Prof. dr. Romeo T. Cristina®

The Recipes writing

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The veterinarian, through his training is a specialist with veterinarian farmacist tasks!

He has responsibilities concerning the use and the release of a.u.v. products:

- drugs,
- biopreparates,
- raticide,
- insecticide,
- disinfectants

like .....

Other a.u.v. products are including:

- **premixes,**
- **stomatologic products,**
- **cosmetic products,**
- **parapharmaceutics,**
- **biocides,**
- **diagnostic kits,**
- **supplements like:**
  - vitamins,
  - mineral-vitamins,
  - mineral-vitamins-proteins,
- **additive fodders**
- **other vet use products;**

In order to perform his duties, the veterinarian is obliged to acquire and respect:
The Code of Veterinary Medical Deontology

The veterinarian is a specialist with decision-making options, who can determine:

- the way & the treatment regimen for drug's associations
- prevent the risk of medical accidents,
- respond to customer's safety.

According to the legislation, the veterinarian has the following duties and responsibilities:

Prepare, conserve, release magisterial and officinal preparations and respond to their quality, labels the main and officinale preparations in accordance with the Pharmacopoeia's provisions, specifying:

- **the route of administration,**
- **the shelf life and**
- **other necessary precautions and**
- **releasing them in suitable packaging according to the pharmaceutical form and their characteristics;**

Ensures the conditions for keeping and releasing the veterinary medicinal products and other veterinary products existing in the veterinary pharmacy, according to the legal provisions in force;

It **is responsible** for pharmacovigilance activity, immediately informing SVD, after the owners of animals have reported the adverse reactions caused by the veterinary medicinal products;

Manipulates and releases toxic, narcotic and psychotropic products, according to the legislation in force.

Strong active substances

Acenocoumarolum
Amfetamini sulfas
Atropini sulfas
Bromocriptini mesylas
Clonidinum
Colchicinum
Deslanosidum
Digitoxinum
Digoxinum
Dihydroergotamini mesylas
Epinephrinum
Ergometrini hydrogenomaleas
Ergotamini tartras
Histamini dihydrochloridum
Lanatosidum C
Methylergometrini hydrogenomaleas
Neostigmini bromidum
Norepinephrini hydrogenotartras
Physostigmini salicylas
Pilocarpini hydrochloridum
Pilocarpini nitras
Reserpinum
Scopolamini hydrobromidum

Narcotic substances and pharmaceutical preparations containing

Cocaini hydrochloridum
Codeini hydrochloridum
Codeini phosphas
Codeinum
Ethylmorphini hydrochloridum
Hydromorphoni hydrochloridum
Methadoni hydrochloridum
Morphini hydrochloridum
Opium
Opium pulveratum
Pethidini hydrochloridum
Pulvis Opii et Ipecacuanhae
Tinctura anticholerina***)
Tinctura Opii

Substances with possible uses in veterinary medicine from the Venena group

Abroad, no clinic or veterinary hospital accepts the release of an outpatient animal without writing prescriptions that clearly show the type of treatment and diagnosis as a measure of competence.

EU legislation imposes this, the medical act being inconceivable in the absence of ordinances.

The veterinary drug release regime may be:

- reusable prescription drugs
- medicines that can be sold freely, without a
- prescription under the drugstore or pet shop

Recipes are released for:

- substances subject to official restrictions: narcotics, hormonal products, medicated feedstuffs;
- substances that are the result of the association of several highly active substances;
- new active substances with a new administration rate;
- substances which require veterinary diagnosis prior to use;
- substances that pose a potential risk to: the animal, the environment or the person administering it.

Definitions

Pharmacography
is the art of formulating prescriptions that studies the prescriptions writing, that is, the correct writing technique of medical ordinances.

The task **of prescribing** the medicines lies with the veterinarian, the task of **preparing** the magistrales and **releasing** them by the pharmacist or by the veterinarian pharmacist.

