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**PREVALENCE OF IRRATIONAL USE OF ANTIBIOTICS AMONG MEMBERS OF SATIMA (SAMAHANG TINIG NG MAMAYAN) INCORPORATED TALON DOS, LAS PINAS CITY, PHILIPPINES**

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**Background** Inappropriate use of antibiotics is a global concern due to escalating cases of antibiotic resistance.

**Objectives** To determine prevalence of irrational drug use of antibiotics.

**Methods** Descriptive method.

**Result** About 100 of respondents who have experienced taking or was prescribed with antibiotics was involved in the study. Demographic profile of the respondents is as follows: average age is 36.9+13.0 years ranging from 18–65 years; predominantly female (80%), majority was married (59%) and has completed high school in education (51%). The four most common irrational behaviors identified among the respondents are: forgetting to take antibiotics the right time (59%); taking antibiotics without prescription (55%); stopping antibiotics immediately if they feel better (54%), and not asking their doctor before taking alcohol while taking antibiotics (52%). Majority (65%) of the respondents had one to five irrational behaviors. Only 1 among 100 respondents had no irrational use behavior. About 99 participants out of 100 had at least 1 irrational antibiotic use behavior thus the overall prevalence is 99%.

**Conclusion** Logistic regression results on the relationship of taking antibiotics without prescription, demographic variables and education revealed no relationship between taking antibiotics without a prescription with each of the demographic variables while controlling for the other demographic variables. While the analysis on the relationship of >5 (6 to 13) irrational use behaviors and demographic profiles revealed that males are 3.6 times more likely to have >5 irrational antibiotic use behaviors compared to females while controlling for age, civil status, and education. There is no relationship between >5 irrational behaviors and each of the other demographic variables while controlling for the other demographic variables. Creation of seminars and monitoring system for antibiotic use is recommended based on the results of the study.