Monitoring of the Terms of Storage of Medicines in the Dental Office

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Received: July 29, 2019; Published: August 17, 2019

Abstract

The aim of the current study is to present what a safe medication management system at the dental office should address. Some problems related to planning, selection and procurement, storage, ordering and monitoring of dental medications are also discussed. A lot of different medications can be used in the dental office. According to the Health Act, requirements of Regional Health Inspectorate and National Health Insurance Fund and the good practice rules, special and life-sustaining drugs in the dental practice should be performed.

Keywords: Monitoring; Storage; Medications used in the Dental Office

Introduction

The new members of the European Parliament were elected in May 2019. The requirements of European Commission about medication management from 05/04/2018 were written for General practitioners (GP’s) and staff who are involved in the patient’s medication. The Council of European Dentists (CED) continues to advocate the future of health for European citizens determined three main requests to the new EU Parliament:

• Improving the oral health for all Europeans;
• Ensure patient safety and protect patients’ rights;
• Support a strong and independent European dentist [1].

The link between the policies to prevent oral public health and the usage of medicines is dentist [2,3]. His role is not only to treat and cure the teeth of the patients but to educate, to support and provoke their healthy life of style and thinking [4-6].

Some other authors comment a qualitative new model in patient’s education. They are looking for a relationship between health awareness and habits [4,7]. The practical model is presented in figure 1.

Dental treatment solves many problems related to the patient’s oral health and improves his/her quality of life. Hidden remains a picture of the physician’s responsibilities, the relationship with staff, the supplies of the office with consumables and materials and their proper distribution, as well as infection control and sanitation [8-11].

Medicines used in the dental office should be stored in the closet to ensure their quality. Medicines are maintained according to the manufacturer’s prescribed conditions. They should not be exposed to direct sunlight, and when is necessary should be stored in a refrigerator [12].

Aim of the Study

The aim of the current study is to present the terms and conditions for monitoring and storage of medications and its safety medication management system in the dental office.

Materials and Methods

A sociological method was used. Different documents such as Law of Health, Law on Medicinal Products in Human Medicine, the requirements of National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) for conclusion of contract with dentists, Application 20 of NHIF for dentists are also observed [12,13].

Discussion

Medicines needed for furnishing and establishment of dental office

Art 30: "Drug form" is suitable for receiving a structure containing the active substance (s), which may or may not include excipients, obtained by the application of certain technological operations providing desires healing effect and storage stability over the shelf-life.

Art 31: "Person established in the territory of a Member State" is a legal entity registered under the civil or commercial law of a Member State or established by virtue of a statutory instrument having its registered office and address in a Member State or in a State party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area [12].

Application No 20

Requirements of the Regional Health Insurance Fund for conclusion of contract with general practitioner and dentistry from the primary extra-help assistance

Mandatory requirements

Staff

1. General dentist.

Premises

1. Cabinet / hot and cold water /
2. Waiting room
3. Toilet

Equipment of the dental office

1. Dental unit with patient chair and periphery
2. Amalgam mixer

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3. Medicinal cabinet
4. Tool table
5. Autoclave
6. Sterilization drums

Instrumentary and consumables for stomatological cabinet

1. Dental tweezers
2. Dental mirror
3. Dental probes

Upper teeth pliers
1. Frontal / canine
2. Premolars
3. Molars / left and right /
4. Roots / bayonet /

Upper teeth pliers
1. Frontal
2. Canine / Premolars
3. Molars
4. Wisbrem
5. Roots

Elevators
1. Makes it right
2. Side / left and right /

other
1. Protective helmet / eyeglasses /
2. Curettes - straight and inverse
3. Matrices: MOD and Avery
4. Spatula - straight and inverse
5. Fittings: plungers, amalgamators, ironing machines
6. Opal first aid kit
7. Glass tiles
8. Petri dishes
9. Other instruments and tools at the discretion of the dentist

The dental equipment is determined by the dentist based on the sterilization method and the method of operation. Following this requirements the furnishing of dental office become easier for undergraduates.
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Emergency medicines in the dental office

Because of the changing regulatory requirement the medications are not divided to recommended or obligatory. The legal regulations in the Republic of Bulgaria were established by the Law. According to Annex 5 of the National Framework Contract-2017 obligatory medicines are: Calcium gluconate (10% 1), Methylprednisolone (amp 20 mg 2 ml - 4), Aminophylline (amp; 240 mg 10 ml - 2) (Table 1).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>International non-patent name</th>
<th>Medicinal form</th>
<th>Minimum quality for one dentist</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adrenalinum</td>
<td>Sol. inj. 0.1% 1 ml</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium gluconicum</td>
<td>Sol. inj. 10% 10 ml</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lidocaínium</td>
<td>Sol. inj. 0.5% 10 ml</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methylprednisolonom</td>
<td>Sol. inj. 20 mg 2 ml + solv.</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Novphylinum</td>
<td>Sol. inj. 0.24</td>
<td>2 amp.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1: Emergency medicines in the dental office according to the requirements of NHIF.

