Unir dos pdfs gratis



Dosage forms (also called unit doses) are pharmaceutical drug products in the form in which they are marketed for use, with a specific mixture of active ingredients, in a particular configuration (such as a capsule shell, for example), and apportioned into a particular dose. For example, two products may both be amoxicillin, but one is in 500 mg capsules and another is in 250 mg chewable tablets. The term unit dose can also sometimes encompass non-reusable packaging as well (especially when each drug product is individually packaged[1]), although the FDA distinguishes that by unit-dose "packaging" or "dispensing".[2] Depending on the context, multi(ple) unit dose can refer to distinct drug products packaged together, or to a single drug product containing multiple drugs and/or doses. The term dosage form can also sometimes refer only to the pharmaceutical formulation of a drug product's constituent drug substance(s) and any blends involved, without considering matters beyond that (like how it is ultimately configured as a consumable product such as a capsule, patch, etc.). Because of the somewhat vague boundaries and unclear overlap of these terms and certain variants and gualifiers within the pharmaceutical industry, caution is often advisable when conversing with someone who may be unfamiliar with another person's use of the term. Depending on the method/route of administration, dosage forms come in several types. These include many kinds of liquid, solid, and semisolid dosage forms. Common dosage forms include pill, tablet, or capsule, drink or syrup, among many others. In naturopathy, dosages can take the form of decoctions and herbal teas, as well as the more conventional methods previously mentioned. A liquid dosage form is the liquid form of a dose of a chemical compound used as a drug or medication (ROA) for drug delivery is dependent on the dosage form of the substance in question. Various dosage forms may exist for a single particular drug, since some medical conditions such as being unconscious can restrict ROA. For example, persistent nausea, especially with vomiting, may make it difficult to use an oral dosage form, and in such a case, it may be necessary to use an alternative route such as inhalational, buccal, sublingual, nasal, suppository or parenteral instead. Additionally, a specific dosage form may be a requirement for certain kinds of drugs, as there may be issues with various factors like chemical stability or pharmacokinetics. As an example, insulin cannot be given orally because upon being administered in this manner, it is extensively metabolized in the gastrointestinal tract (GIT) before reaching the blood stream, and is thereby incapable of sufficiently reaching its therapeutic target destinations. The oral and intravenous doses of a drug such as paracetamol will differ for the same reason.[3] Oral Tablet in blister pack single unit packets with full identification (text and bar codes) Pills, i.e. tablets or capsules Liquids such as syrups, solutions, elixers, emulsions, and tinctures Liquids such as decoctions and herbal teas Orally disintegrating tablets Lozenges or candy (electuaries) Thin films (e.g., Listerine Pocketpaks, nitroglycerin) to be placed on top of or underneath the tongue as well as against the cheek Powders or effervescent powder or tablets, often instructed to be mixed into a food item Plants or seeds prepared in various ways such as a cannabis edible Pastes such as high fluoride toothpastes Gases such as oxygen (can also be delivered through the nose) Ophthalmic vials of eye drops for single use Eye drops Lotions Ointments Emulsions Inhalation Aerosolized medication Dry-powder Inhalers or metered dose inhalers Nebulizer-administered medication Smoking Vaporizer-administered medication Unintended ingredients Talc is an excipient often cut with cheap talc. Natural talc is cheap but contains asbestos while asbestos-free talc is more expensive. Inhaled talc that has asbestos is generally accepted as being able to cause lung cancer if it is inhaled. The evidence about asbestos-free talc is less clear, according to the American Cancer Society.[4] Injection An ampoule containing atropine injection 1mL/0.5mg Parenteral Intradermally-administered (ID) Subcutaneously-administered (SC) Intramuscularly-administered (IM) Intraosseous administered (IV) Intracevernously-administered (ICI) These are usually solutions and suspensions. Unintended ingredients Safe Eye drops (normal saline in disposable packages) are distributed to syringe users by needle exchange programs. Unsafe The injection of talc from crushed pills has been associated with pulmonary talcosis in intravenous drug users.[5] Topical Creams, liniments, balms (such as lip balm or antiperspirants and deodorants), lotions, or ointments, etc. Gels and hydrogels Ear drops Transdermal and dermal patches to be applied to the skin Powders Unintended use It is not safe to calculate divided doses by cutting and weighing medical skin patches, because there's no guarantee that the substance is evenly distributed on the patch surface.[6] For example, fentanyl transdermal patches are designed to slowly release the substance over 3 days. It is well known that cut fentanyl transdermal consumed orally have cause overdoses and deaths. Single blotting papers for illicit drugs injected from solvents in syringes may also cause uneven distribution across the surface. Other Intravaginal administration Vaginal rings Capsules and tablets Suppositories Rectal administration (enteral) Suppositories Suspensions and solutions in the form of enemas Gels Urethral Nasal sprays See also Classification of Pharmaceutical packaging References ^ "unit dose". thefreedictionary.com. ^ Affairs, Office of Regulatory. "Compliance Policy Guides -CPG Sec 430.100 Unit Dose Labeling for Solid and Liquid Oral Dosage Forms". www.fda.gov. ^ "Doctors 'missed' fatal overdoses". 4 February 2011 - via www.bbc.co.uk. ^ "Talcum Powder and Cancer". www.cancer.org. ^ Davis, LL. (Dec 1983). "Pulmonary "mainline" granulomatosis: talcosis secondary to intravenous heroin abuse with characteristic x-ray findings of asbestosis". J Natl Med Assoc. 75 (12): 1225-8. PMC 2561715. PMID 6655726. Cohen, Michael R. (1 March 2013). "The danger with cutting medication Practices". Pharmacy Today. 19 (3): 88. doi:10.1016/S1042-0991(15)31507-3. ISSN 1042-0991. Retrieved 17 May 2022. 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