

SITUATION ANALYSIS ON ANTIBIOTIC PRESCRIPTION FOR IN-PATIENT CARE IN OSUN STATE, NIGERIA

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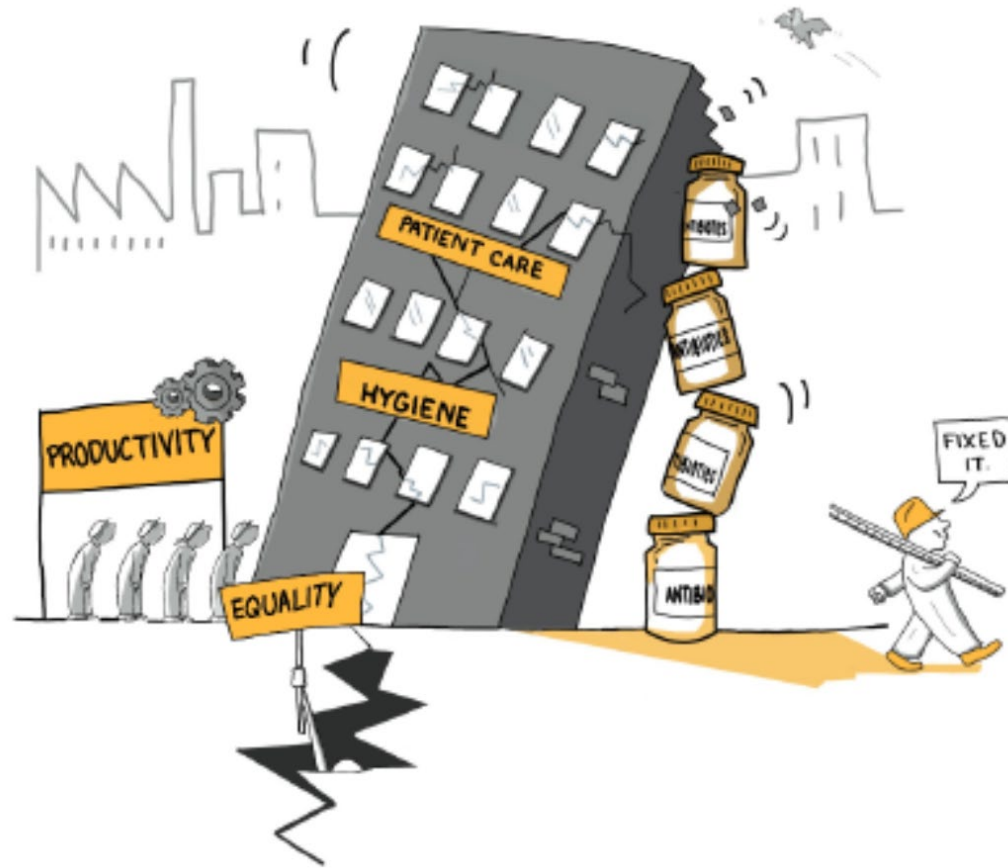
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Introduction and aims

- Antibiotics are not only global public goods
BUT also a *quick fix* in LMICs



Biggest threats to Global Health, Economy and Development!

1. Climate change
2. Antimicrobial resistance
3. Non-communicable resistance
4. Inadequate healthcare-facilities
5. Fragile or vulnerable settings
6. Vaccine hesitance
7. Global influenza pandemic
8. Ebola, other high-threat pathogens
9. HIV
10. Dengue

Introduction

WHO global action plan on AMR



1. Improve awareness and understanding
2. Strengthen the knowledge through surveillance and research
3. Reduce the incidence of infection
4. Optimize the use of antimicrobial medicines
5. Ensure sustainable investment

