

Abstract

Introduction:

Rational use of medication have always been a major issue in pharmaceutical policy. This has become more important in the case of Covid-19 due to its rapid onset and spread which imposes significant direct and indirect costs all around the world. In this study, the pattern of drug utilization was evaluated by the internationally ATC-DDD system in patients with Covid 19 admitted to Imam Khomeini Hospital in Ardabil.

Method and material :

Total number of 300 patients were randomly selected from the COVID-19 hospitalized patients in the first six months of 1400 in different wards of Imam Khomeini Hospital, Ardabil, Iran. ALL information including demographic (sex, age and ecs...) and clinical information including drug history, drug name dosage form, frequency and duration of use and Defined Daily Dose (DDD), were recorded for all patients. The data was finally analyzed using SPSS 21 software.

Result :

Out of 300 studied patients, 144 (48%) were male and 156 (52%) were female. Respiratory and emergency departments account for most drug utilization with 43.5% and 14% of total prescribed drug, respectively. According to the findings, antibiotics (Cefepim (with DDD 13.30 ± 2.9992) and anticoagulants classes (Heparin DDD 5.2397 ± 4.51508) were the most commonly prescribed medication class in studied patients. In terms DDD per 100 bed days, Naproxen and methylprednisolone were the highest prescription with 5.55 and 6.68 DDD/100 bed day respectively.

Conclusion:

According previous studies ,Antibiotics and anti-inflammatory drugs were the most prescribed medication in covid-19 patientes . our results neccsiate further qualitative evaluations of antibiotics and anti-inflammatory utilization and the development of in -hospital protocols for rational use of these medication .

Key word : rational use of drug . ATC-DDD- Defined Daily Dose (DDD),COVID-19- Drug utilization evaluation