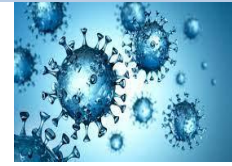


THE USE OF CEFTRIAXONE IN HOSPITAL AND UNIVERSITY CLINICAL SERVICE OF KOSOVO (HUCSK) DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC



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INTRODUCTION

The global healthcare systems have encountered substantial challenges due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Effectively managing the illness and its associated complications remains a critical objective. This abstract focuses on the utilization of ceftriaxone, a broad-spectrum antibiotic, within hospital environments during the COVID-19 pandemic. The abstract examines both the potential advantages and disadvantages associated with this treatment approach.

METHOD

Conducted as a retrospective study, the research involved an analysis of treatment protocols and medical records collected from various hospitals. The focus was on identifying patterns of ceftriaxone usage, dosing strategies, treatment duration, and the impact on patient outcomes.

DISCUSSION

The results demonstrate that ceftriaxone holds promise as a valuable component in the treatment of COVID-19 patients within hospital settings, particularly when bacterial co-infections are present. The successful application of ceftriaxone requires careful patient selection, optimal dosing, and vigilant consideration of the potential for antibiotic resistance. Balancing the benefits against the risks is crucial.

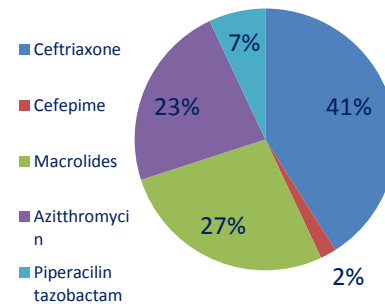
RESULTS

The results demonstrate that ceftriaxone holds promise as a valuable component in the treatment of COVID-19 patients within hospital settings, particularly when bacterial co-infections are present. The successful application of ceftriaxone requires careful patient selection, optimal dosing, and vigilant consideration of the potential for antibiotic resistance. Balancing the benefits against the risks is crucial.

AIM

This study aims to explore the utilization of ceftriaxone in hospital settings for COVID-19 patients. By investigating treatment protocols, dosage, treatment duration, and patient outcomes, the study sheds light on the role of ceftriaxone in managing secondary bacterial infections and co-infections during the pandemic.

Types of antibiotics used in management of COVID-19 patients(n=100)



CONCLUSION

In conclusion, ceftriaxone emerges as a potential asset in managing COVID-19 patients in hospital environments, especially in cases of bacterial co-infections. However, to ensure its effectiveness while minimizing the risk of resistance, healthcare practitioners must exercise caution in patient selection and dosage administration. Adhering to recommended guidelines is essential to prevent antibiotic misuse and the subsequent development of resistance.

Comparison of Ceftriaxone with Azithromycin in first year of Covid-19

