not contain any injection, 10% prescriptions contain 2 injections, 23.3% prescriptions contain 3 injections, and 43.3% prescriptions contain 4 injections. One hundred percent of prescribers suggested that standard treatment guidelines and essential drug list should be available and updated regularly in hospital and must be strictly followed. A total of 33.3% of prescribers think the essential drug list should be regularly updated and should be followed by the hospital management, 33.3% prescribers think by Ministry of Health while 33.3% prescribers think it is the duty of Hospital physician. This difference was noted with respect to age of the prescriber (p = 0.020) in the prescribing practice of physicians in the public health facility. CONCLUSIONS: The major reasons for irrational drug use in case of post operative appendicitis were due to polypharmacy, overdose of antibiotics and injection and lack of standard treatment guidelines in the hospital. Thus the extent of irrational drug use in the public sector calls for in-depth investigation of the system factors and motivations that underlie these problems in the practice and the development of interventions that target the causative factors of inappropriate prescribing practice in Pakistan.