Art. 232: (1) Doctors and dentists may store medicinal products on a list determined by the Minister of Health. (2) Where in the settlement there is no pharmacy, the persons under par. 1 can store and sell medicinal products only if they have been authorized to do so by an order specified in an Ordinance of the Minister of Health [12].

List of drug groups in accordance with the anatomy-chemical classification that can be stored and sold for medicinal products treated and treated in dental medicine

A: Digestive system and metabolism
A01: Dental medicinal products
A02: Antacid medicinal products
A03: Medicinal products for functional gastrointestinal diseases
A04: Antiemetic and anti-invasive
A05: Medicinal products for the treatment of biliary and hepatic diseases
A06: Purifying and laxative medicinal products
A07: Antidiarreheal, intestinal antiinfectious medicinal products
A08: Obesity products, except for dietary products
A09: Medicinal products that affect digestion, including enzymes
A10: Antidiabetic medicinal products
A11: Vitamins
A12: Mineral supplements
A13: Tonics
A14: Anabolic medicinal products for systemic use
A15: Appetite stimulants
A16: Other medicinal products that induce digestion and metabolism

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B: Blood and blood-forming organs
B01: Antithrombotic medicinal products
B02: Anti-haemorrhagic medicinal products
B03: Antianaemic medicinal products
B05: Blood substitutes and infusion pills
B06: Other haematological products

C: Cardiovascular system
C01: Medicinal products for the treatment of heart disease (cardiac therapy)
C02: Antihypertensive
C03: Diuretics
C04: Peripheral vasodilators
C05: Vasoprotectors
C07: Beta-blockers
C08: Calcium channel blockers
C09: Medicinal products, lifting renin-angiotensin systems
C10: Lipid-modulating medicinal products

D: Dermatological
D01: Antimycotic medicinal products for dermatological use
D02: Skin softening and protection products
D03: Drugs for the treatment of wounds and ulcers
D04: Contraindications, including antihistamines, anesthetics, etc.
D05: Antipsoriatic medicinal products
D06: Antibiotics and chemotherapeutics for dermal application
D07: Corticosteroids for dermal application
D08: Antiseptics and disinfectants
D09: Bandages with drug substance
D10: Medicines for the treatment of acne
D11: Other dermatological medicinal products

G: Urogenital system and half of the hormones
G01: Gynecological, anti-infectives and antiseptics
G02: Other chemo - medicinal products
G03: Sex hormones and medicinal products regulating the genital system
G04: Urological medicinal products

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H: Systemic hormonal medicinal products, excluding sex hormones and insulins
H01: Hypophyseal hormones and hypothalamus hormones and technical analogues
H02: Corticosteroids for systemic use
H03: Medicinal products for the treatment of thyroid diseases
H04: Pancreatic hormones
H05: Medicinal products affecting calcium metabolism
J: Antiinfectious medicinal products for systemic use
J01: Antibacterial medicinal products for systemic use
J02: Antimycotic medicinal products for systemic use
J04: Antimicrobial medicinal products
J05: Antiviral medicinal products for systemic use
J06: Immune sera and immunoglobulins
J07: Vaccines
L: Antitumor and immunomodulatory medicinal products
L01: Antineoplastic
L02: Endocrine therapy medicinal products
L03: Immunostimulants
L04: Immunosuppressants
M: Musculoskeletal system
M01: Antiinflammatory and antirheumatic medicinal products
M02: Topical medicines for room and muscle pain
M03: Muscle relaxants
M04: Medicinal products for the treatment of gout
M05: Medicinal products for the treatment of bone diseases
M09: Other medicinal products for diseases of the musculoskeletal system
N: Nervous system
N01: Anesthetics
N02: Analgesics (except for medicinal products under Appendices 2 and 3 of the LCFTW);
N03: Antiepileptics (except for the medicinal products listed in Annex 2 and 3 of the LCFT)
N04: Antiparkinsonian medicinal products
N05: Psycholeptics
N06: Psychoanaleptics
N07: Other medicinal products that lift the nervous system

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P: Antiparasitic, insecticides and repellents
P01: Antiprotozoal medicinal products
P02: Anthelminthic medicinal products
P03: Medicinal products for the treatment of disease-free diseases, including scabies, insecticides and repellents

R: Respiratory system
R01: Nasal medicinal products
R02: Medicaments for the treatment of oral and pharyngeal diseases
R03: Medicinal products for the treatment of obstructive airway diseases
R05: Medicinal products for the treatment of coughs and colds
R06: Antihistamines for systemic use
R07: Other medicinal products, respiratory system hoist for systemic use

C: Sensory organs
S01: Ophthalmic medicinal products
S02: Otological medicinal products
S03: Ophthalmic and Otolaryngic medicinal products etc. [12,13].

Conclusion

There is a need of prevention and conscious of personal awareness to keep natural teeth longer in a good condition in the time of digital dental medicine and implantology. This small niche would exert a huge impact on the future public oral health. Easiest and cheapest.

Bibliography


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Volume 18 Issue 9 September 2019
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*Citation*: Iliya Peev., et al. "Monitoring of the Terms of Storage of Medicines in the Dental Office". EC *Dental Science* 18.9 (2019): 2143-2150.