

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

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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].

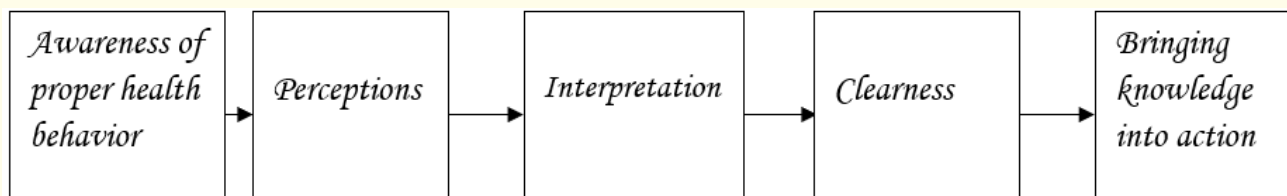


Figure 1: Continuum of health awareness into habits [4].

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

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. Wisebren
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.

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).

International non-patent name	Medicinal form	Minimum quality for one dentist
Adrenalinum	Sol. inj. 0.1% 1 ml	3
Calcium gluconicum	Sol. inj. 10% 10 ml	1
Lidocainum	Sol.inj. 0.5% 10 ml	2
Methylprednisolonum	Sol. inj. 20 mg, 2 ml+solv.	4
Novphylinum	Sol. inj. 0,24	2 amp.

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: Antidiarrheal, 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

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

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

P: Antiparasitic, insecticides and repellents

P01: Antiprotozoal medicinal products

P02: Antihelminthic 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: Otolological 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.

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