THE WORLD SMART MEDICATION DAY

THEME:
The Third WHO Global Patient Safety Challenge: Medication Without Harm

Safety And Effective Use Of Medicine In Case Of Polypharmacy And High-risk Situations

1. APPROPRIATE PRESCRIBING AND RISK MANAGEMENT
The goal of every medication safety should start with appropriate prescribing and a thorough risk-benefit analysis of each medicine.
Example association of hypertension, coronary artery disease, diabetes mellitus therapy has to be judiciously checked out to minimize untoward effects.

2. MEDICATION REVIEW
This entails detecting drug related problems and recommending interventions. Polypharmacy can put the patient at risk on adverse drug events and drug interactions when not used appropriately.

3. DISPENSING, PREPARATION AND ADMINISTRATION.
Making sure correct medicine is delivered to the right person with clear instructions and in a package that maintains the potency of the drug.

4. COMMUNICATION AND PATIENT ENGAGEMENT
Provide information to patient concerning the medication before administering it. Give patient opportunity to ask questions and include family members if possible. Answer questions regarding usage, doses and special consideration.

5. MEDICATION, RECONCILIATION AT CARE TRANSITION
To prevent medical error (checking for accuracy), clarification (ensuring doses are appropriate) and reconciliation (documenting every single change). It should be done at every transition of care in which new medication are ordered.

......Health care professionals can decrease the incidence on polypharmacy by developing an awareness of the characteristics associated with the unnecessary use of medication.