Recipe (the prescription, medical ordinance, medical prescription) is an official act by which the veterinarian addresses to the veterinary pharmacist requesting the release of a medicinal product, indicating, at the same time, how it is prepared, dosed and administered.

The ordinance form

Drafting recipes:

Written on rectangular blanks: 17-20 cm long/10-12 cm wide. Sometimes are printed the fixed components of the recipe like:

- head office,
- address,
- Phone ,
- Rp./, - sign
- Dg., - abbr.
- Date,
- No. from the the consultation register, etc.

- Writing the recipe is done with ink or with no erased pen.
- To the left of the blank, leave a space of 2-3 cm (for annotation)
- By prescribing, only conventional international terms, with their known abbreviations, will be used

Common terms and abbreviations used in the veterinary prescription

Latin Term	Abbreviation	Translation
ad (100 ml)	-	till (100 ml)
ana	aa	how many of them
bis in diae	b.i.d.	twice a day
da, detur, dentur	D	yes, you can give it
detur signetur	D.S.	yes and label it
detur tales doses	D.t.d.	yes this doses
ex tempore	ex. temp.	time of use
guttas	gtts.	drops
internum	int.	internal
misce	M.	mix
misce detur signetur	M.D.S.	mix, give (adm)and label it
numero, numerus	N., Nr.	number, number of
pars, partes	p.	part, parts
partes aequales	p. aeq.	equal parts
per se	-	alone
quantum satis	Q.S., q.s.	as necessary
quaque diae	q.d.	daily
quarter in diae	q.i.d.	four times a day
sic volo	-	that's how I want it
siccum	sicc.	dry
signa, signetur	S.	label it
tales (doses)	t. (d.)	the same (dose)
ter in die	t.i.d.	three times a day
verte	-	turn

The constituent parts of the recipe

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INSCRIPTIO (1)

INVOCATIO (2)
(Praepositio)

DESIGNATIO MATERIARUM (3)
(Ordinatio or Praescriptio)

SUBSCRIPTIO (4)

SIGNATURA ET NOMEN AEGROTI (5)
(Instructio)

NOMEN MEDICI (6)

1. **Inscriptio** (Superscriptio)

- Inscriptio occupies **the upper part** of the blank including: the head of the issuing institution, the number in the consultation register, the date and the diagnosis.

- This part **can be printed directly** on standard blanks, the respective data (diagnosis, number, date, etc.)
  can be completed when drafting the order.

- The header with all the complete data can also **be printed** with a stamp, which will draw attention to the fact that the prescription continues.

2. **Invocatio** (Praepositio)

- The shortest part of the recipe, followed immediately after Inscriptio and consists of the word **Recipe** (in latin: Please take!), in short, **Rp. /** written to the left of the paper.
- More recipes can be written on a blank, but for each recipe written, the Invocatio part insert is mandatory.
- Between the recipes, their delimitation on the blank will be made by distinctive signs like:
  - ✓ **#;**
  - ✓ **X;**
  - ✓ **+,**
  - ✓ **or can be also numbered.**

- A recipe must be drawn from start to finish **on the same side of the blank**,
- If it is necessary to continue on the counter part will be used the word "***verte***" or the sign "**./.**" which means: “to be turned”.
- On the right side down the blank, which will draw attention that prescription continues.

3. **Designatio materiarum**
(Ordinatio or Praescriptio)

- Is the **most important part of the recipe** is to prescribe the medicines and the quantities in which they will be used,
- They can be formulations designed by the medicine (or magister) but also products of the medicine industry.
- Prescribed formulas (magisterial formulas) will contain the name of the components and the respective quantities.

- Enumeration can be done in **the national language or Latin** (and then you will be required to use positive genitive).
- Always use the official names from Pharmacopoeia.
- It is wrong to write a partial prescription in your language and partly in Latin.

