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Evaluation of antibiotics use in a secondary care referral hospital of South India

Bhanu Prakash S, Dhanalakshmi S, Y Padmanabha Reddy and Mohanraj Rathinavelu
Raghavendra Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (RIPER), India

The promotion of rational drug use involves a wide range of activities such as the adoption of essential drug concept, training of health professionals in rational drug use and the development of evidence-based clinical guidelines. The emergence of antibiotic resistant bacteria is major problem throughout the world and rational use of antibiotics is therefore very important. Good infection control practice is a critical component for success of such programme. This six months prospective observational study was designed to evaluate the appropriateness of antibiotic use in a secondary care referral hospital of South India. The data of all in patients (n=100) were collected by obtaining a proper consent. Maximum of 52.78% patients had culture sensitivity test being done, which may taken as an indication for being rational. The results revealed that the purpose of antibiotics prescribed was for prophylaxis (15%), empirically (37%) and therapeutically 48%. In the study population (n=49), totally 110 antibiotics were prescribed, 71.88% on dual therapy and 28.12% were on three antibiotics and the mean number of antibiotics prescribed was 2.28. In the overall population, 61.65% were administered intravenously and 39.35% of oral antibiotics. The major organisms identified were *E. coli* (28.90%) and Amikacin had shown the highest sensitivity in *E. coli* (86.4%). Totally 31 drugs of antibacterials were listed in National List of Essential Medicine. Out of 31, 15 antibacterials were prescribed in study population.

Biography

Bhanu Prakash currently a student pursuing Doctor of Pharmacy Program in Raghavendra Institute of Pharmaceutical Education & Research (RIPER) affiliated to Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University Anantapur (JNTUA) Anantapuramu, Andhra Pradesh. Active participant and student member of ISPOR - India (International Society for Pharmacoeconomics & Outcome Research, Andhra Pradesh - Regional chapter). He is skilled in various areas of Pharmacovigilance including detection, assessment and monitoring of Adverse Drug Reactions and his research interest includes Pharmacovigilance, TDM (Therapeutic Drug Monitoring) and MTM (Medication Therapy Management) services.

bhanu1031@gmail.com