





إعداد الصيدلاني/ــة: ياسمين خليل▼







اللهم علمنا ما ينفعنا، وانفعنا بما علمتنا، وزدنا علما

Oral Routes of Administration هي الم عد الي بدخل الدواد نسها لداخل الحبسم عن ماريم الغن

- Oral refers to two methods of administration:
 - applying topically to the mouth عَنْ عَبِ رَمَا وَمِلْنَ الْمُعِنَّ مِنْ وَمِلْنَ الْمُعِنَّ مِنْ اللَّهِ عَلَى مَا رِمِيلٍ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ وَمِلْكُ اللَّهِ عَلَى مَا رِمِيلٍ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ وَمِلْكُ swallowing for absorption along the gastrointestinal
 - (GI) tract into systemic circulation
- means by mouth po (from the Latin per os) is the abbreviation used to indicate oral route of medication administration oral (by mouth) vie po vision se superfue de l'és

Oral Dosage Forms

- Common dose forms for oral administration
 - **■** tablets
 - **→** capsules
- solutions > Solute + Solver

 - suspensions
 - syrups
 - elixirs

Oral Dose Forms

(Topical) ~ LUI Tos

- **Sublingual administration** is where the dose form is placed under the tongue
 - rapidly absorbed by sublingual mucosa
- Placed administration is where the dose form is placed between gums and inner lining of the cheek (buccal pouch)
 - absorbed by buccal mucosa الا متها سيها حتا ز
- Dose forms for sublingual and buccal administration:

Oral Dose Forms

• Capsules are preferred over tablets for patients with difficulty swallowing المعالى المعالى

Water preferred over beverages

to aid in swallowing بائن ترکيبهمداد

• Some dosage forms are designed to be sprinkled on food when عصوبة عن الباء سيسما ويفترا المعالم الم



- Liquid doses are swallowed more easily and are suitable for:
 - patients with swallowing difficulties ()
 - young children

Advantages of the Oral Route

- لا ترجا بتأخذهامن عالى حابت Ease and safety of administration > المنتاج سمناه المناهالي المنتاج سمناه المناه المناه المناه المناه والمناه المناه والمناه وا
- Active ingredient is generally contained in powders or granules which dissolve in GI tract
- Sublingual (and buccal) administration has a rapid onset (less than 5 minutes) for lipophilic drugs, مرافع على عام المنابعة على المنابعة المنابعة

P Disadvantages of the Oral Route

- Sublingual (and buccal) administration is not suitable for large doses of drugs
- Sublingual (and buccal)medications has a short duration of action مفعولهم بيد أنبسوية بين مابدوم فترة الحيلة duration of action
 - less than 30 to 60 minutes من المنهاب في المنهاب ال
 - not appropriate for routine delivery of medication
- Both sublingual and buccal drugs can be swallowed which decreases their bioavailability
- Buccal route may have
 - medicinal taste معم المادة الطبية المحيد ح
 - local mouth irritation [not for roomsine doses]

Tolsadvantages of the Oral Route

- Delayed onset > sub lingual & giberice ! nel
 - dose form must disintegrate before absorption >
- Destruction or dilution of drug by
 - وصحت إنزيمات المعرة والأمعاد Gl fluids تعطم الأدوية وسيخففوا فاصا يعطوا لتأشر المتوسج
 - food or drink in stomach or intestines
- Not indicated in patients who
 - have nausea or vomiting → oral syl pake to
 - are comatose, sedated, or otherwise unable to swallow المردية الفختر في عنبوية
- Unpleasant taste of some liquid dose forms <</p>
 - must be masked by flavorings to promote compliance

في مجد ع يعليات لازم اعليها للرون لسلامة الاستخدام والاستفادة Dispensing Oral Medications

Patients should be told:

