Antibiotic policy in Ain shams General surgery- Hospital, (Retrospective study)

Thesis
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Clinical and Chemical Pathology.

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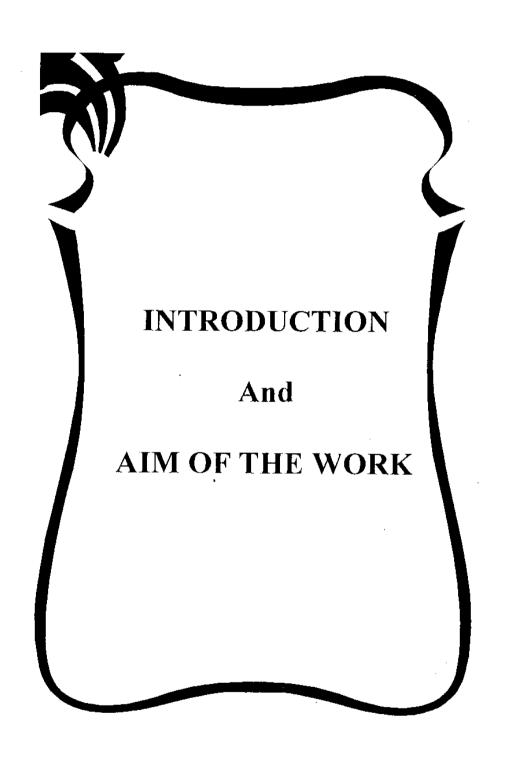
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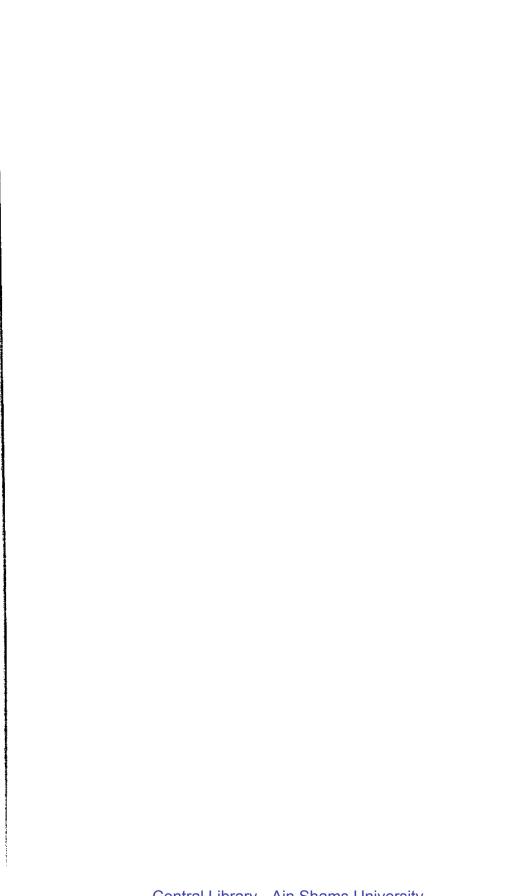
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INTRODUCTION

Generally, the Antibiotic Treatment given for an infectious disease is either guided by the results of the culture and sensitivity of the responsible pathogen or on an empirical basis.

In our hospitals, more than 70 % of patients who are diagnosed as suffering from infections are treated with antimicrobial agents empirically, but not on empirical basis. The empirical use of antibiotic treatment differs from one department to another, and it may even differ within the same department according to the physician's opinion, the type of infection he is treating, the expected duration of therapy, etc.

So, it goes without saying that empirical treatment should be based on pre-established scientific data, especially when the treatment is life - saving e.g. in cases of septicemia, meningitis, etc.

Furthermore, apart from the multiple hazards of antibiotic intake, it is well-known that using a single type of antibiotic remains better than two types and of course, two are better than three, and so on. However, it is still noticing that more than 25% of physicians are prescribing more than two types of antimicrobial agents, two of these three on the assumption that they have synergetic effects against aerobic

microorganisms and the third one to cover the presumed presence of anaerobic bacteria. In rare occasions of infections, some physicians prescribe four or even five types of antimicrobial agents, especially if they put in mind the possible emergence of pathogenic fungi.

Aim of the work:

The aim of this work is to study retro spectivly the policy of antibiotic usage in Ain-Shams General Surgery Hospital (El Demerdash.) In 1001 different operative procedures.