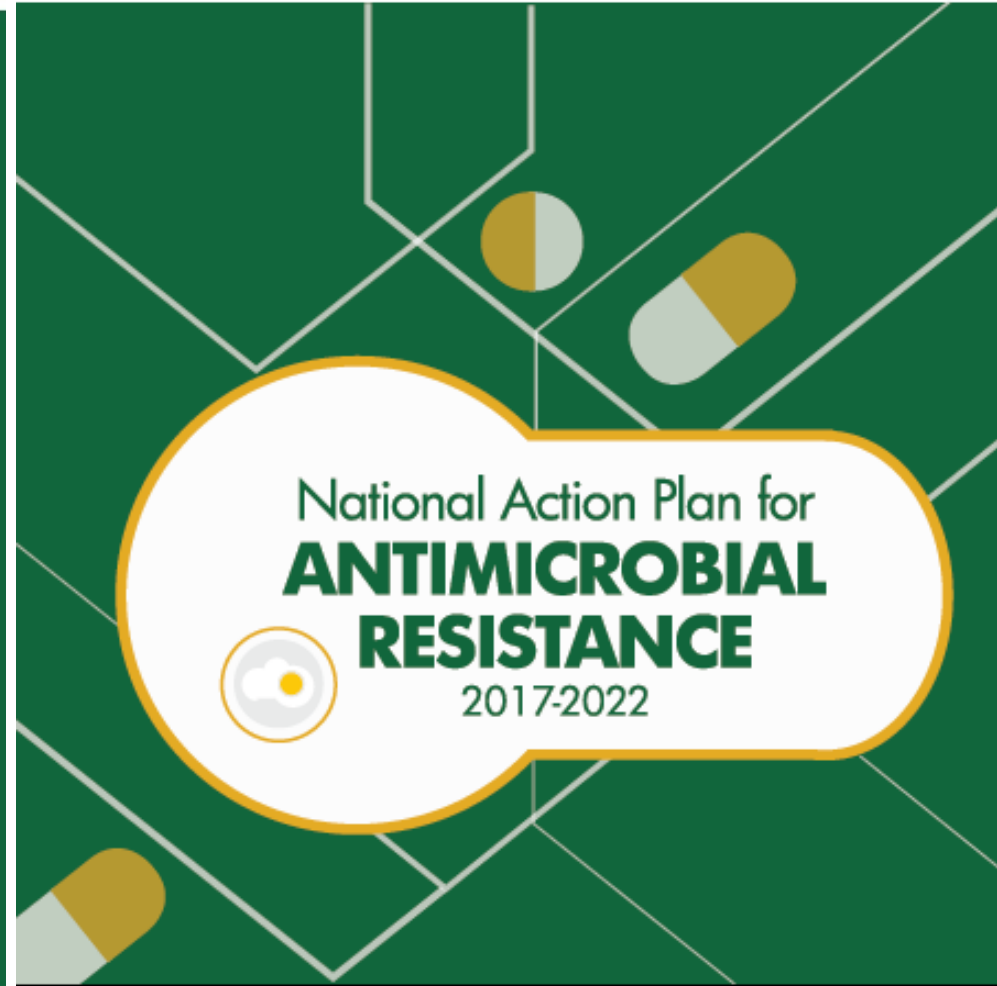
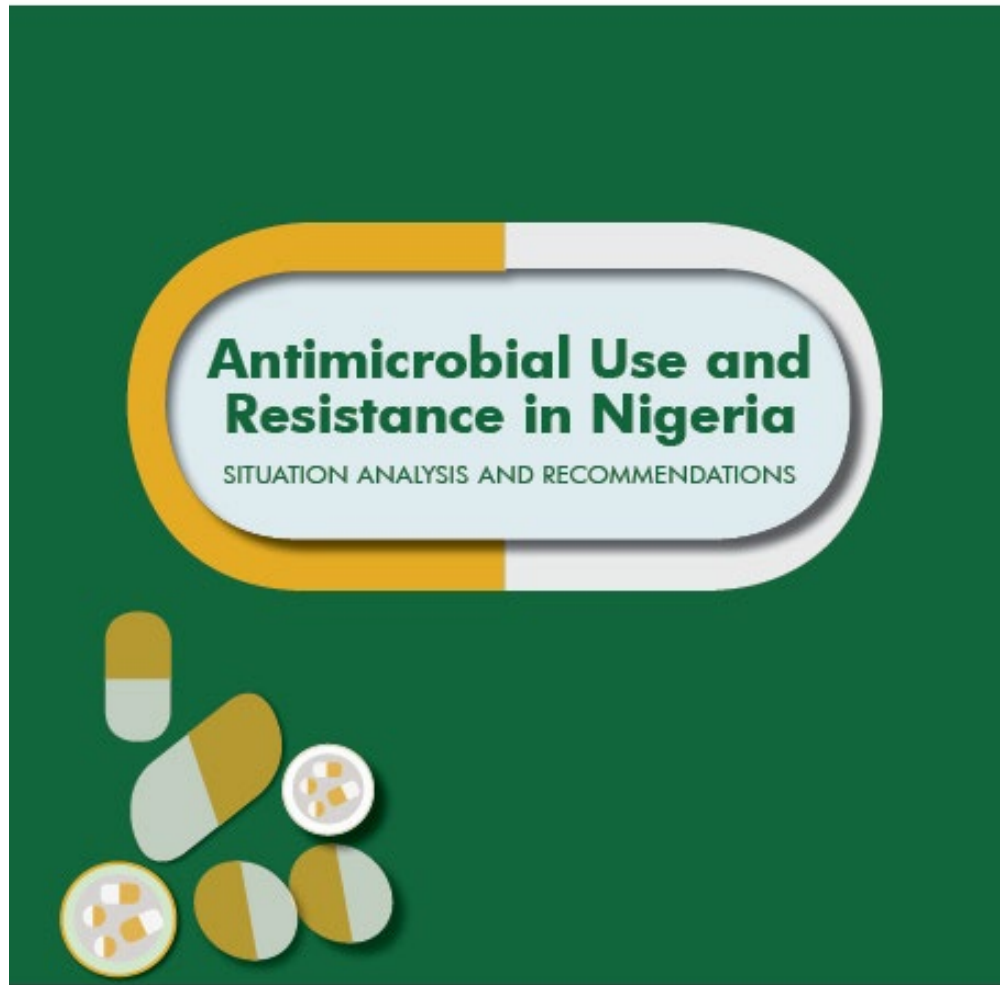
Introduction: National Action Plan



