NEXTGEN MEDICATION MODULE DEMONSTRATION

This demonstration reviews usage of the Medication Module, problem spots, and tips and tricks to work more efficiently.

This has been prepared with EHR 5.6.5.61 and KBM 7.9 & 7.91. There will be some cosmetic differences among the different specialties, and subsequent updates may display cosmetic and functional changes.

Use the keyboard or mouse to pause, review, and resume as necessary.
Before we get started...

• In practice, electronic prescribing (ERx) will be our primary method of dispensing medications.
• But ERx is not available in the TEST environment, and this affects the appearance of the Medication Module you will see in training, primarily by replacing what would typically be the ERx button with the Fax button.
• This lesson will demonstrate ERx as much as possible, but you will not be able to practice ERx until you are using the program live in the PRODUCTION environment.
Specialty Differences

The means of accessing the Medication Module will vary a bit by specialty in NextGen. But once you have the Med Module open, the appearance will be the same in all specialties.

This exercise will focus on the actual use of the Med Module regardless of specialty; the appearance of the background templates will not be emphasized unless they significantly impact function.
This is the general appearance of the working templates for Family Medicine, Internal Medicine, and Pediatrics. (This is referred to as the “Advanced Template Set.”)

One way to open the Med Module is to use the Meds button on the SOAP tab.
You can open the Medication Module by double-clicking on the medication grid...

or by clicking on the Medication Module on the “tic-tac-toe board.”

This is more representative of the appearance of the other specialties' working templates, shown here for OBGYN.
Regardless of specialty, you can adjust your preferences to have the Medication Module button appear on your toolbar as well.
General Usage

This is how a very simple prescription would go, as presented in the basic NextGen training.
Say we've diagnosed our patient with sinusitis, and we wish to prescribe amoxicillin.

Open the Medication Module.
Click **Prescribe New**.
Begin to type **amoxicillin** in the Find box. Listings will appear as you type.

Double-click on the formulation you want; here we’ll take **875 mg Tablet**.
Amoxicillin appears, with the most common instructions in the SureScripts database. They're acceptable to you.

You want him to have 10 days of meds, so click in the Duration box and type **10**.
NextGen calculates that he'll need 20 tablets, and that the Stop Date will be 10 days from now.

You don't want any refills, and you don't have anything else to add, so click the Accept button.
Amoxicillin is moved to the Active Med list.

Click **Print** to print the prescription.
You get the option to print all meds from today's visit, or just the one you highlighted.

You can preview the prescription by clicking Preview.
Your scanned signature can be set to display on a prescription that is to be faxed. (It won’t display on a prescription that is to be printed.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patient Name:</th>
<th>Quincy Quagmire</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address:</td>
<td>2 Q Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mobile, AL 36604</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOB:</td>
<td>07/25/1948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prescription Date:</td>
<td>August 18, 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QTY:</td>
<td>20 (twenty)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REFFILLS:</td>
<td>0 (zero)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Amoxcillin 875 mg Tab

take 1 tablet (875MG) by ORAL route every 12 hours

Generic Substitution Permissible

Signature: [Signature]

ROBERT LAMAR DUFFY, MD
You can select your printer; most clinics will set up a specific prescription printer loaded with security paper. Then print the prescription by clicking **Print**.
Medication Module: Popup vs Tab

Some notes about the two different ways you can open the Medication Module.
Recall that in some templates you can open the Medication Module by double-clicking on the medication grid... or by clicking on the Medication Module on the “tic-tac-toe board.”
What is the difference, and why would you choose one method over the other?

To find out, double-click on the medication grid, and see what we get.
The medication module is in a popup, floating on top of your main NextGen screen.
Now look at what happens when you click on the Medication Module in the "tic-tac-toe" board, more correctly called the Module Button Area.
The Medication Module appears in its own tab, and you can easily go back and forth from your working templates.

This is particularly helpful during visits where patients are interjecting comments about their medications throughout the visit, while you're talking about other things.
But this tabbed appearance does have one disadvantage. Say we prescribe Amoxicillin, then click the X on the tab to close it, returning to the Assess/Plan tab.
Amoxicillin does not appear on the Medication Grid. Why is that?

Closing the Medication tab does not send a trigger to update this template, so amoxicillin doesn’t show here. The med has been prescribed, though. If you move away from this template and come back to it, it will show up:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Encounter Date/Time</th>
<th>Medication</th>
<th>Dose</th>
<th>Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01/11/2010 12:49 PM</td>
<td>LORATADINE</td>
<td>10 mg</td>
<td>TABLET</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Amoxicillin displays.
If you prescribe it from the popup, then close the popup, however:
Amoxicillin displays immediately.
Medication Popup vs Tab: What should I do?

