IMPROVEMENT OF MOXIFLOXACIN UTILIZATION RATIONALITY BY COMPUTERIZED PHYSICIAN ORDER ENTRY SYSTEM

Ya-Cheng Wu a, Hui-Hsia Hsieh b, Tien-Yuan Wu b, Yung-Ta Lin b, Chi-Hua Chen c

aPharmaceutic Division, Department of Pharmacy, Taichung Tzu Chi Hospital, Buddhist Tzu Chi Medical Foundation, Taichung, Taiwan; bClinical Pharmacy Division, Department of Pharmacy, Taichung Tzu Chi Hospital, Buddhist Tzu Chi Medical Foundation, Taichung, Taiwan; cDepartment of Pharmacy, Taichung Tzu Chi Hospital, Buddhist Tzu Chi Medical Foundation, Taichung, Taiwan

Purpose: Moxifloxacin is a third-generation synthetic fluoroquinolone antibacterial agent. It's antibacterial spectrum includes enteric Gram-(+) rods, Gram-(−) rods, atypical bacteria, and anaerobic bacteria. This drug utilization evaluation (DUE) study could help to improve increasing efficacy of pharmacotherapy. Switch of injection Moxifloxacin to oral form will save medical expense.

Methods: This study is a retrospective cases review study which assessed Moxifloxacin injection form converted to oral dosage form of Moxifloxacin. Data collected from 01/04/2014 to 30/06/2014 inpatients using Moxifloxacin in a regional hospital in Taichung, Taiwan. Inpatients using Moxifloxacin routinely were included in the study. There were 110 cases recruiting in this study. Assessment of the cases met the reasonable criteria included indications, doses, frequency of administrations, and seven-day Moxifloxacin injection conversion to oral dosage form rule.

Results: The average age of patients using Moxifloxacin was 67.47 ± 16.24. According to the bacteria results, 11 people (10%) were Haemophilus influenzae, 9 people in 110 (8.1%) were Staphylococcus aureus, and 8 people (7.2%) were Klebsiella pneumonia. Sixty-six people (60 %) administered moxifloxacin as the empirical therapy with bacterial culture growth nothing. A total of 94 people (85.5%) were counted as reasonableness in Moxifloxacin utilization. There are 49 people (44.5%) converted from injection to an oral dosage form of Moxifloxacin in 7 days and 14 people (12.7%) used less than seven days then converted to an oral dosage form.

Conclusion: This research shows that Moxifloxacin rationality was counted as 85.5% (94/110), and the conversion ratio for oral dosage forms was counted as 44.5% (49/110) which is unsatisfactory. By this study, evaluation of patients’ conversion ratio of the injection to oral provided a reference for the attending physicians. In order to enhance the patient’s compliance, pharmacotherapy effective and reduce the enormous health care costs, we expect the conversion rate will be improved and reach 100%.

SURVEY OF SURGICAL ANTIBiotic PROPHylaxis PRACTICES OF SURGEONS IN MANILA DOCTORS HOSPITAL

Malicia Velmonte, M.D., Silverose Ann Bacolcol, M.D., Aisa Jensen Lee, R.N.

Infection Prevention and Control Office, Manila Doctors Hospital

Purpose: Surgical antibiotic practice (Surgical Antibiotic Prophylaxis) is one of the components of antimicrobial stewardship program (AMS) and is included in the WHO surgical patient safety checklist. Surgical antibiotic prophylaxis is recommended to prevent, reduce occurrence surgical site infections. Therefore it is important that policies and guidelines on SAP are enforced.

Methods: The Infectious Disease Section (IDS) and Infection Prevention and Control Office (IPCO) finalized guidelines on SAP after series of consultations.