

Abstract

Introduction:

Antibiotic resistance is one of the main problems in the health system because of widespread antibiotics use. Monitoring and assessing of the Antibiotics prescribing patterns is the first step for rational use of Antibiotics and decreasing antibiotics overuse. Our study is the first study for assessing the pattern of antibiotics use in different wards of Imam Khomeini teaching Hospital in Ardabil, Iran.

Methods:

This study was conducted on 300 patients admitted to Imam Khomeini Hospital during 6 months study period (Jun - December 2019). Using patient's record information and standard method of ATC/DDD presented by World health organisation, antibiotics consumption pattern was evaluated.

Results:

Out Of 300 recruited patients, 174 were male (58%) and 126 were female (42%). The mean \pm SD age of entered patients was 47/2 \pm 22/8 years. The total antibiotic consumption was 45/99 DDDD/100 bedday, which Ciprofloxacin was the most common prescribed antibiotic with 55/11 DDD/100 beddays, which followed by Meropenem and Ceftriaxone in the next ranks with 43/32 and 39/66 DDD/100 beddays respectively.

Discussion and conclusion:

In accordance with previous studies, present study showed significant antibiotics usage. There is an urgent need to prepare rational antibiotic consumption protocols especially for highly used Antibiotics including ciprofloxacin, meropenem and ceftriaxone, in different wards of Imam Khomeini hospital, Ardabil, Iran.

Key words: Drug Utilization Pattern, Defined Daily Dose (DDD), Antibiotic