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LADAWAN CHAISUKSANT : A COMPARATIVE SURVEY OF CRITERIA USED BY
REGIONAL AND GENERAL HOSPITALS FOR DRUG USE EVALUATION OF ANTI-INFECTIVE AGENTS
IN THE RESTRICTED DRUG GROUPS OF THE NATIONAL LIST OF ESSENTIAL DRUGS 1999. THESIS
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The objectives of this research were to carry out a comparative survey of criteria used by regional and general hospitals for drug use evaluation of anti-infective agents in the restricted drug groups of the national list of essential drugs 1999 and to investigate the opinions of pharmacists about the criteria used by their hospitals and standard criteria of Thailand by using two-stages questionnaires mailed to hospitals. Population of first mail comprised 92 regional and general hospitals whereas the population of the second mail consisted of the pharmacists who work on drug use evaluation programs of anti-infective agents in the restricted drug groups of the national list of essential drugs 1999. Descriptive statistics were used for analyzing the data. The results of the study were:

The first responses were from 88 of total 92 hospitals (95.7%). There were drug use evaluation programs of anti-infective agents in the restricted drug groups of the national list of essential drugs 1999 in 72 hospitals (81.8%). The drugs that were selected for evaluation in more than 50% of hospitals were Ceftazidime inj., Ciprofloxacin inj., Ciprofloxacin tab. and Imipenem+Cilastatin inj. The second responses were 115 of all 185 pharmacists (62.1%). They were from 75 of all 82 hospitals (91.5%). It was found that about 55-76% of criteria used by the hospitals issued by the Ministry of Public Health of Thailand. In addition, the most of the responses believed that the criteria of the Ministry of Public Health of Thailand contained good components and were appropriate for using in their hospitals. About 90% of the responses agreed with having standard criteria of Thailand. More than 80 % of the responses about the criteria collected from the hospitals had opinions that process indicators and adverse drug reactions components should be added into the Ministry of Health's criteria for more appropriate standard criteria of drug use evaluation. Most of the problems regard to prescribers.

In conclusion, the criteria recommended by the Ministry of Public Health of Thailand have been mostly used in the hospitals. The problems should be corrected by co-operation of health care teams.