

# INAPPROPRIATE ANTIBIOTIC DOSAGE ADJUSTMENTS IN PATIENTS WITH RENA IMPAIRMENT: A CROSS-SECTIONAL ANALYSIS



A. Aguado Paredes<sup>1</sup>, M. Valera Rubio<sup>1</sup>, L. Moñino Dominguez<sup>1</sup>
1. Clinical Pharmacist, Hospital Universitario Virgen Macarena, Sevilla, Spain. 4CPS-245

## **BACKGROUND AND IMPORTANCE**

Adequate dose titration in patients with renal impairment is crucial to avoid adverse effects and to achieve therapeutic goals.

Dose reduction at baseline is not recommended to achieve desired plasma levels and to prevent the development of resistance.

### **AIM AND OBJECTIVES**

- ✓ To assess the **inadequacy** of prescribed **antibiotic doses** according to **renal function**
- ✓ To identify the **medical services** involved.

## **MATERIAL AND METHODS**

- Cross-sectional, descriptive study
- Patients > 18 years old with antibiotic prescribed
- OVariables: age, sex, prescribing specialty, antibiotic, dose and glomerular filtration rate
- OData collection: Medical history and electronic prescription programme

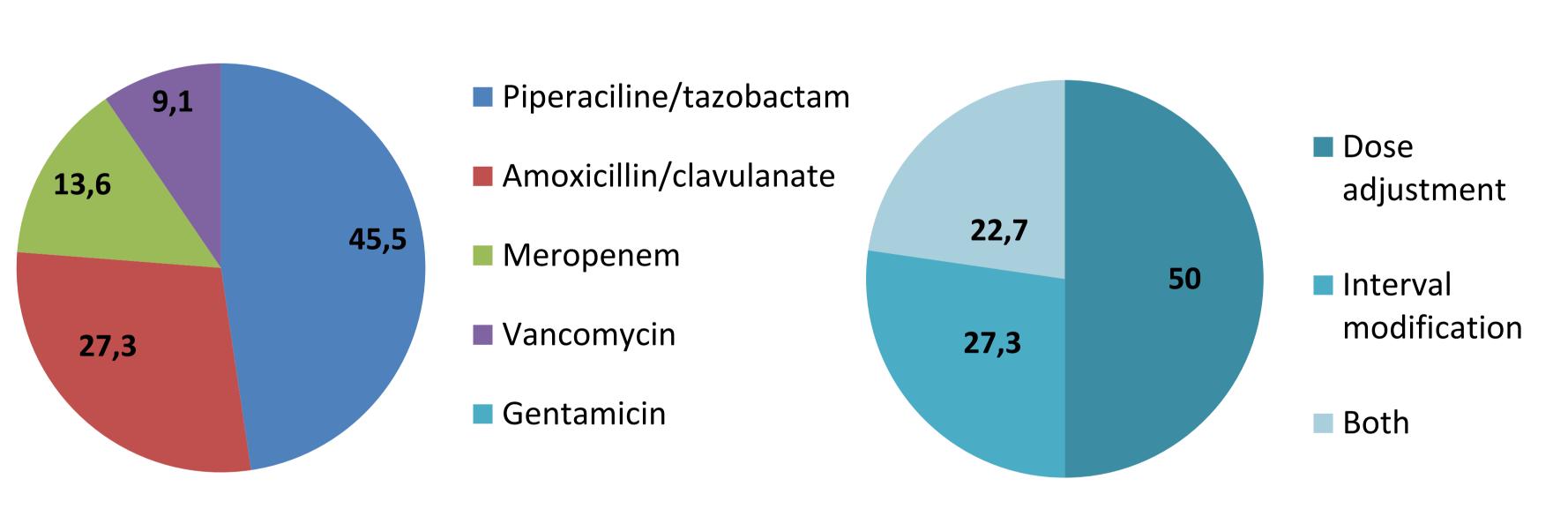
Prescriptions were reviewed according to the Hospital Antimicrobial's Guidelines.

#### **RESULTS**

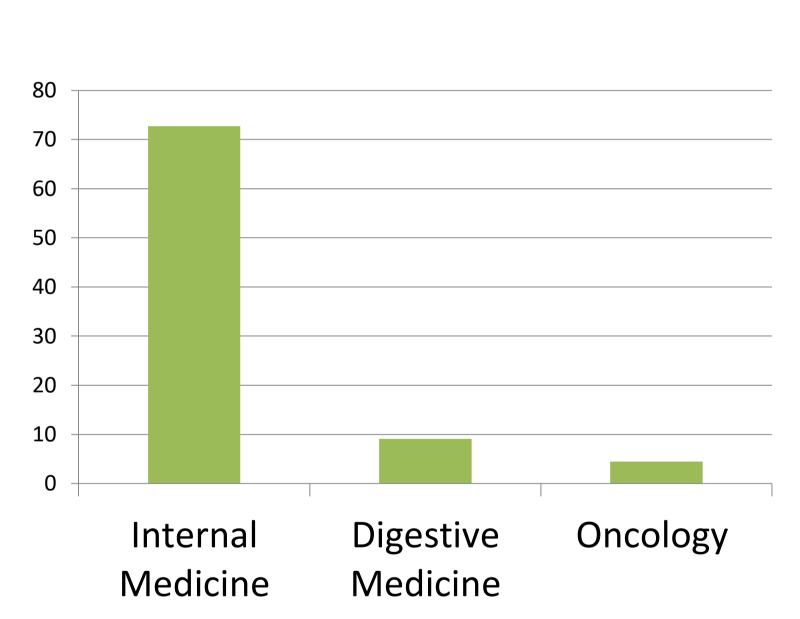
Adjustment required

227 prescriptions from 200 patients (54% men, mean age 68 years) were reviewed. **9.7%** of these prescriptions were **not correctly adjusted to glomerular filtration rate**...

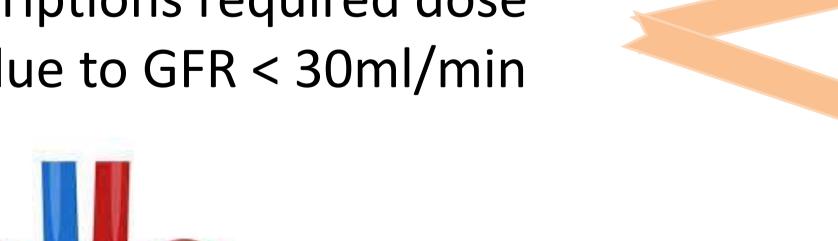
## Antibiotics with inadequate dosage



## **Prescriptor's Units**



34/227 prescriptions required dose adjustment due to GFR < 30ml/min



35.3% inappropriately prescribed



52.9% required a first loading dose different from the maintenance doses



88.9% of them was done incorrectly because the filtrate-adjusted dose was prescribed directly



# **CONCLUSION AND RELEVANCE**

A small but not negligible percentage of patients with renal failure do not receive a correct dose.

Training physicians in proper prescribing and optimising the pharmaceutical validation process in these patients is essential to ensure their correct use.

In addition, this study identifies the need to follow a protocol on the correct initial loading doses and the time required for their adjustment.