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**SURVEY ON ANTIMICROBIAL PRESCRIBING
ASSESSMENT IN PAEDIATRICS WITH PNEUMONIA**

CASS

IN TEACHING HOSPITAL OF JAMSHORO, SINDH, PAKISTAN

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Pneumonia is still a major health problem in children of South Asia, resulting in high mortality and morbidity in children under 5 years of age [1], causing 98% of deaths in lower and middle income countries. Yet there is limited data available with no any validated guidelines for management of pneumonia [2]. These infections and deaths are due to absence of suboptimal health facilities such as anti-microbial susceptibility testing and other diagnostic tools [3]. Prospective observational cross-sectional study was conducted from February 2015-april 2018. Sample was collected by purposive sampling technique. Total of 2000 patients of respiratory tract infection (RTI) were enrolled from which 36.9% (n=737) were suffering from pneumonia. Majority of these patients belonged to neonatal age group (n=481) and 68.7% (n=506) were male. Prescribed therapies which were ineffective were cefotaxime (n=16), cefotaxime+gentamycin (n=74), cefotaxime+vancomycin (n=38), ampicillin+gentamycin (n=59), ampicillin+cefotaxime (n=58), ceftazidime+amikacin (n=28), ampicillin+amikacin+rifampin (n=33), ampicillin+gentamycin+rifazol (n=33) and meropenem (n=10) with P value < 0.001. In 258 patients, therapy was changed before 5 days contravening World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines. In 4.5% (n=33) incorrect dose was prescribed and in 28.5% (n=210) line of therapy was not followed. These findings indicate high microbial resistance in study population at such a young age which may lead to alarming results.

References

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Biography

Yasmeen is a PhD scholar and a lecturer in Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Sindh. She is one of the youngest PhD scholar from her Faculty. Her research work have been published in international journal (IJBPAS) and she was invited to present a topic from her PhD research in ATS 2018 conference held at San Diego, California, USA.

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