



MANAGEMENT OF THE HOSPITALISED PATIENT WITH FLU

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BACKGROUND

Clinical practice guidelines recommend Oseltamivir in hospitalized patients with influenza, however its use in clinical practice is limited.

AIM AND OBJECTIVES

To know the criteria for the use of Oseltamivir in hospitalized patients and to analyze the prescription of concomitant antibiotics

MATERIALS AND METHODS

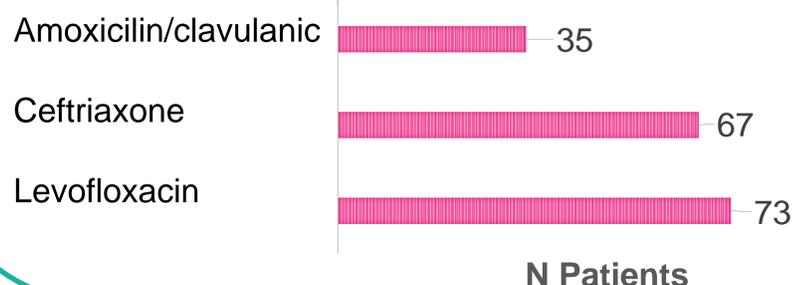
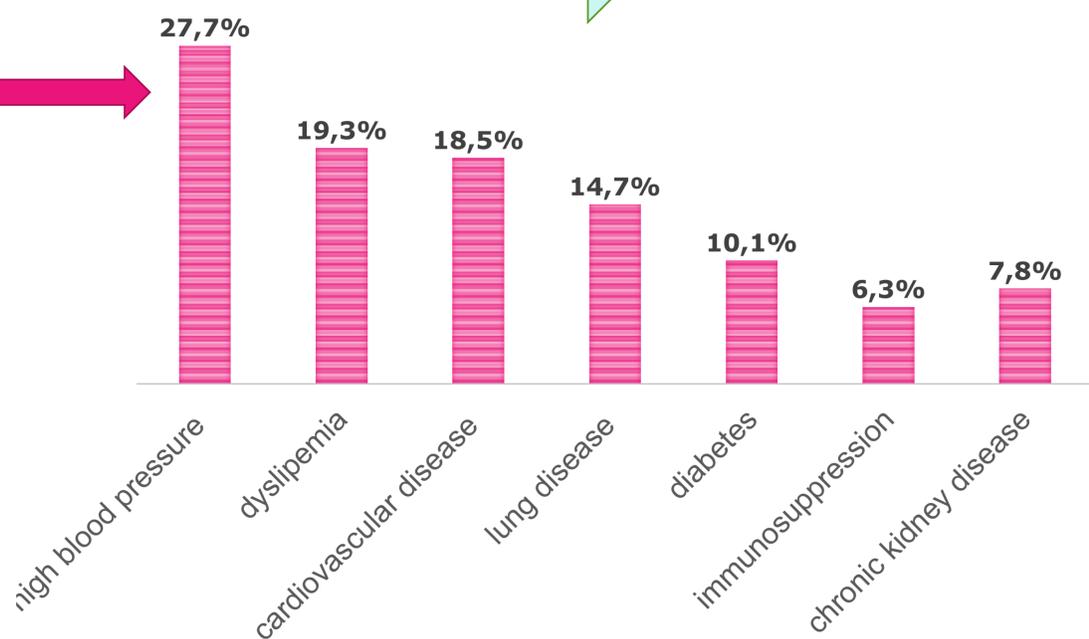
Observational, descriptive, retrospective study of patients treated with Oseltamivir
Source of information: Electronic medical history.

Nov 2018-Feb 2019

RESULTS

Oseltamivir was prescribed in **160** patients → PCR was performed in **111** patients → **103 FLU A +**

- Average entry duration: 8 days.
- Pathological history
- Oseltamivir dosing regimen: 75 mg/12h;
150mg/12h (6,25%)
- Duration of treatment: 5 days (52%)
<5 days (29%)
>5 days (19%)
- Antibiotics received



11.8% of patients received no antibiotics.

CONCLUSIONS

PCR is not performed in all patients suspected of flu virus infection. The population >65 years of age is the most affected by the virus, with HTA and tobacco being the main risk factors. Oseltamivir is used at the correct doses, but a treatment duration greater than or less than 5 days is not warranted. CKD adjustment is not always taken into be present. Overuse of antibiotics is confirmed in patients where an antiviral would possibly be sufficient to treat influenza.