Pharmacy informatics

Pharmacy informatics is defined by the American Society of Health-System Pharmacists as the integration and use of knowledge, information, technology, data and automation in the medication-use process. The practice is meant to streamline patient care and outcomes while enhancing efficiency and accuracy in the administration of medications.

Pharmacy and ___ال services الي بعدمها الـــ services الي بعدمها الـــ services الله بعدمها الـــ على المحادثة المحادثة

Pharmacy informatics

The American Society of Health-System Pharmacists (ASHP) describes pharmacy informatics as the "effective management and delivery of medication-related data, information, and knowledge across systems that support the medication-use process."

ی کیس مصطلح ال information وه حدا مهم هوه حدا مهم ایساء اله drug information center انساء اله drug information center یا

History

- The term drug information developed in the early 1960s when used in conjunction with the words center and specialist (the individual responsible for operation of the center).
- In 1962, the first drug information center was opened at the University of Kentucky Medical Center. An area separated from the pharmacy was dedicated to provide drug information. The center was to be "a source of selected, comprehensive drug information for staff physicians and dentists to evaluate and compare drugs" as well as to provide for the drug information needs of nurses.

3

Why drug information concept is important?

- 1. Availability of **authentic drug information** is the key to promote **rational use of drugs**, a well-accepted concept in clinical practice in the developed world.
- 2. The concept is fast catching up in several developing countries because of the sharp rise in the medical costs and increasing instances of medication errors.

- ? drug information center Jol *
- م هذا الـ center عم انساعة في الولايات المتحدة الامريكية

انساعة دنه احنا بحاجة انه تحصل على authentic drug information

و احنا بنسميها

trusted drug in formation

← شويعني هذا الحكي ؟١ لما نيجي نحكي عن عدد الـ Boxes لما نيجي نحكي عن عدد الـ

ع بالدُّ خص انه اعداد الـ Medication errors الدخطاء الطبيه صارت حداً عالية

Why drug information concept is important?

3. Cost-related issues:

- An important reason for the rising of the medical costs in developed countries is the marketing exclusivity enjoyed by pharmaceutical companies for their latest life-threatening drugs.
- The drugs continue to be the major part of the total healthcare costs.
- With high of patented drugs and the strong influence of pharmaceutical companies prices on medical practitioners, the healthcare costs can only rise in future.

5

Why drug information concept is important?

3. Cost-related issues:

- For pharmaceutical companies, pushing up their sales is the sole aim whereas a large majority of the physicians can be easily coaxed into indulges in irrational prescription to serve the interests of these companies.
- The absence of insurance cover for a large number of poor people both in the undeveloped and developing world also adds to overall healthcare costs.

دنه صارعنا کمیر عباره عن %cost related (issues (pharma ceutical companies)

نده الد companies صاربینها عباره عن سنافس سنافس من احنا کصیادلهٔ اکید لدغ فدرس من

ے ولکن احنا کے صیادلہ اکید لدنم ندرس من حیث الہ cost effictivness

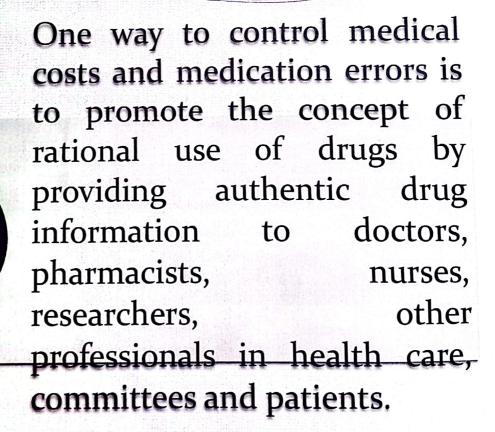
ے یعنی انا مابھمنی فقط الدواء یکون الدوs درنا الله الدواء یکون اله الله عالمهٔ و لکن انا ایمنا بھمنی انه الـ cost اله عالمهٔ و لکن انا ایمنا بھمنی انه الـ الله الله وجودین حساوی او مناسب للناس الهوجودین

ے های الد سیاء الی طلعت و صارت بسکل کبیر هدة الی سببت انه بطلع مفهوم الـ drug information

drug information center ____l slice around the globe

Why drug information concept is important?

- 4. Medication errors by the physicians is another serious problem confronting the patient community today as:
- The knowledge level about new drugs and adverse drug reactions (ADR) is extremely poor amongst physicians.
- Thus, several hundreds of cases of complications and deaths are being reported every year in various parts of the world on account of medication errors.

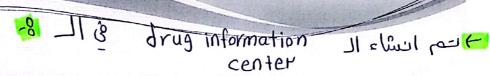


Drug Information Center

Now computers have networking possible information regional drug located made centers different hospitals. Networking on regional, continentals, national, sub had levels intercontinental placed Drug Information Services at a global level.

