



ANALYSIS OF ANTIBIOTIC CONSUMPTION IN A NURSING HOME

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4CPS-165

BACKGROUND AND IMPORTANCE

Some studies conclude that antibiotic consumption in nursing homes is more elevated than the community. However, in our area, it is not well-known. Inappropriate use of antimicrobials is one of the most important problems of drug misuse because it can lead to a major incidence of antimicrobial resistance.

OBJECTIVES

To analyse the antibiotics consumption in a nursing home and to compare it with the antimicrobial consumption in our community.

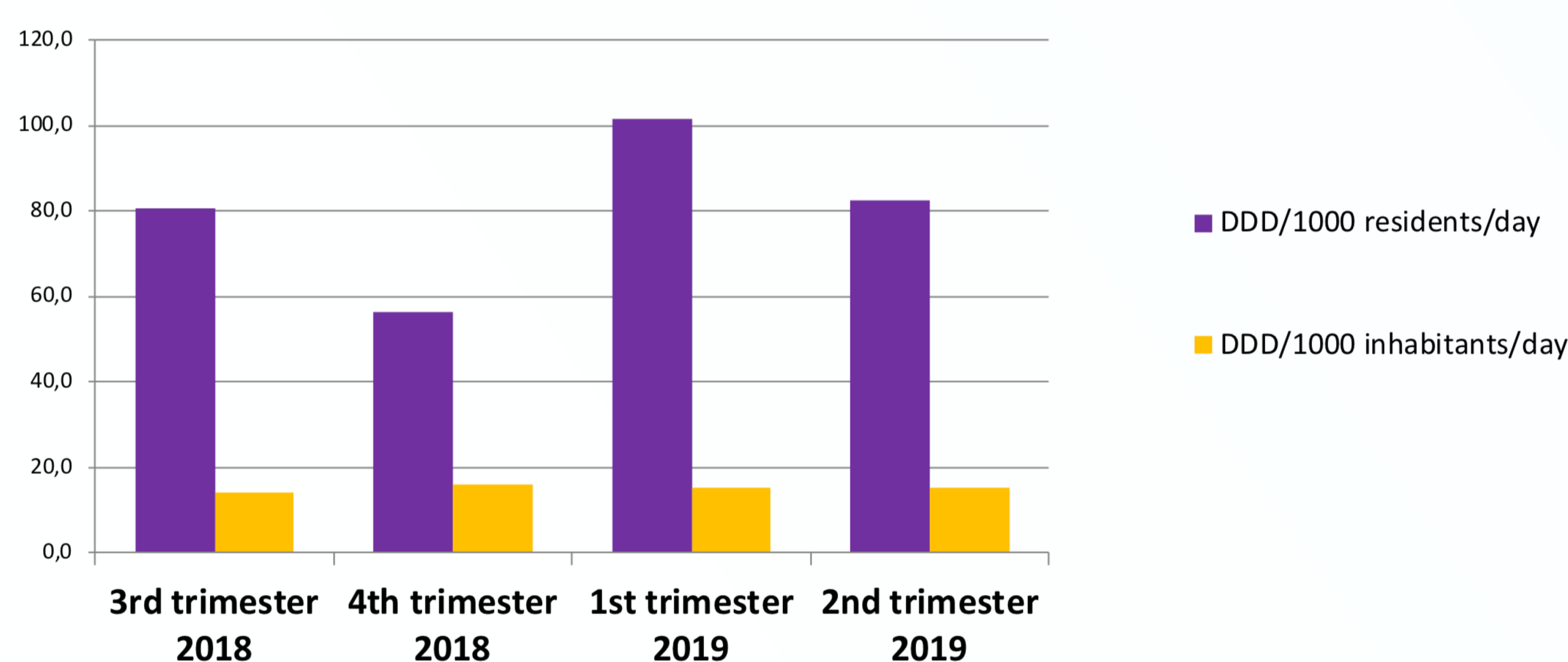
METHODS

An observational study was carried out from July 2018 to June 2019 on residents of a nursing home (30% dependents and 70% in social exclusion). The variables recorded were: number of residents per month, global Defined Daily Dose (DDD) of antibiotics (ATC J01-J02)/1000 residents/days, DDD amoxicillin-clavulanic acid/1000 residents/day, DDD quinolones/1000 residents/day and DDD fosfomicin trometamol/1000 residents/day. These results were compared with available data from primary care.

