

**P0656 Investigation of immunoglobulin-containing prescriptions of paediatricians in Turkey**

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**Background:** The use of immunoglobulins in children is known to increase over the years. In this study, it was aimed to investigate the drug utilization characteristics in immunoglobulin-containing prescriptions written by paediatricians.

**Materials/methods:** In this retrospective study, we evaluated all paediatric (age <18 years) prescriptions registered to the Prescription Information System (PIS) of Turkish Medicines and Medical Devices Agency by paediatricians or subspecialists of paediatrics in Turkey in Year 2015. The drugs in the prescriptions were classified according to the Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical (ATC) system and those prescriptions containing medications with J06 code (immune serums and immunoglobulins) were analysed in detail.

**Results:** A total of 18,580,508 drugs were found to be prescribed by paediatricians in 2015, as registered in PIS. In these prescriptions, the main subgroup of "J - anti-infectives for systemic use" constituted 22.9% (n=4,246,540) of all the drugs. At ATC-2 level, 6,292 (0.03%) drugs belonged to the "J06 code - immune serums and immunoglobulins", all of which were immunoglobulins (J06B) at the ATC-3 level. The most commonly prescribed drugs in children were detected as palivizumab (n=4,233) and "human-derived intravenous immunoglobulins" (n=2,031), which were followed by "hepatitis B immunoglobulins" (n=24), "anti-D (rh) immunoglobulins" (n=3), and "tetanus immunoglobulins" (n=1).

**Conclusions:** It is observed that paediatricians prescribed palivizumab by >2-fold often than other immunoglobulins during the study period according to PIS data. Considering the indication of this drug, it is understood that paediatricians preferred J06B-immunoglobulins rather for prophylaxis of respiratory syncytial virus disease.

