



[Inicio](#)  
[Home](#)

[Índice del volumen](#)  
[Volume index](#)

[Comité Editorial](#)  
[Editorial Board](#)

[Comité Científico](#)  
[Scientific Committee](#)

[Normas para los autores](#)  
[Instruction to Authors](#)

[Derechos de autor](#)  
[Copyright](#)

[Contacto/Contact:](#)



## Editorial:

# JUDICIOUS USE OF ANTIBIOTICS. A SUPPORTED CHALLENGE.

**José María Eirós Bouza MD. PhD.**

**Servicio de Microbiología. Hospital Clínico Universitario y  
Facultad de Medicina de Valladolid. España**

[eiros@med.uva.es](mailto:eiros@med.uva.es)

### [Versión en español](#)

At the end of the year 2006 the Ministry of Health and Consumption has promoted a new campaign brings over of the prudent employment of antibiotics, as the first strategy to considering to minimize the appearance of resistances opposite to the same ones<sup>1</sup>. Qualified national experts have pleaded of way repeated by the urgent need of adopting efficient measures of control in this area<sup>2, 3, 4</sup>. Our activity in the sanitary public system has allowed us throughout last years to initiate us modestly in the field of the clinical epidemiology<sup>5</sup> and from it to approach the studies of appropriate use of antimicrobial in determined clinical infectious syndromes <sup>6, 7, 8, 9, 10</sup>. From this position we have approached two of the facts, in the first term to describe the variability in the habits of prescription that we adopt the doctors and secondly to value the suitability of the same ones. In an applied way the developed studies have done particular reference to the services of urgencies to that there attend so much adult as paediatric patients, for constituting a real "watchtower" of the clinical practice in the field of the therapeutic boarding of the infectious diseases.

It has allowed us to develop some projects financed by the Fund of Sanitary Researches, in which in the methodological part we have been still the systematic one of the Conferences of Consensus (CC) of the National Institutes of Health of the United States of America adapted to the reality in which the clinical practice is exercised in our country<sup>7</sup>. Exactly for the evaluation of the suitability it was necessary to define the "boss - gold" of appropriate use of antibiotics, task who entrusted itself to experts' panels, that following CC's methodology, was establishing the considered treatments adapted in each of the different infections that were analyzed. These standards were in use later in the study of suitability, comparing them with the prescriptions realized in the cases gathered in the emergency services.

With the exposed methodology our group could have documented by means of multicentric studies that globally considered the pictures of respiratory infection valued so much for adult population <sup>8</sup> since(as) paediatric<sup>9</sup> the suitability of the prescription does not overcome 50 % of the cases. The analyses for clinical prevalent forms in such adults as Pharyngitis<sup>10</sup> and Pneumonia<sup>11</sup> or for other clinical features frequent in children such as Otitis<sup>12</sup> or bronchial infections<sup>13</sup> offer a few percentages of appropriateness of antibiotic prescription manifestly improvable. In this respect it has seemed to us to be opportune to stimulate series in which the appropriate was evaluated to the scientific evidence<sup>14</sup>. In a concomitant way in the time we have supported interest to describe the conceptual aspects of the consumption associated with the prescription<sup>15</sup> and of not less problematic

phenomenon of the self-medication<sup>16</sup>. The knowledge in this topic encouraged us to think about the indicators used in the studies of utilization of medicaments<sup>17</sup> and to describe the consumption of the systemic antibiotics realized in our environment<sup>18</sup>, valuing his pharmaco-economic aspects<sup>19, 20</sup>, his geographical variability<sup>21</sup> as well as his relation with the population structure<sup>22</sup>.

All these aspects form an area in which they fit multidisciplinary efforts and in which all the initiatives have to be valued for positive. Not uselessly the prudent use of the antibiotics is formed as a supported challenge.

**Acknowledgments:** We thank to the members of The Spanish Group of Study of the Antibiotic Treatments in his different phases of constitution.

