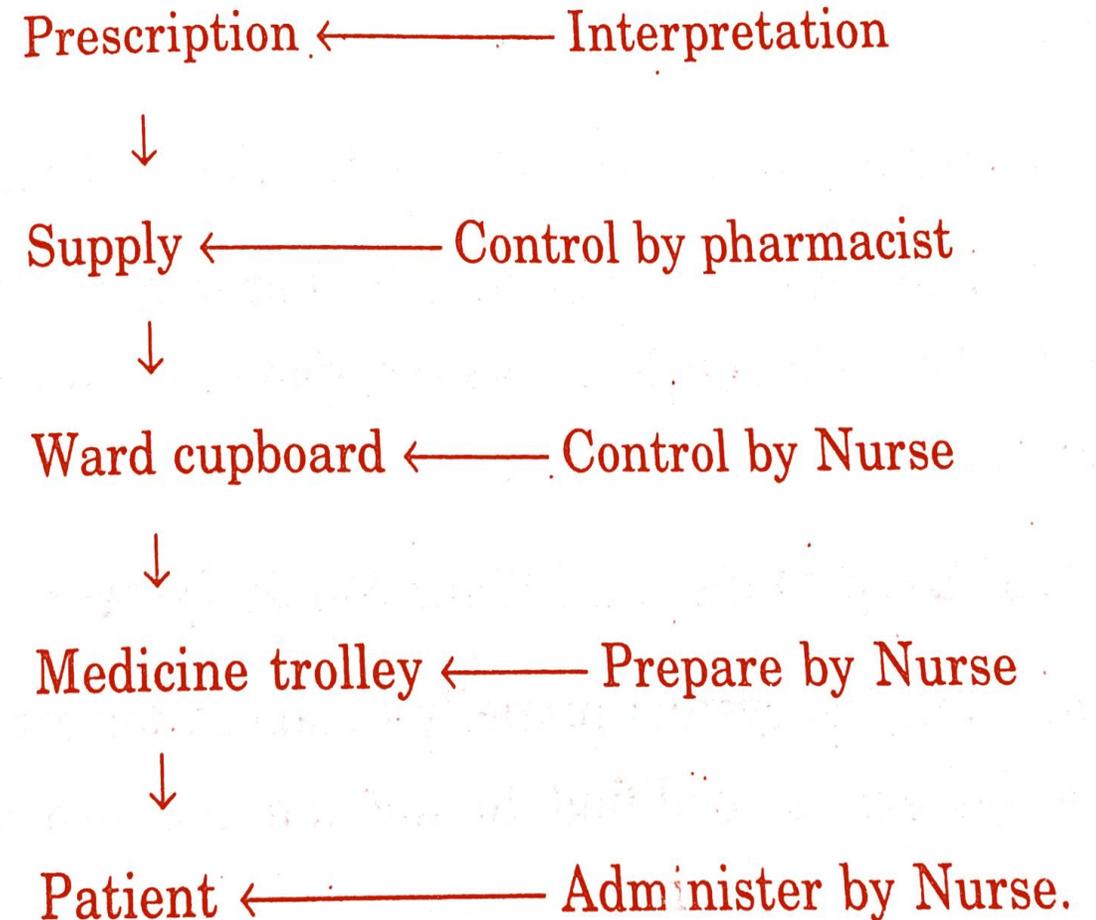
## Types

- △ Individual prescription order system
- △ Complete floor stock system -
  - ┆ Charge floor system
  - ┆ Non charge floor stock system
- △ Combination of individual drug order and floor stock system
- △ Unit dose dispensing system
  - ┆ Centralized UDD
  - ┆ Decentralized UDD
- △ Charge non-floor stock system



# INDIVIDUAL PRESCRIPTION ORDER SYSTEM

- △ Physician writes the prescription for individual patient who obtains the drugs prescribed, by paying own charges.
- △ Used by small and private hospitals because of reduced man power requirements.
- △ Direct supervision of pharmacists.





## Advantages

- △ Medication orders are directly reviewed by the pharmacist.
- △ Provides interaction with pharmacist, other medical staff and patients.
- △ Minimal error due to close check.
- △ Provides clear control of inventory.
- △ Proper control of revenue.

