

STUDY OF PRESCRIBING PATTERN OF ANTIMICROBIAL AGENTS IN SELECTED PATIENTS ATTENDING TERTIARY CARE HOSPITAL IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT: Antibiotics are the most commonly prescribed drugs in hospitals and their irrational use is one of the important factors for the development and spread of resistance. The objective of this study was to evaluate the antibiotic prescription pattern in the patient attending the tertiary care hospital. It was found that a total of 333 antibiotics were prescribed in 245 prescriptions. The average number of antibiotics per prescription was approximately 1.4. The most commonly used antibiotics were moxifloxacin 19.5%, metronidazole 10.4%, amoxicillin + cloxacillin 10.2% and ciprofloxacin 6%. antibiotics were almost equally prescribed to both male and female. 45.5% of the antibiotics shows adherence with the National List of Essential Medicines of India. 76.6% of the antibiotics were single products while 23.4% were fixed dose combination. The most commonly used dosage forms were tablets (57%), drops (23.5%) and creams (11.7%). 57.3% were prescribed irrationally. Quinolones (48.2%) and antifungals (21.5%) were the most common types of prescribed antibiotics in which irrationality was found.

Key words: Antibiotics, Prescription, Tertiary care hospital, Irrational drug use .

INTRODUCTION

Infectious diseases are responsible for increased rate of mortality, it represents one fifth of the total global deaths (World Health Report 2003). Antibiotics are the one of the important component of modern medicine it plays a vital role in both treatment and prophylaxis of

infectious diseases (Abula and Kadir 2004, World Health Organization 2002). At present it is observed that pathogenic bacteria are becoming resistance to antibiotics at frightening rate (The Indian Science News Association 2006). One of the main cause behind the rise of multi-resistance pathogen is irrational and

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