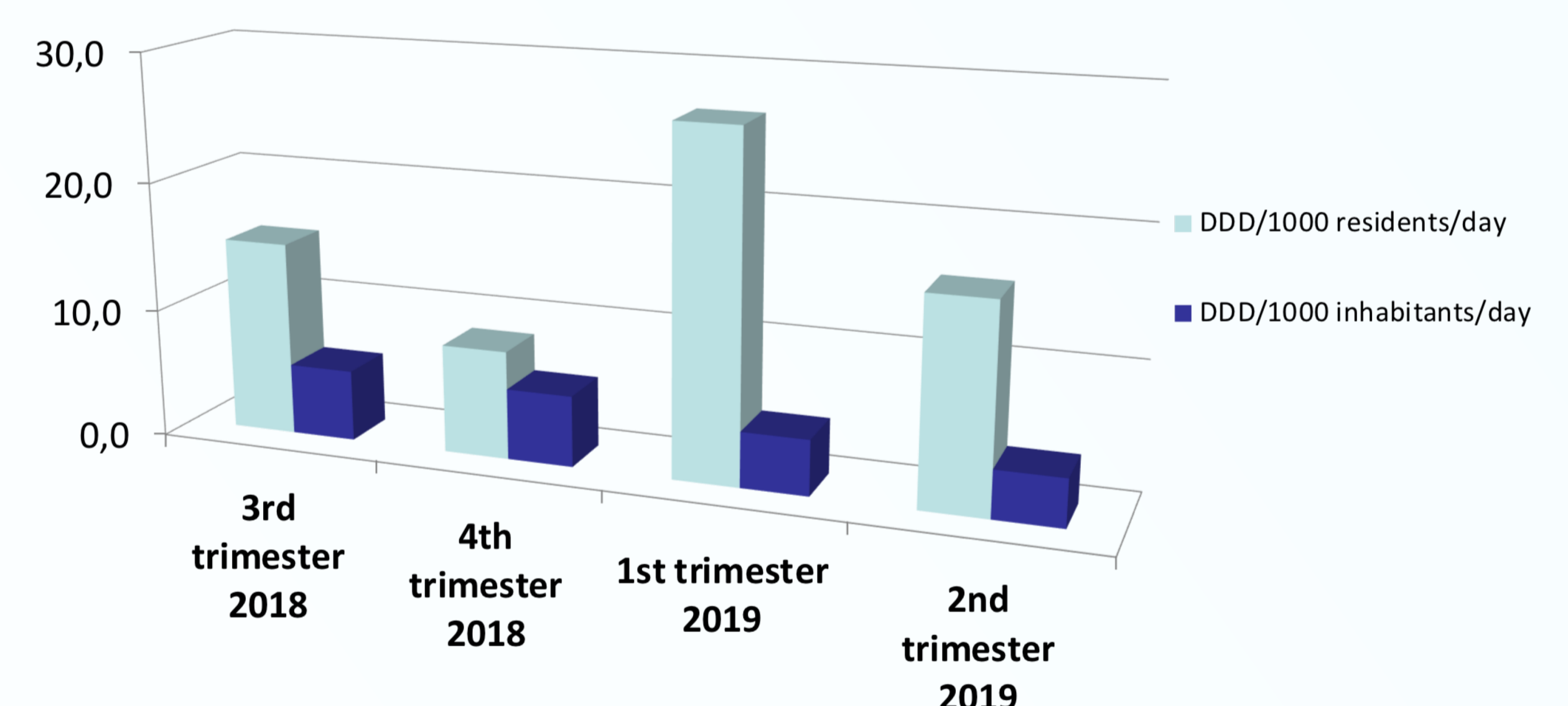
RESULTS

- The mean of residents was 89 (87-101).
- Nursing home: DDD/1000 residents/day
- Primary care: DDD/1000 inhabitants/day