- The tab has some workflow advantages, and may display better on some computers.
- Some users may prefer the appearance of the popup, especially on devices with small screens.
- Bottom line: Pick whichever you like; the tab is probably the better choice, as long as you remember the medication grid won’t immediately update on your base template.
- Also, the difference is less noticeable in the Advanced Template Set.
Prescription Instructions: Using the SIG Builder

A demonstration of the virtues and vices of the Medication Module SIG Builder, NextGen’s recommended way of creating medication SIGs.

The following screens have some minor cosmetic differences from the KBM 7.9.1 medication module, but they have no effect on this illustration.
Say you’ve searched for and located erythromycin 250 mg, and you want to create the patient’s instructions. The most common SIQ in the databank will display by default.

What if you wanted it taken TID, or some other way? One alternative is to look for other predefined SIGs. Begin by clicking Remove Sig.
Now click **Add Sig.**
Next, click the ellipsis (…).
For many meds, a list of alternative SIGs will appear. Just click on one to select it.
Alternatively, you could use the SIG Builder to rebuild your desired SIG from scratch. As above, you start by clicking Remove Sig, then on the next screen clicking Add Sig.
On this screen, you would specify each component of the SIG one at a time. Begin by clicking **take**.
Specify a method to get the drug in or on your patient. Here, we’ll scroll down and re-select take.
Next click on 1 tablet, revealing this popup. You can use this to specify the unit (tablets, teaspoons, etc.) and how many (1, 1-2, etc.). This can be pretty confusing, and it takes some experimentation to learn how to create anything beyond the simplest of instructions. Here we'll stick with 1 tablet.
Next click on by ORAL route, revealing this popup. You would think this goes without saying most of the time, but it requires you to select something here. Stick with ORAL.
Next click on every 6 hours. This can be very confusing, and you'll probably have to play with it to figure out how it works.
Here it has been changed from every 6 hours to 3 times every day.
Duration and additional text are optional, so we'll skip them. Click the Accept button.
Your new SIG displays here.

If you need to add something else you couldn’t figure out how to say, you can just type it here.

That was fun, wasn’t it?
Prescription Instructions: Manually creating a SIG

Surely there is a better way to create SIGs? Mercifully, the answer is YES.

The following screens have some minor cosmetic differences from the KBM 7.9.1 medication module, but they have no effect on this illustration.
A clearer way to alter your SIG is to create it manually. As before, you start by clicking Remove Sig, then on the next screen clicking Add Sig.
Click the **ellipsis** to again reveal this screen.

But instead of the list, take note of this space. You can highlight this text and just type over it.
You can type things that are briefer than the SIG Builder, or add further details. Here, since erythromycin so commonly causes stomach upset, we added the directions to take it with a full glass of water.

Click Done when you're done.
SIG Builder vs Manual

Advantages of the SIG Builder:
• If the original instructions are OK with you, you can just accept them (but then you're not actually *using* the SIG Builder).
• If you use the SIG Builder and specify the duration of treatment, it will calculate the amount needed.
  – You would usually only do this for short-time prescriptions, like antibiotics.
  – Manually-created SIGs will *not* calculate the amount by duration.

Disadvantages of the SIG Builder:
• Cumbersome, slow, confusing, and frankly painful.
• Creates SIGs that are awkwardly-worded.
• Difficult to create complex instructions.
• May create SIGs over 140 characters long, which cannot be ERxd.
Searching by Formulary

The methods and caveats of formulary-specific medication searches.
You can search by the patient's formulary by choosing **Use Formulary.**
You can also make formulary search your default search method, through Tools|Preferences|Formulary tab.
If no formulary information is available for the patient, you will be told this. Just click **OK**, and proceed as usual.
If formulary information is available, perform your search as usual, and you will see formulary information on the drug specified. You may also see information about formulary alternatives for that drug class.
If your search had come up empty, you could click **Use Non Formulary** to view more search results.
Other notes on formulary searches:

1) Complete information may not display on all meds for all insurances. Note that there is a space for copay, but nothing is shown there.