Depending on the composition of "Designatio Materiarum" we know:

- **simple recipes**
  when Ordinatio is composed of a single drug component, made officially or as a standard product;

- **compounded recipes**
  in which two or more substances are to be prepared together. These are magisterial recipes, that are recipes in which the pharmacist has to perform a preparation after the medical ordinance.

Organizing the components in recipes

- Substances are written vertically, one after the other, starting with the first capital letter.
- The names of substances are written without abbreviations and without chemical symbols.
- Chemical names or formulas are not recommended (e.g. NaHCO3, or Na bicarbonate, right way is: Sodium bicarbonate).
- No popular names (such as "bitter salt" or magnesium sulphate) are used.

- The names of drugs or formulas can sometimes be **abbreviated** (tinct. - tincture, extr. - extract, etc.)
- For each substance, the quantity is expressed in Arabic numerals and expressed **in grams**.
- The full numbers are **grams**, while decimals gram's submultiples.
- The numbers will be placed one after the other so that the commas are exactly in same vertical line.
- Liquids can be prescribed in milliliters (rarely, cubic centimeters).
- For some solutions that are written in very small quantities, expression is done in drops using Roman numerals and the gtts symbol. (guttas = drops) (e.g., Ol. crotoni X gtts.).

- The numbers will be placed one after the other so that the commas are exactly in the same vertical line.
- Liquids can be prescribed in millliliters (rarely, cubic centimeters).
- For some solutions that are written in very small quantities, expression is done in drops using Roman numerals and the gtts symbol. (guttas = drops) (e.g., Ol. crotoni X gtts.).

- Also with Roman numerals are the number of vials, ampoules, tablets, powder envelopes, pills, boluses, capsules, etc.
- Generally, it is not customary to pass the symbol g (grams) by number, the comma being the one that makes this symbol understandable.
- Also, the quantity can be highlighted by highlighting the whole before the comma (eg 40.0, 0.25, 0.001).

Recipe uses precision units, rarely approximate units of measurement.

For the expression of weights we use:

- **gram (gram = g),**
- **milligram 10^{-3}g**
- **microgram (µg = 10^{-6} gamma).**

For capacity measurements we use:

- **milliliter (ml = 10^{-3}g),**
- **microlitre (10^{-6}).**

The Pharmacopoeia provides for the expression of liquid formulations:

- **% g/g** = amount in grams of substance/100 g of final product
- **% g/v** = amount in grams of substance/100 ml of final product
- **% v/v** = volume in ml contained in 100 ml final product
- **% v/g** = volume in ml contained in 100g of final product

- **When prescribing herbal drugs**, their names start with capital letters, indicating also the quantity of the drug (e.g. Radix Gentianae, Herba Absinthi, Flores Chamommillae).
- The veterinarian will prescribe the drugs in the order to be mixed.
- Usually (there are exceptions) the order of mixing is in the increasing order of weight, the last being the excipient.
- In the case of a toxic, highly active, or narcotic substances, the quantities are written in figures and letters in brackets.

  Example:

  Rp./ Sulphuric strychnine 0.001 (one milligram)

- In the case of substances, in which the physician deliberately prescribes an increased dose over the maximum dose, he is required to emphasize the amount and add the word **"sic volo"** (so I want!).
- This situation occurs when drug resistance or tolerance is established, thereby motivating the dose increase in these situations.
- When two or more successive components are prescribed in the same quantity, it is not necessary to indicate the quantity for each, but only the last component, the number being preceded by the letters **aa** (ana partes = in equal parts).

Instead of:

R p/

Sulphuric precipitatae	10,0
Zinc sulphuric acid	10.0
Sapo kalini	10,0
Aquae	5,0
Ung. simplicis ad.	80,0

You can prescribe:

R p/

Sulphuric precipitatae
Zinc Sulphuric
Sapo kalini aa 10,0
Aquae 5.0
Ung. simplicis ad. 80,0

The term **ad** (up to) is commonly used so that it is no longer necessary to calculate the difference of the excipient (usually) up to the desired amount. Generally, for excipients, the quantity is not indicated, but **q.s.** or **Q.S.** (*quantum satis* = as much as needed).

