



The Global Point Prevalence Survey of Antimicrobial Consumption and Resistance (Global-PPS): 2017 Results of Antimicrobial Prescribing in Punjab, Pakistan

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Abstract:

Background

In this era of growing infectious diseases, the use of antimicrobials is becoming inevitable, yet due to inescapable situation; its use is becoming widespread, touching the boundaries of unwarranted overuse. A uniform and standardized method for surveillance of antimicrobial use in hospitals was used to assess the variation in antimicrobial prescribing in Punjab, Pakistan.

Methods

Point prevalence survey (PPS) was conducted in 11 hospitals during 2017. The survey included all inpatients receiving an antimicrobial on the day of PPS. Data collected included details on the antimicrobial agents, reasons and indications for treatment as well as a set of quality indicators. A web-based application is used for data-entry, validation and reporting as designed by the University of Antwerp

Results

Out of 1438 patients, 1085 (75.5%) were using antimicrobials. Top three most reported indications for antimicrobial use were prophylaxis for obstetrics and gynaecological surgery (19.0%), prophylaxis for gastrointestinal surgery or hepatic failure (11.3%) and medical prophylaxis in general (9.9%). Most of the antimicrobials were prescribed as surgical (37.7%) and medical (20.9%) prophylaxis. About 99% antimicrobials were given as surgical prophylaxis for more than one day. Top three most commonly prescribed antibiotics were ceftriaxone (31.2%), metronidazole (17.1%) and ciprofloxacin (5.3%). 31.5% community acquired (CAI) and 7.1% health care associated infections (HAI) were reported. Only 9.3% of prescribed antimicrobials were given through oral route whereas 90.7% were administered through parenteral route. Rarely, the treatment was started based on bio-marker data or culture report.



Biography:

My background includes Nine years of professional teaching, practice and research experience in Pharmacy. After studying for a Doctor of Pharmacy (Pharm.D) at the University College of Pharmacy, University of the Punjab, I continued my academic career by studying for Master in Philosophy Degree (M.Phil) in pharmacology and I conducted my M.Phil Research work at Shaukat Khanam Cancer Hospital & Research Centre (SKCH & RC). I was then accepted to study for a PhD in pharmacy practice at University Science Malaysia (USM), Malaysia. I have had experience in research, data analysis, research evaluation and statistical modelling. I have published more than 55 research papers in national and international journals including few publications in The Lancet on SDGs and AMR.

Recent Publications:

1. Antibiotic Self-Prescribing Trends, Experiences and Attitudes in Upper Respiratory Tract Infection among Pharmacy and Non-Pharmacy Students: A Study from Lahore
2. Pakistan's national action plan for antimicrobial resistance: translating ideas into reality
3. Travellers take heed: Outbreak of extensively drug resistant (XDR) typhoid fever in Pakistan and a warning from the US CDC

[Webinar on Antibiotics, November 21, 2020, Dubai, UAE](#)

Citation: Dr. Zikria Saleem The Global Point Prevalence Survey of Antimicrobial Consumption and Resistance (Global-PPS): 2017 Results of Antimicrobial Prescribing in Punjab, Pakistan., Webinar on Antibiotics, November 21, 2020, Dubai, UAE