

**DRUG UTILIZATION REVIEW OF
CO-AMOXICLAV, CIPROFLOXACIN,
CEFTAZIDIME AND CEPHALEXIN
AMONG PHILHEALTH-
ACCREDITED HOSPITALS
IN SELECTED REGIONS
IN THE PHILIPPINES**

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Introduction

Significance of the Study

- drug utilization studies- monitor medication prescribing and use in all medical facilities
- drug utilization patterns- valuable inputs in the development of reimbursement and quality assurance policies



Objectives

1. To determine utilization rates of co-amoxiclav, ciprofloxacin, ceftazidime and cephalexin among PhilHealth-accredited tertiary government and private hospitals in selected regions of the country.
2. To determine levels of appropriate antibiotic utilization (co-amoxiclav, ciprofloxacin, ceftazidime and cephalexin) among government and private hospitals in terms of indication, dosage, route, and contraindication;



Objectives

3. To determine compliance rates of physicians to Generics Act in terms of drug documentations on patients' charts.
4. To determine drug prescription rates among government and private hospitals in terms of average number of drugs utilized per patient.



Methods

- cross sectional study (N=1692 charts)
- involving chart review of 24 tertiary hospitals in selected regions of the Philippines
- study evaluated four antibiotics of interest:
 - co-amoxiclav
 - ciprofloxacin
 - ceftazidime
 - cephalexin

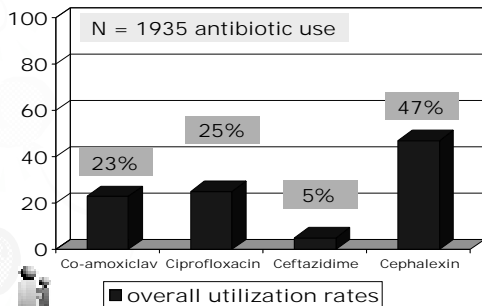


Results

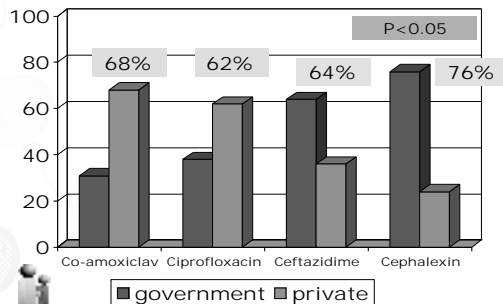
- N = 1692 charts
- 12 tertiary government hospitals
- 12 tertiary private hospitals
- seven regions (including the national capital region) of the Philippines



Utilization rates of Four Antibiotic of interest across all charts reviewed



Comparison of Utilization rates between government and private hospitals



Percentage Appropriate Utilization

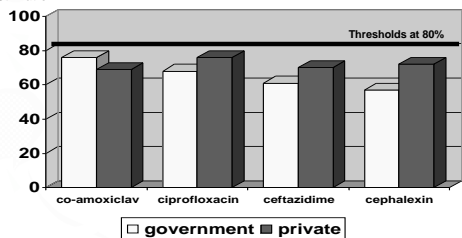


Figure 2 Comparison of Overall Appropriateness Assessments of Antibiotic Utilization (Co-amoxiclav, Ciprofloxacin, Ceftazidime, and Cephalixin) among the twenty four Tertiary Hospitals in selected regions of the Philippines

Comparison of Overall Frequency of Drug Utilizations Among All Charts reviewed

	Government Hospitals	Private Hospitals	P value
Overall Prescription	5 (SD 3)	7 (SD 6)	<0.05
Compliance to Generic Law	75%	36%	<0.05

Conclusions

- Co-amoxiclav, ciprofloxacin, ceftazidime and cephalixin were all inappropriately utilized in the 24 tertiary hospitals evaluated when compared to standard thresholds
- Co-amoxiclav and ciprofloxacin were commonly used in private hospitals
- Ceftazidime and cephalixin were commonly used in government hospitals

Recommendations

At provider level:

- know and understand factors that promote over utilization and inappropriate use
- identify barriers to an effective behavior change
- identify interventions that are well-targeted and effective

Recommendations

At PHIC:

- shift from fee-for-service payment scheme to case payment and/or capitation to share the utilization risk with providers
- strict implementation of process- and outcome-focused accreditation and practice standards



Thank you!

