

Knowledge, Attitude, Practice (KAP) Studies on the Antibiotic Usage Pattern among Patients and Caregivers in Outpatient Pharmacy, Sibu Hospital

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The spread of antibiotic resistance as a result of inappropriate antibiotic use has emerged as a growing problem globally. Substantial evidence has shown that general public played a pivotal role in the increase and spread of antibiotic resistance. The present study was designed to determine the knowledge, attitude, practice (KAP) of the Malaysian public towards antibiotic use. **Methods:** A cross-sectional study was performed using a validated questionnaire on a sample of 318 randomly selected individuals among the patients and caregivers in Outpatient Pharmacy Department (OPD) of Sibu Hospital. The KAP on antibiotic usage pattern of these individuals were studied. **Results:** Nearly half of the respondents (42.1%) claimed that they have been prescribed with antibiotics within the past 12 months from the study period, and 25.2% of them did not finish the antibiotic course. Up to 46.8% of the respondents incorrectly thought that antibiotics can be used against virus. Majority of them correctly agreed on the statements related to antibiotic side effects and resistance. More than half of the respondents expressed positive attitude on antibiotic usage and almost all agreed that pharmacists and doctors often tell them how antibiotics should be used. They also trust the doctors' decision on antibiotic prescribing. **Conclusion:** This study has identified important KAP gaps in terms of antibiotic usage. These findings would be useful in strategizing patient specific educations and counselling. Empowering patients help to change attitudes and behaviour on antibiotic usage which, in turn, may help to control the development and spread of antibiotic resistance.

Prevalence of Inpatient Hyperglycemia and Glycemic Control in General Medical Wards, Putrajaya Hospital

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The prevalence of inpatient hyperglycemia is ranges from 38% to 45%, with 12% had stress hyperglycemia. Thus, inpatient hyperglycemia is common and associated with adverse outcomes such as longer hospital stays and higher mortality. The aims of this study were to determine the prevalence of inpatient hyperglycemia and the glycemic control in Putrajaya Hospital, Malaysia. Secondary objectives were to compare the length of stay (LOS), 30-days readmission rate and death between controlled and uncontrolled glycemic groups. **Methods:** We identified patients admitted to general medical wards with blood glucose value >7.8 mmol/L with ≥24 hours of stay from July 1st to December 31st, 2019. Demographic data, diabetes history, glycemic control and admission notes were retrieved. Controlled glycemic status was defined when the blood glucose readings between 4.0 to 10 mmol/l were ≥80%. **Results:** The prevalence of inpatient hyperglycemia was 55.2%. There were 841 patients who met the eligibility criteria and 452 (53.7%) of them had uncontrolled blood glucose. The uncontrolled group was younger and admitted with more kidney complications compared to those in controlled group. The median LOS for both groups was 3±2 days. The uncontrolled group showed higher percentage of readmission within 30 days (7.5 vs 4.6 %) and death during admission (3.3 vs 1.6 %), (p=0.082 and p=0.100). **Conclusion:** The prevalence of inpatient hyperglycemia was high. More than half of them had uncontrolled blood glucose. Both groups had similar average LOS. 30-days readmission rate and death were higher in uncontrolled group although statistically not significant.