



A STUDY ON PRESCRIBING PATTERN OF DOCTORS
AGAINST NATIONAL ACCREDITATION BOARD FOR HOSPITAL &
HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS at Yashoda Hospital

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INTRODUCTION

Yashoda Hospital is accredited for eight years by NABH and it mandates to the revised standards (4th Edition) by July 2017. One of the indicators in NABH is “Compliance to medication prescription in capitals” has been reviewed by observing the prescriptions of doctors in outpatient pharmacy

OBJECTIVE

To study the compliance of handwritten prescriptions against the NABH standards (like drugs written in capital letters, age group, sex, legibility of prescriptions, type of dosage form, no. of drugs being prescribed, dose and frequency)

METHODOLOGY

STUDY DESIGN Observational & Descriptive study	STUDY AREA Outpatient Pharmacy of Yashoda Hospital, Secunderabad
STUDY DURATION April 25 to May 6, 2017	STUDY SAMPLE 180 outpatient prescriptions
SAMPLE DESIGN Purposive Sampling	STUDY TOOL Checklist Microsoft Excel for analysis of data

CHECKLIST

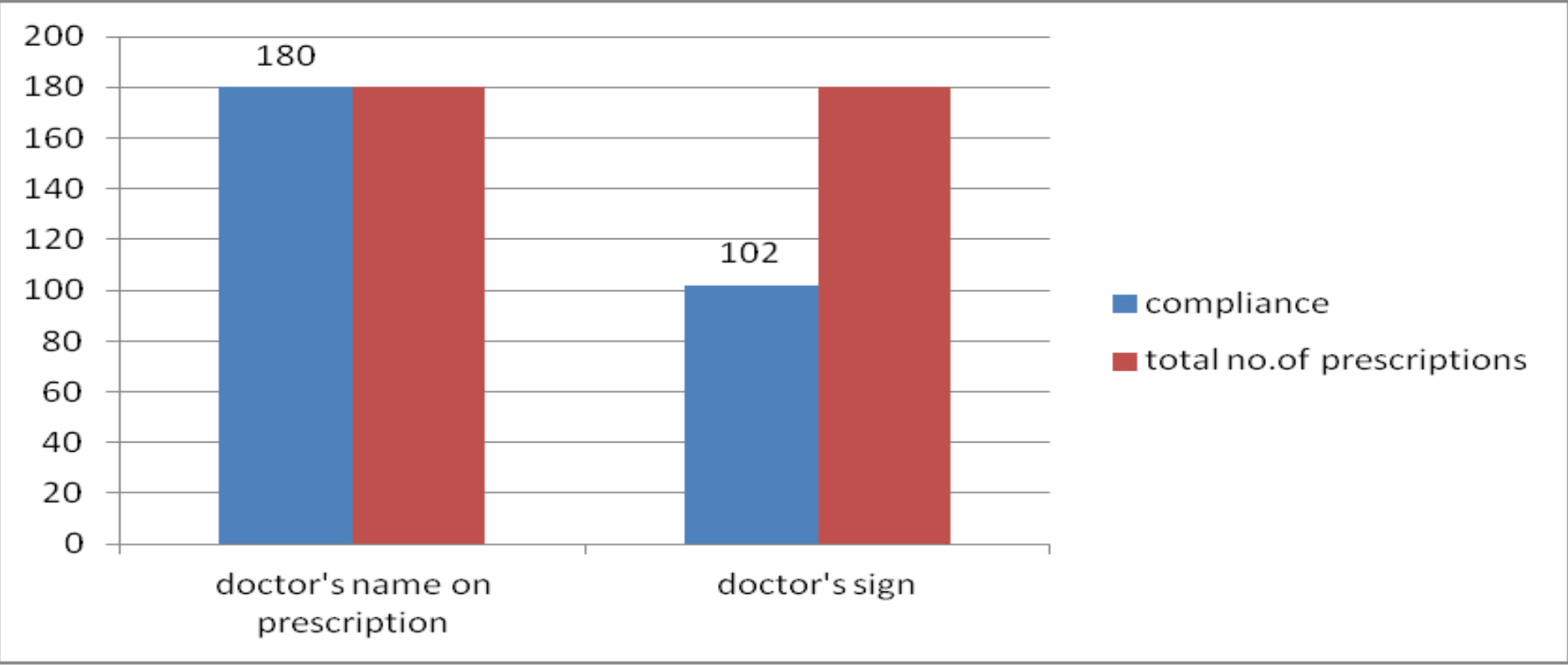
Details pertaining to doctor	Response
a. Doctor name on prescription	Present/Absent
b. Doctor’s signature	Present/Absent
Details pertaining to patient	Response
a. Patient’s full name	Present/Absent

