ASSESSING THE QUALITY OF ANTIBIOTIC PRESCRIBING AT DISCHARGE FROM HOSPITAL
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BACKGROUND
Infectious diseases, mainly respiratorios, are one of the main reasons for hospital admissions. So, an appropriated antibiotic prescribing at discharge (APD) after these episodes of hospitalization have an important clinical repercussion.

PURPOSE
To assess the quality of APD

METHODS
- Descriptive, observational, retrospective study over 3-months-period (June-August 2010).
- Carried out in an Internal Medicine Short Stay Unit of a 400-bed hospital.
- It included patients discharged from an interdisciplinary Medication Reconciliation program.

We reviewed all discharge informs

Data collected

Indicators used:
- Adherence to the Primary Care Pharmacotherapeutical Guide (PCPG)
- Prescription by International Nonproprietary Name (INN)
- Prescription error (PE) rate
- Empirical use

RESULTS
- 85 patients were discharged during the study period
- 35 of them were prescribed at least one antibiotic. (30 patients with 1 APD, 5 patients with 2 APD)

APD indicators
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adherence to PCPG</td>
<td>64.1%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prescription by INN</td>
<td>24.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PE rate</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Empirical use</td>
<td>84.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

APD indications
- Demographics: sex, age
- Clinics: allergies, diagnosis
- Antibiogram: sample, microorganism isolated
- APD

There were only two incomplet antibiotic prescriptions in discharge informs. The pharmacist revised them and requested to the doctor to clarify prescription. So, the errors were resolved.

CONCLUSIONS
To review the use of antibiotics at hospital is a tool necessary to assess quality of prescription and to promote a rational drug use.