

**Antibiotic policy in Ain shams
General surgery – Hospital
(Retrospective study)**

Thesis

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SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Establishing a policy and laws for the use of antibiotics in surgical hospitals is necessary to prevent infections spreading among patients.

The basis for developing this policy is to choose the appropriate antibiotic for the type of microbe spread within the hospital, based on the results of the sensitivity cultures of samples taken from the wound, as well as based on the type of surgical operation that will be performed on the patient and on the patient's health condition.

This study was conducted randomly among 1001 surgical cases who were admitted to Al-Demerdash University Surgical Hospital, where the antibiotics prescribed to them as protection against exposure to surgical contamination after operations were recorded.

The study revealed that there is no clear and specific policy for the use of these antibiotics inside the hospital. The study shows that many antibiotics are used for a long time and without care to create sensitive cultures of microbes from the surgical incision after the operation.

This causes more spread of microbes resistant to the effects of antibiotics, which causes the spread of microbes within the hospital and unnecessarily increases the health and financial burdens.

The results of the study recommend the necessity of having a policy for the use of antibiotics within the hospital, which must be changed periodically and regularly, as it aims to:

1. Rationalizing the consumption of antibiotics within the hospital.
2. Establish regular educational programs on the correct ways to use antibiotics.
3. The necessity of continuous and joint cooperation between surgeons, members of the medical laboratory staff, and pharmacists to set the correct rules for the policy of using antibiotics.
4. Holding open scientific meetings on a permanent and regular basis on the problems of hospital infections and the misuse of antibiotics within the hospital.