- Not to crush tablets or open capsules intended to be غي أدوية مصنعة بيشكل بيوس معلى وعلى وعليها طبقات حيره، ف لو على المحادة إلى بدي يوسكا مبلها وعلى وعليها طبقات حيره ، ف لو حسرها المردين وتناومها حكورة عوفاك ومل للمادة إلى بدي يوسكا مبلها عبها بعلى وعلى المحادة إلى بدي يوسكا مبلها عبل المعلمة أعلى عبل العبل العبل حاملة ووي المحادة المحادة المحادة المحادة المحادة المحادة المحادة المحادة المحادة والمحادة المحادة والمحادة المحادة والمحادة المحادة المحادة
 - drugs
 - What foods to take (and not take) the medication with. بحك لاريم، إحدى من إنان تأخذ الدواء مع جاد التوعمنا لطعام

ائ گارم تأخذه مع النوع الفلان و هيك ، المهم أمَّك كال إلى

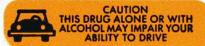
Fetragelin X Cat, milh, iron

Dispensing Oral Medications

The dispensed drug package may include colorful "auxiliary" labels to remind the patient what to do (or not do) while taking a medication





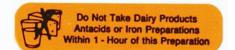


























IF YOU ARE TAKING BIRTH CONTROL PILLS, CONTACT YOUR PHARMACIST BEFORE TAKING THIS MEDICATION

Dispensing Oral Medications

- Patients need instruction on proper storage of عدما المعن الدُون المعامن الدُون المعامن الدُون المعامن المع
- Sublingual nitroglycerin tablets should be stored in their original container (brown glass bottle) their original container (brown glass bottle)
 - lid screwed on tightly to prevent sunlight and air from causing potency loss
 - ما ي العابد المضعة للرفن إلى سأ عزوا أعر من دوا و (المعهم معلى عرف المعلم معلى عرف المعهم معلى عرف المعهم ماي عرف المعهم المعهد والمعنو ومكن الموبة ويز على الموبة ويز عل
 - refill nitroglycerin with a fresh bottle every 6 months بالم عن العلم عن العلم عن الم يتخلف منها الموين عن لو لعما منها جريات كلير

Administering Oral Medications

وسيلة كما عدة المرفن على الله فلا يح عافانا الله

- Buccally administered nicotine gum
 - proper administration allows the gum to release nicotine slowly and decrease cravings
- Proper administration technique:
 - 1. Chew the gum slowly and stop chewing when you notice a tingling sensation in the mouth على على على على على على على على الإصلى برجع بها المجال المعالى المع
 - 2. "Park" the gum between the cheek and gum, and leave it there until the taste or tingling sensation is almost gone.
 - 3. Resume slowly chewing a few more times until the taste or sensation returns.
 - 4. Park the gum again in a different place in the mouth.
 - 5. Continue this chewing and parking process until the taste or tingle no longer returns when the gum is chewed (usually 30 minutes).

صابع إذار على الم سرية ديفلها ديميرمعه أعرافها صالح وميل

Administering Oral Medications

- Proper administration technique for buccally administered lozenges: (dissalves in solids)
 - 1. Allow lozenge to dissolve slowly over a 30-minute period without chewing or swallowing.
 - 2. A tingling sensation (from the release of nicotine) is expected.

Administrating Oral Medications





If nicotine gum is chewed vigorously, then too much nicotine will be released, causing unpleasant side effects. hendache



Remind the patient <u>not to eat or drink for 15</u> minutes <u>before</u> or <u>while</u> using gum or lozenge dosage forms

Administering Oral Medications

ها ي مجمعة الما مراك عندهم معودة بلع به بعني للديمان يحف الحبة آفر السام من تحت ويقدم رأسة بالماكي فتع ملعة وجار ابيه جل مع الرب طاح Patients with difficulty in swallowing solids should

place the dose on the back of the tongue and tilt the head forward

Liquid medication doses must be accurately measured

in a medication cup

سام یک با شده العمار علی المعارض میل میل میلی میلید المعارض میلی میلید میل

- Common household utensils are not accurate
 - an oral syringe or measuring dropper may be used for infants or young children

Dispensing Oral Medications



Always check the manufacturer recommendations for storage and expiry date on reconstituted products.



Topical Routes of Administration

- Topical administration is the application of a drug من شرط نقل directly to the surface of the skin منه دمنه ومهم به به معاد منهومهم المعادمة ومنه ومهم المعادمة والمعادمة وال
- Includes administration of drugs to any mucous membrane

SkinEye

noseUrethra

EarsVagina

Colon - Lungs

Inhalation doses.

