Knowledge, attitude and practice about antimicrobial use and their resistance in health care professionals at civil hospital, Ahmedabad

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ABSTRACT

Background: Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is a global threat which challenges the current treatment of infectious diseases. Rational prescribing can help to limit this. Therefore, a KAP-survey regarding antimicrobial use and their resistance was conducted among health care professionals at Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad (CHA).

Methods: A validated questionnaire was given to participants and data was analysed using appropriate statistical tests. A total of 164 participants were interviewed from various medical specialties.

Results: Fifty seven participants (34%) prescribed antimicrobial agents (AMAs) regularly. The most common conditions for prescribing AMAs were upper respiratory tract infections (64%) and other viral illnesses (34%). Most common antimicrobial agent prescribed was azithromycin (43%). Antimicrobials were most commonly prescribed empirically for treating emergency cases. The common sources of information were textbooks (80%) and internet (54%). Most participants agreed that antimicrobial resistance is a local as well as global problem. Common causes of AMR were cited to be incomplete treatment (83%) and excessive use of AMAs (60%). Majority (75%) of the participants agreed that antiseptis was the best way to decrease incidence of nosocomial infections. About 75% of the participants were aware of the existing hospital antimicrobial policy and prescribed AMAs accordingly.

Conclusions: The study highlights the poor knowledge of the interns regarding use of AMAs, common causes of antimicrobial resistance and measures that can be adopted to reduce the resistance. Moreover, though the knowledge and attitude were good in post graduates and faculty members they were of the opinion that the unavailability of antibiotig and shortage of time make the practice poor. We opine that a comprehensive training regarding use of AMAs during internship can help in rational prescribing in future practitioners.

Keywords: Antimicrobials, Antimicrobial resistance, KAP-survey

INTRODUCTION

Infectious diseases remain a major cause of death and debility and are responsible for worsenng the living conditions of millions of people around the world.¹ Antimicrobial agents (AMAs) were viewed as a miracle cure for these infections but today every major class of antimicrobial confronts a significant resistance.² It is estimated that about 20% to 50% of AMAs are used either unnecessarily or inappropriately.³ An excessive use of AMA and insufficient infection control policies favours the spread of antimicrobial resistance (AMR).⁴ Poor clinical practice may further escalate the problem of drug resistance. Prevention of AMR, although not easy, is achievable. Rational use of antimicrobials is the main strategy in the prevention of AMR which can be achieved by changes in prescribing behavior.⁵ Among core groups, health care workers play a leading role to decrease the AMR. Hence, it is important that they have necessary knowledge about the appropriate use of AMA in a given condition.

This study was, therefore, conducted among health care professionals of a tertiary care teaching hospital to evaluate their knowledge, attitude and practice regarding the use of AMAs and antimicrobial resistance.
METHODS

This was a continuous, cross-sectional, prospective, observational and single centre study. It was carried out at different departments of a tertiary care teaching hospital in B.J. Medical College, Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad between June to October, 2012. A questionnaire was developed in consultation with expert health care professionals (pharmacologists and clinicians). A pilot study was carried out thereafter, following which the questionnaire was modified and validated. It included questions about the professional profile of the participants and frequency of antimicrobial agents (AMAs) prescribing, their awareness about the current scenario of antimicrobial resistance (AMR), sources of information and continuing education about AMAs, factors influencing decisions around AM prescription and the acceptability and appropriateness of potential interventions. Most questions used a 5-point Likert scale, which included answers that ranged from “strongly disagree” to “strongly agree” or answers that ranged from “never” to “always”.

The questionnaire was administered to interns, post graduate students (residents) and faculty members (consultants) in June 2012. It was collected after a period of 2 weeks. The participants who did not return the questionnaire were excluded from the study. The responses were analysed using chi square test and graph pad software Instat 3 demo version. A p value of < 0.005 was considered to be significant.

