

Some Considerations about Legal Solutions and Practices of Certain Problems Writing Recipes

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Аннотация. В этой статье идёт речь о процессе закона, который создан нашей страной в сфере правописания рецепта и обсуждаются о неправильных поступках некоторых врачей. Автор сделал вывод по этой теме.

Ключевые слова: закон, статья, указ, приказ, рецепт, рецептура, лекарство, лекарственное вещество, лекарственное средство, преподаватель, студент, согласие, врач, пациент.

Abstract. This article talks about the process of law that our country has created in the spelling of prescriptions and discusses the misconduct of some doctors. The author made a conclusion on this topic.

Key words: law, article, decree, order, prescription, prescription, medicine, medicinal substance, drug, teacher, student, consent, doctor, patient.

Introduction

Uzbekistan is a country where the rule of law and human rights are fully protected. There can be no doubt about it. Extensive work is being carried out in our country to protect human health and prevent and treat various diseases in society. The legal basis for this work has also been established. Practical work on the creation and implementation of the legal

framework began in the early years of independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and in this regard, continuous, thorough, systematic work continues.

Materials and Methods

The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan guarantees the right of citizens to access qualified medical services and provides the state with protection and strengthening of public health, financing of public and private health care development programs, promotion of human health promotion, development of physical culture and sports. As well as the obligation to improve the environmental and sanitary-epidemiological situation¹.

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Citizens' Health” defines and develops the provisions of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the principles of public health, the legislative functions in this area, the health care system in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Organization, guarantees of medical and social assistance, health rights of certain groups of the population².

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Consumer Protection” on the patient's medical institution (location, work schedule), the services provided by the institution (list of paid medical services, their prices, services Information on the conditions of delivery, benefits for certain categories of citizens, OTP liability), information on the properties (quality, quality, prescription and / or over-the-counter drugs, price, warranty), as well as information on certificates and qualifications of health care professionals guarantees the right to receive information³.

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Drugs and Pharmaceutical Activities” establishes state guarantees for the use and quality of basic drugs, including drugs and medical devices that are not allowed in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan⁴.

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances” regulates relations in the field of trafficking in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors, aimed at combating their illicit trafficking, protecting the health of citizens and ensuring national security.

In accordance with Annex 1 to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No 404 of August 6, 1994, the rules for the sale of medicines and medical supplies in pharmacies of the Republic are established⁵.

According to this Resolution, the sale of medicines and medical devices in the Republic of Uzbekistan is allowed to pharmacies licensed to carry out pharmaceutical activities. The sale of medicines in the above-mentioned pharmacies is allowed only to

persons with special pharmaceutical education, and pharmacies are prohibited from accepting medicines and medical supplies from legal entities and individuals without documents confirming the quality of medicines and medical supplies⁶.

The Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall approve the list of medicines to be provided to the population with and without a doctor's prescription, as well as the list of medicines to be provided to treatment and prevention facilities.

Results

That begs the right question. What is the recipe? A prescription is a written instruction from a doctor to a pharmacist to prepare and sell a drug, indicating how to take it. The prescription is a 107 h and 108 h document approved by the Ministry of Health. Certain parts of the prescription: the name and quantity of the drug, the instructions to the pharmacist on the preparation and administration of the drug, and the beginning of the instructions to the patient to take the drug should be written in Latin⁷.

It is written on the prescription form (sheet) approved by the order of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan from June 18, 2010 of No. 191, but requirements for writing and registration are specified in the order of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan from November 28, 2001 of No 527 determined based on the requirements of the number command.

Discussion

All pharmacies, regardless of their affiliation and form of ownership, must comply with the established requirements.

All medicines, except those prescribed by the Ministry of Health without a doctor's prescription, are available from pharmacies only on prescriptions in the forms specified in the regulations.

Physicians in health care facilities are allowed to prescribe to patients who are inpatient in the absence of medication at the hospital. In this case, the information about the purchase of the drug in cash must be recorded in the medical history.

If the prescription contains strong drugs in combination with poisons, drugs and other ingredients, it is forbidden to give them separately without including them in the prepared drug.

Pursuant to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 276 of June 18, 2000, a pharmacist may prescribe a single dose of a toxic or potent

substance in a single dose if it is not properly documented in the prescription. forced to give half the prescribed dose.

According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 131 of May 20, 2005, drugs written on pink special prescription forms are issued to regional treatment and prevention institutions only from pharmacies attached for this purpose.

Treatment of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances subject to state control in accordance with the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 18, 2000 No 276 by pharmacies with a permit for the relevant type of activity within the city (city, region or district) - Prescribed on the prescriptions of preventive institutions.