In these cases, the pharmacist sets the amount by the preparation technique and will prescribe the amount and nature of the excipient to be prescribed for prescription (this term may be used appropriately for pills, boluses, ointments, powders, etc.).

Listing of the substances (remedies) is done in the following order:

Remedium cardinale,
the most important substance for the prescribed treatment, which gives the desired curative action.

Remedium adjuvant,
one or more substances used to complete the action of the primary drug either by increasing its activity by synergism or potentiating, or by reducing its unwanted effects.

Remedium corringens,
appears in the prescription only if there are substances with taste and / or unpleasant odor. Represented by one or more sweet or flavored substances, intended to correct the taste of these substances.

Remedium constituens (or excipiens)
is the part in which the other drugs are included.

4. Subscriptio

Here, the Veterinarian indicates: how to prepare the drug, the drug form that will result, and in how many doses to divide it. Expression in Subscriptio is made only in Latin terms:

Recipes	Undosed	Dosed	
		Divided form	Dispensed form
Simple	Rp./ ..... 50,0 D.S.	Rp./ ..... 500,0 Div.p.aeq. X D.S.	Rp./ ..... 50,0 D.t.d. X D.S.
Compound	Rp./ ..... 10,0 ..... 15,0 ..... 75,0 M.f. ..... * D.S.	Rp./ ..... 10,0 ..... 15,0 ..... 75,0 M.f. ..... * Div.p.aeq. X D.S.	Rp./ ..... 1,0 ..... 1,5 ..... 7,5 M.f. ..... * D.t.d. X S. .....

In the **undosed** recipes case,
Subscriptio will consist of:
a). of the simple recipes of the formula:
D.S. (Detur Signetur = give and label and,
b). recipes composed of formula:
M.f. (Mix or to be mixed), indicating the respective drug form (e.g., M.f., M.f., M.f., M.f., M.F., suppos, etc.).
In magisterial recipes in which the amount of excipient is not specified after **Q.S.**, continue with the formula **ut** (instead of M = bolus).

Dosed recipes

Are those in which the drug is released in several doses, according to the mode of distribution, having:

Divided form

Drug distribution is done "according the eye" in as many equal doses as prescribed (workmanship may have a permissible error rate ot 8-15%).

***NEVER** apply this to recipes containing substances from Venena and Separanda.*

*The expression formula is: **Div. p. aeq. (divide in partes aequales = divide into equal parts),** and then the number of doses to be divided into Roman numerals (eg Div., Div., VI or Div.).*

Dispensed form

It is a way of exactly dividing each dose by weighing, making them rigorously equal.

Medicines containing substances in the Venena and Separanda groups are always prescribed as dosed. Expression in dispensed form is D.t.d. (detur tales doses), following the number of doses expressed in Roman numerals.

- Always, by **divided method, the amount is divided by the number of doses,** whereas in the dispensed method it is multiplied to this number.
- And in case of **dosed recipes** there will be **simple recipes** and **compounded recipes.** They have the same formula, with the statement that compound recipes always start with **M.f. – Misce fiat** or "**ut f. – ut fiat** (as was also shown in the undosed forms).

5. Signatura
(Instructio) et nomen aegroti

Signatura

is the part of the recipe that addresses in the same extent to the pharmacist and to the treatment's performer

Includes indications related to:

administration route (internal - blue label, external label - red label or parenteral injection),

instances, frequency (2 x 1 / day, 3 x 1 / day, 6 to 6 hours, timing (before meal), etc.

Signatura's explanations are recommended to be made in English, and some formulas in Latin:

- *bis in die = twice daily,*
- *ante cibum = before feeding,*
- *ter in die = three times daily,*
- *quaque 4 hora = each four hours;*
- *quarter in die = four times daily;*
- *quaque diae = every day).*

When the medication to be administered requires explanation, it will be used to expressed **"after opinion"** which means that on the back of the blank or on another alongside sheet, the veterinarian will give them a clear written statement.