Topical Dosage Forms

Dosage forms for topical administration include:

• Eye or ear: prism Use i le is

- Skin:
 - creams
 - ointments
 - lotions
 - gels
 - transdermal patches
 - disks

- solutions
 - suspensions
- ointments کی الیفنی کسی مبا برب
 - Nose and lungs:
 - sprays and powders

- Local therapeutic effects
- Not well absorbed into the deeper layers of the skin or mucous membrane
 - lower risk of side effects → انتشر المعادية حمل انتشر المعادية على المنافعة المعادية الم
- Transdermal route offers steady level of drug in the system

Topical Dosage Forms

Dosage forms for topical administration include:

- Vagina:
 - tablets
 - creams
 - ointments
- Urethra:
 - inserts
 - suppositories

- Rectum:
 - creams
 - ointments
 - solutions
 - foams

Patches/disther

Topical Dosage Forms

- Transdermal administration:
 - delivers drug to bloodstream via absorption through the skin via a patch or disk
- Skin presents a barrier to ready absorption
 - عاد الهدن إنه يحم معفولها > absorption occurs slowly الهدن إنه يحم معفولها >
 - therapeutic effects last for 24 hours up to 1 week
- Chemicals in the patch or disc force drug
 - across membranes of the skin
 - into layer where absorption into bloodstream occurs



Topical Dosage Forms



- Ocular administration is the application of a drug to the eye
- Conjunctival administration is the application of a drug to the conjunctival mucosa or lining of the inside of the eyelid
- Nasal administration is the application of a drug into the passages of the nose. Sprays for inhalation through the nose may be for local or systemic effects
- Otic administration is the application of a drug to the ear canal.

Topical Dose Forms

Rectal dosage forms:

- Suppository تحاصيل تذوب بعرات الحبس
 - solid dose form formulated to melt in the rectum at body temperature and release the active drug
- Creams, ointments, and foams
 - used for local effects

حقتی شرجیه

- Rectal solutions, or enemas used for
 - المجلو كليل من جبسه وبدي حلين في حالة الإصلال من جبسه وبدي
 - laxative or cathartic action
 - drug administration in colon disease

Topical Dose Forms

Rectal administration is a preferred method when:

- An oral drug might be destroyed or diluted by acidic fluids in the stomach
- An oral drug might be too readily metabolized by the liver and eliminated from the body
- The patient is unconscious and needs medication
- Nausea and vomiting or severe acute illness in the GI tract make patient unable to take oral drugs.

Rectal administration disadvantages:

- inconvenience
- erratic and irregular drug absorption

Topical Dosage Forms

- The intrarespiratory route of administration is the application of drug through inhalation into the lungs, typically through the mouth
 - lungs are designed for exchange of gases from tissues into bloodstream
 - usual dosage form is an aerosol
 - "environmental friendly" propellants now required to replace chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)
- A <u>metered</u>-dose inhaler (MDI) is a common device used to administer a drug in the form of compressed gas through inhalation into the lungs

سائش هم مدار مع قبهم صاحرة وملوا الم ليس

 A diskus is a newer dosage form to administer drug to lungs as micronized powder

Topical administration of drugs

- The vaginal route of administration is application of drug via cream or insertion of tablet into the vagina
- Common dosage forms include:
 - emulsion foams sponges
 - inserts suppositories
 - tablets ointments
 - solutions
 - The vaginal route is preferred for:
 - cleansing cleansing
 - contraception > الحال
 - treatment of infections → المجاور به المجاور ا
 - Major disadvantages:
 - ا کر دهاما بفقت یا منه المردهای المراقی یا منه المردهای المراقیة "messiness" "messiness" المدار تُوجها المراقی المراقی

Topical administration of drugs

air of un Ilmiery

- The urethral route of administration is application of drug by insertion into the urethra
- Common dose forms include:
 - **→** solutions
 - suppositories
- Urethral delivery may be used to treat
 - **■** incontinence
 - بتعل عبر حبنسي عند حاmpotence in men → الرجال
- Disadvantages
 - الحرمين ما inconvenience الحرمين ما بعد العربية الع
 - localized pain

