

Impact of antibiotics in treatment of oral health and our society

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Abstract

The discovery and use of antibiotics has ward off many losses of lives, upgrade health care practice, and gave new directions to public health for various disease control. Antibiotics practice is widely used now a day in dental practice for treatment of acute odontogenic and non-odontogenic infections and as a prophylactic purpose for focal infections in patients at possibility for infective endocarditis development as well as for local infections & prevention of surgical infection of wounds. Oral and dental diseases, like chronic diseases are straightaway connected to style of living. Oro-dental problems can be contemplated as a problem of Public Health because of its greater pervasiveness and its societal effects. Persistent dental disease may cause threat to teeth retention, and has somatic, emotive and financial effects. It can also alter the physical appearance and diet patterns. The patterns of routine daily life and social and personal relationships will also acquire negative effects. These regrettable effects lead to reduced life quality. Main objective find out different novel ideas to control the infectious oral diseases and utilization of antibiotics. A descriptive survey based study was carried out, to evaluate the patterns of antibiotic prescription among the different the private dental clinical settings of Pakistan. Sample size was 500 prescriptions which were gathered during eight months study (Jan-Aug 2019). A proforma was used for recording all required demographic & prescribing data was designed to collect all information associated to antibiotic prescribing trend.

Results: A total of 500 prescriptions were collected from various Dental clinics. Among the study, 58.7% patients were male and 41.3 % females and more frequent age group was 51-68 (39%). Mostly patients have pervious medication history (38.8%) and most common diagnosis was periodontal abscess (16.7%) observed during our study followed by pulpitis (15.9%). The trend observed was that majority 88.1% would prescribe antibiotics for patients who presented with elevated body temperature. Commonly 5 drugs per prescription prescribed (26.7%) least numbers of drugs prescribed per prescription is 2(5.9%). Analgesics are frequently prescribed drug category (22.3%) followed by antibiotics (21.8%) Amoxicillin and clavulanic acid was mostly used (35.5%) during our study, followed by metronidazole 34.1% and oral medications more frequently prescribed in these dental centres.

Conclusion: Although the results of this study show that mostly prescribed antibiotics in accordance with the recommendations on the type of antibiotic.



Biography:

Farrah Bilal has completed his MPhil in Pharmaceutics from Pakistan. He is a lecturer in Pharmacology Department of Nishat Paramedical College. He has published four papers in reputed journals and has been serving as a Reviewer of repute.

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