

英文

Labeling of the Medicine Bag and Medicines

When customer service departments of medication institution deliver medicine to patients, they should include the name, gender, name of medicine, dosage, quantity, usage, effects or indications, warnings and side effects, the name and location of the medical institution, the name of the pharmacist, and the date when prescription was made up (by day, month, and year).

Read clearly the labeling of Medicine Bag and Medicines

1. Clear medicine bag labeling can help patients use medicine correctly, understand their effects, and reduce the damages from side effect. When visiting different doctors for treatment, can help doctors prescribe the correct medicines.
2. Verifying the name of the medicine, the amount per unit, the dosage, the way to use it, and amount to take on the medicine bag and to verify if the name of the medicine and quantity is the same as that inside the bag.
3. After taking out the medicine from the original medicine bag, one should put them back to the same bag. Be careful that when taking out many different types of medicine for checking of possibility of putting the medicine back into the wrong medicine bags leading to consuming the wrong medicine.
4. If the medicine prescribed is different from the previous ones, it is possible that the doctor changed the prescription or uses the medicine from different companies. However, it may be a wrong prescription; so should ask the pharmacist first and be clear that it is correct before taking the medicine.

中文對照說明

看清藥袋標示與藥物標示

醫事服務機構對於診療之病人交付藥劑時，應於容器或包裝上載明病人姓名、性別、藥名、劑量、數量、用法、作用或適應症、警語或副作用、醫療機構名稱與地點、調劑者姓名及調劑年、月、日。

看清楚藥袋、藥品標示

1. 清楚的藥袋標示可以幫助病人正確使用藥品、瞭解藥品效用及降低副作用的傷害。當找不同醫師看病時，可幫助醫師開立正確處方。
2. 核對藥袋上藥品名稱、藥品單位含量、數量與使用方法及用量，及藥袋內藥品標示之名稱、數量是否相同。
3. 從原藥袋取出藥後，應再放回原藥袋內。注意一次取出多種的藥品來核對，放回藥袋時可能裝錯藥袋，就可能吃錯藥。
4. 發現藥品與以前不同，可能是醫師改變處方或廠牌改變，但也有可能是錯誤，應先詢問藥師，清楚後再用藥。

5. Knowing why to take the medicine: for the medicine name, usage, content, and quantity. If the quantity is incorrect, taking the medicine may be ineffective or over dosage may occur.

6. Do you know how to take the medicine? The quantity (the number of pills each time), the frequency (how long before taking it), when to take it, how long the treatment period is, and the method of taking the medicine.

7. Do not use the external appearance to determine how to take the medicine: tablet or capsule may not necessarily be orally taken, and liquid inside bottles may be taken as eye drops, injection, or oral dosages. You must read the instructions clearly before taking.

8. Do you know the expected reaction, therapeutic effect, side effects, and things to pay attention to after taking the medicine?

5. 知道為什麼要用這個藥品-- 所使用的藥名、用途、成份及含量。使用含量不對的藥品可能無效或過量。

6. 知道如何使用這個藥品-- 劑量(一次吃幾粒)、頻率(多久吃一次)、什麼時間用藥、療程要吃多久、以及給藥途徑。

7. 不要由藥品外觀直接判斷用法：錠劑、膠囊不一定是口服，瓶裝的液劑有可能是點眼、注射或口服滴劑，一定要看清楚說明再使用。

8. 知道用藥後預期的反應、療效、副作用、注意事項。