For typical prescriptions, please write to Signatura and **"D.S. after leaflet".**

If the veterinarian asks the pharmacist to copy the entire composition on the formulation label, he can address it by "D.S. like formula" (label and type the formula), and if the veterinarian wishes to administer the medicine personally, it will write **"D.S. suo nomine" (label and write for the vet's use).**

Nomen aegroti

Is the identification of the patient (the animal to be treated).
Here the animal / animals will be identified by indicating the birth number, name, species, sex, age, weight, name of the owner (eg Doberman breed 10 kg, cow number 9826, horse “Murgu", 80 kg pig etc .).

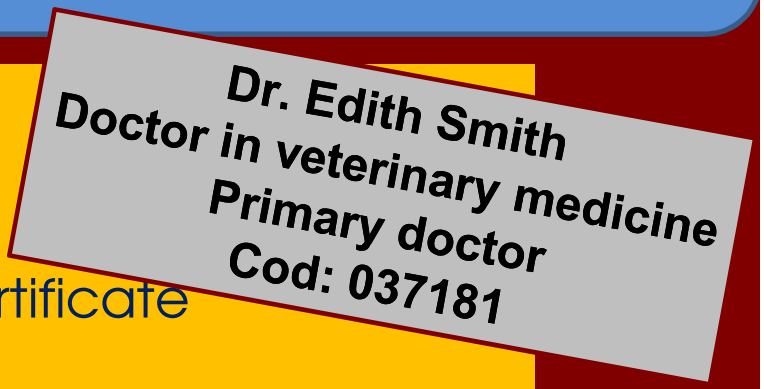
In principle, the diagnosis will go into the prescription when prescribing very active substances from the Venena and Separanda groups.

6. Nomen medici

- The recipe will be valid only if it contains the doctor's stamp and signature.
- The doctor's stamp (stamp) will contain the doctor's name and surname as well as his / her qualifications ("Veterinarian Doctor" or "Doctor in Veterinary Medicine").
- On the sheets with many recipes, Nomen medici will only appear once in the bottom line of the last written recipe.

According to the law the doctor's stamp will look like

Rectangular shape; Length: 5 cm;
Width: 2 cm; Name and surname;
Scientific degree; Professional Degree;
Code, the number of the free practice certificate (the identity card number).



Free practice veterinarian

Associate free practice veterinarian/shareholder

The dry stamp Recipe

- Medicines in the **Venena group** are released on prescription blanks with dry stamp printed (metal stamp printed in relief) released by county health services.
- Evidence of these recipes are kept in special records, after being released for at least five years.
- Stamped forms will only be used for individual orders, being prohibited their misuse.
- If narcotic drugs are required by prescription, their release will be within the maximum admitted dose of **3 days.**

The establishments where narcotic drugs are encountered fall under country's Law and Order, will be regularly monitored and endorsed (annually) by the representatives of the Internal Ministry, accompanied by specialists in the field or other central or hierarchically superior organ.

The units that obtained the authorization have the obligation to register in the County Police area of which the institution has its headquarters.

The special toxic record files will be: numbered, sealed, stamped and signed by the head of the unit.

The registers will be targeted annually by the competent police authorities.

