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Nigerian antimicrobial consumption surveillance

Introduction: Community consumption of antibiotics is a driver for resistance. This report provides update on the Antimicrobial Consumption Surveillance (AMCS) in Nigeria.

Methods: Community consumption of antibiotics were collected from 16 states using the WHO ATC/DDD methodology and reported as defined daily doses per 1000 inhabitants per day (DID). Validated data from week 29, 2017 to week 45, 2018 were analyzed.

Result: Total antibiotic consumption increased from 0.007 DDD/1000 inhabitants/days in 2017 to 0.086DDD/1000 inhabitants/days in 2018. In 2017, Penicillin (ATC group J01C) was the most frequently used antibacterial, accounting for 64% of total sales. Amoxicillin in particular was 37% of all J01 antibiotic sold over the counter, followed by imidazole derivative metronidazole (ATC group J01XD) at 12%. Oral antibiotic accounted for 96% mean route of administration in 2017 and 2018. In comparison, the ratio of sales of the broad spectrum to the narrow spectrum antibiotics dropped by 92% in 2018, however increased percentage use of cephalosporins, macrolides and quinolones was observed.

Discussion: There is prevalent use of penicillin increasing the likelihood for resistance. The European center for disease control and prevention, reported a similar picture with penicillin as the most frequently dispensed in countries such as Germany and Slovenia making 36% and 71% of total consumption respectively. Prudent use of antimicrobials especially penicillin should take precedence for stronger antimicrobial stewardship measures. Penicillin-resistant Enterococci and methicillin resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRS.e5

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