



ABS016

STUDY ON DRUG USE PATTERN OF ANTIBIOTICS IN URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS AMONG PREGNANT WOMEN AT A TEACHING HOSPITAL

Shilpa B¹,
Manjunath G²,
Himaja S^{1*},
Abhijeet¹

¹Pharm D(Vth year) :
Department of Pharmacy
Practice, HKES College
of Pharmacy, Kalaburagi,
Karnataka

²Asst Professor :
Department of Pharmacy
Practice, HKES College
of Pharmacy, Kalaburagi,
Karnataka

INTRODUCTION: Rational use of antibiotics is extremely important for the better therapeutic outcome, as the overuse can adversely affect the patient, increases the duration of hospital stay & cause emergence of antibiotic resistance. Urinary tract infection is an infection caused by the presence & growth of micro-organism in the urinary tract. UTI is the second most common type of infection that affects millions of people during their life time. Prescription analysis shows the way towards rational use of drugs. Irrational drug use could lead to therapeutic failure, distress & harm to the patients. Hence prescription audit is necessary.

OBJECTIVE: The aim of the study was to analyze the drug use pattern of antibiotics used in UTI among pregnant women at OBG department.

METHODOLOGY: A 9 months hospital based prospective observational study was carried out in the department of OBG at BTGH, Kalaburagi. A total of 92 pregnant UTI patients were enrolled into the study and the relevant data was collected in a specially designed data collection form, from the case sheets of inpatients enrolled into the study.

RESULTS: The study result showed that, out of 92 patients, 91(98.92%) patients were of 3rd trimester & 1(1.08%) were of 1st trimester & no patients were in the 2nd trimester and out of 92 patients, the culture test was performed in only 15(16.30%) patients & in 77(83.70%) patients, culture test was not performed. The study results showed that gram negative organism E.coli was the most predominant organism associated with infection in pregnant women. The study result showed that for 92 patients 290 antibiotics were prescribed and most widely used class of antibiotics were Cephalosporins (58.96%) followed by Nitroimidazoles (31.03%), Flouroquinolones (3.79%), Betalactams (3.48%), Aminoglycosides (2.06%) and Nitrofurans (0.68%).

CONCLUSION: Non performance of the culture test is of major concern it need to be addressed carefully, the culture test helps to identify the responsible organisms by the way also helps in the proper selection of antibiotics. This reduces the irrational use of antibiotics & antibiotic resistance. The pregnant woman's should be educated properly regarding UTI's. The pharmacist can play a vital role in this regard by conducting educational programs to the pregnant women.

Keywords: Urinary tract infection, Pregnant women, Prescription pattern & Antibiotics