FEDERAL MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
FEDERAL MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
FEDERAL MINISTRY OF HEALTH

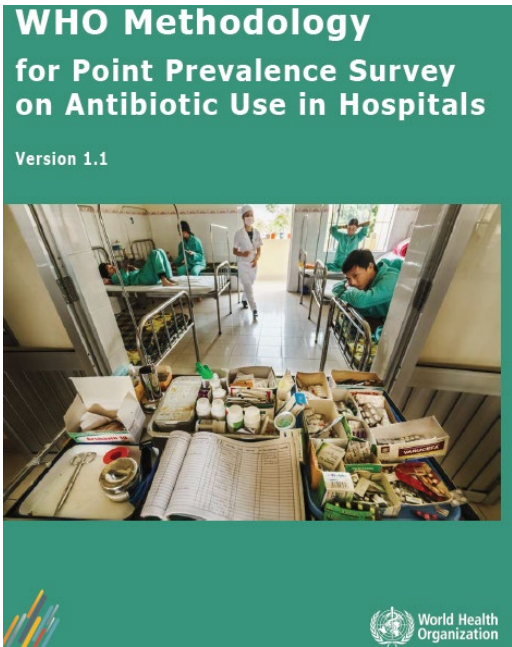


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Sub-national response to AMR – Osun State