Registered veterinary pharmaceuticals with dry stamp in Romania

Substance's denomination	The pharmaceutical product containing the substance Trade name	Concentrated pharmaceutical form
Apomorfine	**Filtalon**	inj.sol.vial x 2ml
Acepromazine maleate	**Neurotranq**	inj.sol flask.x 50ml
	Ketamine 10%, Ketamine	inj.flac.x10ml şi 25ml inj.sol.flask.x l0ml
	Imalgene 500	inj.sol.flask.x l0ml
	Imalgene 1000	inj.sol.flask.x l0ml
Hydrochloric	**Vetased**	inj.sol.flask.x l0ml
Medetomidine	**Ketaminole 5**	inj.sol.flaskx 20ml
	Ketaminole10	inj.sol.flask.x 20ml
	Ketalrome	inj.sol.flask.x l0ml şi 20ml
	Ketamidore 10%	inj.sol.flask.x l0ml
Sodium phenobarbitale	**Domosedan**	inj.sol.flask.x l0ml
	Domitor	inj.sol.flask.x l0ml
	Euthanyl	inj.sol.flask.x 250ml
Prometazine	**Mialgin 5%**	inj.sol flask x 250ml
	Alergotrat 3%	inj.sol.flask.xl0ml, 20ml şi 50ml
	Alergotrat b	inj.sol.flask.x 20ml şi 50ml
Propionil promazine fosfate	**Combelen**	inj.sol. flask.x 25ml şi l00ml
Sodium Tiopentale	**Rompental**	inj.sol. flask. x 20ml
Clorhidrate Xilazine	**Xylaject 2%**	inj.sol.flask.x 25ml

SPECIAL REGIMEN

Series……/ number……..
Sanitary Veterinary unit issuing
Locality……
Country……
The surname of the physical or legal person holding the animal……..…
Adress……..
Locality……
Street……...
Number…Country…….telephone no……..
Animal / Animal species……..……...
Number / Identification number……
Category……..
Gender……
Medium weight / animal(kg)……
Diagnostic……
Nr. consultation register……./ date……..

Rp/

Date… signature veterinarian's stamp

REGIM SPECIAL

Seria ...../ nr. .....
Unitatea sanitară veterinară emitentă
……
.
Localitatea .....
Judeţul .....
Numele persoanei fizice sau juridice deţinătoare de animale
Domiciliul/adresa sediului social:
Localitatea .....
Strada .....
Nr.....,Judeţ.....,telefon.....
Animalul/Animalele din specia .....
Numărul/Numerele de identificare.....
Categoria .....
Sexul .....
Greutatea medie/animal (kg) .....
Diagnosticul.....
.....
Nr. din registrul de consultaţii...../data .....

Rp/

Semnătura şi parafa medicului veterinar

Data .....

The Veterinarian's College in Romania organizes:

1. printing,
2. distribution,
3. alignment and numbering prescription forms for: the release of veterinary medicinal products and a medical prescription with dry stamp for the release of narcotic products and substances by veterinary pharmacies.

The main irregularities that should be avoided in the case of the issue of prescriptions that can attract the effects of the law

Irregularity to avoid that attract the effects of the law
The delivery to unauthorized individuals of the substances in these groups
The lack of registers for the Separanda and Venena products,
Failure to comply with the regulatory model of the Separanda Venena Registry, inconsistencies between stockpiles and the Dangerous Substances Register
Failure to comply with legal provisions on product release
Lack of quality certificates, compliance certificates, or analysis for purchased medicinal products
Failure to comply with legal provisions on keeping records of psychotropic and narcotic substances
Register for dangerous substances Non-stamped, Unnumbered and Uncompleted, incorrect Inventory registration of the toxic substances, not updating it.
Separanda şi Venena cupboard uninscripted and unfunctional;
The absence of copies of invoices based on which psychotropic and narcotic substances were purchased

If prescription medication is urgent, the doctor may use urgent words considering the severity and urgency in the intervention as follows:

- *cito = fast*
- *citissimo* = very fast
- *statim* = immediately, on site
- *antidotum* = antidote

Recipes in other countries

In Europe, veterinary medicines can be prescribed, released and handled by three categories of professionals:

- Veterinarians (V),
- Pharmacists (P) and
- Suitably Qualified Person (SQP) V)

As form are known:

- Prescription Only Medicine – (POM-V)
- Prescription Medicine – (POM-VPS)
- Non-Food Animal – (NFA-VPS)
- Authorised Veterinary Medicine General Sales List (AVM-GSL)

Small Animal Exemption Scheme (SAES) aquarium fishes, cage birds, ferrets and rodents, pigeons, terrier animals) can be sold without prescription.

