

PRESCRIBING PRACTICES OF ANTIBIOTICS IN THE ACUTE GASTROENTERITIS IN A TERTIARY CARE HOSPITAL: A RETROSPECTIVE STUDY

K V Ramanath^{*1}, Harshitha², Chamundi ², Penumaka Rina Supriya ², Sai Krishnan R², Dr.VChannarayana

^{*1}. Department of Pharmacy practice, Dayanand Sagar University, 2. Pharma D Fifth year students, DSU . 3. Department of General Medicine, Sagar Hospital, Kumar Swamy layout, Bangalore



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Introduction/Background

Antibiotics are essential drugs helpful in treating various infectious diseases besides other medications, even in gastroenteritis. Hence assessment of antibiotic prescribing patterns helps in understanding the use of drugs & standards of clinical practice.¹⁻⁵

Objective

To evaluate the prescribing pattern of antibiotics, its interactions, and the Cost involved in gastroenteritis.

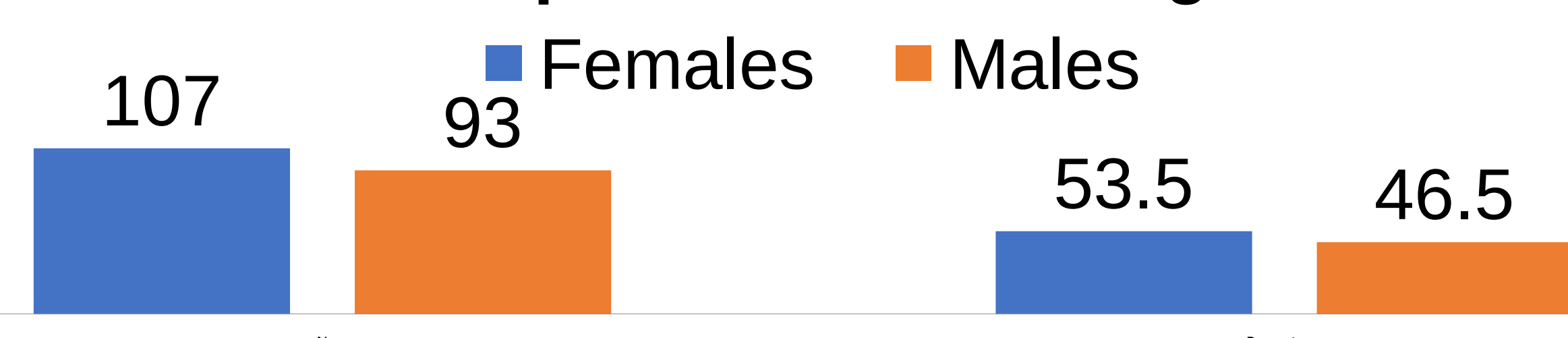
Methodology

The study was a retrospective observational study carried out for six months in the Medical Records Department of Sagar Hospitals, Bangalore, from January 2018 to January 2020 after obtaining the ethical clearance using a suitable data collection form. Drug interactions were assessed using Micromedex 2.0, Medscape. In addition, the obtained data were subject to descriptive statistics by using SPSS 20 version software

Results & Discussions

A total of 200 Acute Gastroenteritis was observed in the study duration. The distribution of gender-wise was shown in Fig1