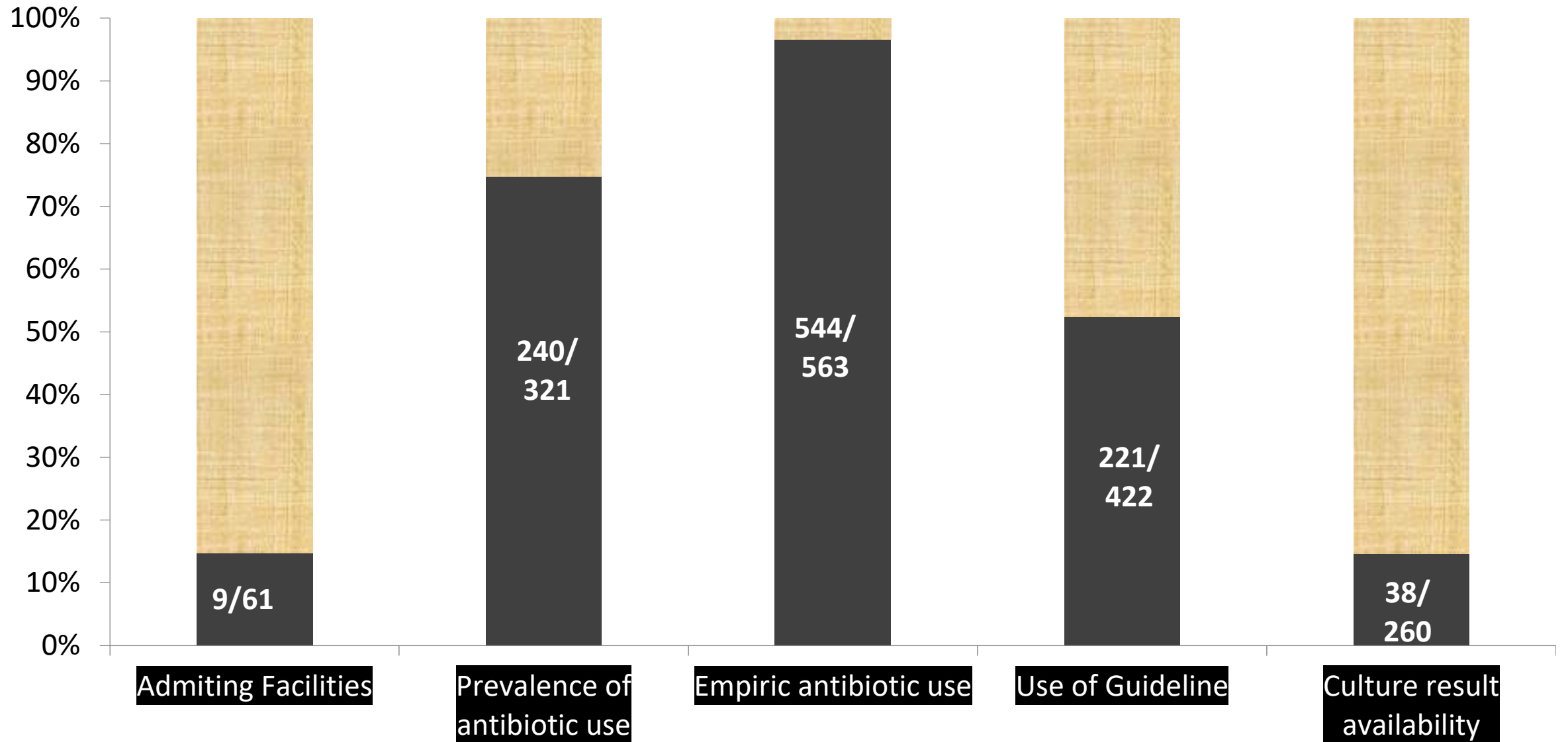
METHODS



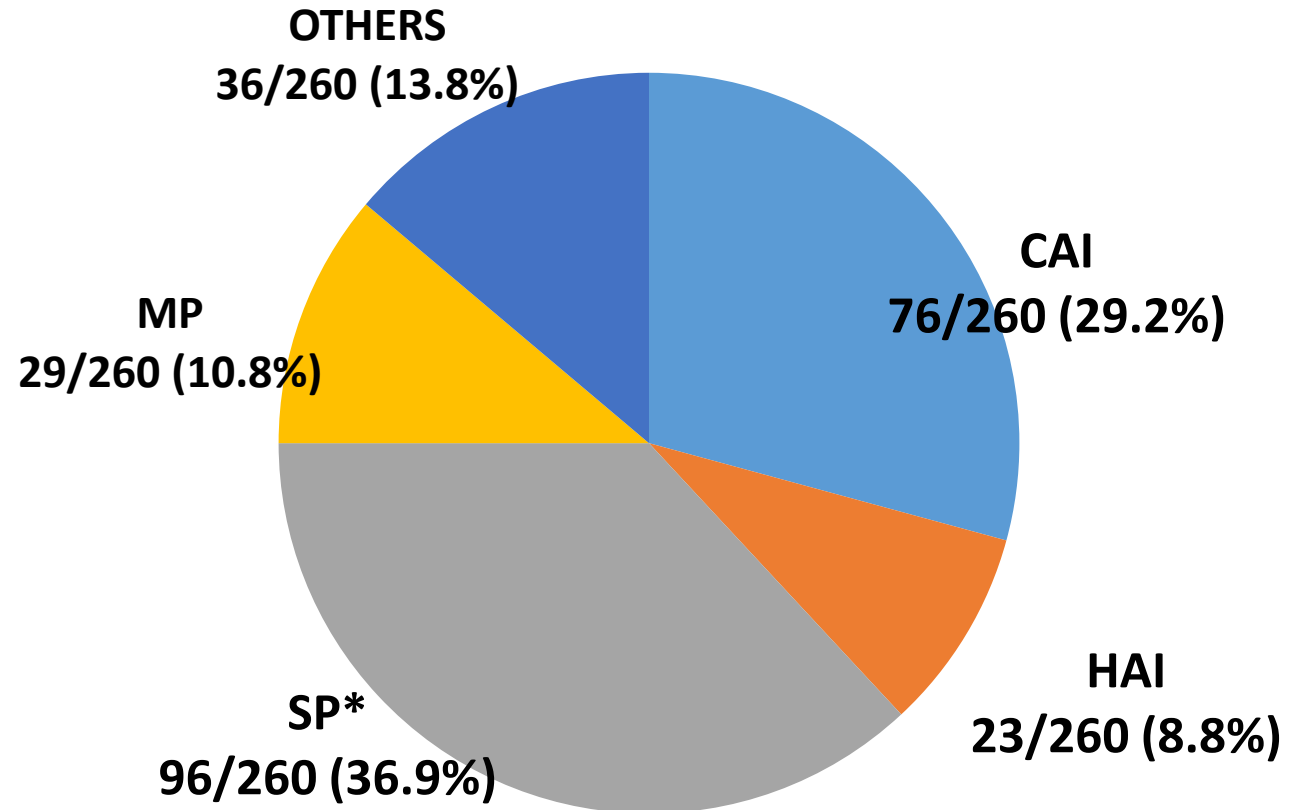
Results

- 61 hospitals- 3 tertiary, 58 secondary
- Total hospital beds- 1181
- Total admission in the preceding year- 17404
- Total eligible patients- 341
- Total included patients in the survey- 321