b. YH Id of patient	Present/ Absent	
c. Patient age groups	Number	Percentage
11-20 years	1.	1.
21-30 years	2.	2.
31-40 years	3.	3.
41-50 years	4.	4.
51-60 years	5.	5.
Above 60 years	6.	6.

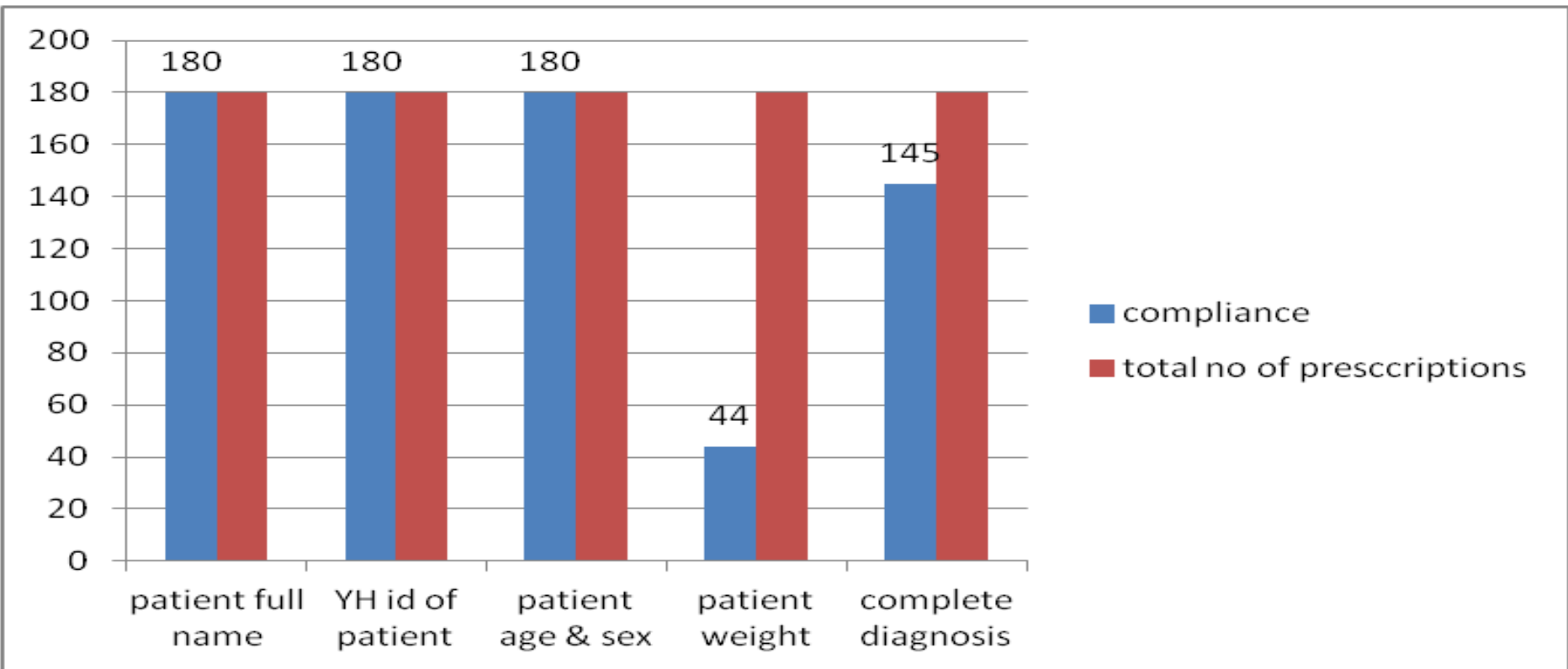
Sex Distribution	Number	Percentage
1.Male	1.	1.
2.Female	2.	2.
d. Patient weight	Present/ Absent	
e. Complete diagnosis	Present/ absent	
Details pertaining to medication	Response	
a.Name of drug written legibly	C (clear) E (effort to read) U (unclear)	
Legibility of prescription was assessed according to :-		
• Prescription details are clear		
• Clear but requires effort to read		
• Not at all clear	U (unclear)	
b. Name of drug written in capital letters	Present/ Absent	
c. Dosage form	Number	Percentage
1. Oral	1.	1.
2. Injectables	2.	2.
3. Topical	3.	3.
4. Inhalational	4.	4.
d. Dose of prescribed drug	Present/ Absent	
e. Frequency of drugs	Present/ Absent	
f. No of drugs prescribed	No. of prescriptions (%)	
• Up to 4 drugs		
• 5-8 drugs		
• More than 8 drugs		
No. of Antibiotics	Present/Absent	

