East African Medical Journal | November 2023 Supplement

EVALUATION OF CEFTRIAXONE USE AND STEWARDSHIP AMONG INPATIENT MEDICAL AND SURGICAL WARDS AT KARATINA SUB COUNTY HOSPITAL: A MIXED METHOD STUDY Kelvin Thiga, Kenyatta University, Solomon Kigotho, Kenyatta University, Theophilus Barasa, Kenyatta University, Ivy Wainaina, Kenyatta University, Aseka Liz, Kenyatta University, Felister Nkirote, Kenyatta University, Eliphas Gitonga, Kenyatta University, Francisca Ongecha, Kenyatta University, Titus Kahiga, Kenyatta University, Kenneth Irungu, Karatina Sub County Hospital, Dalton Wamalwa, University of Nairobi, Ruth Nduati, University of Nairobi

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Background/problem statement: Ceftriaxone has been valuable in treating life threatening conditions however overuse and misuse and the advent of antimicrobial resistance that is a global threat increases, morbidity, mortality necessitating and cost of healthcare stewardship efforts. However, there is a paucity locally and of contextual data on the appropriateness of use and stewardship efforts. This study aimed to evaluate the; prescription patterns ceftriaxone and appropriateness, the healthcare providers (HCP) knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAP) on ceftriaxone use and to evaluate the antimicrobial stewardship (AMS) program at Karatina Sub County Hospital.

Methods: This mixed-method cross-sectional study collected quantitative data on ceftriaxone use from randomly selected files of patients admitted between January 1 and December 31, 2022, using a preformulated data abstraction form and surveyed HCPs to assess their KAPs towards ceftriaxone use. Quantitative data was analysed using SPSS 21.0. Qualitative data was collected through semi-structured interviews with AMS Committee members to assess the AMS program implementation and analysed using framework analysis guided by the Weiss theory-based

Model.

Results: A total of 337 patient records were reviewed, 51 healthcare providers and 6 AMS committee members participated in the survey and interviews respectively. Analysis revealed appropriate prescribing practices including an overall appropriateness of 68%, and adequate knowledge among **HCWs** regarding appropriate prescribing practices. The stewardship committee identified strategies taken to improve prescribing practices of ceftriaxone as well as the challenges during implementation.

Conclusion and Recommendations: Our study found that Cefriaxone prescribing practices were appropriate which indicates good stewardship of ceftriaxone at the facility. We recommend enhanced and consolidated adoption of existing guidelines, Continued HCP education and monitoring of prescribing practices. Further studies to confirm the findings in other healthcare facilities are also needed. **Oral Presentation**