Pharmacy Practice

- The description of pharmacy practice was expanded from that of pharmacy as a
 "knowledge system" to "a system (framework) of concepts dealing with the
 acquisition, translation, transmission, and utilization of drug knowledge".
- As a specific component of pharmacy, the drug information role is characterized by the ability of the pharmacist to:
- 1. Perceive, assess, and evaluate drug information needs.
- 2. Retrieve, evaluate, communicate, and apply data from the published literature and other sources as an integral component of pharmaceutical care.
- The ability to fulfill the drug information role is essential to successful pharmacy practice.



- Queen Rania Hospital for Children
 - (2) King Hussein Medical Center



Agenda

- Why do we need Drug Information Center?
- Mission, Objectives, Services
- من هاي السلايد الى السلايد (عل) بتحكي عن ايش هوه الـ Mission و ايش هوه الـ Objectives (JDITC) center ال



Why do we need Drug Information Center?

- Growth in information technology as a result of an increasing amount of information being available to patients and prescriber.
- ☐ The growing number and complexity of medications.
 - √ The number of drugs in the international market has increased rapidly.
 - ✓ The newer drugs are generally more potent and selective
 and formulations becoming increasingly complex.

Why do we need Drug Information Center?

- ☐ There are more than 20,000 biomedical journals available and more than 6,000 articles are published every day.
- ☐ The literature on drugs has expanded and covers a wide range of information. Literature searches, evaluating evidence and formulating an evidence based answer can be time consuming and impractical for a busy healthcare professional.
- ☐ To introduce a new drug into the practice, the given information must be evaluated.

Why do we need Drug Information Center?

- Access to a broad range of reputable, un-biased resources can be expensive.
- To expand the role of the pharmacist in providing drug information services to the hospital and community.
- ☐ Increases patients awareness with their medication.
- Minimum standards for hospital pharmacy as the pharmacy is responsible for providing the institution's staff and patients with accurate, comprehensive information about drugs and their use.

Mission

- Serving the general public and health care professionals by providing:
 - Free, Updated, Evidence-based, Timely and Unbiased information in an effort to contribute to comprehensive patient-based care.
 - Safe, appropriate and cost-effective use of medications.
- ☐ Increasing patients' awareness of their medications

Objectives

Helping the RMS to make robust decisions about medicines

- Pharmacist-led service that helps healthcare professionals and the community to treat patients safely and effectively by asking us to provide drug information services.
- Provide an updated information about medicines and assist with delivering quality cost-effective services.
- Promote the use of criteria, guidelines, treatment protocols, and standards of care for specific medications.

Objectives

Patient Safety

 To promote the safe and effective use of medicine.

"Enhance the Rational Use of Medication"

 Any healthcare professional in or out the RMS can contact us for any advice regarding the patient they are caring for.

Objectives

Patient Safety

- For example, they may ask which treatment to use when standard options have failed, how to manage side effects, the correct dose for a child, or whether a medicine is safe in pregnancy.
- This <u>service prevents errors</u> and patient harm.
- Gives advices to doctors, nurses and pharmacists about patient medication care.

Objectives

Appropriate information in Toxicology, Poisoning and Drug over dose.





JPITC JI BOJO + OT ON IN X

JDITC Services

Supporting clinical services by answering different types of يعنى هوه بيدعم الخدمات السريوق عن طريق انه يتم enquiries.

with the lest side effect + effectivness بافضل ۲egimen اغضل Patient بافضل عداله

Publishing and circulating educational recourses for patients

انه بنشر المعلومات الطبية التعليمية على الموقع via Issuing drug brochures. brochures كل المناص فيهم على شكل

Updating the Information posted on JDITC's website.

Supporting P&T (Pharmacy and Therapeutics committee)
عما عنما حصا عنما د مسائلاف

(pharmacy and Theropeutics committee)

(16)

JDITC Services

ال قاع عامل الـ information لل الهوجودة الـ الله Supporting P&T

(Pharmacy and Therapeutics committee)

- بنافشوا الـ Efficacy, safety and cost-effectiveness of medications
- (3) Comparison between medications

صهنه لیست ال committee الو حیده الموجودة عندهم



- Drug counseling.
- Medication safety issues.
- Pharmacovigilance programs: maintaining and encourage ADR reporting.
- Implementing Pharmacoeconomics concept.

بحيث انه الـ cost يكون ملاعم للأفواد.