FINDINGS

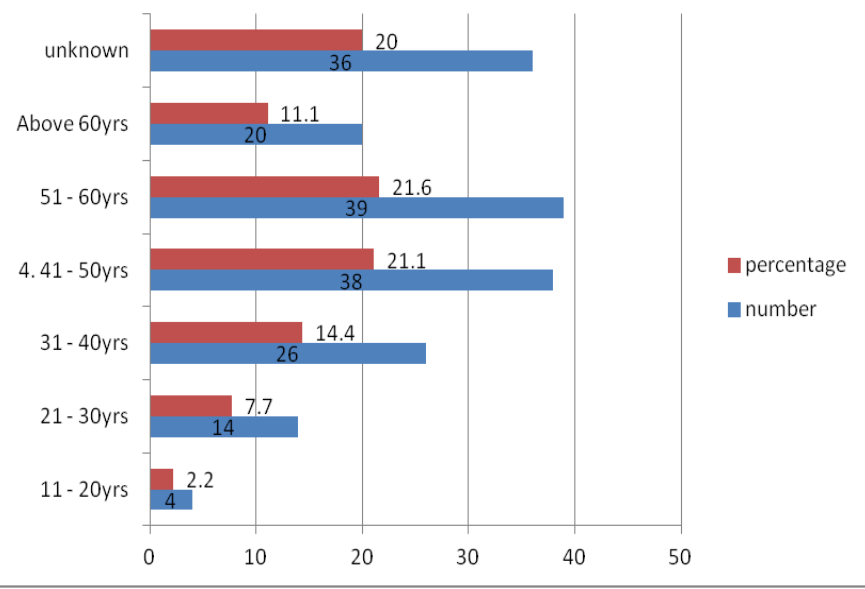
Percent distribution of prescriptions adhered to details pertaining to doctor



