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Pharmacotherapy in pulmonary infection among acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease patients

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Acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (AECOPD) is the 3rd leading disease worldwide causing chronic morbidity and mortality and also the leading disease requiring hospital admission.(1)(2) (3) A study was conducted to identify the hospital based prevalence of four non-communicable diseases (cancer, cardiovascular disease, diabetes mellitus and COPD), COPD was the most common.(4) In a report of Spain(5), infections were responsible for 75% of COPD exacerbations. Antibiotics treatment were prescribed in more than 90% of COPD patient.(6) Objective: The objective was to observe array of antimicrobial drugs used and observe effectiveness of bronchodilator using Peak expiratory flow meter. Methodology & Theoretical Orientation: 100 patients diagnosed with COPD were enrolled in this study. Data were collected from the kardex and Peak expiratory flow (PEF) was measured at the time of admission and discharge. Analysis of the data was done with the help of SPSS software. Findings: 98% of the COPD patients received antibiotics out of which 47% of patients received single antibiotics and 3% of patient received 4-5 antibiotics. It was also observed that 95% patient received bronchodilators out of which 29% used single bronchodilator, 31% used two bronchodilators and 35% used three bronchodilators. Patients were discharged on the basis of clinical improvement which correlated with improving trend of peak expiratory flow rate. Peak expiratory flow rate was maximum in patient using three bronchodilators. Conclusion & Significance: Despite of multiple drug therapy, lung function did not return back to normal state however symptomatic improvement was seen.

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