Prescriptions issued for drugs containing drugs on the basis of the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No 276 of June 18, 2000 - within 7 days from the date of prescription, for drugs containing toxic substances - 10 days, all other - is valid for a month.

Prescription drugs from pharmacies are prescribed for one course of treatment.

In case of emergency (departure of the patient from the city, impossibility of regular attendance at the pharmacy, etc.), the pharmacy staff should take the prescribed medication in the amount required for treatment for two months on long-acting prescriptions. are allowed to give.

Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No 276 of June 18, 2000 on medical ethyl alcohol states the following:

- Patients with long-term outpatient treatment on prescriptions written, signed and stamped by the doctor "According to special instructions", in pure form - up to 100 grams and "Compression" for recipes with the words "for rubbing" or "for rubbing the skin", up to -100 grams in the mixture of ingredients;

- to medical institutions and organizations for medical purposes - in accordance with the standards established by the Ministry of Health.

In the case of extemporaneous drugs containing toxic drugs and ethyl alcohol, patients are given a signature with a yellow stripe at the top and the word "Signature" in black instead of a prescription. If necessary, a label indicating the method of administration of the drug is attached to the distribution of ready-made drugs.

In the case of long-acting prescription drugs, the prescription is returned to the patient, with the number and date of the drug written on the back. When the patient comes to the pharmacy next time, the signs about the medicines taken earlier are taken into account. When

the prescription expires, it is stamped "The prescription is not valid" and left at the pharmacy.

According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 131 of May 20, 2005, prescriptions for medicines issued on preferential terms or free of charge are issued in pharmacies for three years. Prescriptions for drugs, drugs that have the ability to cause nausea and anabolic drugs are prescribed for one year, prescriptions for other drugs - for a month.

The Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 276 of June 18, 2000 provides for the liability of pharmacies and their employees for violation of the Rules in all cases (dispensing and over-the-counter drugs).

At the same time, the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan is responsible for monitoring compliance with the Rules of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 18, 2000 No 276 in all pharmacies, regardless of ownership.

Requirements for prescribing drugs

Prescribing drugs to patients in treatment-and-prophylaxis facilities is carried out by the treating physician taking into account the type, severity and nature of the disease and the patient's age by determining single, daily and course doses based on diagnostic and treatment standards approved by the Ministry of Health.

Then the medication prescribed to the patient (name of drug, daily dose, method of reception or delivery, amount, duration, etc.) is recorded in his medical records (medical history, outpatient card, history of development of the child, etc.) and directly by the attending physician. will be signed.

In order to reduce the incidence of polypragma in medical practice, to prevent errors, the appointment of drugs to the patient in the following cases should be agreed with the head of the department of treatment and prevention or the doctor on duty or clinical pharmacologist:

when the patient is prescribed five or more drugs at the same time;

when there are complications of the underlying disease or concomitant diseases.

It is also necessary to agree on the presence of dangerous combinations of drugs listed in the list of dangerous combinations of drugs in order to ensure that doctors do not have side effects in patients.

In such cases, the prescribed medication should be recorded in the patient's medical records and signed by the attending physician and the head of the department or the attending physician or clinical pharmacologist.

According to the decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers, the attending physician may

prescribe drugs that are not available in the inpatient setting to the patient in the treatment and prevention facilities.

It should be noted that when prescription drugs are prescribed by the attending physician of the treatment-and-prophylactic institution, the doctor's written instructions to the pharmacist on the composition, form, preparation and administration of the drug are in Latin, and the method of administration is must be specified in Uzbek or Russian.

In all prescriptions, of course - the patient's age, international or chemical name of the drug under the trade name, trade name for complex drugs, names of drugs included in the preparation of the drug extemporal, as well as their dosage, frequency, timing and duration is given in accordance with the prescription form in the appropriate form, indicating the drugs that interact with food (before meals, during meals, after meals).

In this case, the drugs prescribed in the prescription (name of the drug, daily dose, method of administration or administration, amount, duration, etc.) must be indicated in the same way as in the torn core of the prescription.

Basic recipe abbreviations can be used when making a recipe.

However, it is not allowed to write abbreviations close to the names of misleading ingredients in determining exactly which drug is written in the prescription.

Prescription forms are issued to all doctors of the treatment and prevention institution by the responsible person appointed by the order of the head of the institution, and on weekends and holidays and at night by the doctor on duty of the treatment and prevention institution.

Accounting for prescription forms (they are purchased for budget and extra-budgetary funds) is carried out in accordance with the register of issuance of prescription forms in health care facilities.