RESULTS

The questionnaire was administered to a total of 181 health care professionals. Among them, 164 participants returned it which included 31 faculty members (consultants), 101 post graduate students (residents) and 32 interns. Maximum participation among consultants was from surgery (9), followed by medicine (7), paediatrics (6), orthopaedics (4), obstetrics and gynaecology (2), otorhinolaryngology (2) and ophthalmology (1). Thirty six post graduate students from the department of surgery (36) participated in the study, which is the highest. Other post graduate students participating in the study belonged to the departments of medicine (28), paediatrics (12), orthopaedics (10), obstetrics and gynaecology (7), otorhinolaryngology (5) and ophthalmology (3). The ratio of male to female participants was found to be 1.44: 1 (Table 1).

The most common source of information (about antimicrobials) was textbooks (80%) followed by internet (54%). About 25% of interns, 65.34% of post graduate students and 83.87% of faculty members believed that the most important cause of antimicrobial resistance is the excessive use of antimicrobials. Among all participants, 52% believed that prolonged use of antimicrobials was also important cause of AMR. Poor aseptic precautions (49%) and inadequate dose of antimicrobials (47%) were the other important causes of AMR. The factors mentioned to decrease transmission of nosocomial infections were proper aseptic precautions (76%), use of additional barrier precautions like gloves, gowns, masks in high risk patients (48%) and use of disposable needles, syringes, scalpels etc (47%) (Figure 1).

It was observed that 81% of interns, 68.32% of post graduates and 40.26% faculty members prescribed more than 1 antimicrobial agent (AMA) per day. Treatment of infectious diseases was cited as the most common reason for AMA prescribing by 78.3% interns, 84.2% post graduate students and 91% faculty members. Antimicrobial agents were inappropriately prescribed for viral illness (84.67% interns, 31% post graduates and 7.25% faculty members) and sometimes even on patient demand (76.13% interns, 30.78% post graduates and 6% faculty members). Upper respiratory tract infection (72.86% interns, 68.92% post graduates and 66.34% faculty members) was the commonest indication for antimicrobial prescribing which was followed by urinary tract infection (43.7% interns, 46.81% post graduates and 39.6% faculty members) and viral illness (68.6% interns, 34% post graduates and 12.6% faculty members). Azithromycin (32% interns, 38.56% post graduates and 59.8% faculty members) and amoxicillin (28% interns, 31.52% post graduates and 40.8% faculty members) were the most frequently prescribed antimicrobial agents.

Nearly fifty percent (47%) of the participants believed that polytherapy gave better results than monotherapy. About 92% respondents agreed that antimicrobial resistance was a global problem while 84% agreed or strongly agreed that they confronted the problem on a regular basis during their practice. Incomplete course of treatment was thought to be the major cause for antimicrobial resistance by 74% participants. About 70% post graduate students believed discussion with senior colleagues was helpful while 45.16% interns believed it to be true. This difference of opinion between interns and the post graduate students was statistically significant (p=0.003). About 87% interns, 50% post graduates and 64% faculty members agreed that empirical treatment was more beneficial than pathogen targeted therapy. Most common conditions where empirical treatment is preferred are emergencies (73%).

About 50% participants prescribed empirically, 27% preferred to prescribe after complete blood counts and 11% sought some laboratory investigation as per a particular condition. Majority of the participants (82%) were aware about an antimicrobial policy existing in their own hospital (Figure 1). However, awareness about this among interns was poor as compared to post graduates and faculty members. None of the participants, however, actually used the antimicrobial policy. Educational methods employed by participants were workshops (35%), web based learning (31%), lectures and informal discussions in clinical setting (29%). Majority of the participants (97%) agreed that training in rational antimicrobial prescription was important to prevent antimicrobial resistance. Some of the interns (9%)

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thought that training cannot lead to rational AMA prescribing.

Table 1: Participant’s demographic characteristics (n = 164).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demographic characteristics</th>
<th>Number of participants (n, %)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male: Female</td>
<td>1.44: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interns</td>
<td>32 (22%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postgraduate students</td>
<td>101 (55%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faculty members</td>
<td>31 (23%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CONCLUSION

To conclude with, the study highlights the poor knowledge of the interns regarding use of antimicrobial agents, common causes of antimicrobial resistance and measures that can be adopted to reduce the resistance. Moreover, though the knowledge and attitude were good in post graduates and faculty members they were of the opinion that the unavailability of anti biogram and shortage of time make the practice poor. We opine that a comprehensive training regarding use of AMAs during internship can help in rational prescribing in future practitioners.

REFERENCES


