ANTIBIOTIC PRESCRIPTION TRENDS IN UTIs AT A HOSPITAL EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

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BACKGROUND

Many patients often visit the emergency department because of urinary tract infections (UTI). Adequate antibiotic prescription is necessary due to high resistance patterns and both clinical and economic impact on health system.

PURPOSE

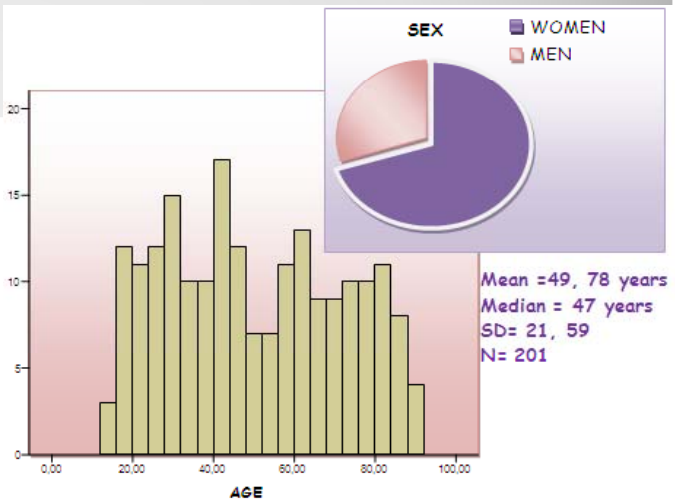
To describe characteristics of population diagnosed with UTI attended at a tertiary hospital emergency department as well as the antibiotic prescription at discharge

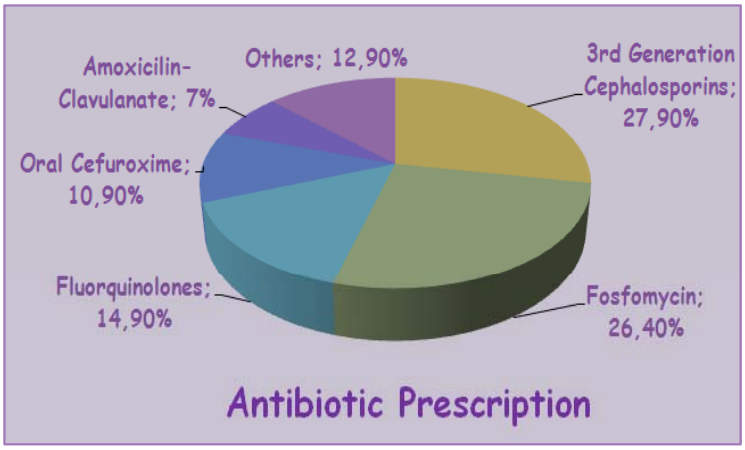
MATERIAL AND METHODS

Retrospective study of adult patients attended at a hospital emergency department with a diagnosis at discharge of urinary tract infectious disease from January to June 2011. A random sample was selected. We analyzed discharge reports to find: Sex, age, main diagnosis, pregnancy, recent history of UTI and antibiotic prescription at discharge.

RESULTS

✓201 patients were included in the study.
✓UTI was the most frequent main diagnosis (188 patients, 93.5%) and 13 patients had an added urologic disease.
✓Antibiotics were prescribed to 91.54% of patients





✓39 patients (19.4%) had a recent history of UTI. In those patients, the most frequently prescribed antibiotics were cephalosporins (46.1%) followed by fosfomycin (25.6%).
✓Seven of the 141 women included in the study were pregnant.
✓Four of them received cephalosporin, two fosfomycin and one of them amoxicillyn-clavulanate.

CONCLUSIONS

- Most patients attended at the emergency department due to UTI received antibiotic prescription at discharge
- We found out a high cephalosporin prescription rate.
- We should conduct a more specific study including laboratory results and resistance rates in the region in order to assess the appropriate or inappropriate choice of the antibiotic therapy.

Conflict of interest: None

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