6 Drug counseling

counseling dae lil

يعنى في ناس بتسخدم الددوية بطريقة خاطعة وفي ناس بتسخدم الددوية بكميان كبيرة

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drug __liuc ologleo p sā j sdl is **
counseling

أنابهمنى اعملها As publicly على كل الناس الموجودين

علام بعام عنا دوماولا الله نام الله تعاوه مع qusiones الع منه منوا *

Supporting clinical services by answering different types of enquiries

- New drug or its product information/identification
- Contraindication / safety
- Adverse drug reactions / drug interactions
- Efficacy / treatment/ choice of drug
- High risk groups such as, Pregnancy, lactation, pediatrics and geriatrics



JDITC Services

Supporting clinical services by answering different types of enquiries

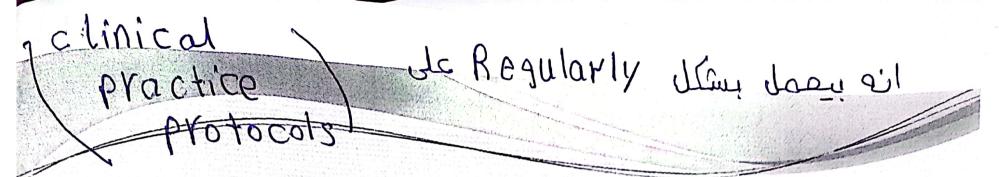
- Drug profile /indications /dosage /pharmacokinetic information.
- IV compatibility, Stability and Therapeutic
- Toxicology, Response to poisoning cases and drug over-doses.
- Counseling information.



Drug counseling in order to increase the Awareness of medication use

- Administration of medication.
- What to do if you miss I dose?
- Storage of your medication.
- What to do for side effects.
- When to call your doctor.
- Strategies to promote adherence (once daily dosing, dosing to minimize adverse effect).
- Adverse effects of medicines.
- Availability of medications.
- Drug-drug/ drug-food interactions.
- Contraindication/ Indication for your medication.
- Medication use in pregnancy and lactation.
- Poisoning and toxic substances.





JDITC Services Clinical Practice protocols 1 qua mui *

Updating and Developing Clinical Practice protocols

Generally based on available international guidelines, published literature, and best practice.

- Kidney Transplant Protocol.(adult)
- 2 Protocol for Anemia in Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD). .(adult)
 - Management of Glomerulonephritis (GN) Protocol. (adult)
 - Prevention and Management of Renal Osteodystrophy protocol.(adult)
 - Anemia Management In Pediatric Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) Protocol.
 - Management of Pediatric Nephrotic Syndrome Protocol.
 - Pediatric kidney Transplantation Protocol.
 - Relapsing Remitting Multiple Sclerosis Protocol.
 - Rheumatology Protocol.
 - Growth Hormone Protocol.

ے مثلاً واحد عنده Anemia اذاکان هوه (Adult) وابده یعمل Kidney Transplantation

فه هوه عند و protocole عير من لها اكبي انه والله بتعامل قلمون لباع Anemia منداع (pediatric) واعتده مع مشخص د Kidney Transplantation

ے او مثلاً واحد عنده (CKD) وابدی الملاقیلة اعالج اله اله (Pediatric) والدی الملاقیلة اعالج اله (Pediatric) و معدة اذا کان (Adult) او (pediatric) عدد معدة اذا کان (Protocoles) و بده یفی ق اله ویده یفی اله ویده یکی اله یکی اله ویده یکی اله ویده یکی اله ویده یکی اله ویده یکی اله یکی اله اله یکی ال

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Different protocoles l'inc à disease l'unailailailaire par par (Adult) es delerili 131x (pregnant per de de l'illi) l'il women es de le etc....

PI

عنى الدون في الد brochures الدون كسي الد some drugs

Publishing and circulating educational recourses for patients via issuing drug brochures

#	Name of brochure
1	Aldactone®
2	Alendronate
3	Aldomet®
4	Amaryl®
5	Amoxicillin
6	Atenolol
7	Atorvastatin
8	Azathioprine
9	Azithromycin
10	Betaseron
11	Calcium
12	Captopril
13	Carbamazepine
14	Cardura®

j)	Name of brochu	tire
15	Carnitine	
16	Ceftaroline	
17	Cetrizine	
18	Citalopram	
19	Ciclosporin	14
20	Clenil®	الحففال المحففال
21	Creon®	Charles !!
22	Digoxin	16650
23	Enalapril	
24	Esidrex®	
25	Favism	
26	Fluvoxamine	
27	Gabapentin	
28	Insulin	

(as educational closeo aia is rochyres) 11 & le C

A THE REAL PROPERTY.	Learning	Protocoles#	Name of brochure
	Name of brochure	43	Rebif®
29	Isordil®	44	Risperidone
30	Isotretinoin	45	Salazopyrin
31	Levetiracetam	46	Salbutamol
32	MDI	47	Sertraline
33	Methotrexate	48	Sirolimus
34	Metoprolol	49	Tacrolimus
35	MMF	50	Thyroxin
36	Moduretic®	51	Ventolin®
37	Medication safety tips	52	مرضى السكري في رمضان
38	Paracetamol	53	تناول العلاجات خلال شهر رمضان المبارك
39	Paroxetine	54	تعريف بالمركز
40	Phenytoin	55	نصائح السلامة الدوائية
41	Plavix®	56	قطرات العيون
42	Propranolol	57	نقاط هامة لمنع حوادث التسمم