2) Not all insurances publish formulary data in a manner compatible with NextGen’s search methods. As of this writing, **Alabama Blue Cross**, United Healthcare, and **Medicare** formulary searches work, while **Tricare** and **Alabama Medicaid** do not.
Using the Favorites Tabs

Some helpful shortcuts for medications that you use often, or you find hard to search for.
Open the Medication Module, click Prescribe New, and you come to the familiar search popup.

Notice the tabs on the right. (Initially you will have only one blank tab to the right of All.)

These are the Favorites Tabs. You can create and name these as desired, and save your frequently used or hard-to-find prescriptions here.
To create a new tab, click on the blank tab to the right.
You've created a new tab named Favorites 1.

To rename this tab, right-click on it, click Rename Group, then type a new name over Favorites 1.

Let's call it DM-Lipids.
After typing DM-Lipids, hit enter, and the tab will be renamed.

Let's add metformin 1000 mg BID to this new tab. Click in the Find box, and start to type metformin. Several listings will appear.
Click on 1,000 mg Tablet, and drag it into the space under your new DM-Lipids tab.
Now let's modify this to read exactly the way you want it. Right-click on the **Metformin 1,000mg Tablet** line, and select **Edit**.
Click on the SIG line.
This should look familiar. Highlight/delete the wording in the SIG line, and type your own instructions.

Here, we'll simplify it to 1 twice daily. When you're done, click Done.
Change Refills to 5, and Quantity to 60. When you’re done, click Save.
Your prescription now reads just the way you want it.

If you also wanted to add metformin 500 mg twice daily, you could drag that over, too.

You can spend some time creating your Favorites tabs, or you can just build them on the fly while you’re seeing patients and noticing the meds you commonly use. Don’t waste time making your perfect lists in TEST, though; you’ll have to recreate them in the PROD environment.
To prescribe this med in the future, click **Prescribe New** from the **Medication Module**. But instead of typing in the Find box, click the **DM-Lipids** tab, and double-click on your selection.
Your metformin is queued up, ready to click Accept. Of course, you can modify it further if desired, so this is still useful even if you don’t want everybody to get this exact same prescription.
The first tab, labeled **All**, contains the meds from all of your tabs.

You can create as many tabs as desired.
You can reorganize the meds on your tabs. Here, we notice that hydrochlorothiazide on the **Misc** tab actually belongs on the **BP meds** tab. Right-click on it, click **Add To**, and select **BP meds**. In a similar manner, you can click **Remove** to remove it from the **Misc** tab.
While commonly used drugs are logical candidates for your Favorites tabs, you may also want to add drugs that you have trouble searching for, or have long/complicated instructions, so they'll always be at your fingertips.

Your Favorites tabs can really save you a lot of time and nuisance.
Medication Histories

The medication module is not only used for prescribing, but also for recording a patient’s drug history.

The following screens have some minor cosmetic differences from the KBM 7.9.1 medication module, but they have no effect on this illustration.
Medication Module is for history-taking, too.

- The medication module is used by all the staff to record the history of medications taken by the patient.
- Non-MD staff needs to understand not to be afraid of the Prescribe New button when recording drug histories; it is also used just to add drugs to the medication list.
The nurse takes a history that the patient is on Lortab-5 from Dr. Jones, his pain management specialist. She adds this to the medication list using **Prescribe New**, just as if we were to prescribe the medication anew.

But she clicks the **Prescribed Elsewhere** box, and adds an explanation indicating that another doctor is giving him the Lortab.
Patients will often tell you the name of a med, but not know the dose. There is a simple way to record that.

In this example, our patient has told us he takes lisinopril, but doesn’t know the dose. We clicked **Prescribe New**, added any dose of lisinopril, and now we’re back to here.

Click on **Lisinopril 20 mg Tab**.
You see a list of all doses of lisinopril, with <Unknown Strength> at the bottom. Click on that.

This is also a simple way to change a dose without having to delete the medication and add it back all over again.
What if the patient knew the dose was 20 mg, but didn’t know how many times a day he was supposed to take it?

Just click **Remove Sig**, and no instructions will display.
Electronic Prescribing and Pharmacy Selection

How to electronically prescribe, and some tips on picking out the pharmacy the patient wants to use.

The following screens have some minor cosmetic differences from the KBM 7.9.1 medication module, but they have no effect on this illustration.
For this patient, we have chosen amoxicillin, and we want to electronically prescribe it. Click Erx.
If we have previously selected the pharmacy for this patient, it will display. It's always good to confirm the patient hasn't changed pharmacies, but if this remains correct, just click **Send**, and the prescription is done.
If we haven’t previously selected the pharmacy the destination will be blank. Click the ellipsis to select the patient’s pharmacy.
A list of pharmacies within about 100 miles is displayed. You can scroll through this, or use the search function, which often speeds things up.