## REFERENCES

- 1.- <http://www.antibioticos.msc.es/general-colaboracion.html>
- 2.- Baquero F, Campos J. The tragedy of the commons in antimicrobial chemotherapy. *Revista Española de Quimioterapia* 2003; 16: 11-13.
- 3.- García-Rodríguez JA. The magnitude of in-hospital drug resistance. *Revista Española de Quimioterapia* 2006; 19: 81-82.
- 4.- Picazo JJ, Betriu C, Rodríguez-Avial C, Culebras E, Gómez M, Grupo VIRA. Surveillance of antimicrobial resistance: VIRA Study 2004. *Enfermedades Infecciosas Microbiología Clínica* 2004; 22: 517-525.
- 5.- Armadans Gil LI, Eiros Bouza JM, Inglada Galiana L, Ochoa Sangrador C, Vidal Bugallo JB, Artero Mora A. *Epidemiología Clínica ¿Para cuándo?. Medifam* 1994; 4: 155-156
- 6.- Eiros Bouza JM, Ochoa Sangrador C. Infecciones respiratorias agudas en la práctica asistencial: Un campo idóneo para estudios de uso apropiado de antimicrobianos. *Nacom Med* 1997, julio: 1-2.
- 7.- Ochoa Sangrador C, Solís Sánchez G, Vallano Ferraz A, Vilela Fernández M, Pérez Hernández C, Eiros Bouza JM, Inglada Galiana L, Guerra Romero L. (Grupo Coordinador). Tratamiento antibiótico de las infecciones comunitarias respiratorias en la infancia. Grupo Investigador del Proyecto FIS 97/0053. Mata. ISBN 84-605-8711-8. Valladolid 1998, 93 pags.
- 8.- Ochoa C, Eiros JM, Inglada L, Vallano A, Guerra L. Assessment of Antibiotic prescription in Acute Respiratory Infections in Adults. *Journal of Infection* 2000; 41: 73-83
- 9.- Ochoa C, Inglada L, Eiros JM, Solís G, Vallano A, Guerra L, and The Spanish Study Group on Antibiotics Treatments. The variability and appropriateness of antibiotic prescriptions in community-acquired acute respiratory infections in childhood. *Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal* 2001; 20: 751-758.
- 10.- Lázaro A, Ochoa C, Inglada L, Eiros JM, Martínez A, Vallano A, Armadans LI, Vidal Jb, Artero A, Ruiz A, Cerdá T, Guerra L. Variabilidad e idoneidad de la prescripción antibiótica en faringoamigdalitis agudas del adulto. *Enfermedades Infecciosas y Microbiología Clínica* 1999; 17: 292-299.
- 11.- Artero A, Eiros JM, Ochoa C, Inglada L, Guerra L, Armadans L, Vallano A. Vidal JB, Martínez MA, Lázaro A, Cerdá T, Ruiz A. Estudio multicéntrico de variabilidad e idoneidad de la prescripción antibiótica en la neumonía adquirida en la comunidad del adulto. *Revista Española de Quimioterapia* 1999; 12: 352-358.

12.- Solís G, Ochoa C, Pérez Méndez C, The Spanish Study Group For Antibiotic Treatments. The variability and appropriateness of the antibiotic prescription of acute otitis media in childhood. *International Journal of Pediatric Otorrhinolaryngology* 2000; 56: 175-184.

13.- Vallano A, Danés I, Ochoa C y Grupo de Estudio de los Tratamientos Antibióticos. Tratamiento antimicrobiano de las infecciones bronquiales en los servicios de urgencias hospitalarios. *Anales de Pediatría (Barc)* 2004; 61: 143-149.

14.- Ochoa Sangrador C, Vilela Fernández M, Cueto Baelo M, Eiros Bouza JM, Inglada Galiana L y El Grupo Español de Estudio de los Tratamientos Antibióticos. Adecuación del tratamiento de la faringoamigdalitis aguda a la evidencia científica. *Anales de Pediatría (Barc)* 2003; 59: 31-40.

15.- Eiros Bouza JM, Hernández Novoa B. Consumo y prescripción de antimicrobianos: un problema a considerar. *Centro de Salud* 2000; 8: 353-362.

16.- Hernández Novoa B, Eiros Bouza JM. Automedicación con antibióticos: una realidad vigente. *Centro de Salud* 2001; 9: 357-364.

17.- Pastor García E, Eiros Bouza JM, Mayo Iscar A. Análisis comparativo de indicadores en los estudios de utilización de medicamentos. *Medifam* 2002; 12: 7-12.

18.- Pastor García E, Eiros Bouza JM, Mayo Iscar A. Consumo de antibióticos sistémicos en Valladolid: período 1996-2000. *Rev Esp Quimioterapia* 2002; 15: 61-70.

19.- Pastor García E, Eiros Bouza JM, Mayo Iscar A. Análisis farmacoeconómico por consumo de antibióticos de uso sistémico en dos áreas sanitarias de Castilla y León. *Centro de Salud* 2002; 10: 291-296.

20.- Pastor García E, Eiros Bouza JM, Mayo Iscar A. Gasto farmacéutico en Atención Primaria. *Atención Primaria* 2002; 30: 190.

21.- Pastor García E, Eiros Bouza JM, Mayo Iscar A. Análisis de la variabilidad geográfica del consumo de antibióticos sistémicos en la provincia de Valladolid. *Medicina General* 2002; 45: 473-480.

22.- Pastor García E, Eiros Bouza JM, Mayo Iscar A, Bachiller R. Influence of population structure on the consumption of systemic antibiotics . *International Journal of Antimicrobial Agents* 2005; 25: 84-88.

---