ليسن

-21

Committees

ما ایش هی آلے committees کا قبی شیا ہے۔

1	المشاركة في تجديد دليل التزويد الطبي
2.	Pharmacy and therapeutic committee
3.	اخلاقيات المهتة
4.	اللجنة العلمية
5.	JFDA/لجنة المخاطر الصحية اليقظة الدوائية

JDITC website is ofte start and start information if update and a supple start and in the s

Updating the information posted on JDITC's website at www.jrms.mil.jo



insulin licel DM واعنه فلال المحررمصنان بسرحوا عن الله المحررمصنان بسرحوا عن الله المحررمصنان بسرحوا عن الله المحروب تبعتهم واله المحروب تبعتهم واله والمحروب بعتهم واله والمحروب المحروب المح

Article in the website

The difference between Covid-19, cold and flu symptoms @

التشابه والإختلاف بين أعراض الإنفلونزا والرشح والكوفيد-19

• معلومات تخص الحامل فيما يتعلق بفيروس كورونا المستجد (Coronavirus)

ENLINATION !

WHILE WAR

WHAT THE WAY

• PENICILLIN ALLERGY حساسية البنسلين

• فيروس كورونا Coronavirus

معلومات عامة و شاملة فيما يخص انفلونزا (H1N1)وكيفة العلاج و الوقاية

• مرضى السكري في رمضان

• تناول العلاج خلال شهر رمضان المبارك

Breastfeeding mothers and medicines - general guidance •

Comparison of Quinolone Generations •

CORTICOSTEROID, SYSTEMIC EQUIVALENCE •

فوتحت على الـ website بأكمانك بحشوف لل المكانك على الـ Article الى المكتيلك عن هاي الـ Article الى اله المعان (ها المعان الها الها المعان الها المعان الها المعان المعان

ع موقع کیم بقدم عن ج

Work required by HAKEEM

- Medication Storage and Stability Requirement
- Stability of multi-dose vials after opening
- Medications List- Cardiology
- Medications List- Endocrine
- Medications List- Eye
- Medications List- ENT
- Medications List-Skin
 - Medications List-GIT
- Antibiotic Doses and Patient Instruction

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Miles

Royal Medical Services

General Guide for Expi	ry Date for iv	fedications after Opening or Dispensing Recommended Explry Date after opening
Formulation Type		Recommended Expiry Date after spending
Tablets and capsules		
Blister packed	5555	Manufacturer's expiry date
Packed into Monitored Dosing System (MDS)		2 months from date of dispensing
Liquids	A SECTION OF THE RESIDENCE OF	
Internal preserved Liquids (In original manufacturer's bottle or amber bottles)		6 months from date of opening or manufacturer's recommendation where shorter — mark date of opening on container
External preserved Liquids (Lotions, shampoos & bath oils)	4	
Undiluted Creams& Ointments		3 months from date of opening or manufacturer's recommendation where
Cream Packed in tubes /pump dispenser		3 month from date of opening or manufacturer's recommendation where
Cream Packed in pots /jars.	-5	
Ointment Packed in tubes / pump dispenser.		snorter. 6 months from date of opening or manufacturer's recommendation where shorter.
Olutinent Packed in pots /jars.		 months from date of opening or manufacturer's recommendation when shorter.
		Eye drops preserved; at home: should not be used for more than 4 weeks
Others	The same of the sa	
Eye drops/olatment		Eye drops preserved; at the ward: I week after first opening—local practice may vary.
- Comment	- T	Preserved usual drops and sprays ; 3 mouths
Nasal drops and sprays	(Allegeria)	3 months
Ear drops		Manufacturer's expiry date
Suppositories/pessaries/rectal tubes/patches	-	
Inhelera		Manufacturer's expiry date.

	Mosp all medication is the original container in which they were
ALC: N	dispensed. Record the date opened and the entrulated expiry on the medicine
1 - 5 - 10	hiere at recommended by the manufacturer.

Expires Ja Expires 28 Best before	nt wording of expire dates; munry 2017; Discard 31/01/2017 January 2017; Discard 28/01/2017 January 2017; Discard 31/12/2017	
Jirde Discard 12 m	onthe after opening	

3(JDITC) ex (website) I've se soll guide line e xpiry date) اند

etc... Eardrop is who I'lld is eye drop live will be كلوحده الها (expiry date) مختلف عن الدّ خرن

Electronic Drug Newsletters/2021

The supplement of Electronic Drug Newsletters publication which keep health care professionals aware of the latest information on drug therapy

الم برضه بعدمو ذي مجلدت عد دورية عن ال · drug theropy علاقة د Latest information

(31)



Better Pharmacist Knowledge

Jordan Drug Information and Toxicology Center 2021

Jordan Drug Information at Covinavirus (COVID-19) Update: FDA Allows More Flexible Storage, Transportation Conditions for Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine
The FDA has approved alternative storage requirements allowing undiluted frozen vials of the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine to be transported and stored at conventional freezer temperatures (-25 to -15°C I=13 to 5°F) for a period of up to 2 weeks, This is an alternative to the preferred storage of the undiluted vials in an ultra-low temperature freezer between -80 to -60°C (-112 to -76°F). Vials stored at -25 to -15°C (-13 to 5°F) for up to 2 weeks may be returned 1 time to the recommended storage condition of -80 to -60°C (-112 to -76°F). [1]

wing Frozen Vaccine

Frozen vaccine must be thawed before using.

