Nurses knowledge, attitude and practices in the preparation and administration of intravenous medication in Hospital Tuanku Ampuan Najihah, Kuala Pilah

Abstract
The quality of health care and the prevalence of medical errors are an important concerns in patient safety (Audit Commission 2005). The most significant adverse effects that can occur as a result of medication error is one that involves the intravenous (IV) route of administration that normally happen in hospital. This study was conducted in Hospital Tuanku Ampuan Najihah (HTAN) in the purpose of determining the knowledge levels of staff nurses in the preparation and administration of IV medication. Survey respondents (n=191) consists of head nurse (n=7) and staff nurses (n=184). Data was analysed using SPSS. There are less than 50% of respondents obtained correct answers for calculation and dosing of IV medications.
A prospective study of antibiotics use in adult medical ward in Hospital Tuanku Ampuan Najihah

Abstract

Unnecessary or inappropriate antibiotics usage has lead to the increasing trends of antibiotics resistance which possess a significant threat to public health globally. Many organizations have recommended monitoring the aggregated antibiotics use at the local and national levels to better understand the relationship between the uses of antibiotics and emerging bacterial resistance. This study aim to assess antibiotic use in adult medical wards in Hospital Tuanku Ampuan Najihah. This study was a prospective experimental study conducted in adult medical wards (2 male and 1 female wards) over a period of two months. Antibiotic consumption was measured by defined daily dose per 1000 patient days and days of therapy per 1000 patient days. 1095 patients were admitted in the medical wards during the study period and screened for study eligibility. 263 (24%) patients were included in this study. There were a total of 598 antibiotic courses recorded during the study period. The most frequently prescribed antibiotics were azithromycin (21.5%), followed by ceftriaxone (21.3%) and amoxicillin/clavulanate (13.5%). Most commonly consumed antibiotics were ceftriaxone (19.9%, 1040g), cloxacillin (16.8%, 934g) and amoxicillin/clavulanate (11.5%, 951g). 60% were started with antibiotics due to respiratory infection. Broad spectrum antibiotics with the highest consumption were piperacillin/tazobactam, cefepime, ceftazidime and meropenem in descending order. Majority of the antibiotics were started on empirical basis. Overall only 10.4% were started with a definite culture and sensitivity results. Measurement of antibiotic use at local and national levels is recommended, but estimating antibiotic consumption using DDD methods will still remain open to criticism. Antimicrobial stewardship is one of the key to implement a range of measures to help with appropriate antibiotic use and reliable data collection for future interventions.
A STUDY OF CONVERSION PRACTISE FROM INTRAVENOUS TO ORAL ANTIBIOTICS IN HOSPITAL TUANKU AMPUAN NAJIHAK

ABSTRACT
When a patient was first admitted to a hospital, IV antibiotics were normally prescribed in order to achieve a significant therapeutic effect in the patient’s body. However, IV antibiotic may be converted earlier to avoid unnecessary antibiotic resistance as well as side effects of prolong IV antibiotic treatment. In one of the study conducted in Hospital Pulau Pinang in 2009, it was nearly RM 6 million of hospital expenses was used for IV antibiotic treatment. This study was carried out to investigate the conversion practice from intravenous to oral antibiotics in HTAN. The study was prospectively carried out by screening the patients admitted in medical ward 4 in January 2015 for antibiotic treatment and the patients who were treated with antibiotics will be further evaluated to be traced in the ‘Unit Rekod’. Patients’ length of stay in ward, indication for antibiotic treatment, types of antibiotics regimes and the duration, patients’ vital signs and the result of culture and sensitivity were recorded. These patients were then analysed and the results were tabulated into four types of tables. Approximately 40% of patients started with IV antibiotics in the ward studied were candidates for an early switch. Although 77% of these patients involved in the conversion practice, only 58% of their IV antibiotics were actually switched to oral therapy after a median of 3 days of IV therapy and this was carried out mostly for IV Azithromycin. Only 6 patients had all of his IV antibiotic treatment were switch completely to oral antibiotics during admission. Although the early switching of IV antibiotics was not widely practised in HTAN, the conversion was found effectively carried out for IV Azithromycin. The result may be improved in the future if the knowledge on the function and the availability of the switching guidelines were accessible for the doctors and other healthcare practitioners.
The effectiveness of Foot Care counselling at SOPD clinic in HTAN

Diabetes mellitus is a group metabolic disorder characterized by chronic hyperglycaemia.1-2 This prospective study was carried out using simple random method. Patient given a post-test (questionnaires) to assess the awareness, knowledge and practice of foot care. Data was analysed using SPSS software. Chi-square test was applied to find out statistical significance of demographic factors on knowledge regarding foot care in diabetic patients. Results of the pre and post questionnaires was analysed by paired t-test. P-value <0.05

Among the subjects, majority of the patient knew the importance of keeping their blood glucose level within normal limits which carries 89.4% and 86.4%. In total of 66 patient of study population, 6 (9.1%) patients scored excellent in foot care knowledge. This was followed by 13 (19.7%) patients had scored good, 22 (33.3%) had scored satisfactory and 25 (37.9%) scored poor in foot care knowledge. Total number of patients involved in the post-test was 30. In our study found that patient knowledge on foot care can be improved by effective counselling. It was observed that patient shows significant improved of foot care knowledge after pharmacist counselling (P<0.001). In sum, it was found effective counselling on diabetic foot knowledge helps patient to gain knowledge and awareness on foot care. Pharmacist hereby played an important role in educating patient on their disease and foot care.
APPROPRIATENESS OF THE USE OF DUAL ANTIPLATELET THERAPY IN OUTPATIENTS & PHARMACISTS INTERVENTION

Combination of antiplatelet therapy is the cornerstone for both primary and secondary prevention therapies for ischemic events resulting from coronary atherosclerotic disease. A prospective cohort study will be conducted from March to May 2015 at Outpatient Pharmacy Department Hospital Tuanku Ampuan Najihah (HTAN). Prior to this, a pilot study will be conducted in February 2015. Target population for this study involving patient seeking treatment at Medical Outpatient Department (MOPD) specialist clinic in Hospital Tuanku Ampuan Najihah (HTAN), Kuala Pilah, Negeri Sembilan and collect medicines at Outpatient Pharmacy Department, HTAN. Sample size is estimated based on population of the outpatients who is having dual antiplatelet medications are 80 respondents.

The data obtain will be analysed by using Microsoft Excel 2011. Descriptive statistics will be performed to calculate the frequency (percentage) of the inappropriate prescribing of dual antiplatelets and acceptance of intervention done by the pharmacists. Total of 83 prescriptions were prescribed with dual antiplatelet, and 44 (55%) out of 83 prescriptions have dual antiplatelet duration longer than 1 month. After confirming with the prescriber, out of 44 prescriptions, 20 (45%) prescriptions has been accepted to off the clopidogrel after 1 month duration in which the patient was diagnosed as NSTEMI. Findings of this study revealed that only 1% of patients with dual antiplatelet therapy having the side effects of haemorrhage in which the patient claimed having bruises and gum easily bleed while brushing.