

7. Advice to patient

The patient would be advised to add one teaspoonful to a pint of hot, not boiling water and inhale the vapour when required. In addition, the discard date, the need to shake the bottle before a dose is measured and the fact that the product is not to be taken would be highlighted.

Example 3.4

The preparation of a magistral formulation from a hospital formula

You receive the following prescription for clobazam liquid:

Patient:	Mr Jim Smith, 34 Beaches Avenue, Astonbury
Age:	60
Prescription:	Clobazam liquid
Directions:	10 mg tds
Mitte:	10/7

1. Use of the product

Used to treat epilepsy and anxiety (*British National Formulary* 51st edn, p 247). In this case, you are informed by the patient that the product is being used to treat anxiety.

2. Is it safe and suitable for the intended purpose?

This is an unofficial preparation, therefore the formula will need to be checked to ensure that it is safe and suitable for purpose. The *British National Formulary* states that the usual adult dose to treat epilepsy is 20–30 mg daily; maximum 60 mg daily, and for anxiety is 20–30 mg daily in divided doses or as a single dose at bedtime, increased in severe anxiety (in hospital patients) to a maximum of 60 mg daily in divided doses; elderly (or debilitated) 10–20 mg daily (*British National Formulary* 51st edn, p 247). Therefore, a dose of 10 mg three times a day would seem appropriate.

3. Calculation of formula for preparation

Clobazam is only available commercially as 10 mg tablets. The patient is required to take 10 mg at each dose but unfortunately cannot swallow solid-dose preparations. The hospital pharmacy gives you the formula that has been used whilst the patient was in the hospital:

Tabs qs Clobazam	10 mg
Concentrated Peppermint Water BP	2% v/v
Glycerol BP	6% v/v
Syrup BP	25% v/v
Suspending agent	2% w/v
Freshly boiled and cooled purified water	to 100%