

# Pharmaceutical Summit and Expo

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### Drug utilization pattern of antimicrobial drugs in intensive care unit of a tertiary care hospital attached with a medical college

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The aim of the present study was to evaluate the antimicrobial drug utilization pattern among patients admitted in the Intensive Care Unit (ICU) in a tertiary care teaching hospital, Jamnagar. A retrospective observational study was carried out for duration of one year. All patients who were admitted in medicine and surgery intensive care units in the given period at Guru Gobindsingh Government Hospital, Jamnagar were included in the study. Clinical and treatment data were collected in the case record forms from the inpatient case records. Among 611 patients, 373 (61.04%) were male and 238 (38.95%) were female. Maximum patients belonged to age group of 18-37 years: 230 (37.64%), mean age was  $46.13 \pm 18.40$  years. Mean duration of hospital stay was  $4.17 \pm 3.52$  days. Majority of the patients were suffering from post-operative complication 204 (33.38%), organophosphorus poisoning 164 (26.84%). About 36.49% (n=223) patients had received 3 antimicrobial drugs followed by 2 (23.40%) and 4 (18.65%), average number of drugs per patient was  $2.97 \pm 1.40$ . The most commonly prescribed antimicrobial was metronidazole [n=437 (24.06%)] followed by ceftriaxone [n=316 (17.23%)]. In these were generic name 1040 (57.26%), brand name 776 (42.74%). 64% drugs were prescribed from essential medicine list of WHO, 2013. Availability of drug formulary, EML and antimicrobial policy in every unit, ward, including ICU, operation theatre and to every prescriber decrease the adverse events and development of resistance for antimicrobials in microorganisms.

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