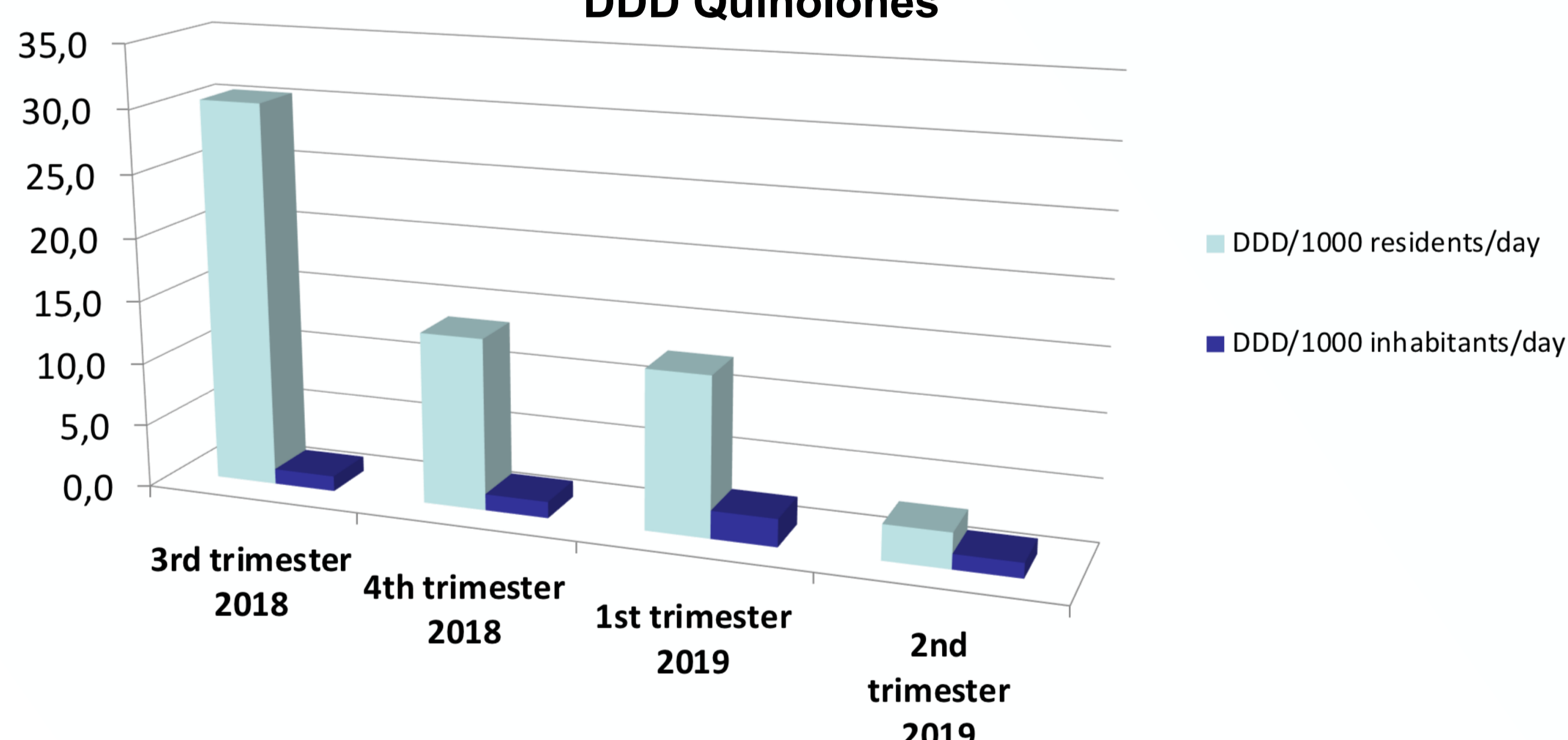
Global DDD



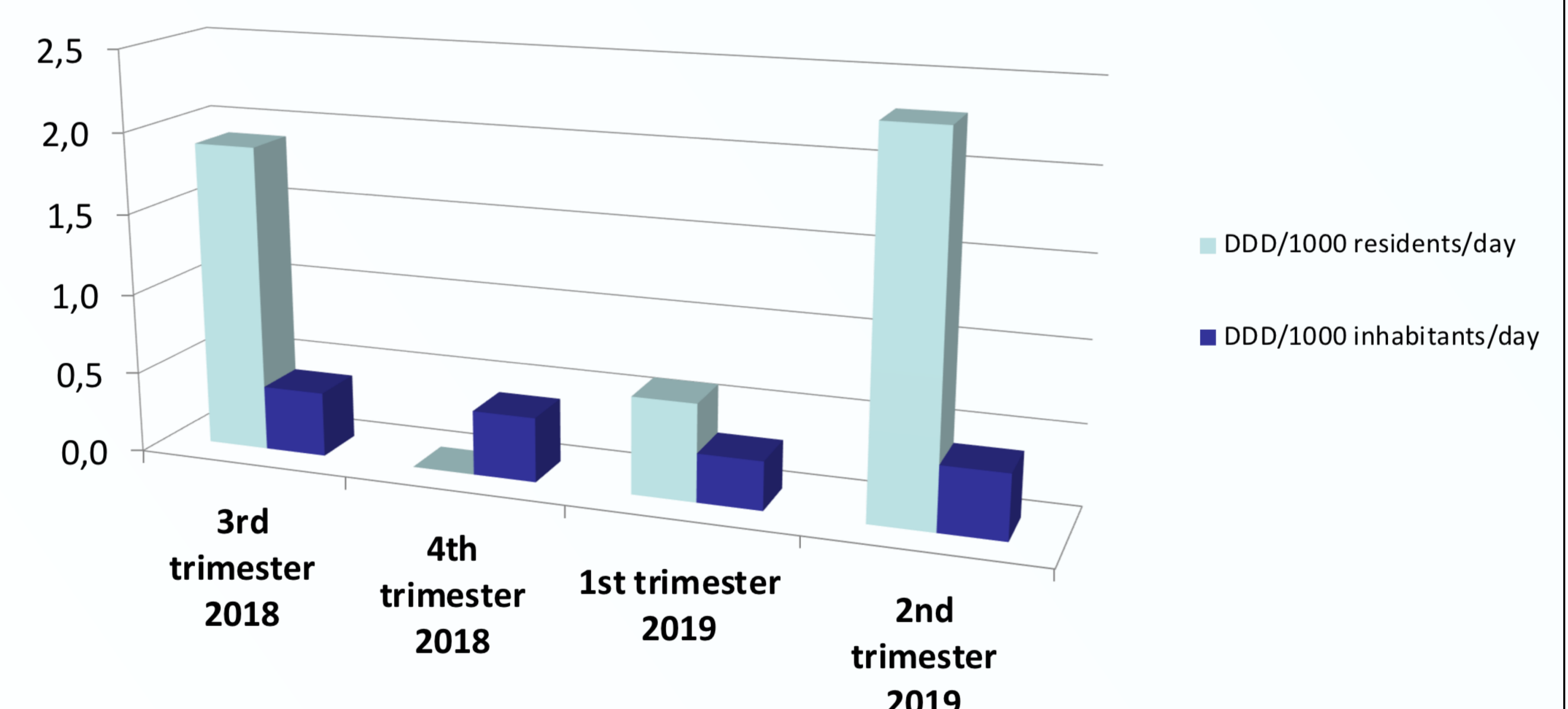
DDD Amoxicilin-clavulanic acid



DDD Quinolones



DDD Fosfomicin trometamol



CONCLUSION AND RELEVANCE

- The global antibiotic consumption in the nursing home was approximately 6 times higher than in primary care, mainly due to the prescription of quinolones.
- Antimicrobial stewardship programs are necessary to improve the use of antibiotics in this population.



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