Analysis of the prescriptions of antibiotics as last resort

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Background
The composite index on proper use of antibiotics (ICATB) includes:
- surveillance of the ATBs used
- evaluation of ATB prescriptions
- existence of an ATB list associated with controlled dispensation and limited duration

Purpose
☞ To examine the conformity of ATB as last resort prescriptions
☞ To promote their proper use

Materials and Methods

Administrative requirement:
date, unit, full name + age/date of birth + patient’s weight
prescribing agent’s name + signature

Clinical / biological requirement:
Infected area / pathology / germ / biological removal / antibiotic susceptibility testing: necessary for pharmaceutical analysis

Relevance:
Posology in this pathology,
Appropriate doses depending on the treated pathology,
Consistency of treatment with data,
Adherence to the recommendations

Pharmaceutical requirement:
Posology: drug dosage + frequency + duration,
rout administration, associated treatment

Phone calls:
Number of phone calls made by pharmacists
to physicians concerning the relevant

Changes:
Number of changes made after those phone advices

Fractionated doses: Drug delivery for 3 days maximum in order to re-evaluated the need of medication continuation

Results and Discussion
✓ Increase prescriptions of antibiotics as last resort
✓ Increase of fractionated drug delivery
   - Allow re-evaluation of empiric antibiotic therapy
   - Weakening of the improvements on conformity/relevance
✓ High turnover rate for physicians in Mayotte
✓ Reduction on calls
   - Becoming more and more pertinent
✓ Advice have been taken into account after calls
   - Professional credibility for pharmacist

Conclusions
✓ The new antibiotic prescription is effective
✓ That lead physicians to:
   - make valid prescriptions
   - promote the proper use of antibiotics
✓ The “guide for good anti-infective practice” must be diffuse widely
✓ Active implication of the pharmacists on a long term basis

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