Our patient wants to use Walgreens.
Type **Walg**, then click the **Search** button. A long list of Walgreens will appear.

How do you pick the right Walgreens?

There are several strategies to employ.
Include the city in your search. If this is one of the smaller surrounding towns, this is particularly helpful. Even a partial name suffices. Here we've found the only Walgreens in Saraland.

Note that searching for a partial address, however, isn't very good. Searching for Airport under address won't pull up a store at 3948 Airport Blvd.
If the patient has a prescription bottle with them, the store number will usually be on it.
The bottle will also have the phone number, and the patient may know the phone number. Note that you have to scroll to the right to see phone and fax numbers.
A note about phone numbers

The pharmacy will often have multiple numbers—one for the general public, one for doctors' offices, a main number, a pharmacy-direct number, etc. If you see a number that is only off by the last digit, that's probably the one you want.
The patient may tell you “The Walgreens on Airport.” But with the major chains, there may be multiple stores on Airport, as shown here. (Also multiple on Schillinger.)
Notes about addresses

1) If there are multiple stores on the same road, confirm the location by another method—it beats getting a callback because “the medicine isn’t at the pharmacy.”

2) Beware corner locations. E.G., one of the “Rite Aids on Government” actually has an Ann Street address.

3) Take note of other confusing descriptions. E.G., there are several pharmacies “at the Loop.”

4) Take note of city borders. Several pharmacies straddle Mobile and Prichard, and may appear listed under either city.
Notes about addresses

5) Searching by border/unincorporated communities is inconsistent. E.G., you can search for Semmes, but not Tillman's Corner.

6) If necessary, call the pharmacy to clarify; the answering machine message alone may be all you need.

7) MapQuest may also clear things up.

8) Many clinics have a pharmacy “cheatsheet” to clear up this sort of confusion—and the nurses may know it by heart.

9) If all else fails, just print the prescription.
However you find the pharmacy, double-click on it, and you'll return to here.

**Important:** Click this box to make it the patient’s default pharmacy for ERx so you don’t have to search for it the next time. Then click **Send**.
Some pharmacies just aren’t listed. This is more likely with locally-owned private pharmacies, but it doesn’t happen very often any more. Sometimes it is due to a transient glitch in the system, or a problem with the pharmacy’s SureScripts registration. If you don’t see a pharmacy listed, call them, and inform them they’re not showing up. They don’t want to lose business, and they’ll usually contact SureScripts and straighten out the problem. Print the prescription if you must.
Other times you’ll have to print a prescription

1) The Coast Guard Base and several mail-order pharmacies don’t accept ERx as of this writing, though this will become less common over time.

2) Controlled substances. (Though technically legal to ERx controlled substances, it will take some time for the details to be worked out.)

3) An institutional requirement for a printed prescription. (E.G., a day care or adult group home.)

4) The Internet is down and you are technically unable to transmit the prescription.

5) The patient insists on a printed prescription.
Notes about faxing prescriptions

1) Schedule III-V drugs can be faxed, even though they can’t be ERxd.
2) Most pharmacies that can’t accept ERx will accept a fax.
3) After your signature has been scanned into NextGen, you can fax a prescription with your signature.
Optional Features

There are several other things on the medication module you may or may not choose to use.
There are a few buttons on the left side of the screen that cause optional information to slide in and out when you hover over them. These may be in different orders, and can be hidden, depending upon user preferences.
One is the Notes view. You can also bring this up by clicking Add Note.
You can add, update, or delete notes about this medication.
Note the thumbtack and X icons at the top. These allow you to choose whether these views auto-hide, stay visible, or are closed all together.
Prescription Pad, logically enough, shows you what your prescription looks like.
The Patient Condition view gives you a quick look at chronic problems and unresolved acute diseases that have been documented.

You also see the patient's allergies.
Clicking Problem Add will also display the condition view...
Allowing you to associate a diagnosis with this medication.

