**Covering letter**

The Scientific Committee,

Second IAMRS Conference.

Submission of Abstract for the Conference

Dear Sirs,

We intend to present the attached article entitled **“** Magnitude of prescribed antibiotic in pediatric Emergency department In Basrah Hospital for Maternity and Children **”** in your Second IAMRS Conference. On behalf of all contributors, I will act as the corresponding author from this point onward. We have no conflict of interest in any substance or material mentioned in this manuscript.

Yours sincerely,

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Magnitude of prescribed antibiotic in pediatric Emergency department

 In Basrah Hospital for Maternity and Children

**Abstract**

**Background:**

Antimicrobial agents are common employ in pediatric patients.
Emergency department make good place for known prescribing pattern of antibiotics with frequent use for disease that interfere in treatment between private pharmacy & hospital.
The irrational and overuse of antibiotic result not only in causing emergence of resistant bacterial strains but also economic burden on health system &need to develop newer antimicrobial agent with expensive quality.

**Objective:**

To find the magnitude of antibiotics prescribing in children internal emergency department at Basrah hospital for Maternity and Children & showing relationship with misuse of it.

**Method:**

The study was performed on 560 pediatrics patients aged (1 month -13 years) that seen in the (Basrah Hospital for Maternity and Children) emergency department during 4 months from December 2017 to March 2018. Then these prescriptions were dividing according to containment antibiotic or not and several parameters recorded such as patient demographics, diagnosis and number of antibiotics prescribed.

**Result:**

(560) pediatrics patients collected in the emergency department during the study period. 61% (n=342) patient was male.
The average number of antibiotics per patient was 1.45
Prescription not contain antibiotics about 28.57% (n=160)
Prescription contain antibiotics about 71.42% (n =400) of all patient and whom contain one antibiotic about 57.5% (n=230)) from total prescribed.

Penicillin group more frequent antibiotic uses,
Most cases diagnosis for prescribing antibiotics for (24%) Gastroenteritis (16.25%) bronchiolitis (11.25%) asthma (11.75%) pneumonia (10.25%) undiagnosed case the goal of this step to evaluate on rational prescribing & showing relationship with misuse of it.

**Conclusion:**

The pediatric emergency department at has higher rates of antibiotic use, and the results also suggest that antibiotics are often inappropriately prescribed for non-infectious diagnoses, like asthma and viral infections. Even when used for infectious conditions, broad spectrum antibiotics were often used as firstline therapy, which highlights the need for judicious use.
Regardless if still in hospital or not because the type of medicine prescribed may be change.