

EV0051

ePoster Viewing

Antimicrobials: antibiotic usage

Investigation of the content of injectable antibiotic including prescriptions in Turkey in 2013

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OBJECTIVES

The evaluation of the content of prescriptions is one of the important indicator for the Physicians' prescribing behavior towards rational drug use (RDU). It may guide to develop strategies for extensification of RDU. Determining the state of different parts of the country in terms of RDU would contribute to make assumptions country wide. In this study, we aimed to investigate the content of injectable antibiotic including prescriptions of Turkish family physicians in primary care health services, both for country-wide and provinces which would enable to make comparisons according to injectable antibiotic prescription habits of different parts of the country.

METHOD

In this study, the electronic prescription data prescribed by Turkish Family physicians in 2013 are evaluated retrospectively via Prescription Information System (PIS). In addition, records made by family physicians are evaluated via FPIS and the number of injectable antibiotic prescriptions are determined. Dispersion of prescribed injectable antibiotics established in terms of ratio of items/box/costs. The provinces are compared by percentage of injectable antibiotics prescriptions. For the cost analysis, we used drug resale prices for the year 2010.

RESULTS

It was shown that in the year 2013, 50.28% of all visits to primary care family physicians in Turkey were resulted with prescriptions. Among these prescriptions, proportion of those containing injectable forms was 6.97% (8.084.616 prescriptions). The ratio of injectable antibiotic containing prescriptions was 1.97% in country-wide (2.290.621 prescriptions). The proportion of injectable antibiotics among all drugs prescribed, in terms of total number of prescription items is 0.7% (2.318.010 items), in terms of general boxes is 2.76% (14.989.780 boxes) and in terms of cumulative cost is 0.95% (95.288.793 TL). Most commonly prescribed injectable antibiotics were ceftriaxone (27.85%), cefazolin (21.64%) and cefuroxime (18.08%). According to the comparison of the provinces by the prescriptions containing injectable antibiotics Sirtak (7.63%) take the place on the top and followed by Mardin (6.34%) and Diyarbakir (6.21%). Zonguldak (0.81%), Tunceli (0.79%) and Artvin (0.61%) are at the end of the list. According to the cost of antibiotics; cefuroxime (38.57%), ceftriaxone (27.54%) and cefazolin (22.7%) ranked at the top of the list. Among the prescriptions containing injectable antibiotics, the number of injectable antibiotic items per prescription is found 1.01, number of injectable antibiotic boxes per related prescriptions is found 6.54 and the cost of injectable antibiotic per prescription is found 41.6 TL.

CONCLUSIONS

The establishment that family physicians in Turkey tend to prescribe wide spectrum antibiotics, and that the first three most commonly prescribed injectable antibiotics were cephalosporins indicate irrational antibiotic prescribing in the primary health care.