Here, we clicked on Sinusitis, Acute.
And now this is associated with this medication.
Additional Prescription Detail can also be displayed.
Note that the medication module automatically displays your patient's weight in English and Metric units.
Note several other options available to you, which are relatively self-explanatory. Some of these are redundant with the SIG, but they provide you with some other work alternatives, if desired.
Clicking **Education** gives you access to a couple of resources. **Monograph** displays the summarized package insert, which can be printed for the patient. **External Reference** will take you to the Epocrates web site.
Clicking **Interactions** will display possible interactions with the patient's other medications.
These are the same interactions that automatically display when you create the prescription.
Clicking Dose Range will display the range of doses that match the patient’s age and weight.

Important: The operative word here is range. The program is not telling you what dose this patient needs for this illness; it is merely giving you the range of doses in the database for this age/weight combination.
Ages are broken down into several pediatric ranges, adulthood (18-64), and older adulthood (>65).
You get more details for children.

You can also change the child’s weight here and recalculate dosing (though that shouldn’t be necessary if it has already been entered correctly).
But note there is still an extremely wide dosing range. It is best for you to calculate the dose for your patient and for the specific indication yourself, and only use this data as a double-check.

### Dosing Range

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Range</th>
<th>Min Dose Quantity</th>
<th>Min Dose Units</th>
<th>Max Dose Quantity</th>
<th>Max Dose Units</th>
<th>Not To Exceed Quantity</th>
<th>Not To Exceed Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30 days - 90 days</td>
<td>20 MG/KG/DAY</td>
<td>0.05 EA/KG/DAY</td>
<td>30 MG/KG/DAY</td>
<td>0.075 EA/KG/DAY</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.0 months - 12.1 months</td>
<td>20 MG/KG/DAY</td>
<td>0.05 EA/KG/DAY</td>
<td>45 MG/KG/DAY</td>
<td>0.1125 EA/KG/DAY</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.1 months - 12.9 years</td>
<td>20 MG/KG/DAY</td>
<td>0.05 EA/KG/DAY</td>
<td>90 MG/KG/DAY</td>
<td>0.225 EA/KG/DAY</td>
<td>3000 MG/DAY</td>
<td>7.5 EA/DAY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 years - 17.9 years</td>
<td>20 MG/KG/DAY</td>
<td>0.05 EA/KG/DAY</td>
<td>45 MG/KG/DAY</td>
<td>0.1125 EA/KG/DAY</td>
<td>3000 MG/DAY</td>
<td>7.5 EA/DAY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Patient Dosing Age:** 5 years  
**Patient Weight:** 40 Lbs = 18.14 Kgs  
**Dosing:** Dose between 362.87 MG/DAY and 1632.93 MG/DAY  

Reference: First Databank
Miscellaneous Problems: Assorted tips and tricks

Some of the things that get in the way of successfully prescribing a medication, and ways to work around them.

The following screens may have some minor cosmetic differences from the KBM 7.9.1 medication module, but they have no effect on the illustrations.
I want to refill something already on the medication list.

Why won't it let me?
I just want to refill his loratadine. I’ve tried clicking everything, and it won’t let me type. It’s just an OTC med, for crying out loud!
Notice that the encounter at which this was prescribed (or the history of it was recorded) is now locked. It doesn’t really make good sense that the medication would “lock” too, but that seems to be the way it works. As a result, you can’t just click on it, specify an amount, and click Accept.

To refill this med, click Renew-Edit Rx. You’ll then be able to dispense it again, and modify it if necessary.
OK, well what about this? This one isn’t locked, and the med shows as active, but the Print, Fax, and ERx buttons are grayed out, so I can’t do anything with it.
Note the **Prescribed elsewhere** box is checked. This box is often used when recording historical meds during abstraction or at the first NextGen encounter, even when we originally prescribed them.

Clear this checkbox, and you’ll be able to prescribe the med.
I've done everything you've told me, everything I can think of, and it won't let me do anything. Nothing is responding. I hate this program, and the horse it rode in on!

Sometimes, the Medication Module does just appear to lock up. Maybe there was a flaw in the original entry. Sunspots. Some random electron fart. Who knows?
Potential Solutions:

1) Delete the med, and just re-prescribe it from scratch.
2) Close the Medication Module, and reopen it.
3) If the program appears truly locked up, shut down NextGen and restart it.
4) If you can’t get anything to work, report the problem to your clinic superuser.
I’m searching for xxxxxxx. It’s a common medicine, that she’s been on for years.

Why won’t it display?
Keep in mind that we often still speak of a brand name, long after it has gone generic, and that many brands are withdrawn from the market when they’re commonly available generically.

Here, we would need to search for **fosinopril** instead of **Monopril**.
I can’t find the medication I want to give.