صور كمة جاي العربية-

Dispensing and Administering Topical Medications

م عشام عبن كازمان كالمسركان تكوم فخلص وتدكي المريض كلر ين كال شء عن الدواد عن لوانشاء عد السين [كلم راع وكلم مسؤول]

- It is important for the patient to understand appropriate use and administration of topical drugs at the time of dispensing
- Improper technique or overuse of topical drugs can
 - increase the risk of side effects
 - alter drug efficacy

الاستخدام الخطأ كنقس المعرفة عند المرون المعرفة عند المرون تؤدي إلى زيادة تركيز المدوا أو عدم الاستفادة سنه أو ملهو وأعرافها جانية عيرم ونوبة.

Ointments, Creams, Lotions, and Gels

حونفس رر ينهل على سطع الحلدس المادة العقالة وم تدفل المدم

هدول الكلات سم إ متهامهم من الحلد للدم عام مشعلوا وكلم بكوزا شغالين على الملدنقسه

- Dosage forms should be applied as directed
 - generally applied to the skin
 - lotions, creams, and gels are worked into the skin
- - to avoid absorbing excessive amounts of drug, which could cause a headache

Ointments, Creams, Lotions, and Gels protectants: don't worth on the sher as these three forms t, so its stay on the surface

When using topical corticosteroids:

- Apply sparingly to affected areas for short periods of time
- Affected area should not be covered up with a bandage unless directed by the physician الجله و تفتيح الم سلمان في يهير الا متعلم المناطقة على المناطقة المن
 - absorption and risk of side effects روم المعالم المعا
- Overuse of potent topical corticosteroids can lead to serious systemic side effects

Transdermal Patches

لازم الما أغير المنطقة إي حالين عليها ومل المو عن على مو على ما يعيد والعيد والمعان على المنظمة والمية وما الشع

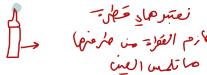
- Should not be placed over a large area of scar tissue
- Some are replaced every day, others maintain their effect for 3 to 7 days
- Some patients should remove nitroglycerin patch at bedtime to prevent development of *drug tolerance* where the body requires higher doses of drug to produce the same therapeutic effect.
- Some testosterone patches are applied to the skin of the scrotum → Testosterone jest series
- Transdermal patches should be carefully discarded after use because they could cause serious side effects if ingested by young children or pets.

الأدوية لمهام اللين عدًا عامة والتعامل معهم لازمة مذر

- Should be stored according to package information
 - reduces bacterial growth ()
 - ensures stability 2
- Considered sterile products
 - only preparations with preservatives can be repeatedly used

ای استخدامها انگرین هرهٔ أها ای استخدادهم دا هدهافنی دای صواد هافقه

- Before application, patient should wash hands
 - prevents contamination of application site



- Tube or dropper should not touch the application site
 - medication may become contaminated
- Only sterile ophthalmic solutions or suspensions should be used in the eye

not preparations intended for other uses (e.g., otic) الأذن والماليان والما

- الع ما بها المريخ، للعين في صنوى مستخدمها الأذناد العربي العين في صنوى مستخدمها الأذناد العربي العين مشاجه لعين مشاجه لعين
 - to be used for one administration only and then discarded

Previously applied medications should be cleaned

تنظیف العین لو نیستخدم دواد بھر دواد بھی ان الما الدواد نفسہ ، عریاں منفرقة م

- also any drainage from the eye
- الاُ منياء إلى بيمز لا من العين ، دمولم ، إعدازات ...
- Intended location is the conjunctiva
- Poorly administered eye drops could result in loss of medication through the tear duct
- Poorly placed ointments may be distributed over the eyelids and lashes

- Patient's head should be tilted back. المويها يرجع رأسه بعربن يفتح عينه قدما يعكر و بعدمانحا العوّل عنه و يدعل (مهمه عنه مرج العين بين العين والأنن
- After administration, the patient should place a finger in the corner of the eye, next to the nose to close the lacrimal gently
 - prevents loss of medication through tear duct
- Patient should also keep the eyes closed for 1 or 2 minutes after application.



