

MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH IN PARENTERAL ANTIBIOTIC THERAPY

Zora Ćetković*, Dragana Rajinac

University Clinical Center of Serbia, Belgrade, Serbia

*zora_cetkovic@yahoo.com

Unsafe medication use and medication errors are a leading problem in healthcare systems around the world. Since parenteral antibiotics have a higher risk of side effects, higher costs associated with medication administration by the parenteral route and require well trained hospital staff, it is necessary that doctors and nurses/technicians collaborate together with hospital pharmacists. The aim of the study was to determine whether there is a need for multidisciplinary approach in parenteral antibiotic therapy in different hospital settings. The study was conducted as a cross-sectional study in twelve hospitals in Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, North Macedonia and Montenegro, from May to September 2021. The study was conducted by hospital pharmacists and included doctors and nurses/technicians. A previously validated questionnaire regarding the use of parenteral antibiotics and a socio-demographic questionnaire were used as a research instrument. The research included 565 healthcare professionals, 206 doctors and 359 nurses/technicians. The results demonstrated the need for collaboration between doctors, nurses/technicians and hospital pharmacists in parenteral antibiotic therapy, since most doctors stated that they rely on the advice of pharmacists when it comes to the stability of reconstituted antibiotics, incompatibility with other medicines and method of administration, volume of solvents and/or duration of infusion when prescribing parenteral antibiotics for special patient groups. This study highlights the importance of a multidisciplinary approach in making the right decisions regarding antibiotic choice, dose, route of administration and duration of therapy, in order to achieve satisfactory clinical and economic outcomes.

MULTIDISCIPLINARNI PRISTUP U PARENTERALNOJ PRIMENI ANTIBIOTSKE TERAPIJE

Zora Ćetković*, Dragana Rajinac

Univerziteti klinički centar Srbije, Beograd, Srbija

*zora_cetkovic@yahoo.com

Nebezbedna upotreba lekova i medicinske greške predstavljaju vodeći problem u zdravstvenim sistemima širom sveta. S obzirom da parenteralna primena antibiotika nosi sa sobom veći rizik od pojave neželjenih dejstava primenjenog leka, koji ne samo da je skuplji od peroralne forme, već i zahteva dobru obučenosť bolničkog osoblja u njegovoj primeni, neophodno je da lekari i sestre/tehničari sarađuju zajedno sa bolničkim farmaceutima. Cilj istraživanja je bio da se utvrdi da li postoji potreba za multidisciplinarnim pristupom u parenteralnoj primeni antibiotske terapije u različitim bolničkim okruženjima. Istraživanje je sprovedeno kao studija preseka u dvanaest bolnica u Srbiji, Hrvatskoj, Sloveniji, Bosni i Hercegovini, Severnoj Makedoniji i Crnoj Gori, od maja do septembra 2021. godine. Istraživanje su sprovodili bolnički farmaceuti, a u istraživanju su učestvovali lekari i sestre/tehničari. Kao instrument istraživanja korišćeni su prethodno validiran upitnik koji se odnosi na primenu parenteralnih antibiotika i socio-demografski upitnik. Istraživanjem je obuhvaćeno 565 zdravstvenih radnika, 206 lekara i 359 sestara/tehničara. Rezultati su pokazali da pri primeni antibiotske terapije postoji potreba za saradnjom između lekara, sestara/tehničara i bolničkih farmaceuta, s obzirom da je većina lekara izjavila da se oslanja na savet farmaceuta kada je reč o stabilnosti rekonstituisanih antibiotika, inkompatibilnosti sa drugim lekovima, kao i načinu primene, količini rastvarača i/ili vremenu trajanja infuzije kod propisivanja i primene parenteralnih antibiotika za posebne grupe pacijenata. Ova studija ima za cilj da ukaže na značaj multidisciplinarnе saradnje u donošenju odgovarajućih odluka vezanih za izbor antibiotika, dozu, način primene i dužinu terapije, kako bi se postigli optimalni klinički i ekonomski rezultati.