

A STUDY ON DRUG UTILIZATION AND EVALUATION OF ANESTHETICS IN A SECONDARY CARE HOSPITAL

*Dr. Deepthi Reddy**, Sravani sloka, Reshma, Sravya, Harsha*

**Department of Pharmacy Practice
Pulla Reddy Institute of Pharmacy, Dommadugu, Gummadidala, Sangareddy**

Address for Correspondence: editorjohp@gmail.com

INTRODUCTION

According to WHO, Drug utilization is defined as the “marketing, distribution, prescription, and use of drug in a society, with special emphasis on the resulting medical, social and economic consequences”^[15].

TYPES OF DUE:

Quantitative DUE: The quantitative study of drug utilization figures from which patterns of drug acquisition, prescribing, dispensing, distribution and consumption may be determined.

Qualitative DUE: The qualitative evaluation of drug therapy and the drug therapy outcomes by comparison of practice with predetermined criteria and standards.

Anesthesia means the condition of having the perception of pain and other sensations blocked^[13]. Anesthesia in other words can be defined as insensitivity to pain, especially as artificially induced by the administration of gases or the injection of drugs before surgical operations^[20].

TYPES OF ANESTHESIA:-

- 1) General anesthesia
- 2) Local anesthesia
- 3) Regional anesthesia

ADVANTAGES:

- 1) Reduces intra operative patient awareness and recall.
- 2) Allow proper muscle relaxation for prolonged periods of time
- 3) Facilitates complete control of the ABC.
- 4) Can be used in cases of sensitivity to local anesthetic agent.
- 5) Can be administered without moving the patient from the supine position.
- 6) Can be adapted easily to procedures of unpredictable duration or extent.
- 7) Can be administered rapidly and is reversible^[33].

Access this Article Online

Website: <http://www.journalofhospitalpharmacy.in>

Quick Response Code:

Received on 31/01/2018
Accepted on 6/02/2018 © PEN All rights reserved

