successful medication use, made this behavior easier. However, participants tended to seek advice from medical practitioners when there were health concerns for their children. Fear for adverse effects, poor outcome and antimicrobial resistance were declared as the disadvantages of using nonprescribed antibiotics. Family members and friends, especially those with a health education background, were more likely to approve of this behavior. CONCLUSIONS: Qualitatively benefits, supports, concerns and social pressure related to the use of nonprescribed antibiotics were reported. These findings will inform further quantitative study aimed at understanding the extent of such use and predicting the strength of intentions to use nonprescribed antibiotics.

**PIN24**

**PATTERNS OF ANTIMICROBIAL DRUG USE IN INDIAN INTENSIVE CARE UNIT SETTINGS**

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**OBJECTIVES:** The study was undertaken with the objective to understand the pattern of antimicrobial drug usage in the ICU settings of an Indian private tertiary care hospital. METHODS: The study was designed in a prospective manner in two phases, observational and interventional, over a period of ten months in a private tertiary care hospital. The data of patients was collected from the different ICUs in the hospital and all the information related to the AMD use was noted along with the sensitivity patterns. RESULTS: A total of 665 patient data was captured. The average number of medications prescribed was 12.6 and 13 in interventional and observational phase whereas the average number of AMD prescribed was 2.4 and 2.7 respectively. Over 92% of the AMDs were prescribed by parenteral route and about 50% were prescribed from NLEM and approximately 20% by generic name. Most frequently utilized classes of drugs were third generation cephalosporins, aminoglycosides and fluoroquinolones. Documentation of surgical prophylaxis was observed in 81% of the cases in the interventional phase. Only sixty-four percent of the patients exposed to the AMDs in the observational phase and 35% in interventional phase received surgical prophylaxis at appropriate timing. In less than one half of the patients, AMDs were prescribed on the basis of less causative microorganisms, fever, and positive chest X-rays or sputum cultures. CONCLUSIONS: The present study has provided useful findings on the antimicrobial drug utilization patterns in the ICU and recommended that safer use of AMDs are needed to be promoted along with justified therapeutic regimen.

**PIN25**

**THE EFFECT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION ABOUT HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUS (HPV) VACCINE ON KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND VACCINATION DECISION AMONG WOMEN IN THAILAND**

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**OBJECTIVES:** To examine the differences in knowledge, attitude, and vaccination decision among Thai women who had exposed and not exposed to the public information concerning HPV vaccine. METHODS: Structured interviews were carried out in Bangkok for 101 women in September 2008 among female students in four high schools and two universities, and female office workers, in public and private companies, including mothers, who had at least one daughter. The total number of respondent was 1568. The interviews included socioeconomic status, sexual activity, whether or not they felt they had expected to the public information about HPV vaccine, level of knowledge about cervical cancer and HPV vaccine, attitude toward the vaccine, and vaccination decision. Descriptive statistics and regression were used in the data analysis. RESULTS: The interviewees who had exposed to HPV vaccine-related information had significantly better knowledge about the causes of cervical cancer than those who not exposed to the information. However, there was no significant difference in the level of knowledge about the vaccine between the two groups. The study also found that those who had exposed to HPV vaccine-related information and misunderstood that the vaccine could prevent other sexual transmitted infections; the vaccine could treat early cancer; or the vaccine was equally effective in those with and without sexual activities, were more likely to accept the vaccine than the others. CONCLUSIONS: The public information about the HPV vaccine would lead to undesirable effects to public health such as irrational vaccination. It is important that respective authorities, take serious actions to regulate public announcement of health product as well as empower consumers to protect themselves from inaccurate information.

**PIN26**

**ENVIRONMENTAL SITUATION OF DROP IN CENTERS FOR HIGH RISK POPULATION ON HIV/AIDS PREVENTION IN DHAKA, BANGLADESH**

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**OBJECTIVES:** In Bangladesh, drop in centers is one of the interventions for HIV/AIDS prevention where health services are provided for high risk group. This paper investigates the existing environmental situation of drop in centers for HIV/AIDS vulnerable people (sex workers and injection drug users) in Dhaka, Bangladesh. METHODS: This is a cross-sectional study where 15 drop-in centers out of 22 was selected purposely in Dhaka. Environmental checklist and structured questionnaires used for collecting information. The category for the conditions followed by guidelines of health service center developed by the National Institute of Preventive and Social Medicine, Bangladesh. RESULTS: The condition of house setup of drop in centers 51% poor, 31% good and 18% partial where sites were assessed according to elevation from ground, independent access to street of adequate width, drainage system and open space and the floor, wall and roof conditions for house setup assessed based on cracks and crenulation, and dampness. All drop-in centers space availability according to crowding, minimum space for HIV infection center and setting or lying comfortability. Ventilation and lighting were unsatisfactory where 60% poor, 30% good, and 10% average considering the number of windows, height of windows not more than 3 ft above ground and sufficient ventilators and fans. Water supply and sanitation was poor found 50% unsatisfactory, 36% satisfactory and 14% partial based on the availability of water, supplied of safe drinking water, personal hygiene. The surrounding environment was unsatisfactory found 78% poor, 12% good, and 10% average considering pleasing surroundings, industrial setup and waste dumping around. Finally study revealed the poor condition 60%, good 26%, and 14% average after total analysis of both drop in centers of sex worker and injecting drug users. CONCLUSIONS: This study would have important public health implication and contribution for the environmental standard drop in centers.