- When multiple drops of more than one medication are to be administered, the patient should wait 5 minutes between different medications
 - the first drop may be washed away

- If an ointment and a drop are used together, the drop is used first
 - wait 10 minutes before applying the ointment

- کانہ یونٹر علی المرفیۃ ، ن صاعبارس میاتہ بشکل مینج الہیم Ointments are generally applied at night
 - drug form of choice when extended contact with the medication is desired

remind patient that some temporary blurring of vision

Ointment

may occur after application

السنعمالها بالله المعتلى المعت

Ophthalmic Medications

• Unused medication should be discarded 30 days after the container is opened.

 Manufacturer expirations do not apply once a patient has opened the medication.

• Ear drops can never be used in the eye, but eye drops can be used in the ear.

Otic Medications



- Must be at room temperature or body temperature
 - heated drops may cause rupturing of the eardrum حبنت من المعنام المعن
 - cold drops can cause vertigo and discomfort حادد کے خلاق کے cold drops can cause vertigo and discomfort
- Old medication should be removed along with any drainage before applying fresh medication
- - should not be used if the patient has a ruptured tympanic membrane (eardrum) אונוס אָנוּ בּי בּיִים מְּאָה וּעניי

Otic Medications

- Tilt head to side with ear facing up
 - 2 to 5 minutes
- Cotton swabs placed in the ear after administration of drops will prevent excess medication from dripping out of the ear
 - swabs will not reduce drug absorption





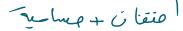
Patients over 3 should have lobes pulled up and back

Nasal Medications

Applied by:

- drops (instillation)
- sprays
- aerosol (spray under pressure)

Used for:



- relief of nasal congestion or allergy symptoms
- administration of flu vaccine

Nasal Medications

- **■** Patient should:
 - **■** tilt head back



- insert dropper or spray or aerosol tip into the nostril pointed toward the eyes
- apply prescribed number of drops or sprays in <u>each nostri</u>l صنوع بيتنسلن الأنن
- Breathing should be through mouth to avoid sniffing medication into the sinuses
- Important not to overuse nasal decongestants
 - follow label instructions carefully



Inhaled Medications



- Metered-dose inhalers (MDI)
 provide medication with
 compressed gas
 - deliver specific measured dose with each activation
- Some devices use a powder or nonaerosolized spray for inhalation instead of compressed gas
- Nebulizers create a mist when a stream of air flows over a liquid
 - commonly utilized for young children or elderly patients with asthma or lung disease

Inhaled Medications

- Proper administration of aerosolized medications:
 - 1. Shake canister well ~
 - 2. "Prime" by pressing down and activating a practice dose ~
 - 3. Insert canister into a mouthpiece or spacer to reduce the amount of drug deposited on the back of the throat.
 - 4. Breathe out and hold spacer between lips making a seal.
 - 5. Activate MDI and take a deep slow inhalation.
 - 6. Hold breath briefly and slowly exhale through the nose.
- If an MDI contains a steroid, the patient should rinse the mouth thoroughly after dose to prevent oral fungal infection.

Vaginal Medications

- Indicated for
 - bacterial or fungal infection
 - العلما (انقطاع المورة الشهرية) hormone replacement therapy مرمونية ومسرعندها أعرافها عمرمونية وزعجة في نستصدم جاد العلاع م
- The patient is instructed to use the medication for the prescribed period to ensure effective treatment

بنو جي لكريمن يستحرم العام الفترق المرمونة صنوع الزيادة والعقمام

Rectal Medications

Suppository

- remove suppository from its package
- insert small tapered end first with index finger for the full length of the finger مبدخل العلى المحب من التحبية وبندفهما حافل فتحة، لشرع
- may need to be <u>lubricated</u> with a water-soluble gel to ease insertion

Enemas

rectal injection of a solution

ي مال وارد الغرنة أعل من الطبيعي

• <u>Refrigeration</u> may make insertion of rectal medications easier in warm climates. عي الغاون العارة بنجير عوبية

