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Research Article

A Prospective Observational Study on Assessment of Knowledge on Antibiotic Use in Hospitalized Patients in a Tertiary Care Hospital

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ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION: Antibiotics are potent medications that combat infections and have the potential to save lives. They kill bacteria and prevent them from multiplying. The selection of a targeted spectrum antibiotic as well as the right dose and duration are necessary for proper antibiotic use. Adequate use entails selecting the right antibiotic, giving it in the right amount, and recognizing the variables that may affect the emergence of resistance. Antibiotic resistance results from improper antibiotic use. Antibiotic resistance happens when bacteria learn to resist the medications used to treat the infection, which promotes uncontrolled bacterial growth. To minimize antibiotic related problems health care workers, play key role through effective communication. They can stress the importance of patient – health care provider interaction which promotes optimal adherence to antibiotic usage by patients. Pharmacists are important members of health care team and play a major role in advocating right antibiotic use and provision of advice regarding appropriate use of medicines. Although development of resistance depends on several factors, counselling regarding its proper use can be given to patients ensure that medication regimen is properly adhered to. **METHODS:** A prospective observational study was conducted in a tertiary care hospital among 100 patients who were in general ward and assessed the knowledge on antibiotics uses and was collected into a data collection form. We have assessed patient knowledge and provided patient education. **RESULTS:** During this study period, we provided advice to 100 patients who were in the general ward and evaluated their understanding of antibiotics. By analyzing the responses, it was discovered that 57% of patients correctly believed that antibiotics work well for treating bacterial infections, 51% of patients take medications on the advice of a doctor and according to a prescription, 54% of patients haven't heard the term "antibiotic resistance," of which 46% have, 51% of patients are unaware that skipping doses results in antibiotic resistance, and 58% of patients have confirmed that antibiotic resistance exists. **CONCLUSION:** The current survey concluded that patient's knowledge on use of antibiotics and antibiotics resistance was significantly poor. This study suggested the necessity of patient education campaigns in order to provide accurate information and encourage the proper use of antibiotics.

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