them had upper respiratory infection due to congested and dusty environment. On previous observation may of hajj pilgrims were given antibiotic for their UTIs.

Most of antibiotics prescribed to pilgrims were based on prescribers judgment. The study aims to determine the prevalence severity and the pattern of antibiotic usage.

METHODS: This cross sectional study was conducted from December 2007 to January 2008. Validated self administered questionnaire forms were distributed to about 3,000 Malaysian Hajj Pilgrims in Maleh of Saudi Arabia. The severity of UTIs was based on the patient’s perception and the number of symptoms.

RESULTS: Majority, 87.1% of 2194 pilgrims reported had UTI. 12.4%, (41.6%) and (46.0%) of pilgrims were categorised severe, moderate, and mild respectively. Antibiotics were prescribed to 58.8% pilgrims, the pattern of antibiotic used was associated with severity (p=0.001) and the number of symptoms(p=0.001) and 55.1% of them had fever. Many of them(68.8%), take one course of antibiotic, while 28.5% and 8.0% received two and three courses. CONCLUSIONS: A high prevalence of UTIs among critical ill Malaysian Hajj Pilgrims was found. Most of the patients experienced severe and had fever received antibiotics. About one third of them, however, were not get benefit from first course of antibiotics. Proper antibiotic guideline that supported by microbiological studies are proposed to justify the use of antibiotics for hajj pilgrims.

PHP11
DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL MEDICINE BRAND SUBSTITUTION GUIDELINES AND PILOT ASSESSMENT OF ITS ADOPTABILITY AMONG COMMUNITY PHARMACIST AND GENERAL PRACTITIONERS IN THE STATE OF PENANG, MALAYSIA

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OBJECTIVE: To develop national medicine brand substitution guidelines and assesses its adoptability among community pharmacists and general practitioners in Malaysia.

METHODS: A cross sectional postal survey was conducted with a sample of 100 community pharmacists and 100 general practitioners selected systematically in the state of Penang, Malaysia. A pre validated questionnaire was used for data collection. Frequencies and percentages were used to elaborate the data. SPSS v. 16 was used for data analysis.

RESULTS: From a total of 200 questionnaires mailed, the response rate was 16% (n=16) for general practitioners and 36% (n=36) for community pharmacist. Majority of the respondents (n=53, 85.4%) disagreed that generic medicines lead to more side effect as compared to innovator brands. However, 59.6% (n=37) reported that Innovator brands are more effective than generic medicines. Moreover, (n=33, 52.9%) agreed that generics medicine are not bioequivalent to the innovator brands. Majority (n=40, 64.5%) stated that generic medicines should be available in same dosage form and strength as innovator brand medicines. Almost all respondents (n=52, 83.8%) demanded that dispensed medicines should be labelled with the generic (INN) name of the medicine with or without the brand name. While comparing with general pharmacists (n=13, 81.3%), community pharmacists (n=45, 91.7%) were in favor that a written national generic brand substitution guideline is needed in Malaysia. In addition, all the respondents strongly agreed to the statement that thorough counselling should be provided to the patients if their medicine is changed from innovator brand to generic in order to avoid confusion. CONCLUSIONS: Majority of general practitio-

PHP10
EVALUATION OF THE USE OF SEDATION FOR ADULTS USING MECHANICAL VENTILATORS IN A HOSPITAL IN TAIWAN

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OBJECTIVES: To evaluate the use of sedatives in critically ill adult patients with endotracheal tube (ETT) and mechanical ventilator (MV) in a hospital in Taiwan.

METHODS: We conducted the study retrospectively by reviewing medical records. All patients with ICD-9. 961.76, 76. 90, 04, from Oct 2008 to Feb 2009 were included. Patients were excluded if they were pediatric patients, without complete records, using MV after discharged, in regular wards, or using MV less than 24 hours. The primary outcomes were duration of mechanical ventilation. The secondary outcomes were length of ICU stay, hospital stay and events of tracheostomy, reintubation, self-extubation. Chi square and t-test were performed for dichotomous and continuous variables respectively. SPSS (Version 13.0) was used.

RESULTS: We collected 50 patients data using ETT and MV. All patients received sedatives and 163 in not using group. The duration of mechanical ventilation was not significantly difference between two groups. (p=0.582) The using sedatives group had longer ICU (p=0.04) and hospital length of stay (p=0.001). There were much more patients were physically restricted in the using sedatives group (84% vs. 56%). The usages of sedatives were 50% of midazolam and 54% of propofol. The mean treatment duration among patients receiving midazolam was 4.6 days and 2.2 days among patients with propofol. This longer duration of length of stays were possibly related to the usage of midazolam and the prescribing habits of physicians. CONCLUSIONS: We found the physician preference by using physical restriction as first line and sedatives as second line did not benefit the critically ill patients. We will implement a sedation guideline to tailor the needs of our facility for optimal the patient care.

PHP101
REAL-WORLD DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT PATTERNS OF IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA IN CHINA

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OBJECTIVES: To investigate the real-world diagnosis and treatment patterns of iron deficiency anemia (IDA) in China. METHODS: Literature review, Key Opinion Leaders survey, and patient case review were consistent, indicating the validity of results. IDA prevalence in China was analyzed by therapy-subgroups: oral diabetes therapy only (OAD 54%), basal plus bolus insulin therapy (B+IT 28%), intensive insulin therapy (IT 6%) and OTHERS (2% - not reported). RESULTS: Ninety-five percent were patients with type 2 diabetes. A total of 5288 patients (50.8%) had a meter for home-testing. Shares of testers by therapies (OAD / B+IT / CT / IT) were 84% / 53% / 34% and 48% / 33% / 28% / 0% for normal, type 2, and 4.0 respectively. In the IIT group 1% tested at least 3 times a day. HbA1c levels were supported by microbiological studies are proposed to justify the use of antibiotics for hajj pilgrims.