Results

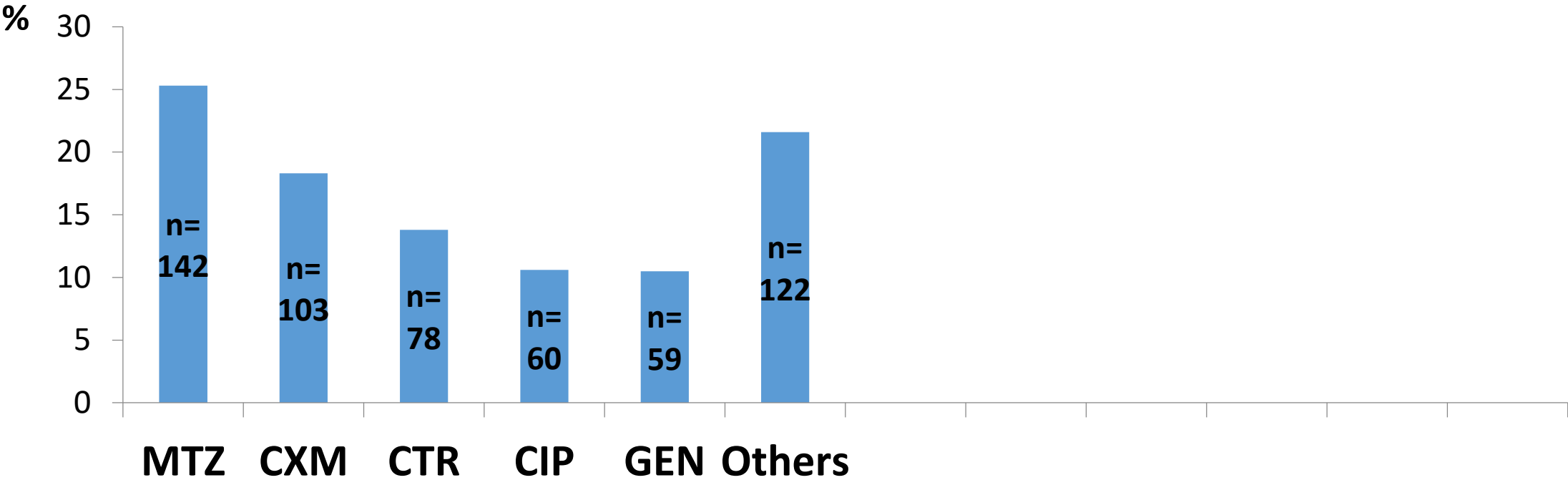


Indications for antibiotic use



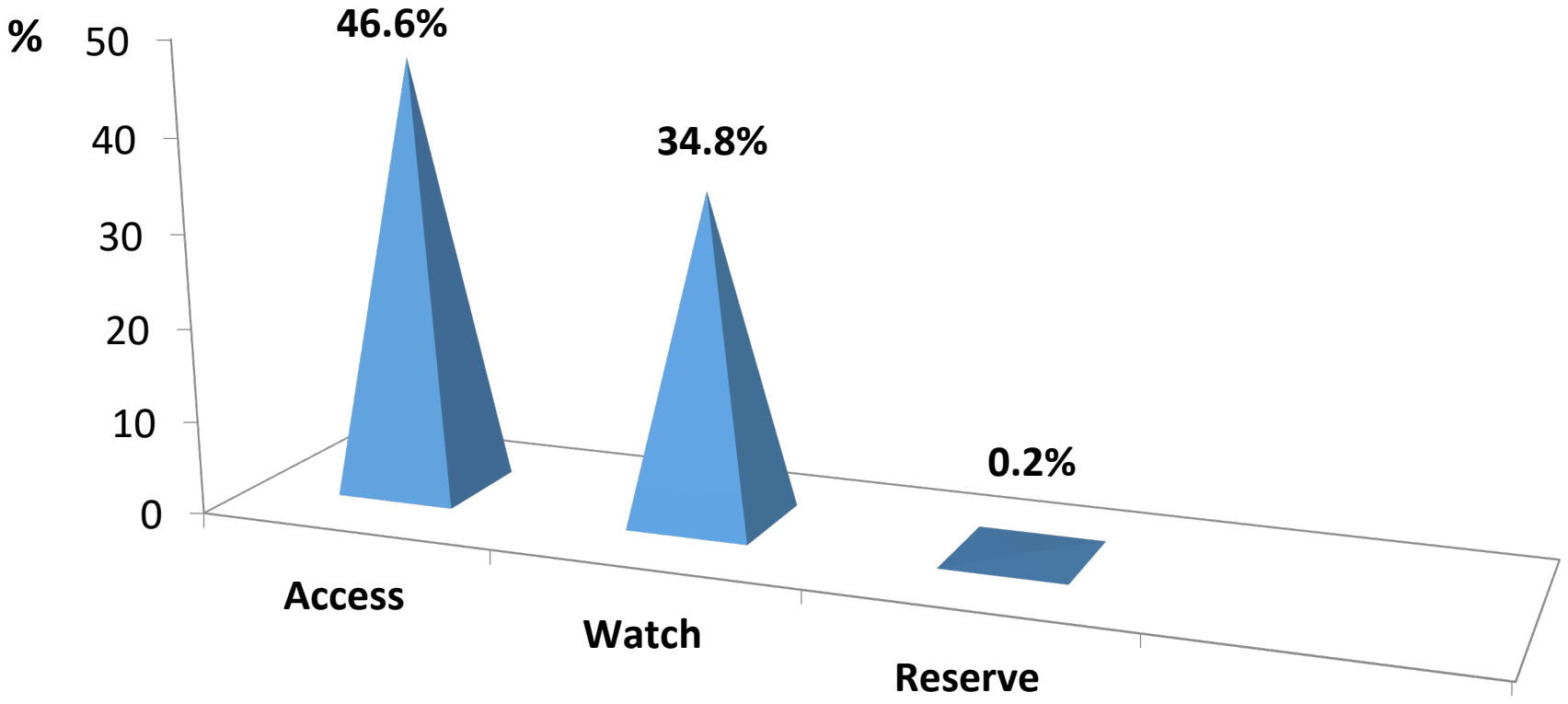
*SP3 = 91/96

Types of antibiotics prescribed



MTZ- Metronidazole, CXM- Cefuroxime, CTR- Ceftriaxone, CIP- Ciprofloxacin, GEN- Gentamicin

AWaRe classification of antibiotics prescribed



Conclusions:

- There is low-level healthcare seeking from government facilities
- Low-level in-patient care in government facilities
- High prevalence of antibiotic use, with 3 of every 4 hospitalized patients receiving antibiotics
- A third of all hospitalized patients receive Access antibiotics primarily for surgical prophylaxis but inappropriately.
- There is need for action plan incorporating antimicrobial stewardship

Acknowledgments

