Antibiotic use in a tertiary care hospital

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Objectives

- Monitor antibiotic consumptions
- Describe the most prescribed classes
- Describe the most common indications

Methods

- A descriptive and analytical, two-year (2015-2016) study of antibiotic consumption and prescribing in Mohammed VI University hospital, Oujda, Morocco.
- Systemic antibiotics (J01 of ATC classification) were included in the study.
- The consumption data were measured according to WHO ATC-DDD recommendations 2017.
- Patient data and antibiotic prescriptions were collected from registered prescriptions at the central Pharmacy Department.
- The statistical analysis was carried out by SPSS version 21.0.

Results

Antibiotic prescribing

2141 prescriptions of antibiotics

Indications for antibiotic therapy classification of prescribed classes of antibiotics

Discussion

Our study showed that antibiotic consumption is higher in Intensive care, this finding is observed in other similar studies. The study has set up an important prescription of cephalosporins of 3rd generation in emergency department. According to other studies, the majority of cephalosporin of 3rd generation prescriptions in emergencies may be preventable.

Conclusion

The spread of antibiotic resistance is governed by human behavior. Hence, the need for a stewardship to reduce the consumption of broad-spectrum antibiotics and also resistance by strengthening the nominative validation of prescription of antibiotic therapy and its reassessment 24 to 48 hours later.