

P1717 Assessment of the knowledge of the medical doctors about the prescription of fluoroquinolones

Marrakchi Wafa¹, Ikbel Kooli¹, Abir Aouam¹, Hajer Ben Brahim¹, Chawki Loussaief¹, Adnene Toumi¹, Mohamed Chakroun¹

¹Fattouma Bourguiba Hospital, Infectious Disaeses, Monastir, Tunisia

Background: Fluoroquinolones are highly prescribed in our region. The rates of ESBL and carbapenemase are higher and higher. The objective of our study is to evaluate the knowledge of medical doctors about Fluoroquinolones in order to limit the excessive prescription.

Materials/methods: A cross sectional study conducted in the Infectious Diseases Department during the period (june-november 2017). We sent a questionnaire about Fluoroquinolones via Google Forms to medical doctors.

Results: One thousand and six hundred questionnaires were sent and 279 medical doctors (17.4%) accepted to answer. Among them, the mean age was 34 years old (26-66 years old). Sex ratio was 2.3. We collected 228 answers (81.7%) from the public sector and 54 answers (18.3%) from the private sector. Two hundred and ten doctors (75.2%) were specialists. Fluoroquinolones were considered as a broad spectrum antibiotics in 240 cases (86%). The questions about PK/PD and susceptibility were wrong in 87 (31.1%) and 130 cases (46.6%) respectively. Only 60 doctors (21.5%) considered that the diffusion of Fluoroquinolones in CNS is good. Thirty four percent of the participants (n=95) answered that Fluoroquinolones are the first treatment of gonorrhoea. Twenty participants (7.1%) prescribed ciprofloxacin for tonsillitis. Two hundred and fifty seven participants (92.1%) recognized the side effects and the contre-indications of these antibiotics. Only 72 doctors (25.8%) answered that ciprofloxacin is an alternative for antibiotic prophylaxis in meningitis. Prescription of fluoroquinolones was recognized as a risk factor for ESBL in 59.8% (n=167). According to the participants, the prescription in our region was acceptable in 38 cases (13.6%), excessive in 100 cases (35.8%) and inappropriate in 153 cases (54.8%). National guidelines, training and post graduate workshops were found as a solution to improve the situation according to 132 participants (47.3%).

Conclusions: Our study highlights the real problem behind the increase of resistance in our region which is the excessive prescription and the wrong information among medical doctors. Thus, the role of antibiotic stewardship is necessary both in the private and the public sector.