

# Kazakh-Russian Medical University

Independent Work

Theme: Chemists

Done by: Sagatova Madina.

Faculty: GM

Group: 104A

Checked by: Kosbatyrova N.B

# PLAN

- Chemists
- Prescription department.
- The working rooms
- Administration



# Chemists

- Chemists' shops are specialized shops where medicines are sold. Chemists' usually situated on the ground
- floor. They have a hall for visitors, two departments for selling drugs, and proper working rooms.





# Prescription department.

- The department for reception of prescriptions and delivery of drugs is called a prescription department.
- The other one is called a chemist's department. In the prescription department medicines are sold or made up according to prescriptions. In the chemist's department you can buy medicines without prescriptions.
- In this department different things for medical care and medicinal plants are bought.







# The working rooms

- The working rooms
- of a chemist's include rooms for washing, drying and sterilization of glassware, an analytical laboratory, a
- room for storing medicines, a room for dispensing them and some others.
- At the chemist's all medicines are kept in drug cabinets, on open shelves and in the refrigerator.
- Poisonous drugs are kept in a drug cabinet with the letter A. Strong effective drugs are kept in a drug

- The drugs prepared at the chemist's for immediate use should be kept in the refrigerator. Powders,
- galenical preparations and medicines produced at pharmaceutical plants are usually kept on shelves
- protected from light at a constant temperature, not higher than room temperature.
- Every small bottle or box has a label with the name of the medicine. There are labels of four colors for the
- drugs prepared at the chemist's: labels of green color indicate medicines for internal use; blue labels
- indicate drugs used for injections. Drugs for external application have labels of yellow color. Drugs used
- for treatment of eye diseases have labels of pink color.
- The single dose and the total dosage are indicated on the label or signature. The directions for drug







# Administration

- Administration are very important for sick people as well as for those who take care for them.
- In the chemist's department medicines are kept according to the therapeutic effect: drugs for cough,
- cardiac medicines, drugs for headache. Disinfectants, herbs and things for medical care such as hot-water
- bottles, medicine droppers, cups, thermometers, etc. are kept separately.
- In the prescription department one can see drugs of all kinds, boxes and parcels for different powders,
- ampules of glucose and camphor used for internal use; tonics and sedatives administered orally.



- The personnel of an average chemist's consists of a manager of the chemist's, a dispensing pharmacist
- who takes prescriptions and delivers drugs, a chemist controlling prescriptions, that is, physical, physicochemical and pharmacological compatibility of the ingredients of compounds prescribed by physicians.
- The personnel includes also a chemist-analyst who controls effectiveness of the drug prepared at the
- chemist's as well as that of manufactured drugs. There is also a pharmacist who is in charge of the supply
- of necessary medicines

# Questions

1. Where are the pharmacy?
2. How many departments have a pharmacy?
3. What color is used for the injection?
4. What color is used for internal use?
5. What color is used for external application?
6. What is shown on the label of the drug?
7. Drugs used to treat any diseases?
8. What are the personnel is a pharmacy?
9. What is the department for prescription pharmaceuticals and delivery?
10. Where are toxic drugs?