Thaw vaccine in the refrigerator or at room

Thaw vaccine in the relingerator or at soon temperature:,
Refrigerator: Between 2°C and 8°C (36°F and 46°F)
Unpunctured vials may be stored in the refrigerator for up to 120 hours (5 days).,
Room temperature(for immediate use): Up to 25°C (77°F)
Unpunctured vials cannot be kept at room temperature for more than 2 hours (including thaw time).[2]

Infectious diseases; emergency medicine (adult and pediatric) / Tocilizumab for COVID-19 For hospitalized adults with COVID-19 who, within the prior 24 to 48 hours, have initiated high-flow supplemental oxygen. non-invasive ventilation, or mechanical ventilation, we suggest adding Tocilizumab to usual care (which includes Dexamethasone) (Grade 2C).

For hospitalized adults with COVID-19 who are receiving low-flow supplemental oxygen and have both progressively increasing oxygen requirements despite dexamethasone and significantly elevated inflammatory markers, we suggest adding tocilizumab to usual care(Grade 2C).

2C).

More specifically, we would give to cilizumab to such patients for if they have progressively greater oxygen requirements for reasons related to COVID-19 but not if their oxygen requirement is stable or is worsening due to other causes of respiratory decompensation (eg. asthma exacerbation, congestive heart failure).

Recommendations from expert and governmental guideline groups vary slightly. The National Institutes of Health (NIH) COVID-19 Treatment <u>Guidelines Panel</u> recommends adding tocilizumab to dexamethasone in recently hospitalized patients who are on high-flow oxygen or greater support and have either been admitted to the ICU within the prior 24 hours or have significantly increased inflammatory .[3]

covidently increased inflammatory.[3]

COVID-19 Vaccine (Adenovirus Vector):
Canadian National Advisory Committee on
Immunization (NACI) AstraZeneca COVID-19
Vaccine Recommendations
The Canadian National Advisory Committee on
Immunization (NACI) has recommended that the
AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine not be used in adults
younger than 55 years at this time while the safety signal
of vaccine-induced prothrombotic immune
thrombocytopenia (VIPIT) following vaccination is
investigated further. Rare cases of thromboembolic
events, including cerebral venous sinus thrombosis,
associated with thrombocytopenia have been reported in
Europe following post-licensure use of the AstraZeneca
COVID-19 vaccine.
Cases have been reported primarily in women younger
than 55 years and most commonly between 4 and 16 days
after receipt of the vaccine. The exact mechanism by
which the AstraZeneca vaccine triggers VIPIT is still
under investigation. At this time, no other risk factors
have consistently been identified in patients who develop
VIPIT. This adverse event has not been identified
following receipt of mRNA COVID-19 vaccines to
date.[4]



Better Pharmacist Knowledge 2021

FIGE

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Better PharmacistKnowledge

ا ند مجله بعلى عن ال

Second course of IVIG not beneficial for patients with severe Guillain-Barré syndrome(April 2021): For patients with Guillain-Barré syndrome treated initially with IVIG who show further deteriorsation or no improvement, we suggest against retreating with IVIG because it exposes patients to adverse risks without additional benefit (Grade 2C).
For patients with severe Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) whose symptoms worsens or fails to improve after a course of intravenous immune globulin (IVIG), a repent course has sometimes been given, despite uncertain benefit. In a randomized trial of 93 patients with GBS and a poor predicted outcome, those assigned to a second course of IVIG (given two to four days after completion of the first course) had similar disability but more adverse effects, including thromboembolic complications, than those who were assigned to placebo. Based on these data, we suggest against retreating with a second course of IVIG for patients with

Fluoroquinolone antibiotics: new restrictions and precautions for use due to very rare reports of disabling and potentially long-lasting or irreversible side effects

disabling and potentially long-insting of according to side effects
Disabling, long-lasting or potentially irreversible adverse reactions affecting musculoskeletal and nervous systems have been reported very rarely with fluoroquinoloneantiblotics. Fluoroquinolone treatment should be discontinued at the first signs of a serious adverse reaction, including tendon pain or inflammation.[2]

Dangerous Side Effects of Fluoroquinolone **ntibiotics**

Parenteral nutrition products for neonates and children below 2 years of age — Protect from light until administration is completed When PN products containing amino acids and/or lipids are used in neonates and children below 2 years of age, the solution (containers and administration sets) should be protected from light exposure until administration is completed. [3]

Domperidone for nausea and vomiting: lack of efficacy in children - Drug Safety Alert Domperidone is no longer licensed for use in children younger than 12 years or those weighing less than 35 kg. Results from a placebo-controlled study in children younger than 12 years with acute gastroenterits did not show any difference in efficacy at relieving nausea and vomiting compared with placebo.