I’ve searched by brand and generic name. I’ve tried several spellings.

What do I do now?
If you just can’t find what you’re looking for, we’ve created a special script called FreehandRx. Search for this and select it.
Type the desired medication in the **Instructions** box. You could also type amount/instructions here, or you could specify them in the other manners available.
Note that recommended dose ranges and interaction checking are not available for these custom-created prescriptions.

You may wish to add FreehandRx to one of your favorites tabs for easy access.

Also, if there is a medication you use frequently, especially if you think it will be used by others as well, contact the EHR Team. If there is sufficient demand, they can add custom meds to the medication database.
The patient tells me she is taking a [birth control/BP/diabetes/pain/etc.] pill, but doesn’t know the name of it.

How do I enter that history?
Unfortunately, there isn't an inherent way to do this in the program.

One alternative is to use FreehandRx, as described above, typing something like “Unknown pain med from Dr. Smith” in the Instructions box; you would also click the Prescribed Elsewhere box.
A downside to this, though, is that you won't be able to see the details on med lists at many locations throughout the program; you would have to go to the Medication Module to view them.
For a limited number of commonly-needed entries, the EHR Team has created custom medication listings that present you with a better alternative.

The following are available at the time of this writing; more may have been added in the interim:

• Birth Control Pill-Unspecified
• BP Med-Unspecified
• Diabetes Med-Unspecified
• Mini-Pill-Unspecified
• Oral Contraceptive-Unspecified
• Pain Med-Unspecified
This provides a more helpful entry on the medication list. If there are similar entries that you use often, and think would be helpful to other users, please place a request to the EHR Team.
I want to write a script for crutches, a splint, bandage material, etc. Surely these aren’t in the Medication module.

What are my options?
The first option is to try searching for it. A number of durable medical equipment and expendable items actually are in the database. (You may need to search by brand and generic names.)

A second option would be to use FreehandRx as described above.
Another versatile option is to use the Document Module instead of the Medication Module. Click on the Document Module.
A number of documents could be used to prescribe DME; many of the Letter templates would be good choices.

![Image of a document generator interface]

Here we’ll type the first few letters of “letter,” then select **Letter**.
Just type whatever you need. Add clinical information, your license number, etc., as necessary.
Print this on security paper, or fax it, and it is no different from a prescription.
How come I keep sending prescriptions for “0” amount?
Always create your SIG first...

And then specify Quantity/Refills.

If you go back and alter your SIG, Quantity and Refills will revert to 0, which can result in you sending a prescription to the pharmacy for the correct drug, at 0 amount, which is annoying.
Update:
We are hopeful this issue has been resolved in KBM 7.9.1, though we won’t know for sure until it has been used more in actual practice.
How do I specify how much liquid, cream, lotion, etc. I'm giving someone?

How do I specify the units?
Use the **Units** dropdown arrow to specify the units of something you’re prescribing. It is reasonable to skip this if you’re prescribing capsules or tablets, since the units would then be intuitive.

You can scroll through a wide assortment of options—bottles, tubes, fluid ounces, grams, etc.
Tip: Unless you have a firm idea of the amount of a cream or lotion that will be required, use the Instructions box to give the pharmacist some latitude to give the patient an appropriate size.
The patient or pharmacist just called and said I haven’t sent the prescription, but I’m sure I did.

How can I confirm I dispensed the medication (either by ERx, print, or fax)?
Highlight the medication in question, and click Dispense History.
The popup will show you when, how, and where the medication was dispensed.

Common errors:
1) It was sent to a different store from what the patient was expecting.
2) The patient went to the pharmacy too soon for it to be ready.
3) The pharmacist just overlooked it.
Note that this gives nurses a way to address these questions without having to task the provider (unless, of course, it is discovered that it actually wasn’t sent.)
The complete list of times this medication has been dispensed may be viewed by clicking **Full History**.
What's up with all of these warnings?

I can't prescribe water for thirst without seeing a contraindication or interaction.
The warnings are truly intrusive. Here’s what you may see if you try to prescribe Advair for asthma.

While it is hard to believe, we have these warnings at the lowest setting possible.
To prescribe the med, click the **Acknowledge** button for each warning, then click **Done**.
A reasonable practice to deal with these warnings is to become familiar with those for medications you use often; you should be able to click through them pretty fast.

For medications you’re less familiar with, take a step back and review the warnings.
This concludes the NextGen Medication Module demonstration.

Would a wingless fly be called a walk?