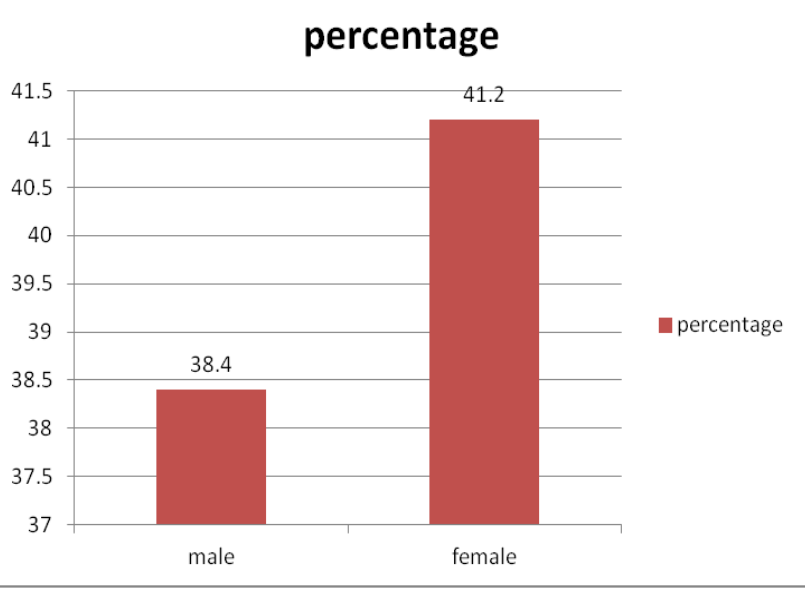
Percent distribution of prescriptions adhered to details pertaining to patients



