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ASSESSMENT IN ANTIBIOTICS SELF-MEDICATION IN DENTAL PATIENTS







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Alexander Fleming – 28.09.1928



Penicillium – mold Penicilin - antibiotics





CHENLEY LABORATORIES

At least 150 million antibiotics are prescribed each year by family doctors in USA and the highest percentage is prescribed for children.





CLASSIFICATION OF ANTIBIOTICS

Classification of antibiotics :

- Antibiotics are classified several ways.
- On the basis of mechanism of action
- On the basis of spectrum of activity
- On the basis of mode of action



According to the structure:

- natural,
- synthetic,
- semisynthetic

According to the effects on a bacteria:

- ✓ bactericidal
- ✓ bacteriostatic

According to the type of bacteria (spectrum of activity): G +, G -, wide spectrum



ANTIBIOTICS

RECOMMENDED ANTIBIOTICS FOR ODONTOGENIC INFECTION

Antibiotic	Usual adult dosage	Usual pediatric dosage
Penicillin V	600 mg every 6 h	25–50 mg/kg/day divided into 4 doses
Amoxicillin	500 mg every 8 h	25–50 mg/kg/day divided into 4 doses
Cephalexin	500 mg every 6 h 2 g 1 h pre-op (joint prophylaxis)	25–50 mg/kg/day divided into 4 doses
Metronidazole	500 mg twice daily	15–30 mg/kg/day divided into 3 doses
Clindamycin	300–450 mg every 6 h	10–30 mg/kg/day divided into 3 or 4 doses
Moxifloxacin	400 mg daily	Not established
Erythromycin	500 mg enteric coated every 8 h 333 mg enteric coated every 6 h 250 mg (base) every 6 h	30–50 mg/kg/day divided into 2– 4 doses

Curtis G.How are odontogenic infections best managed? J Can Dent Assoc 2010;76:a37



Table 1. Empiric Antibiotics of Choice for Odontogenic Infections.

Type of Infection	Antibiotic of Choice
Early (first 3 days of infection)	Penicillin VK, amoxicillin Clindamycin Cephalexin (or other first-generation cephalosporin) ¹
No improvement in 24-36 hours	Beta-lactamase-stable antibiotic: Clindamycin or amoxicillin/clavulanic acid (Augmentin®)
Penicillin allergy	Clindamycin Cephalexin (if penicillin allergy is not anaphylactoid type) Clarithromycin (Biaxin [®]) ²
Late (>3 days)	Clindamycin Penicillin VK-metronidazole, amoxicillin-metronidazole
Penicillin allergy	Clindamycin

¹ For better patient compliance, second-generation cephalosporins (cefaclor; cefuroxime) at twice daily dosing has been used.

² A macrolide useful in patients allergic to penicillin, given as twice daily dosing for better patient compliance.

Adapted from Drug Information handbook for Dentistry; Richard Wynn, Timothy Meiller, Harold Crossley, 12th Edition

Steven Schwartz, Commonly Prescribed Medications in Pediatric Dentistry













World Health Organization (WHO) defines self-medication as a key in the success of a treatment and is one of the important elements in the formulation of national health strategies.

The WHO determined the objective criteria for self-medication that guarantee health :

List of drugs without a prescription (Over the Counter products)

individual health care, by taking personal responsibility for healthy feeding, avoiding diet, quitting smoking, eating a small amount of alcohol, avoidance of drug abuse and drug

despite the takeover of the above measures, it comes to symptoms, indicating minimal disruption of health status, SO the self-medication is justified







<u>Sellf-medication</u> is strictly related to drugs without prescription, so-called <u>Over the Counter products</u>; drugs that are not related to:

- danger to the health, even we use them incorrectly
- parenteral administration

active substances that must be investigate in further studies







RISKS of <u>self-medication</u> - OTC drugs:

- basis risk is that the patient can't properly estimate the health disorder,
- put wrong diagnosis and that will slow the process of effective therapy,
- the possibility of partially or completely masking the symptoms and the results of that is not to diagnose the early stage of the illness and because of that longer treatment

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PRESCRIPTION DE MEDICAMENT

orvé à la vignette





self-medication - the patient doesn't read the instruction of use

- o doesn't know about proper dosing
- o incorrect dose during the day and night

o doesn't know and have any information about the risk factors and precautions





Self care – what it isn't

· Self care doesn't mean no care

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- It doesn't mean diverting people away from healthcare services
- It doesn't mean individuals are left to look after themselves
- Self care is not what individuals do <u>instead</u> of going to the doctor, it's what they do <u>between</u> <u>visits.</u>





Self Medication









The aim of this study was to evaluate self-medication of antibiotics in patients who need dental services.

Also, to verify the most common antibiotics used as self-medication.





The study included 255 participants, of both sexes, from 4 cities in Macedonia. Everyone was given an anonymous questionnaire, which contained basic questions for respondents, groups of questions regarding self-medication with antibiotics and which are the most commonly used antibiotic drugs.



Self Nedle	ation		CITY ŠTIP BITOLA STRUMICA KUMANOVO TOTAL	PATIEN 100 – 24/ 7 37 44 74 255 / 231	TS 6	antibiotic
		ŠTIP	BITOLA	STRUMICA	KUMANOVO	TOTAL
	dentist	23	4	36	0	63 <u>27,2%</u>
	home self- help	53	33	8	74	192 <u>83,1%</u>



CHOISE	ŠTIP	BITOLA	STRUMICA	KUMANOVO	TOTAL
suggestion of a patient	23	31	40	54	148 <u>64,0%</u>
suggestion of a dentist	53	6	4	20	107 <u>46,3%</u>









SYMTOMS	ŠTIP	BITOLA	STRUMICA	KUMANOVO
toothache	31	1	7	53
pain in the mount	2	6	3	0
headache	21	25	0	4
abscess	10	0	4	8
erythema	0	0	6	1
fetor ex ore	0	0	3	0
oral pus collection	11	4	21	5
tooth eruption	3	7	0	3
oral lesions	4	0	0	0
other	0	0	0	0

	ANTIBIOTICS	ŠTIP	BITOLA	STRUMI	CAK	(UMANOVO	
	Amoxicillin + Clavulanic acid	39	37	39		13	
	Cephalexin	24	0	3		57	
	Erythromycin	1	0	1		0	
	Doxycycline	10	0	0		4	
	others	2	0	0		0	
Self Nedication		ANTIB	ANTIBIOTICS		%		
		Amoxicillin ac	Amoxicillin + Clavulanic acid		50,1%	, D	
		Ceph	Cephalexin		32,9 %	6	
		Erythr	omycin	2	0,78 %	6	
		Doxyo	Doxycycline		5,49%	D	
		oth	others			6	



Prevention Education Rational use of antibiotics Protocols to prevent antibiotics side effects Attention of children use

Medicat







Impact of Antibiotic Resistance

- Increased rates of treatment failure
- Poor patient outcomes
- Increased mortality
- Increased need for combination therapy
- Increased cost of treatment











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