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Statement of the Problem: Studies have shown that PPIs are frequently used in an inappropriate way, above the standard doses and against the recommendations, leading to adverse events like malabsorption problems, community-acquired pneumonia, hip fractures and Clostridium difficile colitis. In Lebanon only one study about the out-patient use of PPI was done in community pharmacies, but in-patient prescription studies are inexistent. Our study will evaluate the use of PPIs in a hospital setting in Lebanon and will compare it to international recommendations.

Methodology & Theoretical Orientation: Cross-sectional study, conducted in a university hospital in Lebanon (CHU NDS) between June and November 2018, included 186 randomly selected Lebanese inpatient adults.

Findings: Less than half of the participants (46.8%) received a PPI for the adequate indication and 83.9% received the adequate PPI molecule, whereas only 9.2% received the adequate dose. The rate of PPI misuse was higher in the surgery ward (59.6%) than in the medicine department (40.4%) (Cardiology, internal medicine, neurology, pneumology, nephrology, infectious diseases, gastro-enterology and rheumatology). Concerning age, 56.3% of the 65 year's old patients were taking PPI for the right indication. However, among those who are <65 years old, only 43.7% of the prescriptions were recommended. Also adequate PPI indication and adequate choice of drug were mainly noticed in patients having GI history or taking antiplatelet therapy.

Conclusion: Our study has shown that a significant amount of PPIs was prescribed inadequately leading to a need to re-evaluate or adjust the use of PPIs among Lebanese physicians.

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