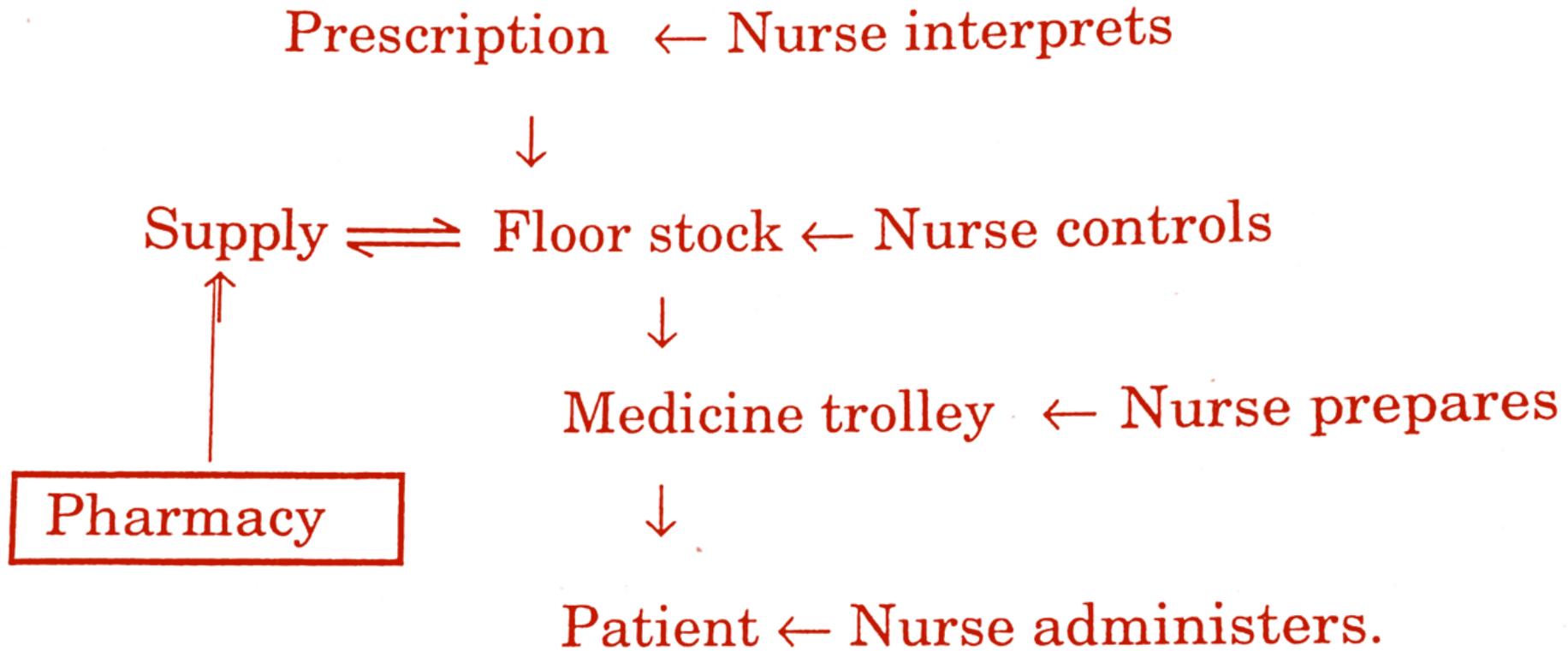
## Advantages

- △ Delay in obtaining medication
- △ Increase in personnel expense for patients.



# THE COMPLETE FLOOR STOCK SYSTEM

- △ Drugs are stored at each floor of a hospital.
- △ The drugs are given to the patients through nursing stations and the pharmacy supplies from the drug store of the hospitals.
- △ Pharmacists checks the consumption on each floor and provides replenishment stock.
- △ Drugs on nursing station or ward may be divided into
  - ┆ Charge floor stock drugs
  - ┆ Non charge floor stock drugs





## Charge floor stock drugs

△ Medicines (stocked in nursing stations) are charged to the patient's account after they have been administered (based on the doses given).

Selection of “charge” stock drugs: Decision as to which drug shall be placed should rest with the PTC. The list of drugs may vary from hospital to hospital. In the same hospital the list of drugs may change from time to time as per the recommendations of the PTC.

Dispensing of “charge” stock drugs: orders made in triplicate for ward, accounts department and pharmacy department. Pre-filled envelopes are filled with prescribed drug. Nurse administer the drug and enter patient details and room/Ip no: and put in out basket. Further, Pharmacists do pricing.



Three methods to prescribe floor stock drugs.

1. Prescription is written on separate format by treating doctors (schedule X drugs), copy of chart order sent to pharmacist.
2. Copy of physician's order chart is sent to the pharmacist., no transcribing or copying.
3. Drug orders in a single slip. By using drug requisition slip. Chart order is transcribed by nurse and sent to pharmacy. It becomes an input to the patient drug profile.

#### Advantages:

- ┆ Quick availability of medicines
- ┆ Ease of costing
- ┆ Reduced pharmacy workload

#### Disadvantages

- ┆ Increased potential for ME
- ┆ Responsibility and risk to nursing personnel.



## Non charge floor stock drugs

- △ Inventory of routinely required medicines as per a pre-determined list placed at nursing unit.
- △ Used by patients in unit ward and for which there may be no direct charge to the patient's account .
- △ Cost of this group of drugs, is calculated as, per day cost of room or ward .

Selection of non charge stock drugs: Consideration is given to the cost of preparation, the quantity used, and the effect on hospital budget and reimbursement from third party payers. It varies from hospital to hospital.

