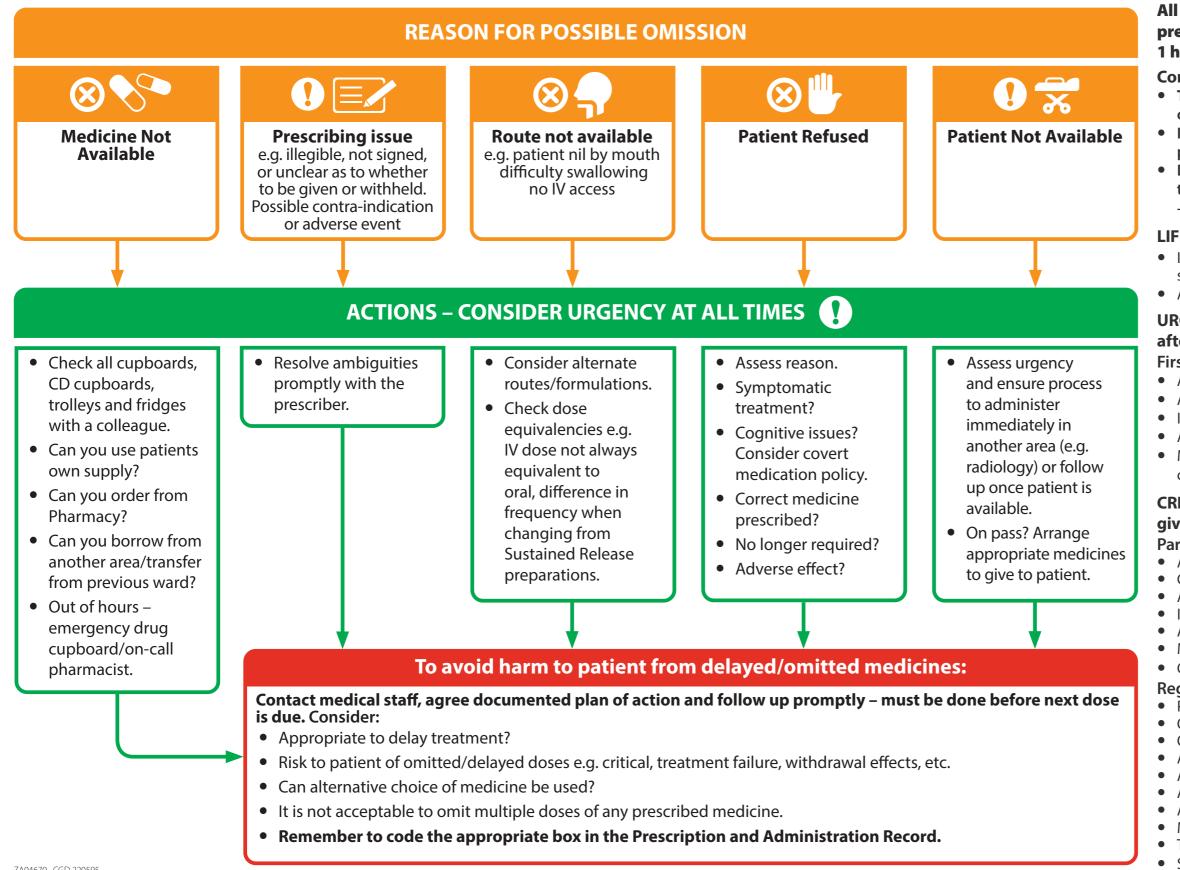
Prevention of Omitted Doses

Version 2 (Feb 2023) Review 2024 - Refer to NHS Grampian Management of Omitted or Delayed Medicines Policy





All medicines must be given within 1 hour of the prescribed time (i.e. up to 1 hour BEFORE or 1 hour AFTER the prescribed time).

Consider urgency at all stages.

- The list below is not exhaustive every patient/ clinical situation is different.
- It is not acceptable for multiple doses of any
 - prescribed medicine to be omitted.
- Doses omitted at previous medicine administration times should also be followed up

 - do not assume that someone else has done this.

LIFE THREATENING - MUST be given IMMEDIATELY:

• Initial treatment of life-threatening conditions e.g. status epilepticus, sepsis, emergency resuscitation • Antidotes to medication overdose

URGENT - MUST be given as SOON AS POSSIBLE after being prescribed:

First parenteral doses of:

- Anti-infectives
- Anticoagulants or thrombolytics
- Insulin
- Anticonvulsants including benzodiazepines
- Medicines used in resuscitation including colloid or crvstalloid IV fluids

CRITICAL - should NOT be omitted and should be given as close to the prescribed time as possible: Parenteral doses of:

- Anti-infectives
- G-CSF
- Anticoagulants and thrombolytics
- Insulin
- Anticonvulsants including benzodiazepines
- Medicines used in resuscitation
- Chemotherapy

Regular:

- Parkinson's Disease medicines
- Opiate analgesics
- Opioid substitution therapy
- Anticoagulants
- Antiplatelets (if the patient has been stented)
- Anticonvulsants
- Anti diabetics
- Medicines where doses have already been omitted Transplant medicines
- Steroids