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Drug utilization study of bronchial asthma in paediatric department of a tertiary care hospital

Archana chaudhari, Kumari V, Sukhlecha A G and Trivedi H R
M P Shah Medical College, India

The aim of the present study was to evaluate the drug utilization pattern in pediatric patients suffering from bronchial asthma in a tertiary care hospital. This was a prospective study carried out from September 2014-February 2015, after getting approval from the Institutional Ethical Committee. Total 620 patients were included and data were analyzed for demographic parameters as well as various drug use indicators given by the WHO. Out of 620 patients, 304 patients (49%) were found in age group 5-8 years, and 399 (64.4%) were male patients and 221 (35.6%) were female. Most of the patients were suffering from moderate persistent asthma 372 (60%). Average number of drugs per encounter was 2.5 ± 1.09 . Average number of anti-asthmatics per encounter was 1.8. Maximum prescriptions 256 (41.2%) contain two drugs. Short acting β -2 agonist (SABA) was the most commonly used drug group prescribed in 527 (85%) encounters followed by inhaled corticosteroids, 373 (60%) encounters. Most commonly used anti-asthmatic drug was salbutamol 527 (85%). Among other concomitant medications used, antibiotics were the most commonly used drugs, prescribed in 223 (36%) encounters. Total 10 drugs used in bronchial asthma and other concomitant indication. Out of this 10 drugs used 6 (60%) drugs were prescribed from WHO essential medical list and 8 (80%) drugs were prescribed from National List of Essential Medicines of India. The asthmatic medications prescribed by generic name were 51.2%.

Biography

Archana chaudhari has completed her M.B.B.S at the age of 23 years from Saurashtra University and now doing 3rd YEAR residency in M.D.Pharmacology

dr.archna294@gmail.com

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