

# APPROPRIATENESS OF ANTIBIOTIC PRESCRIPTIONS IN THE EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT OF A TERTIARY HOSPITAL

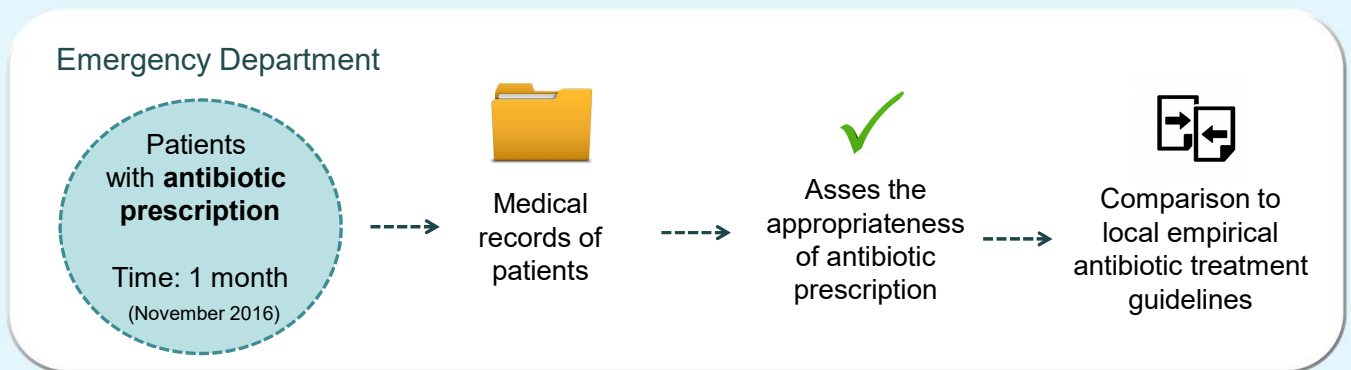
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## Objectives

To assess the appropriateness of antibiotic prescriptions in the Emergency Department(ED) to the local empirical antibiotic treatment guidelines .

## Methods or Study Design

Observational, retrospective study



## Results:

### Patient's diagnoses

Urinary tract infections (UTI)	27,2%
Lower respiratory tract infections	24,1%
Skin and soft tissue infections (SSTI)	15,4%
Upper respiratory tract infections	13,8%
Oral infections	11,8%
Genital and sexually transmitted infections	2,7%
Gastrointestinal infections	1,6%
Ocular infections	0,3%
Others	3,1%



676 patients, 57,1% women  
Mean age: 47,4 years

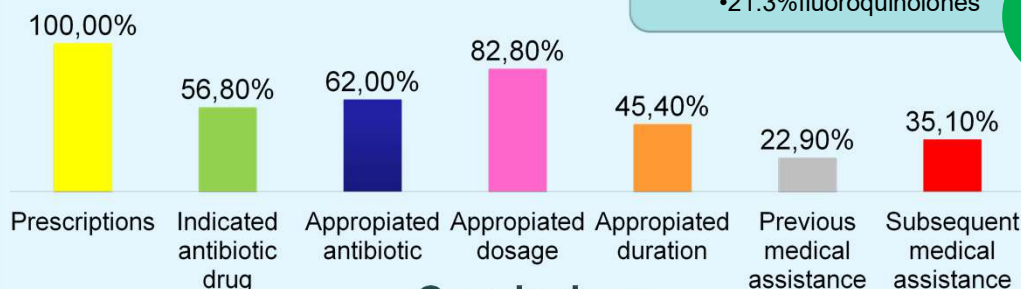
### Antibiotics by location

Fosfomycin trometamol	UTI	32,1%
Levofloxacin	Lower respiratory tract	46,2%
	upper respiratory tract	46,6%
Amoxicillin/clavulanate	SSTI	62,5%
	oral infections	71,6%

### Most prescribed antibiotic:

- 44.1%penicillins,
- 21.3%fluoroquinolones

>60% of prescriptions



## Conclusions

Appropriateness of antibiotic prescriptions was low. Noncompliance was mainly due to an overuse of antibiotics when not indicated, incorrect treatment duration, and overuse of broad spectrum antibiotics. The need for subsequent medical assistance could be related to treatment failure. These data reinforce the need to develop an antimicrobial stewardship program in the ED, where emergency medicine pharmacists could be decisive to influence inappropriate antimicrobial use, by enhancing adherence to local empirical antibiotic treatment guidelines.