

# **ROUTES OF ADMINISTRATION** **OF DRUG**

**SYSTEMIC EFFECT:** The effect produced by the drug after being effectively absorbed in blood stream is known systemic effect.

**LOCAL EFFECT:** The effect produced by the drug in a localised area where it is applied is known as local effect.

**ENTERAL ROUTE:** In this case the drug is placed directly in gastrointestinal tract (GIT).

# **ROUTES OF DRUG ADMINISTRATION :**

**ENTERAL**

- 1) ORAL
- 2) SUBLINGUAL
- 3) ENEMA

**PARENTERAL**

- INJECTIONS:-**
- 1) INTADERMAL
  - 2) SUBCUTANEOUS
  - 3) INTAMUSCULAR
  - 4) INTRAVENOUS
  - 5) INTRAARTERIAL
  - 6) INTRATHECAL
  - 7) INTRAMEDULLARY
  - 8) INTRAARTICULAR

**LOCAL APPLICATION**

**INHALATION**

- **(A) ORAL ROUTE OF ADMINISTRATION:** In this route of administration, the drug whether liquid or solid preparation.
  - \* **ADVANTAGES:**
    - **(1)** Oral route of administration is most commonly preferred and used route for drug of administration. Most of the medicinal preparations are consumed orally.
    - **(2)** Drug administration by this route does not require any special skill is essential.
    - **(3)** Drug to be utilized by this route needs no complicated processes such as sterilization.
  - \* **DISADVANTAGES:**
    - **(1)** It cannot be used in cases of unconscious and in cooperative patients.
    - **(2)** Patients showing symptoms of vomiting and diarrhoea cannot consume drug by oral route.
    - **(3)** Oral route cannot be used for drug