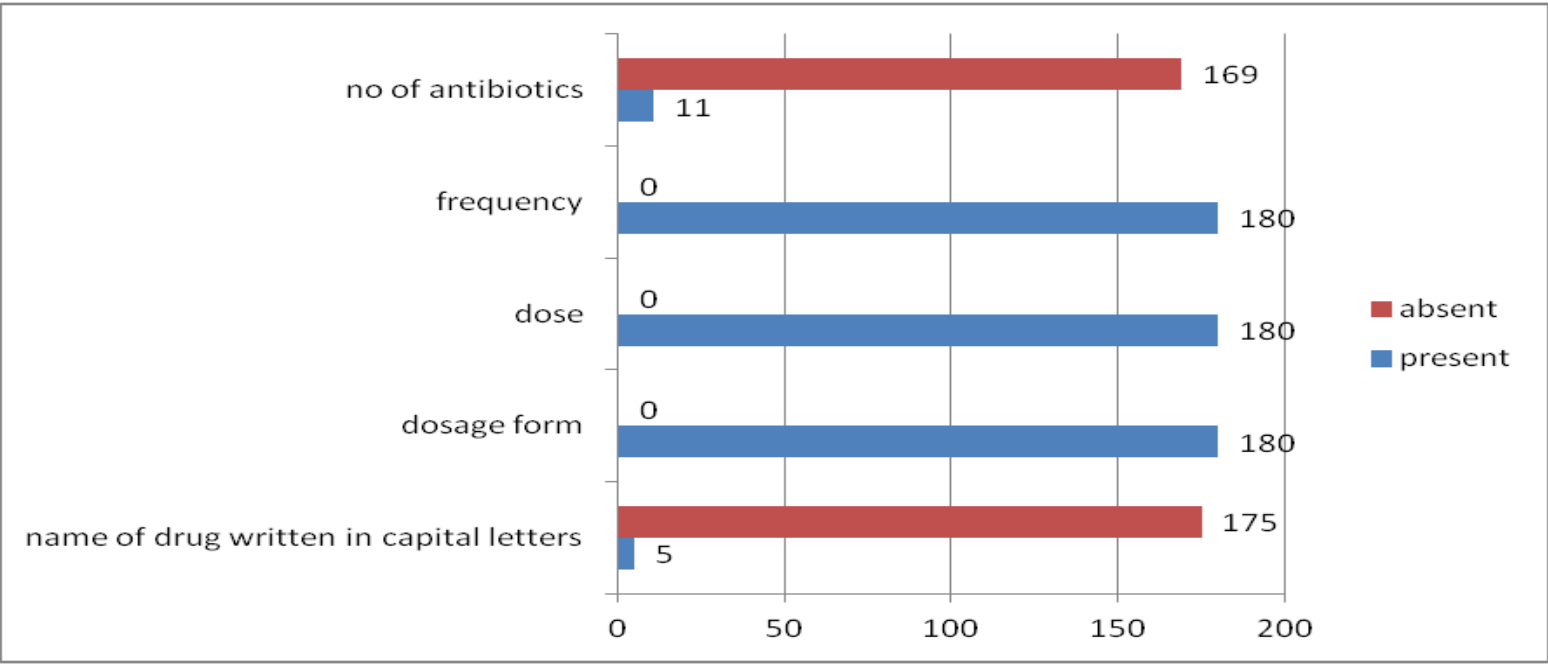
Prescription age profiles



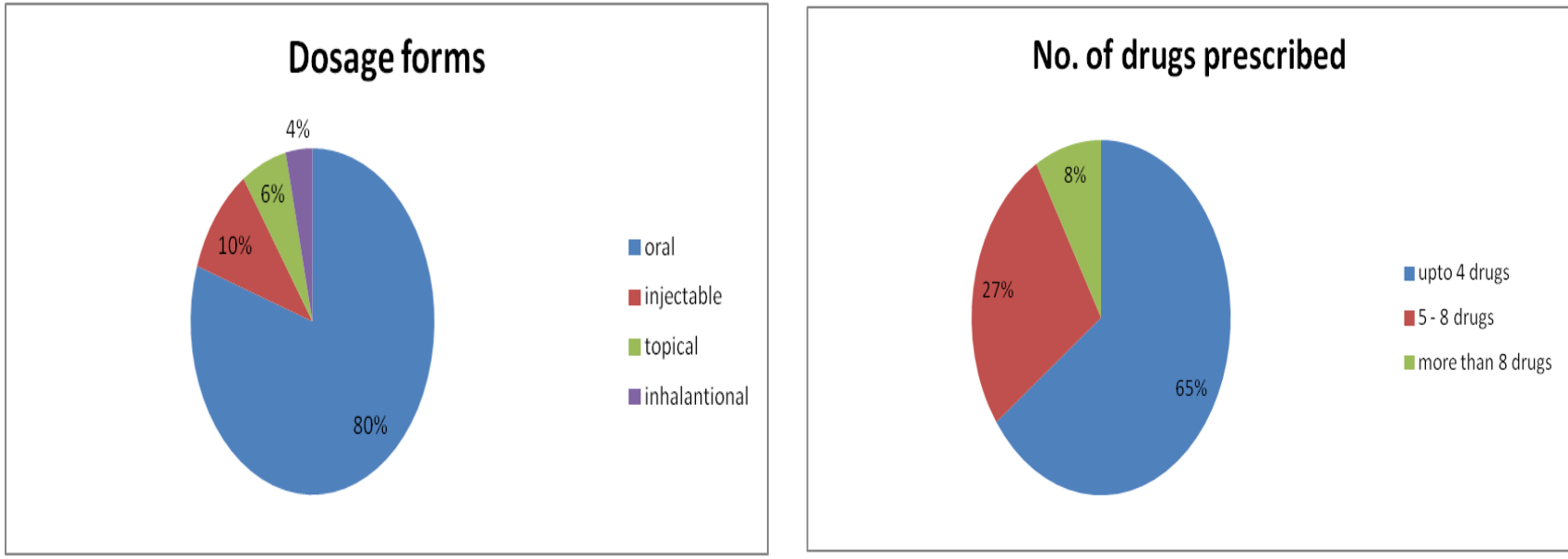
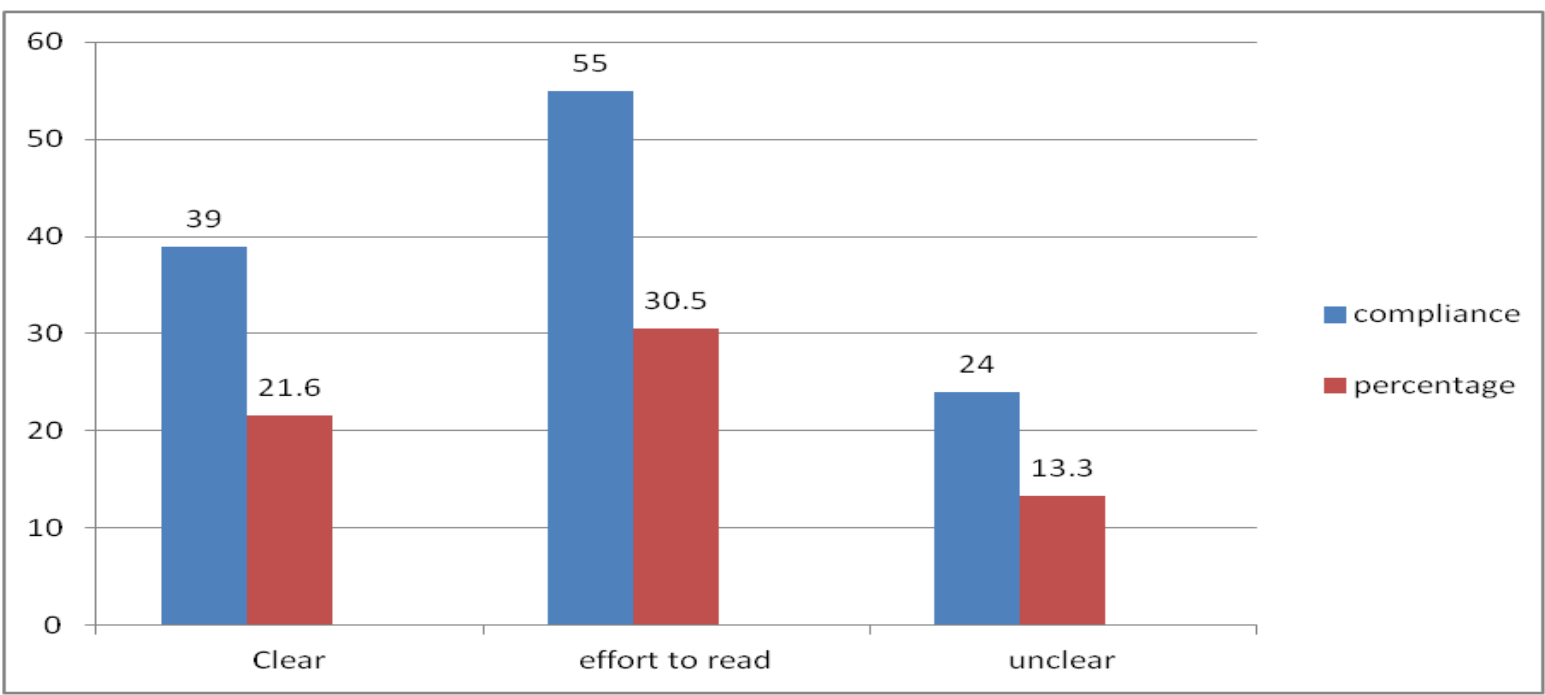
Sex Distribution



Details pertaining to medication



Legibility of Prescriptions



CONCLUSION

The study shows that level of completeness of handwritten prescriptions was low in name of drug written in capital letters, patient weight but still more compliance should be made in doctor’ signature and clear and legible prescriptions.

A Majority of the prescriptions showed compliance to medication and patient details.

Remaining compliances showed less discrepancy.

SUGGESTIONS

The study highlights the need of regular supervision to sensitize the prescribers about the importance of neglected criteria for outpatients

Also encourage them to follow the hospital prescription guidelines to make more compliance in outpatient pharmacy for the coming audit of NABH.

There is a need to move towards electronic prescribing to allow the hospital immediate benefit of improving legibility, completeness and elimination of transcription errors. A pilot study can be implemented.