Change of indication:

Domperidone is now authorised for the relief of symptoms of nausea and vomiting only in adults and adolescents 12 years of age or older and weighing 35 kg or more. Consider alternative treatments to domperidone in children younger than 12 years of age who need relief of symptoms of nausea and vomiting. [4]

Rivaroxaban (Xarelto@): Reminder that 15 mg and 20 mg tablets should be taken with food MHRA has received a small number of reports suggesting lack of officacy (thromboembolic events) in patients taking 15 mg or 20 mg rivaroxaban on an empty stomach; remind patients to take 15 mg or 20 mg rivaroxaban tablets with food.[5]



Tramadol Contraindication in children
Medsafe has informed health-care professionals of
updated advice on the use of tramadol in children.
Tramadol is centraly-acting synthetic analgesic, used to
relieve moderate to severe pain when paracetamol or
relieve moderate to severe pain when paracetamol or
nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) is not
adequate. Tramadol is metabolized by CYP2D6 to yield
principal active metabolite. Patients with a deficiency of
CYP2D6 may have reduced benefit from tramadol.
whereas patients who are ultra-rapid metabolizers may be
more sensitive to adverse drug reactions (ADRs).
Following review of their safety data, the companies have
now contraindicated the use of tramadol in children
aged under 12 years, as well as in children under 18
year for post-operative pain management.
To CARM has received 83 ADRs relating to tramadol
from 2015 to 2019, where the most frequent ADRs were
rash, vomiting, and nausea. Serotonin syndrome and
convulsions were also reported in five cases for each. [6]

Better PharmacistKnowledge 2021

PharmacistKnowledge

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Second course of IVIG not beneficial for patients with severe Guillain-Barré syndrome; Practice Changing UpToDate
Second course of IVIG not beneficial for patients with severe Guillain-Barré syndrome; Practice Changing UpToDate
Florioquinolome long lasting or irreversible side effects, UpToDate.

Parenteral Nutrition From Light Improves Survival Rate in Premature Infants, JPEN
Demperature Infants, JPEN
Demperature Infants, JPEN
America taken with food, UpToDate,
Trainadol contraindication in children, Medsafe govi.nz



الخدمات الطبية الملكية

المركز الأردني للمعلومات الدوانية والسمو

ORDAN DRUG INFORMATION AND TOXICOLOGY CENTER

كيفية إعطاء الأنسولين



- عدم استخدام نفس الحقنة أكثر من مرة لملع للتلوث و العدوى، و يفضل القاء الإبرة في وعاء مغلق حتى لا تصوب لحد باضرار.
- لا تقم بتغيير نوعية الأنسولين الذي تستخدمه بدون استشارة طبيك.
- إذا كنت تدخن لفترة طويلة و قررت التوقف عن التدخين فقد يستدعي ذلك تعديل في جرعة

إذا كنت تتوي إجراه عملية جراحية تلكد من أن الطبيب المسرول يعلم أنك تستعمل الأنسولين.

بنا كنت لديك أية استفسارات أو أسئلة أستشر الطبيب أو الصيدلي فهما الأقدر على إفادتك و مساعدتك في الحفاظ على صحتك و التمتع

في حلة الإستاسار عن علاجلتك ، يرجى الإتصال بطمركز الأردئي للمطومات الدوانية والسموم على

> الرقم المجلي: ١٨٠٠٢٧٥٠. رقم الهاتف: ١٥٨٠٤٨٠١،

> > فرعي: ۲۹۷۸ /۱۹۷۸

للكن ١٠١٠١٠٨٠

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الموقع الألكتروني: www.jditc.com

ماذا أفعل إذا نسبت الجرعة: إذا نسبت جرعه من الجرعات فقدها في أسرع وقت. و عليك أن

تتعلم كيف تميز علامات انخفاض أو ارتفاع مستوي السكر في

هل يوجد أدوية تتفاعل مع الانسولين؟

بعض الأدوية قد تؤثر على مستوي السكر في الدم بالارتفاع أو بالانخفاض ، لذلك يجب ألا تستخدم أي لدوية أو تتوقف عن استعمال أدويتك بنون استشارة طبيبك

ماهي علامات المقاض مستوي السكر في الدم؟ الحدة و العصبية الزائدة، الارتباك الزائد، صعوبة في التركيز، شموب (المبد ، الإر هاق ، العرق الشديد المسداع ، سرعة ضربات القلب، تتميل الأطراف، الرعشة، عدم وضوح الروية. الإحساس بالبرودة، سرعة التنفس، و قد تصل إلى فقنان

ماهى علامات ارتقاع مستوى السكر في الام؟ النوخة، حفاف العلق، احمرار الجلاء تغير رائحة النف، فقدان الشهرة للأكل، الرغبة في التقيء ، ألام المعدة، العطش الشديد،