In this case, if the prescription is issued by treatment and prevention institutions of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the name and address of the treatment and prevention institution in the upper left corner with the appropriate stamp, and when issued by private treatment and prevention institutions In addition, in the upper right corner of the prescription, the serial number, date of issue and validity of the license for the operation of this institution are also indicated.

The use of "Drink", "Known", "As a rule" and other similar symbols in the recipe is generally prohibited.

However, the amount of liquid medication in the prescription is written in milliliters

and drops, and the remaining substances in grams.

The boxes indicated by the doctors on the prescription form should be filled in clearly and intelligibly, in which deletions and corrections should not be allowed.

All prescriptions must be certified by the signature and personal seal of the treating physician. In this case, the personal seal of the attending physician shall have an outer circle diameter of 20 mm, a small circle diameter of 10 mm, a distance between circles of 3 mm and a line length of 8 mm inside the small circle, as well as the surname, name and patronymic of the attending physician. The word "doctor" is written. The inscriptions are in calligraphy in the Latin alphabet.

The written prescription is valid for one month from the date of approval, signed by the treating physician who issued it.

In some cases (chronic eye disease) for patients with chronic disease when prescribing ready-made drugs in the outpatient setting and drugs prepared by the extemporal method, the attending physician is allowed to set the period of its validity as an exception, up to one year, at the expense of quantitative items. except for drugs that have stable anabolic activity and are prepared by the extemporal method, containing alcohol.

When prescribing to patients with chronic diseases for up to one year, the attending physician must indicate the period of validity and the frequency of delivery of drugs from the pharmacy (weekly, monthly, etc.).

In cases where a patient treated in an inpatient facility needs to continue treatment in an outpatient setting, a prescription is issued by the outpatient physician based on the physician's recommendation on the use of the drug in an outpatient setting based on a copy of the patient's medical records.

Patients are prohibited from prescribing drugs used as an anesthetic.

In some cases, a list of drugs that are disproportionate to each other is displayed to prevent the patient from being prescribed conflicting medications at the same time.

The order of reception of drugs from the patient in the institutions of treatment and prevention.

The presence of a drug-filled cortex of the patient (relatives of the patient or other persons aware of his health) treated by inpatient facilities, the compatibility of these drugs with the drugs indicated in the torn cortex of the prescription, including the specified shelf life of the drug, the integrity and appearance of the primary and secondary packaging are checked and can be accepted based on the results of the inspection.

If it is concluded that the prescription drug given to the patient by the attending

physician of the treatment-and-prophylactic institution and the possibility of using these drugs while receiving the drugs, all the mentioned features of the tested drugs are recorded in the patient's medical records. stitched.

If the patient (relatives of the patient or other persons aware of his health) does not provide the treating physician with a torn prescription with drugs or does not specify the information specified in the Law, by the treating physician of the treatment-and-prophylaxis institution it is forbidden to take drugs.

In some cases, if the torn prescription is lost or invalidated by the patient (relatives of the patient or other persons who are aware of his health), the patient applies to the pharmacy where the drugs were obtained and cancels the prescription stored in them. z has the right to receive a copy of the account.

In this case, the pharmacy that issued the medicine shall certify the copy of the prescription with its own seal, and this copy of the prescription shall have the force of a torn prescription.

The order of storage of the patient's drugs in treatment and prevention facilities

Medicines brought by outpatients (relatives of the patient or other persons who are aware of his health) in medical institutions are stored in them and treated when necessary.

Drugs brought by patients (relatives of the patient or other persons who are aware of his health) in the treatment and prevention facilities and not requiring special storage conditions in the room (bedside) where they are placed, and drugs requiring special storage conditions stored in the treatment room (refrigerator) of the institution.

The order of the patient's use of drugs in medical institutions

Medicines brought directly by the patient (relatives of the patient or other persons who are aware of his health) by medical and prophylactic institutions are used after receiving in the prescribed manner (instructions for use in medical practice).

Medicines for a patient treated in a prophylactic institution are administered by a nurse of the institution in accordance with the instructions for use in the medical practice prescribed for each drug in the manner prescribed by the treating physician.

The order of dispensing drugs to the population by pharmacies

Medicines from pharmacies are dispensed by doctors of medical institutions of the Republic of Uzbekistan in accordance with prescriptions, except for drugs sold without a doctor's prescription.

Registered by the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan on January 13, 2010 No 202, approved by the order of the Ministry of Health on December 21, 2009 No 371

"On approval of the list of over-the-counter drugs" The order included 1,230 types of drugs under trade names. Also included are drugs registered in the Republic of Uzbekistan and dispensed from pharmacies without a doctor's prescription, which have the same active ingredients and drugs in the form and dosage.