POM drugs can only be obtained from a pharmacy or an authorized veterinarian.

The veterinarian may hold stocks of products and may, under certain conditions, supply directly with veterinary products treating the animals in his care.

Licensed feedstuff industries may hold medicated premixes with the purpose of producing feedstuff medications.

Farmers can get processed feedstuff (medication) from fodder industries only according to a recipe.

In accordance with EU regulations, only medicines for which the **MRL (maximum residue level)** has already been established may be used.

- Veterinarians should **only use registered** medicinal products for each animal species.
- If a registered product does not exist for a species, the veterinarian may prescribe or use exceptionally an a.u.v. product. registered for another species or for another condition of the same species, or, if this does not exist, a medicinal product for the same species. used in humans.

Used only by the veterinarian:

1.analgesics,
2.non-steroid and anti-inflammatory agents,
3.anesthetics for inhalation and injection,
4.direct action euphoria (maximum 5 days)
5.parasimpatomimetics,
6.hormones and compounds: adrenocorticotropics, natural and synthetic steroids, ocitocine, progestagens,
7.beta-agonists (and only for the treatment of horses),
8.prostaglandins and similar compounds,
9.fluoroquinolones for injection.

There are no notable differences between states (especially European) with blank forms for release, in the USA there are no specific regulations related to the blank.
Recipes, however, must contain:

- the name,
- address, telephone and
- certificate number of attending veterinarian;
- the name and address of the animal owner;
- animal data;
- date of issue of the order;
- the name and quantity of the medicine;
- instructions for the use
- doctor's name and signature

For Issuing orders in Western countries it is recommended to use the registered trade names.

Recipe type in the USA (according, Veterinary Pharmaceuticals and Biologicals, 8th Edition, 1993/1994)

Animal's Name: *Sophie* Species: Canine

Weight:10 kg

Owner's Name: *Ms. John Augustine*

Address: 1306 Howard Avenue, Blacksburg,VA 24060

Date:10/30/93

R_x

Amoxicillin, 250 mg, capsules
No. 15

Label: Administer one capsule orally every eight hours
< √ > Vountary Formulary Permitted
< > Dispense as written

Signature of Prescriber:
.....
Richard B. Talbot, DVM

Refills 0-1-2-3-PRN Controled Substance Registration Number

Recipe type in England (according, Veterinary Applied Pharmacology & Therapeutics, 5th Edition, 1991)

A. Knifton & W. Jenkins M.R.C.V.S.
270 North Street, Manderton, Sussex

01 September 1991

Mixture for dog

R_x

Light Kaolin		20 g
Light Magnesium carb.		5 g
Sodium bicarb.		5 g
Water	to	100 ml

Make a mixture. Send 100 ml
Label: Shake the bottle
Give one dessertspoonfull twice daily
For animal treatment only
This prescription is issued for an animal under my care.
For animal treatment only.

A. Knifton, M.R.C.V.S.
.....

L. Gentle. Castle Farm, Broadbeach, Sussex

Recipe type for "drugs" in France (according Dictionaire des Medicaments Veterinaire, 1997)

CARNET **№** 0016 STUPÈFIANTS CARNET **№** 0016
(ART. R. 5212)
ORDONANCE **№** 0001 USAGE PROFESSIONEL

PRESCRITE STUPÈFIANTS
(ART. R. 5212)
DOCTEUR VETERINAIRE ……..
Docteur-Veterinaire RUE ……..
Inscrit au tableau ……..
De l'Ordre sous VILLE……
……..
Tel…….
Le Nº…… Nº de l'ORDRE:
Nº de serie NOM :
Du departement……. PRENOM :
ADRESSE DU DETENTEUR DE L'ANIMAL:
Ordonance faite le Le :
Pour M ……...
Adresse ANIMAL – espece
Natur du Produit……..
Nº Identification :
Quantite :

Signature et Cachet
Du Docteur-Veterinaire

The ACTvet classification

The spectacular evolution of the field has led to the need for a new classification of drugs!
As a consequence, the veterinarian should know the elements of the classification:

ATCvet = Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical classification system for veterinary medicinal products

1995

was launched in the DURG (Drug Utilization Research Group) by the extension of the European Pharmacy Market Research Association (EPhMRA) by Norwegian specialists, the ATC classification system.