Distirbution of patients based on gender wise



Results & Discussions

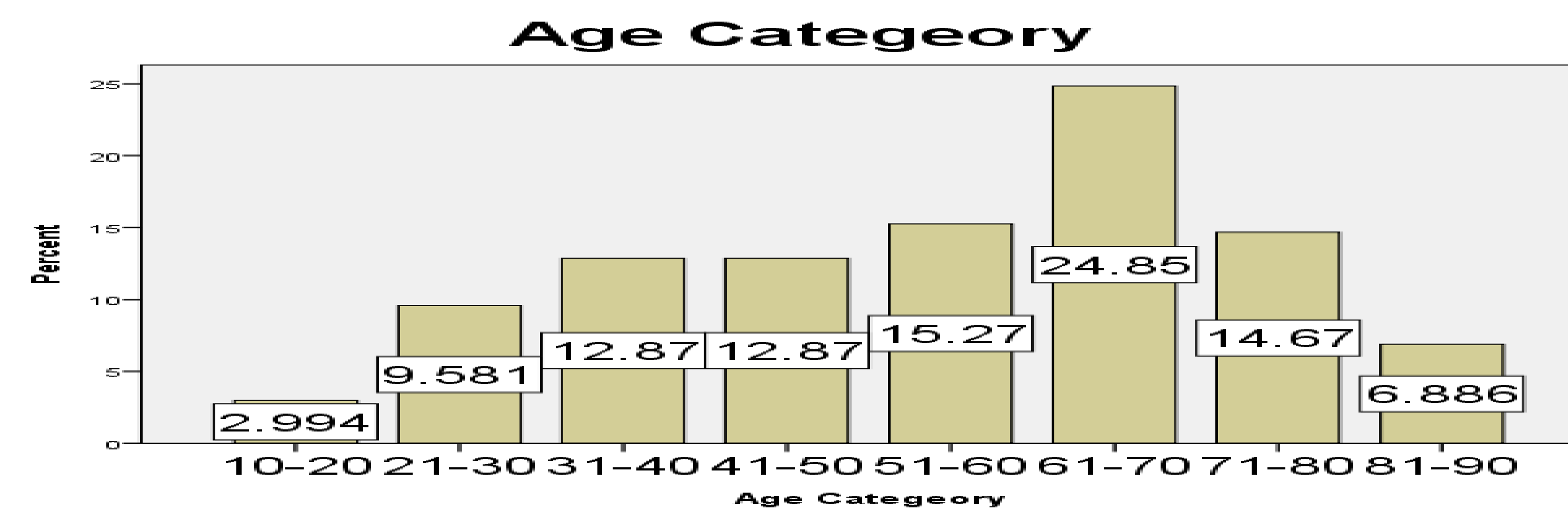


Fig 2: Distribution of age category of the patients

The mean hospital stay of the patients was 3.28±1.78 days. 87.9 % were mixed diet. Antibiotics susceptibility was performed only in 2.5 %. The Majority of the cases are treated empirically and prescribed in the brand name (92.5%). The serum sodium shows 126.7 ± 36.5. The mean antibiotic cost in the management of Gastro entries led to 1176.2±1936.4. A similar results observed Schierenberg A et al ,Graves , Alaniazi etal.¹⁻⁵

