Objectives:
Given the increase in the incidence of influenza in the 2013-2014 winter season, which reached epidemic proportions in Castilla-La Mancha in January 2014, it was decided to analyze the use of oseltamivir in the treatment of influenza A.
Oseltamivir is an antiviral approved for treatment and chemoprophylaxis of uncomplicated acute illness caused by the influenza A or B virus in adults and children over one year old.

Methods or Study Design:
Retrospective observational study between November 2013 and February 2014 in patients treated with oseltamivir. Variables included: demographics (age, sex and risk factors), prescribing service, received dose, duration of treatment, and confirmation of influenza vaccination status. It was felt that the treatment was completed after 5 days of treatment in the case of the 75mg dose and 10 days for the 150 mg dose.
The information was obtained from the drug history of the Farmatools® programme and the electronic medical records of Mambrino® and Turriano® that include all the requirements of primary and specialized care.

Results:
In the study period a total of 174 patients were collected on treatment of Oseltamivir. 51% were male and 49% female with an average age of 63·61 years old (2- 92). 82% of the patients had some RF.
The main risk factors were: Over 65 years old 53%, Respiratory problems 36%, Diabetes 25%, Heart problems 22%, Obesity 17%, Immunosuppression 17%, Renal problems 15%.
The main prescriber services were: Internal Medicine 37%, Pneumology 16%, Hematology 10%, Emergencies 9%, Other services 18%.
The dose was: 75 mg per 12 hours 5%, 150 mg per 12 hours 12%, 30 mg per 12 hours 7%, dose changes 7%.
In this subgroup of patients 36% completed treatment with oseltamivir.
Diagnosis of Influenza:

Conclusions:
- Oseltamivir has been used in a similar percentage to therapeutic and prophylactic use which have predominated in patients with advanced age and associated risk factors.
- Most patients were treated as with uncomplicated influenza. In the subgroup of patients diagnosed with influenza some patients who had the flu shot were not protected against influenza A and there were others who did not complete the treatment.
- The main limitation of the study is the lack of specific databases for immunization records and for patients treated with oseltamivir.
- It would be interesting to further analyze in a second phase of the study the efficacy of the vaccine against influenza.

Conflict of interest: None