
TITLE : EVALUATION OF ANTIBIOTIC PRESCRIBING PATTERNS AMONG INPATIENTS AT THE NORTHERN PROVINCIAL HOSPITAL MEDICAL WARD-A RETROSPECTIVE STUDY.

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AIM

- To investigate on the prescribing pattern of Antibiotic among the inpatients at the medical and isolation ward from the month of March – June 2022 at the Northern Provincial Hospital.



OBJECTIVES

1. To identify the 3 most common used antibiotics from the month of March – June 2022
2. To identify the 3 most common conditions these antibiotics used for.



INTRODUCTION

- The excessive and inappropriate use of antimicrobial agents in human health is contributing to worldwide antibiotic resistance.
- Clinicians are frequently faced with the dilemma of whether or not to prescribe antibiotics.
- There is growing concern amongst our staff that we may be overly reliant on ceftriaxone because of its broad spectrum cover and convenient dosing.
- There is a need to establish baseline data on our local prescribing patterns upon which we may draw to help rationalize our use of antimicrobials in the future



METHODS

- A retrospective observational study on all inpatients .
- Patients were identified from the ward admission register book and clinical information collected from patient records.
- Data entry and analysis was done on Microsoft excel spread sheet.



RESULTS

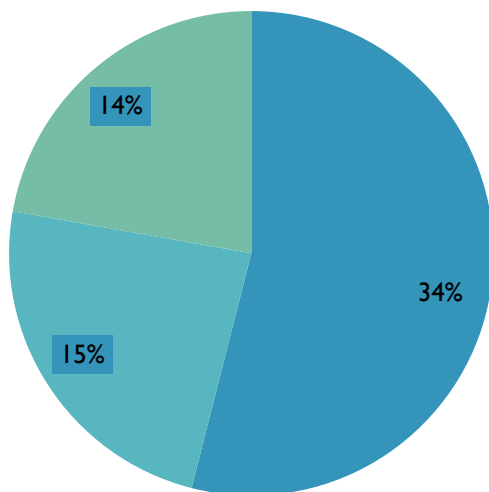
- Total admissions : 114
- Pct received ATB: 85
- Pct with underlying illness: 78(68%) – 59(76%) received ATB
- Total # of ATB used: 168
- Three most antibiotic used were ceftriaxone, intravenous penicillin and Cloxacillin
- Three most common conditions used were Respiratory infections, lepstopirosis and asthma



RESULTS

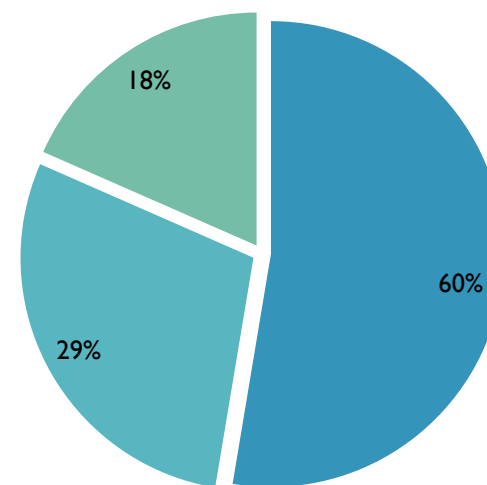
Percentage

■ Respiratory infections ■ Leptospirosis ■ Asthma



Percentage

■ Ceftriaxone ■ Penicillin G ■ Cloxacillin



DISCUSSION

- Retrospective observational study from march – June.
- An excel spread sheets was create.

Total admissions 114, our prescription rate is 85 (75%) with a mean number of 2

- During this study we able to see that the 3 most common antibiotics used were ceftriaxone 51(60%), crystalline penicillin 28(33%) and cloxacillin18(21%).
- And the 3 most common conditions in which they are used were respiratory infections 29(34%), leptospirosis 13 (15%) and asthma 12(14%).



DISCUSSIONS

Resistance to 3rd generation of cephalosporin

- PNG 63.5%
- Fiji 12.2%
- FSM 77%
- Samoa 12.9%.
- Fiji Memorial Hospital is about 48% resistance to ceftriaxone

British Medical Journal/Global Health.



RECOMMENDATIONS / IMPLICATIONS

- There is a need to implement antibiotic stewardship programs in the department to help combat antibiotic resistance.
- In the future someone can do a similar study for a longer period of time.



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