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Evaluation of Antibiotic Use in Accordance With W.H.O Prescribing Indicators in A Tertiary Care Hospital

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ABSTRACT:

The main objective was to study the prescribing pattern of antibiotic in a tertiary care hospital to assess the prescribing practice of antibiotics. In this prospective observational study which was conducted for a period of 12 months, a total 600 patients were enrolled from Dept of General medicine. Data was collected from the patient's chart and was subjected to analyze by performing descriptive statistics in Statistical software SPSS version 28. In the present study, the prescription was assessed and found the maximum number of patients belonged to the age group of 31-45 years, and the proportion of male patients was more compared to the female patients. Moreover, younger and adult patients were commonly associated with the highest prescribed antibiotics in both male and female patients. Also observed that the frequency of antibiotics were 1, 2, and 3 prescribed to 78%, 22%, and 1.22% respectively. Among all group of antibiotics cephalosporins were found to be prescribed to the largest number (36.64%) of patients, followed by Penicillin (35.08%), Fluroquinolones (11.49%) Antiprotozoals (7.42%), Macrolides (4.91%), Aminoglycosides (3.23%). Among the antibiotics Ceftriaxone, Piperacillin+Tazobactam Cefixime, ciprofloxacin, Amoxicillin, were the most chosen drugs. 835 antibiotics were prescribed with an average number of drugs per encounter found to be 1.4%.

It was found that all prescriptions were without generic names. It is recommended to conduct ASP and CME's frequently to improve skill and knowledge of physicians.

Keywords: Antibiotic stewardship programme, Continuous medical education, Microbial Resistance, Prescribing indicators.

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