Ampoules: digoxin, adrenaline

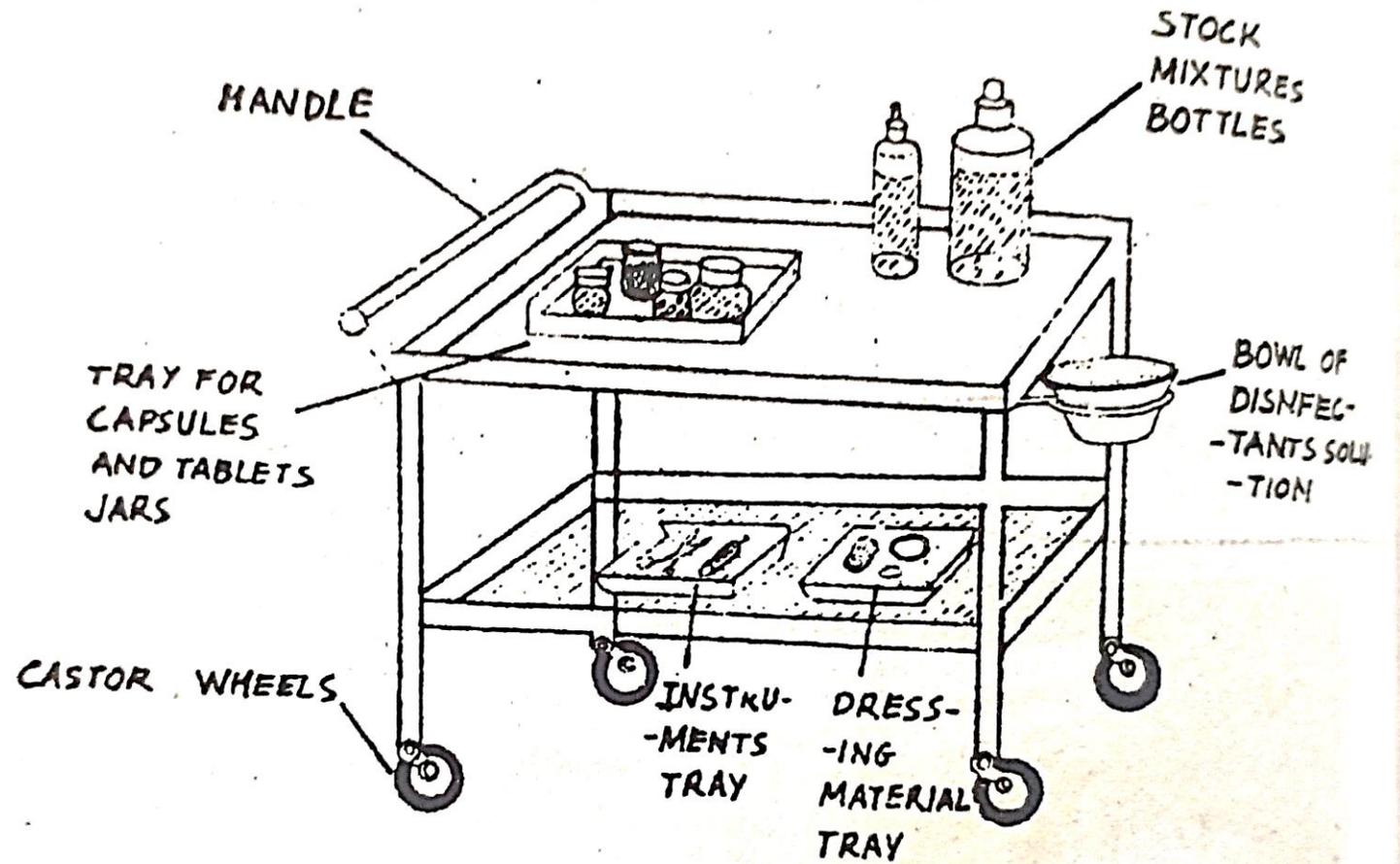
Tablets: aspirin, paracetamol



Dispensing of non charge stock drugs: depends on printed list which includes the name and strength of the product and the location of ward or nursing station and the size of the unit.

1. Drug basket method is used to store the drugs. Master check list to check the inventories.
2. Mobile dispensing system, trolley with castor wheels are used to carry drug to patient's bedside.





H-60 inches  
W-48 "  
D-25.5"

**Mobile dispensing unit**



### Advantages:

- ┆ Easy and fast availability of drugs.
- ┆ Elimination of returns of drugs to the store or pharmacy.
- ┆ Reduction in number of drug transcriptions for the pharmacy.
- ┆ Reduction in the number of pharmacy staff required.

### Disadvantages:

- ┆ Increase in medication error
- ┆ Greater chances of pilferage.
- ┆ Increase drug inventory in the ward.
- ┆ Greater work load for nurses.
- ┆ Increase drug deterioration.
- ┆ Lack of proper storage facilities



# COMBINATION OF INDIVIDUAL DRUG ORDER AND FLOOR STOCK SYSTEMS

- △ Uses individual prescription as primary means of dispensing but also utilize a limited floor stock.
- △ Most commonly used in hospitals of our country.
- △ Modified to include use of “unit medications”.

