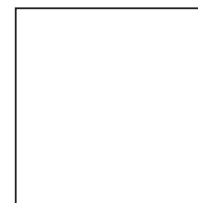


Drug utilization pattern of upper respiratory tract infections in Pediatrics, at a university teaching hospital, Najran, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia



Saad Ahmed Alkahtani

Najran University, Saudi Arabia

Biography

Saad Ahmed Alkahtani completed PhD in Clinical Pharmacy, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Academic Division of Child Health, The University of Nottingham 2012.ans MSc in Clinical Pharmacology, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Medicine & Therapeutics, Division of Cardiovascular and Medical Sciences, University of Glasgow (2007-2008). BSc Pharmaceutical Sciences, Faculty of Pharmacy, King Saud University (1998-1999) and Assistant professor in Clinical Pharmacy department. College of Pharmacy, Najran University on 1st July 2001- 2 September 2013.

Abstract

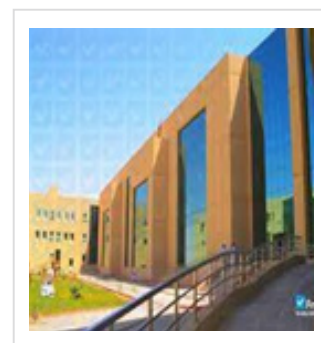
The upper respiratory tract infections (URTIs) represent the most common class of acute infection in children. The treatment of most commonly spread respiratory tract infections (RTIs) involves the use of antibiotics. Antibiotics may misuse or overuse while treating URTIs in infected patients. This retrospective observational study was carried out in a pediatric unit of a university teaching hospital, Najran, Saudi Arabia where 370 children of either sex were evaluated for drug utilization pattern against upper respiratory tract infections. The most commonly prescribed antibiotic was azithromycin 38.66%, followed by cefixime 24.16%, amoxicillin and clavulanic acid combination 15.61%. Among all the drugs utilized for the treatment of URTIs, analgesic and antipyretics (30.27%) were the most common class of drug followed by antihistamines (27.83%). The findings extended our understanding and the importance of strategies that have to be implemented to optimize medication use at the pediatric department for URTIs and helped to improvise the prescribing pattern

Conclusions: The study revealed that the majority of children were below 2 years of age. The most common class of the drug prescribed were antibiotics (72.7%) followed by analgesics and antipyretics (30.27%). Only 1.35% (n=5) children were treated without any medication. The approach of combating URTI by symptomatic treatment without prescribing antibiotic must be encouraged. Accurate diagnosis of the disease and its treatment requires major aspects of patient care which becomes even more important in case of pediatrics. Because most of the URTI is of viral origin, hence a strict guideline must be followed for prescribing antibiotics

Publications

Mater H Mahnashi, Ashraf M Mahmoud, Saad A Alkahtani, Ramadan Ali, Mohamed M El-Wekil, "Analytical and Bioanalytical Chemistry" 2020, 412(2): 355-364

Ashraf M Mahmoud, Saad A Alkahtani, Bandar A Alyami, Mohamed M El-Wekil, "Analytica Chimica Acta" 2020, 1133: 58-65.



Citation: Saad Ahmed Alkahtani, Najran University, Saudi Arabia, Drug utilization pattern of upper respiratory tract infections in Pediatrics, at a university teaching hospital, Najran, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 04-01-2021, 01