

- MM.8.2 Healthcare professionals involved in prescribing, ordering, dispensing, administering, and patient monitoring processes are involved in developing, evaluating, updating and maintaining the hospital formulary.
 - MM.8.3 The hospital formulary is accessible to all those involved in medication management.
 - MM.8.4 The hospital formulary is properly indexed (alphabetical index for generics and trade names of drugs), and properly classified using therapeutic classification.
 - MM.8.5 The hospital formulary includes short drug monographs that illustrate the generic drug name, strength, and dosage form(s), indication(s), adverse drug reactions, and prescribing information.
 - MM.8.6 The hospital formulary provides guidance on antibiotics use (both prophylactic and therapeutic uses).
 - MM.8.7 The hospital formulary provides a list of approved prescribing abbreviations.
 - MM.8.8 The hospital formulary provides a list of prohibited prescribing abbreviations.
 - MM.8.9 The hospital formulary provides appendixes on important policies, therapeutic guidelines, drug safety in pregnancy and lactation, and dose adjustment in organ failure.
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Standard Intent:

The formulary process is the cornerstone of good medication management and rational drug use. It consists of preparing, using and updating a formulary list of essential medications. A hospital formulary manual provides adequate information on all essential medications that should be available all the time in the hospital in a properly indexed, easily accessible format. Formulary medications are selected on the basis of the standard treatment guidelines or protocols that have been developed or adapted for use in the hospital. Periodic review by multidisciplinary healthcare professionals is necessary because of changing costs and indications, new information on safety, and the emergence of new medicines. Hospital formulary supports clinical staff choosing the most appropriate therapies and selecting the most cost-effective good-quality drugs according to the standard treatment guidelines to ensure provision of better quality of care and more efficient, equitable use of resources. Antimicrobials are amongst the most expensive of all drugs, often consuming most of a hospital's drug budget. In addition to the normal hazards of drug use, the use of antimicrobials contributes to the development of antimicrobial resistance, and poor infection control contributes to the spread of resistant pathogens. Therefore, P&T committees should publish antimicrobials use guidelines to ensure its appropriate and safe use. In addition, the formulary shall include important scientific appendixes and important policies and procedures.
