Indian Journal of Basic and Applied Medical Research; June 2015: Vol.-4, Issue- 3, P. 589-595

**Original article:**

**A Prospective Study on Drug Utilization of Antimicrobial Agents in patients suffering from Pelvic Inflammatory Disease in a tertiary care teaching hospital**

**Pyarelal1\*, Anjali Gupta2**

1Associate Professor, Department of Pharmacology, MediCiti Institute of Medical Sciences (MIMS), Ghanpur, Telangana, India.

2Assistant Professor, Department ofGynecology & Obstetrics, Rama Medical College, Hospital and Research Centre, Hapur. India.

\*Corresponding Author: Dr. Pyarelal, Associate Professor, Department of Pharmacology, MediCiti Institute of Medical Sciences (MIMS), Ghanpur, Telangana

**Abstract**

**Background:** Pelvic inflammatory disease is a major health concern leading to profound gynecological morbidity among women in reproductive age group. Therefore this study was undertaken to analyze the prescription pattern of Antimicrobial Agents in patients suffering from Pelvic Inflammatory Diseases.

**Methodology:** A cross-sectional study was conducted at the Department of Gynecology & Obstetrics of Rama Medical College, Hospital and Research Centre, Hapur; for a period of one year during February 2013 to January 2014. A total of 442 prescriptions of clinically diagnosed Pelvic Inflammatory Diseasescases from Outpatient Department and Inpatient Department were collected and analyzed in the department of Pharmacology on the basis of Drug utilization WHO indicators.

**Results:** Average number of antimicrobial agents per prescription was 2.0. Majority of patients were prescribed Antifungals (n=237, P=25.90%) followed by Nitroimidazoles (n=184, P=20.10%), Fluoroquinolones (n=182, P=19.89%), Doxycycline (n=166, P=18.14%), and least prescribed was Aminoglycoside and Urinary antiseptics (n=4, P=4.04%).

**Conclusion:** There was minimal difference between defined recommendations in standard treatment guidelines and the clinical use of antimicrobial agents. The only lacking part of this study was lesser use of generic drugs.