

Safety use of Medication and Health

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DESCRIPTION

Traditionally recognized as an important concern within the larger patient safety agenda, medication safety. Research has shown that adverse drug events are quite prevalent and have identified a range of human and administrative contributory factors, including personnel, organizational climate, and system design. Individual contributory factors include fatigue and training. Several studies have been conducted in primary care, and even few have focused at the administration of medicines in community pharmacies. The majority of this study has been done in intermediate care settings. However, a substantial chunk of prescription and dispensing of medicines takes place in basic care settings. Drug errors can result in serious harm, disability, and even death when inadequate pharmaceutical systems and human elements like exhaustion, unpleasant work conditions, or a lack of staff have an effect on prescribing, transcribing, dispensing, administering, and method used for this study. Although numerous interventions have been developed to decrease the number and consequences of pharmaceutical errors, their implementation varies. It is essential to organize a large number of parties in support of long-term efforts. Medication without Abuse has been selected by WHO as the third Global Patient Safety Challenge's topic in reaction to this. Medications are used to manage illnesses, cure infections, and treat symptoms. When managing high-risk situations or delivering high-risk medications to patients, take extreme caution. While most medications are safe when taken as authorized or as instructed on the label, there are risks associated with taking any medication. Improve the quality and accessibility of information during transitions of care. Prescription drugs and over-the-counter medications fall into these two groups (OTC).

Prescription medicines

Accessing prescription medications requires a prescription (order)

from your physician. These medications are supplied through a pharmacy. Users could only safely use these medications if your identity is on the prescriptions.

It can be highly hazardous to take another person's prescribed drugs. There are situations in which you need to choose between generic and brand-name medications. Both generic and brand-name medicines have the same effects, although generic medication is typically less expensive. If you would like additional information on generic medications, consult a physician, chemist, or staff person.

Over-the-counter medicines

OTC medications are those that you can get over-the-counter without a prescription. OTC medicines include, among other things, aspirin, paracetamol, and ibuprofen, as well as pain relievers, allergy medicines, sleeping pills, and fluoride-containing toothpaste.

Adverse drug events commonly result from inadequacies in the prescription and ordering procedures, transcription and recording procedures, preparations and dispensing procedures, and administration and monitoring procedures.

Medication errors are especially common at transition periods in care, such as when a patient is admitted to hospital from a primary care or community setting, transferred from one area of the facility to another, or discharged to another facility for care.

Additionally, the prescription drugs might be hazardous for a particular patient or in combination with other drugs the patient is already receiving. When using high-risk drugs in vulnerable conditions, the risk of injury is increased much more. A broad, systematic approach including comprehensive treatment teams, including medical practitioners, chemists, and nurses, is often necessary to ensure patient safety throughout the transition of care.

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