

Drug Utilization Profile of Antibacterial Drugs for the Treatment of Hospitalized Patients in a Teaching and a Non-Teaching Hospital of Ujjain District

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Abstract

Objectives: The Hospital is a setting where a large number of drugs are administered to patients and the costs of hospitalization and drug treatment are high. Information on drug utilization in Hospitals and non-teaching hospitals are lacking in Ujjain. The present study was carried out to obtain information on the, drug utilization during the study period in 100 bed -days.

Methods: This cross-sectional study about antibacterial drugs was carried out in two hospitals (teaching and non-teaching) for duration of six months. Prescription case records of 710 in-patients were included in this study and were subjected to analysis according to WHO indicators.

Result: In 80.8 % of patients antibiotics were used which indicates that gross over use of drugs. The average number of antibiotic prescription was 1.99. Polypharmacy in 81.08% patients was reported. Brand name prescribing (80.03%) is far ahead than generic prescribing. Parental route (57.4%) of administration is preferred over oral route. The most frequently prescribed antibiotics were Amikacin, Ceftriaxone.

Keywords: Non-teaching hospitals; Antibiotics; Prescription pattern

Introduction

Drug utilization study is the marketing, distribution, prescription, and use of drugs in a society, with main focus on the resulting medical, social and economic consequences. Antibiotics are the most frequently prescribed drugs among hospitalized patients and it is a need of time to rationalize its use about antibacterial drugs [1].

Material and Method

This cross-sectional study about antibacterial drugs was carried out in two hospitals (teaching and non-teaching) for duration of six months [1]. Prescription case records of 710 in-patients were included in this study and were subjected to analysis according to WHO indicators.

Result

In 80.8% of patients antibiotics were used which indicates that gross over use of drugs. The average number of antibiotic prescription was 1.99. Polypharmacy in 81.08% patients was reported. Brand name

prescribing (80.03%) is far ahead than generic prescribing. Parental route (57.4%) of administration is preferred over oral route. The most frequently prescribed antibiotics were Amikacin, Ceftriaxone. Most commonly prescribed FDC was Ceftriaxone with Tazobactam. The number of antibiotics matches with Essential drug list of WHO and Govt. of India were 17 and 14 respectively. In only 6.4% patient's culture and sensitivity report was available.

Discussion and Conclusion

Prescribing trends indicates marked polypharmacy with overuse of antibiotics. Parental route was preferred over oral route. Brand name prescribing fairly predominates. There is a need to prescribe antibiotic on the basis of its appropriateness, efficacy, safety and cost of therapy which will also minimize the risk of resistance.

Reference

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