و بنطاعها د بنعالها للريم بعث إنها تناب الجو

ROUTE OF ADMINISTRATION	ABSORPTION PATTERN	ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES
Oral	Variable; affected by many factors	Safest and most common, convenient, and economical route of administration	 Limited absorption of some drugs Food may affect absorption Patient compliance is necessary Drugs may be metabolized before systemic absorption
Intravenous	Absorption not required	 Can have immediate effects Ideal if dosed in large volumes Suitable for irritating substances and complex mixtures Valuable in emergency situations Dosage titration permissible Ideal for high molecular weight proteins and peptide drugs 	 Unsuitable for oily substances Bolus injection may result in adverse effects Most substances must be slowly injected Strict aseptic techniques needed
Subcutaneous	Depends on drug diluents: Aqueous solution: prompt Depot preparations: slow and sustained	Suitable for slow-release drugs Ideal for some poorly soluble suspensions	 Pain or necrosis if drug is irritating Unsuitable for drugs administered in large volumes
Intramuscular	Depends on drug diluents: Aqueous solution: prompt Depot preparations: slow and sustained	 Suitable if drug volume is moderate Suitable for oily vehicles and certain irritating substances Preferable to intravenous if patient must self-administer 	 Affects certain lab tests (creatine kinase) Can be painful Can cause intramuscular hemorrhage (precluded during anticoagulation therapy)

ROUTE OF ADMINISTRATION	ABSORPTION PATTERN	ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES
Transdermal (patch)	Slow and sustained	Bypasses the first-pass effect Convenient and painless Ideal for drugs that are lipophilic and have poor oral bioavailability Ideal for drugs that are quickly eliminated from the body	 Some patients are allergic to patches, which can cause irritation Drug must be highly lipophilic May cause delayed delivery of drug to pharmacological site of action Limited to drugs that can be taken in small daily doses
Rectal	Erratic and variable	 Partially bypasses first-pass effect Bypasses destruction by stomach acid Ideal if drug causes vomiting Ideal in patients who are vomiting, or comatose 	Drugs may irritate the rectal mucosa Not a well-accepted route
Inhalation	Systemic absorption may occur; this is not always desirable	 Absorption is rapid; can have immediate effects Ideal for gases Effective for patients with respiratory problems Dose can be titrated Localized effect to target lungs: lower doses used compared to that with oral or parenteral administration Fewer systemic side effects 	Most addictive route (drug can enter the brain quickly) Patient may have difficulty regulating dose Some patients may have difficulty using inhalers
Sublingual	Depends on the drug: Few drugs (for example, nitroglycerin) have rapid, direct systemic absorption Most drugs erratically or incompletely absorbed	 Bypasses first-pass effect Bypasses destruction by stomach acid Drug stability maintained because the pH of saliva relatively neutral May cause immediate pharmacological effects 	 Limited to certain types of drugs Limited to drugs that can be taken in small doses May lose part of the drug dose if swallowed

- ▼ اللهم اغفر لي وارحمني واهدني وعافني وأعف عني ولا تكلني إلى نفسي طرفة عين واجعلني خير
 للأمة ولا تبتليني في ديني وارزقني ووالديّ والمسلمين والمسلمات جنات الفردوس نتنعم بها حيث نشاء
- ▼ اللهم ارزق عبادك المظلومين النصر والعزة ، اللهم أعز أهل غزة كما أعزوا الإسلام ،اللهم أكرمهم في حياتهم
 قبل دخولهم الجنة كما جعلوا دينهم ثغرهم ، وأجعل نتاج صبرهم الحسنى وزيادة (رؤية وجه رب العالمين)
 - ▼ اللهم أرحم عبدك أيهم واغفرله وعافه وأعف عنا واجعل الجنة داره ، وحور العين زوجه ، وأسكن أهله
 معه في الجنة ،واجعله من أصحاب اليمين في عليين وإيانا أجمعين
 - ▼ وما تنسوا الدعاء لأهلنا في اليمين ولبنان والسودان وكل مسلم مستضعف في الأرض