- ب أن تحافظ على زيارة طبيبك باستمرار للتلكد من انتظام العلاج و استجفية الجسم لة.
- المواظبة على أخذ الأنسولين باستمرار، و الانتباه للأكل و ممارسة الرياضة بانتظام، المتابعة اليومية المستمرة هي السيل الوحيد للتكيف مع مرض السكري و تجنب الكثير من الأثار السلبية.
- إن الارتفاع أو الانخفاض الشديد في مستوى السكر غلباً ما ينتج عن عدم التسيق بين مواعيد الوجبات و مواعد أخذ الأنسولين.
 - إن قيلس مستوي السكر بصورة دورية و تسجيله

insuline اعطاء اله brochure اعفاد اله المعادية كالتبين علية اذا النعة عندل أي السفسار في عندل سم وقع الهايف / البريد الدلكتروني / موقع الدلكتروني -34

المرمون يغرزه الجسم بعسورة طبيعية من البنكريلس و يعسل لى مُسْبِطُ مَسْتُوى السكر في النم 1 ويتم من خلاله نقل الماركوز الموجود في النم إلى خلايا الجسم. وعندما يحنث نقص في يفراذ الجسم للانسولين فإننا نحتاج إلى مصدر خارجي للانسولين لمنع المضاعفات التي قد تتنج عن هذا النقس مثل: تلف الغلاما النعوية، مشلكل الإبصار ، مضناعفات في المكلي والأعصباب.

عف يستقدم الأنسولين ؟

يتم حقن الأنسولين تحت الجاد حيث يتم استصباصه الى الدم يشكل تتريجي، ومن ثم ينتقل الى جميع خلايا الجسم. كالك يمكن اعطاه الانسولين (الماني فقط) بالعصل أو بالوريد في حالات خاصته في

من هم المرضى الذين يستخلمون الإنسولين؟

جميع مزمس السكري من النوع الأول، وبعض مزمنى السكري من النوع المثائي المنين لا يستجيبون لأنوية سخفضات المسكر التي تعطى عن طريق الفر

- للبطن، الجاتبين العلويين من النزاع، يمكنك أيضاً إعطاء المعَنَ في الأردَّف، والورك وجوانب الفَعَنْين، ويكون امتصاص الانسولين أسرع عندما يتم حقه في البطن.
- يجب تغيير موقع الحقن الذي تعطى فيه حقنة الإنسولين يومياً، و هذا يساعد على تجنب حدوث التغييرات على الجاد نتوجة لعقن الإنسولين، مثل: الكتل والمناطق المتورمة، أو زيادة سمك الجاد، فمن الممكن للإنسولين أن لا يعمل و يعطى مفعوله كما يجب لأن امتصاصه يصبح أكثر بطنأ في هذه المناطق .



ما هي الطريقة المثلى لتعضير الحقتة ؟

- اغسل ينيك بالماء والعسابون.
- بالنسبة لنوعي الإنسولين: المتوسط المفعول (Intermediate) والممتد (طويل) المفعول (lang-acting) (insulin)(الإنسولين المعكّر). يجب أن يُخلط و يمزج قبل سعبه في العقنة وذلك عن طريق فركه بين الكفين برفق، و لا تقوم برجُّه أو هزه، فقط لم بتحريكه بين كفيك كما هو ولمنسع بالمسورة، ولا يعتاج الإنسولين سزيع المقعول

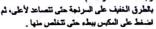


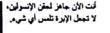
(المسافي) لذلك بذا كانت زجلجة الإنسولين جنيدة، فقم بإزالة الغطاء أولأ، قم بتنظيف السدادة المطاطية















يجب استخدام حقنة جديدة لكل جرعة إنسولين، ويفضل النوع البلاستبكي ثم التخلص منها على الفور ، مع التلكد من نظافتها وتعقيمها قبل الاستخدام و من دقة الجرعة أثناء الاستخدام.

Folic acid (Folvite)*

قم بمسك جزء من الجلد بين أصابحك و باليد

بالإنسولين) بزاوية ٩٠٠ أو ١٥٠ في حلة الأطفل

و الأشغاص النحيفين، و قم يحقن الإنسولين ببطء

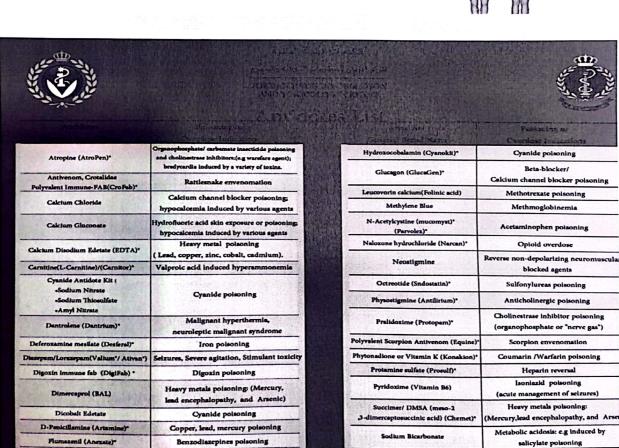
اسحب الإبرة في نفس الزاوية التي لنخلتها فيها. و قم بالضغط قليلاً أو الطرق الففيف برفق مكان

الحقن لبضع ثوان للمفاظ على الإنسولين من

الأخرى قم بإسغال الإبرة كاملة (الغلسة

كيف تحلن الاسولين؟

اختر مكان الحقن.



