

Management of Pneumonia in Pediatric patients at Tertiary Hospitals

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Abstract

According to World Health Organizations (WHO) Pneumonia is a form of acute respiratory infection that affects the lungs. The leading infectious cause of death in children worldwide is pneumonia. In 2019, pneumonia took the lives of 740180 children under the age of 5. Antibiotics are effective in treating bacterial pneumonia, but only one-third of children who develop pneumonia receive the prescribed dose. In this paper, we are trying to find out whether the treatment pattern of Pneumonia in Hospitals of Bangladesh for pediatric patients are following the standard guideline treatment or vary from the guideline. And so, we have collected 110 Prescriptions from Seven hospitals of Bangladesh. The prescriptions contain non-essential medicines including antibiotics where antibiotics are prescribed with high dose for infants. Some of these prescription patterns of those hospitals of Bangladesh vary from the Standard guideline of IDSA, WHO, NIH, IAP greatly. However, some of the medicine pattern also similar with the guideline. According to the guidelines, meropenem is the last resort treatment and not a recommended medicine for pneumonic children. But, in case of treatment pattern of Bangladesh, meropenem is the second highest used medicine for pneumonic children. Moreover, amoxicillin is recommended as the first line treatment for children in Standard Guideline, but this medicine is rarely used in the hospitals of Bangladesh. Misuse of antibiotics, resistance is becoming a big threat in Bangladesh. In conclusion, antibiotic and non-antibiotic use awareness among people in Bangladesh becomes a vital topic now-a-days.

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