

# 43P3 READINESS SKILLS VERIFICATION LESSON PLAN **AMBULATORY SERVICES**



# 43P3 AMBULATORY SERVICES RSVP LESSON PLAN

## AMBULATORY SERVICES

### INTRODUCTION:

### OVERVIEW:

**1a. Identify facts and general principles related to ambulatory pharmacy functions for contingency and deployment situations accurately.**

**Ambulatory functions:**  
**Manual prescription processing**  
**Numbering system**  
**Label**  
**Quantity dispensed**  
**Therapeutic substitutions**

### TRANSITION:

#### 1) Pharmacy systems contingency operations

a) There is not a standardized system for performing dispensing functions for contingencies/deployments. You may encounter various computer systems throughout the different sites and areas of responsibility or you may be equipped only with a typewriter. Since it may have been a while (if ever) since you typed a label manually, this lesson will cover the procedures.

#### b) Numbering system

First you must have a numbering system for all prescriptions and issues processed.

Develop a separate numbering system for legend prescriptions, Schedule III, IV, V prescriptions, and Schedule II prescriptions.

Example:	Legend	1000, 10001, 10002, 10003
	C II	2000, 20001, 20002, 20003
	C III, IV, IV	3000, 30001, 30002, 30003

Upon receipt of prescription, stamp (if number stamp is available) or write the appropriate number on the prescription. Gather required information from the patient, and then proceed with typing the label.

**c) Label**

Type label neatly

Take special care to ensure that you include all required information on the label.

MTF address and phone number

Prescription number

Patient's name

Date of filling

Medication name, strength, and amount

Medication quantity dispensed

Directions to the patient

Prescriber's name

Typist's initials

(10) Number of refills if authorized

(11) "KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN"

Always be alert to provide additional information on the label to assist the patient in using or storing the prescription correctly. Label short potency date items with expiration date and explain to the patient upon dispensing.

Affix auxiliary labels to containers as required. If auxiliary labels are not available, you may type this information on the label. Remember to bring this information to the patient's attention.

The label should be clean and free of errors. Remember, the label is a reflection upon the pharmacy and you.

**d) Quantity dispensed**

Deployed personnel ideally, will arrive in theater with a 90-day supply of medication. Realistically, this is often not the case. The number of days supply you can dispense depends entirely on your logistics situation. If you are fortunate enough to have a well-established logistics system, you may be able to conduct business as if you were stateside.

ii) Air-evacuation patients should be given a 72hr supply of medications, stability permitting.

e) Therapeutic substitutions are where you put your training into practice. You will not have access to every drug in each therapeutic class at a deployed location. It will be necessary to modify stable patients therapy to available agents. You are the medication expert. Work closely with your providers to determine the most appropriate agent and provide the needed follow-up.

**SUMMARY:**

**1a. Identify facts and general principles related to ambulatory pharmacy functions for contingency and deployment situations accurately.**

**1) Ambulatory functions:**

- a) Manual prescription processing
- b) Numbering system
- c) Label
- d) Quantity dispensed
- e) Therapeutic substitutions

**CONCLUSION:**

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