1981

Taken by the WHO

1996

WHO recognizes the need for the ATC/DDD classification system as a standard for drug use studies

1992

First Edition of the ACTvet Classification Guide followed by editions revised in **1995** and **1999**

In the Anatomical – Therapeutic - Chemical (ATC) classification system, drugs are divided into groups according to:

- the target organ or system
- their chemical properties,
- their pharmacologic & therapeutic properties

In the ATCvet Code, was created by inserting the letter Q in the front of the ATC code, the drugs are divided into 15 anatomical groups, classified as:

QA-QV (Level 1).

These are subdivided into main therapeutic groups **(level 2),** coded for example as:

QA01, **QA02, QA03 ...**

Two levels of chemical / therapeutic / pharmacological subgroups **(Levels 3 and 4),**

e.g.: **QA02A, QA02B,** etc. at third level and **QA02AA, QA02AB,** etc., fourth, provide other subdivisions.

At **level 5,** for example: **QA02AA01,** chemicals are classified.

Anathomical groups – (MV, Q) First level ATC

QA Food Tract and Metabolism A
QB Blood and blood-forming organs B
QC Cardiovascular System C
QD System for dermatological diseases D
QG Genital-urinary system & sexual hormones G
QH Systemic hormones, excluding sex hormones & insulin H
QI Immunological System I
QJ Anti infectives for Systemic Use J
QL Anti cancer & immunomodulatory agents L
QM Musculoskeletal system M
QN Nerve System N
QP Antiparasitic products, insecticides & repellents P
QR Respiratory System R
QS Sensory organs S
QV Various

Level 2 codes - examples

QJ Antiinfectives for systemic use

QJ51 Antibiotics for intramammary use

QJ54 Antimicrobial for intramammary use

Level 3 codes - examples

QJ51 Antibiotics for intramammary use

QJ51F Macrolides and lincosamides for intramammary use

QJ51G Antibacterial aminoglycosides for i.mamary use

QJ51R Antibacterial combinations with intramammary use

Level 4 codes - examples

QJ51R Antibacterial Combinations for intramammary use

QJ51RF Macrolides, combinations with other antibacterials

QJ51RG Antibacterial aminoglycoside combinations,

QJ51RV Combination of antibacterial and other drugs

Level 5 codes - examples

QJ51R F Macrolides, combinations with other antibacterials

QJ51RF01 Spiramycin, combinations with other antibacterials

Example: ampicillin ATC classification for systemic use:

J - general antiinfectives for systemic use
(level 1, main anatomy group)

01 - Antibacterials for systemic use
(level 2, primary therapeutic group)

C - Beta-lactam antibacterials,
(level 3, therapeutic subgroup)

A - Broad spectrum penicillins,
(level 4, chemical / therapeutic subgroup)

01 - Ampicillin
(level 5, subgroup for chemicals).
Systemic amplicillin, ATC code = J01CA01

LEVEL	0	1	2	4	5
Code ATC	J	01	C	A	01
Code ATCvet	Q	J	01	C	A	01

http://media.mercola.com/imageserver/public/2008/October/10.14prescriptionRX.jpg

https://encrypted-tbn1.google.com/images?q=tbn:ANd9GcRSdDzhVcV14D3SnY-4w_xi_Vdo42eiK88rRV9oV5P90O4ZdAc1

THANK YOU FOR ATTENTION!