رام البط : 0096265804804 البريد الاعترولي : jditc@jrms.gov.jo For better Medication Knowledge مرفة أفضل بالدواء رقم اللعين: 5804524 الموقع الاكترواني: www.jditc.com مع عندك Poisoning المايمير عندك Toxicology ا في الله عين اذا اعطيتة بسكل overdose اليش الله عندا أن الله عندا الله الله عندا الله عندا الله الله عندا الله عند

Sodium Thiosulfate

Thiamine (Vitamin B1)

Benzodiazepines poisoning

Preferred antidate for ethylene glycol

Methanol poisoning

salicylate poisoning Cyanide poisoning.

Sodium nitroprusside toxicity

Ethylene glycol polsoning

21 Antidate

و انا Clinical practice ال عاعد ف الله على ف الله على ال

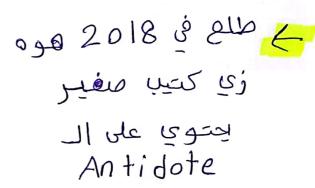
Antidotes indication and dosing





الخدمات الطبية الملكية مديرية الصوبلة والدواء مديرية الصوبلة والدواء المركز الأردني للمطومات الدوانية والمسموم التريقات الإستخسسدام والجرعات Antidotes Indication and Dosing





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Antidotes indication and dosing





Royal Medical Services

Jordan Drug Information and Toxicology center



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ع و بکون کمان مسلکه مسلف موجود تفاصیل مسلکه محتی هذا الدواء (3) المعین لمتی اذا انا فتحی که محی و امتی انا بقدر اطول منه و امارجع آخذ منه.

Dose

Multi-Dose Vials Storage and Stability Requirements 2022





Medication safety issues

1 **Error-Prone Abbreviation List**

③ ✓ High-alert medication

Medication Safety Tips

"Do Not Crush" List والكادر الطبي احمانا صمن الكادر الطبي اوالطبي بكتب سفلة على الورقة ، ممكن الـ Confused Drug Name List

ragin abbreviation بطريقة فاطئة

نفور علام (confused Drug Name list) ك نبد محمد ناره و المحال المحمد الم



المركسزالأردنى للمعلومسات الثواني

DRUGS NAME ABBREVIATION MAKING ERRORS

Shirt-atom	Intended Meaning	Saggeralog.	(coactan)
APAP	acetaminophen	Not recognized as acetaminophen	Use complete drug name
ARAA	vidarabine	Mistaken as cytarabine (ARA C)	Use complete drug name
AZT	zidovadlac (Retrovir)	Mistaken as azathioprine or aztreonam	Use complete drug name
CYZ	Compazine (prochlorperazine)	Mistaken as chlorpromazine	Use complete drug name
DPT	Demerol-Phenergan-Thorazine	Mistaken as diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus (vaccine)	Use complete drug name
DTO	Diluted tincture of opium, or deodorized tincture of opium (Paregoric)	Mistaken as tincture of optum	Use complete drug name
BCI	hydrochloric acid or hydrochloride	Mistaken as potassium chloride (The "H" is misinterpreted as "k")	Use complete drug name unless expressed as a salt of a drug
BCT	hydrocortisone	Mistaken as hydrochlorothiazide	Use complete drug name
HCTZ	hydrochlorothiazide	Mistaken as hydrocortisone (seen as HCT250 mg)	Use complete drug name
MgS04**	magnesium sul'ate	Mistaken as morphine sulfate	Use complete drug name
MS, MSO4"	morphine sulfate	Mistaken as magnesium sulfate	Use complete drug name
MIX	methotresate	Mistaken as mitoxantrone	Use complete drug name
PCA	procaleamide	Mistaken as patient controlled analysis	Use complete drug name
PTU	propylthiogracil	Mistaken as mercaptopurine	Use complete drug name
13	Tylenol with codeine Na. 3	Mistaken as liothyronine	Use complete drug name
TAC	trianchelone	Mistaken as tetracaine, Adrenalia, cocaine	Use complete drug name
TNK	TNKase	Mistaken as "TPA"	Use complete drug name
ZaSO4	zinc sulfate	Mistaken as morphine sulfate	Use complete drug name

e objet the list of color of the object of t ر (confused) الي مكن يصير عندك فيها

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Storage — li cus vo condition

Stability

Multi-Dose) Il primi és Moitaivendor l'évials

ال ناح تاله علوه عنى الم مع شع high-alter medication

عن الددوية الى بلتكون جدا خطيرة انه الها مثلاً (serious Adverse effect)