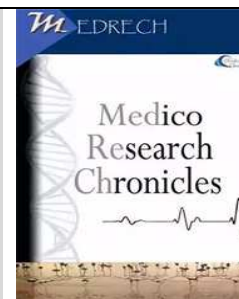




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TO STUDY ABOUT ALLOPATHY DOCTORS DRUGS USED IN ASTHMA TREATMENT IN AGRA REGION

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Asthma is a heterogeneous disease, usually characterized by chronic airway inflammation. Patients of asthma require lifelong treatment and multiple anti-asthmatic drugs at same time. Drug utilization audits are qualitative assurance programs to ensure that drugs are used correctly and safely. This study was done by conducting prescription audits and identifies irrationality in drug prescribing

Materials and Method: To assess the prescription pattern of bronchial asthma by allopathic doctors of Agra region among patients visiting Sarojini Naidu Medical College, Agra. Data was collected from patient suffering from bronchial asthma having, at least one written prescription by previous treating doctors. The sample size of the study was 122

Results: In this study, Assessment of prescription pattern of bronchial asthma by allopathy doctors, among 122 prescriptions, most of the prescriptions 64% belong to general practitioner and 36% belong to specialist. In this study, Assessment of prescription pattern of bronchial asthma by allopathy doctors, among 122 bronchial asthma patients prescriptions, most of the prescriptions 62% prescriptions were not according to GINA and 38% prescriptions were according to GINA

Conclusion: In conclusion, National Asthma Education Program will be beneficial as an initial step, in improving asthma knowledge and increasing awareness in the medical community, on current therapy. This study may be more meaningful to improve further the prescriptions through successful implementation of interventional program in the health care centers.

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Background

Asthma is a heterogeneous disease, usually characterized by chronic airway inflammation. Patients of asthma require lifelong treatment and multiple anti-asthmatic drugs at same time. Drug utilization audits are qualitative assurance programs to ensure that drugs are used correctly and safely. The nature of such audits can be quantitative or qualitative or combination of both. This study was done by conducting prescription audits and identifies irrationality in drug prescribing. Our main aim is to set recommendations for

health regulators in order to take the appropriate measures to improve prescription pattern

MATERIALS AND METHOD

To assess the prescription pattern of bronchial asthma by allopathic doctors of Agra region among patients visiting Sarojini Naidu medical college, Agra. Data was collected from patient suffering from bronchial asthma having, at least one written prescription by previous treating doctors. The sample size of the study was 122.

Table 1: Treatment of Asthma Patient

	Asthma Patient	Percentage
Prescriptions of General Practitioner	78	64
Prescriptions Of Specialist	44	36

Table 2: Prescription Patterns According to GINA

	Prescription pattern of doctors	Percentage
Prescription Pattern According To GINA	47	38
Prescription Pattern Not According To GINA	75	62

Table 3: Drug Prescription Pattern in Asthma Patients

Drug prescription pattern in asthma patients	Number of prescription containing drug	Percentage
Short Acting Beta Agonist	35	10
Long Acting Beta Agonist	21	6
Low Dose Inhalational Corticosteroid	22	6
High Dose Inhalational Corticosteroid	37	11
Methylxanthines	72	21
Oral/IV Steroids	153	46
Total	340	100

RESULT

In this study, Assessment of prescription pattern of bronchial asthma by allopathy doctors, among 122 prescriptions, most of the prescriptions 64% belong to

general practitioner and 36% belong to specialist. In this study, Assessment of prescription pattern of bronchial asthma by allopathy doctors, among 122 bronchial asthma patient's prescriptions, most of the

prescriptions 62% prescriptions were not according to GINA and 38% prescriptions were according to GINA

In this study, Assessment of prescription pattern of bronchial asthma by allopathy doctors, among 122 bronchial asthma patient's prescriptions were evaluated for different asthmatic drug pattern, Total 340 asthmatic drugs were found in 122 prescriptions. Among the drugs 46% [n=153] were oral or intravenous steroids, 21% [n=72] were methylxanthines, 11% [n=37] were high dose inhalational steroids, 10% [n=35] were short acting beta agonist and 6% [n=21] were long acting beta agonist

DISCUSSION

In our study, Assessment of prescription pattern of bronchial asthma by allopathy doctors, among 122 bronchial asthma patients prescriptions were evaluated for different asthmatic drug pattern, Total 340 asthmatic drugs were found in 244 prescriptions. Among the drugs 46% were oral or intravenous steroids, 21% were methylxanthines, 11% were high dose inhalational steroids, 10% were short acting beta agonist and 6% were long acting beta agonist

Mukesh² et al study found that prescription of bronchodilators was highest (41% in Crimson Hospital and 35.6% in Chauraha Hospital) followed by combination drugs (26.5% in Crimson Hospital and 25.4% in Chauraha Hospital), corticosteroids (14.1% in Crimson Hospital and 17% in Chauraha Hospital), antibiotics (13.7% in Crimson Hospital and 13.5% in Chauraha Hospital) and leukotriene antagonists (4.5% in Crimson Hospital and 8.5% in Chauraha Hospital) Study conducted at Dehradun Hospital, showed results with methylxanthine (80) followed by β -agonist (66), corticosteroids (56), antihistaminics (28) and leukotriene antagonists.

But in our study steroid followed by bronchodilators were more common in prescription

Karki.S³ et al study concluded the highest usage of Beta-2 Agonists (89%), Inhalational Corticosteroids (74%), Methylxanthines (58%) and Anticholinergics (17.3%). These findings were in agreement with the study by Patel et al. conducted in the urban and rural area of Gujrat, India. They also reported that the Beta-2 agonists were the highest used drugs followed by Corticosteroids and Methylxanthines.

Trivedi⁴.N et al study revealed that leukotriene antagonists and mast cell stabilizers were not found in prescription, but in our study also no leukotriene and mast cell stabilizer were not found, which was accordance to our study

Prasad⁵.A et al concluded that among the individual drugs corticosteroid [54%] were the most common prescription drug among asthma patient, which was accordance to our study. In our study 32% of drugs were steroid among patients

CONCLUSION

This study has further strengthened the important role of allopathy doctors in the optimum management of bronchial asthma and further enabling the physicians to be more confident with anti-asthma medications, arranging patient-centered counseling, and providing well equipment practice, including medications and requirements for health education. In conclusion, National Asthma Education Program will be beneficial as an initial step, in improving asthma knowledge and increasing awareness in the medical community, on current therapy. This study may be more meaningful to improve further the prescriptions through successful implementation of interventional program in the health care centers.

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