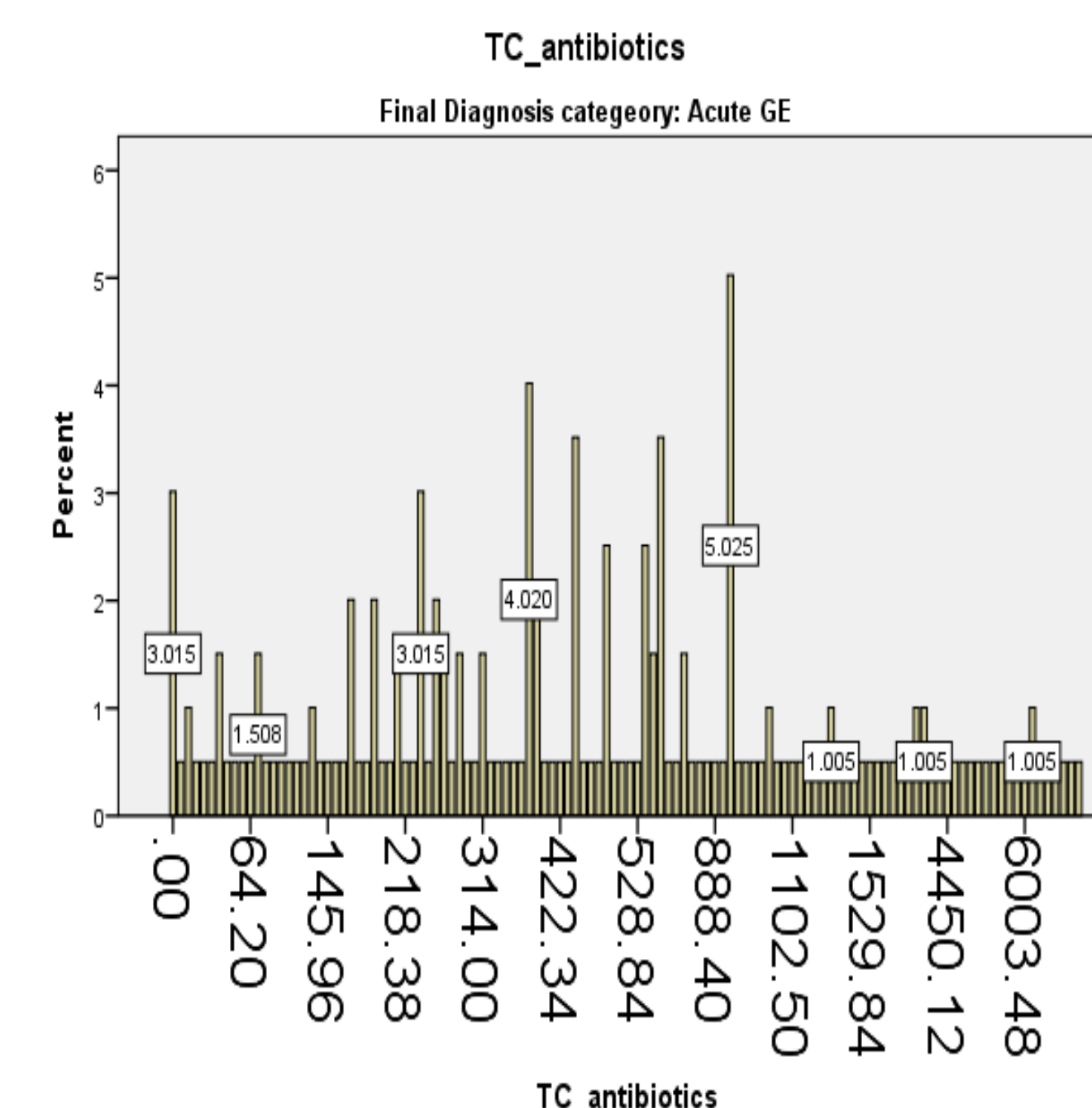


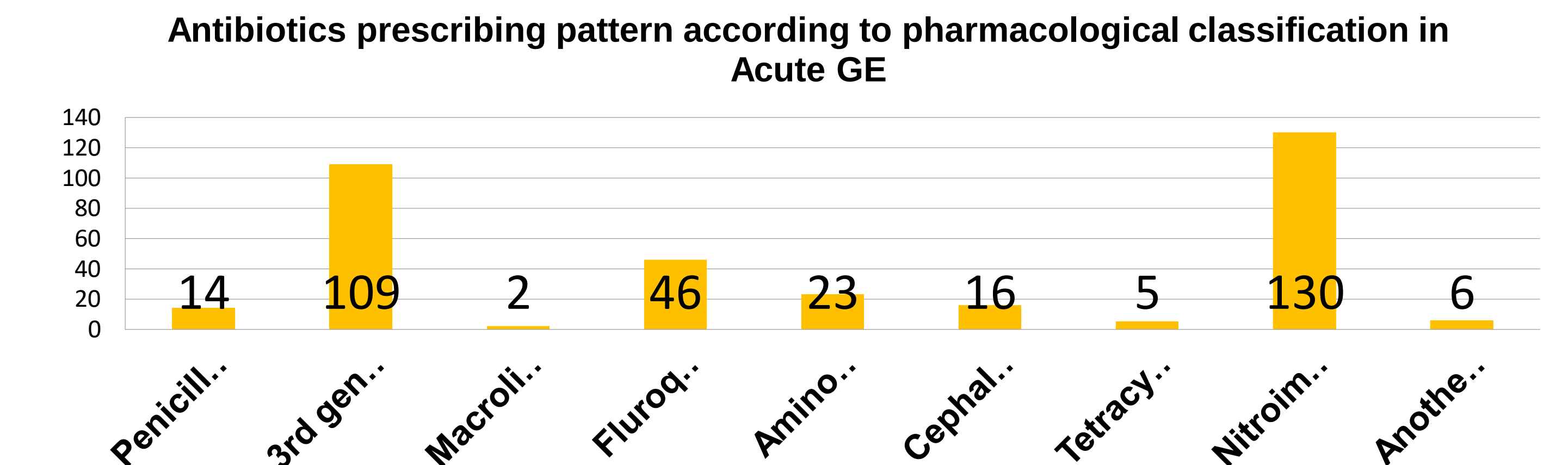
Fig3: Distribution of total cost of antibiotics in INR

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Final Diagnosis category	Cost of Bioc hemistry(INR)	Cost of Hep atology(INR)	Cost of hem atology(INR)	Cost of suga r tests(INR)	Total Cost of Urin e analysis(INR)	Cost of othe r diagnosti c tests
Me an	669.5	492.5	299.1	122	316.1	148
SD	142.7	269	108.1	60.99	137.9	124

Tab1: Distribution of cost of various tests

Fig4: Distribution of antibiotic class



Metronidazole (34.75%)> Cefotaxime (14.97%),> Amoxicillin + Clavalunic acid (0.56%) and clarithromycin (0.56%) > Ceftazidime (0.28%)

Tab2: Distribution of DDI

Antibiotics DDI	N(%)
Mild	2(1)
Moderate	0
Severe	112(56)

Mild : Metronidazole+ Acetaminophen, Ofloxacin+Asprin,
Severe DDI : Metronidazole +Ondancitrate(40.2%),> Oflaxacin + Ondancitrate(9.4 %)

Conclusion

This study showed the essence of clinical pharmacy services in the rational drug usage promotion (RDU) of antibiotics: cost, usage, prescribing of antibiotics Minimizing Drug interactions..

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