

Antimicrobials, Multiple Drug Resistance & Antibiotics Resistance

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Evaluation of antibiotic prescribing in Kabul

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Introduction: In the last decades, limited number of antibiotic has been developed, while antibiotic resistance has been increased rapidly in all over the world. Overuses, misuse, inappropriate and irrational use of antibiotic are the reasons that intensify antibiotic resistance. The objective of this research is to find the prevalence of antibiotic prescribing in Kabul.

Materials & Method: In this, cross-sectional research prescriptions were collected from different hospitals during a month (July-August 2017) and antibiotic prescribing were evaluated by specialists and the result was analyzed by SPSS.

Results: In this research, 374 prescriptions consisting of 1509 drug were evaluated. In 248 (66%) prescription, totally 354 antibiotics were prescribed. In 161 (43%) prescriptions, an antibiotic. In 68 (18.2%) prescriptions, two antibiotics and in 19 (5.1%) prescriptions, 3 antibiotics were prescribed (average 1.427 antibiotic per prescription). Among antibiotics, Ceftriaxone was prescribed 68 (19.2%) times, Metronidazole 68 (19.2%) times, Amoxicillin 64 (18.07%) times, Azithromycin 34 (9.60%) times, Ciprofloxacin 25 (7.06%) times, Cefixime 22 (6.21%) times. Only in 93 (37.5%) prescription, diagnosis and in 5 (2.01%) prescription direction of use was mentioned. In this research antibiotic prescribing and combination of antibiotic use was more significantly prevalent in private hospitals than public hospitals ($P < 0.05$). Ceftriaxone, Metronidazole and Amoxicillin were more significantly prescribed compared to other antibiotics ($P < 0.05$).

Conclusion: Our result shows that prescribing of Ceftriaxone, Metronidazole and Amoxicillin were very common in Kabul, which proposes its relation to respiratory and gastrointestinal infections. So, this widespread antibiotic use will increase the microbial resistance in the future

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