All injectable forms of over-the-counter medications are available by prescription.

This list should be followed when dispensing medicines, regardless of the order indicated on the packaging, instructions for use, and leaflets.

The patient (relatives of the patient or other persons who are aware of his health) must provide a new prescription for drugs that can be withdrawn from pharmacies.

Medicines dispensed from a pharmacy must comply with the amount and dosage of prescription drugs.

Where a prescription drug is not available in a pharmacy, it may be synonymous with a drug with a different trade name based on the international non-proprietary name of the drug.

In accordance with the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 6, 1994 No 404 "On urgent measures to improve the supply and distribution of medicines and medical devices in the Republic" When prescribing drugs, the prescription is withdrawn by the pharmacist of the institution, and drugs prepared by the extemporaneous method are additionally entered in the register of prescriptions in the pharmacy, listed in Annex b to this Regulation.

When a pharmacist takes a prescription, the name and serial number of the medicine given to the patient is entered and presented to the patient (relatives or trustees) of the pharmacist with his/her last name, first name, patronymic, signature and stamp of the pharmacy. is given to do.

It is not required to fill in the torn prescription when the drug is issued by the pharmacy with a receipt with full information about the drug without a "sticker" (name of the pharmacy, name of the drug and serial number).

When medicines are issued by a pharmacy on the basis of prescriptions with a validity of up to one year, the amount and date of issue are indicated on the back of the prescription, and the stamp of the pharmacy with the name of the drug, serial number. and this is recorded in the prescription log for pharmacy establishments.

In this case, special attention should be paid to the timely delivery of the next medication, taking into account the record of previously received drugs in the next

application of the patient (relatives of the patient or other persons aware of his health) to the pharmacy condition

At the expiration of prescriptions valid for up to one year, the stamp "Prescription is not valid" is stamped by the pharmacy that issued the last prescription drug and withdrawn at that institution. In this case, the prescription is returned to the patient (relatives or trustees of the patient) for submission to the attending physician, including information about the torn core.

If the prescription contains drugs that are issued in violation of this Regulation or are disproportionate to each other, the pharmacy institution will stamp it with the stamp "Prescription is not valid" and cancel it. In this case, the information about the canceled prescription is recorded in the register of incorrect prescriptions in the pharmacy, and the head of the treatment and prevention institution, which issued the prescription, is notified of the incorrect prescription.

Storage and destruction of prescription forms Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 404 of August 6, 1994 "On urgent measures to improve the supply and distribution of medicines and medical devices in the Republic" In accordance with the Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

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Storage and destruction of prescription forms Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 404 of August 6, 1994 "On urgent measures to improve the supply and distribution of medicines and medical devices in the Republic" "In accordance with the Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan.

It should be noted that in May 2020, a draft law on amendments to the Criminal Code and the Code of Administrative Offenses was announced for discussion. The draft law provides for "Article 59-2 of the Code of Administrative Responsibility. Violation of the requirements of the legislation on prescription", Article 228-2 of the Criminal Code. Violation of the requirements of the legislation on prescription writing.

The above documents are a confirmation of what we said at the beginning of this article. However, in the process of teaching the subject of prescription, we have caused a legitimate protest of students. Nowadays, in practice, we rarely see prescription sheets, and even in existing prescriptions, the name of the drug, the amount and instructions for the pharmacist are not written in Latin. Therefore, the explanations given by the teachers of Latin and medical terminology on the subject of prescription cause doubts and hesitations among the students, as well as the above objections.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it should be noted that the failure of our medical practitioners to fully comply with the rules of prescription, firstly, doctors do not comply with the law, secondly,

violate the requirements of medical deontology, and thirdly, what is the name of the drug? Doesn't that show that he doesn't know how to spell?! There are many reasons, but, the solution is more important to us. We do not intend to blame anyone for this article. Our main goal is to instill in the younger generation the ability to respect and obey the law by showing students the unconditional implementation of the legislation in this area in Uzbekistan. It is also to show that the knowledge in the book is consistent with the realities of life.

References

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5. Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 404 of August 6, 1994 "On urgent measures to improve the supply and distribution of medicines and medical devices in the Republic";
6. Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 14, 1999 No 18 "On improving governance in the health care system of the Republic of Uzbekistan";
7. Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 276 of July 18, 2000
8. The order of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan from June 18, 2010 of No. 191 "About the order of prescription of medicines in medical and prophylactic establishments and acceptance, storage and use of medicines of the patient, and also prescriptions of medicines by pharmacies"on the issuance of the order".