

# Antimicrobial Drugs Used at Fukuoka University Hospital

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**Abstract :** The total amount of antimicrobial drugs used in all departments and sections at Fukuoka University Hospital was examined for each year from Apr. 2000 to Mar. 2004, and the results were compared with those for the entire Japan market. In addition, the drug susceptibility of *MRSA* and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* was also examined using the minimal inhibitory concentration (MIC) method. The total amount of antimicrobial drugs (g) used at Fukuoka University Hospital in the 2003 hospital year (from Apr. 2003 to Mar. 2004) decreased by 10% in comparison to that used in the 2000 hospital year. Such a tendency in the use of antimicrobial drugs at our hospital was similar to that for the entire Japan market. It is remarkable, however, that the use of penicillins has recently increased, and the total amount of CEZ annually used was especially higher than that for other cepheems at our hospital. The antimicrobial activity of glycopeptides and carbapenems was well preserved for *MRSA* and *P. aeruginosa* isolated in 2003 as well as in 2000. The increased frequency of isolation of drug-resistant bacteria is closely related to the overuse of antimicrobial drugs. For the appropriate use of antimicrobial drugs, it is important to monitor isolated pathogens, the drug sensitivity of these pathogens and the amount of each drug used at our hospital to avoid an increase in the number of drug resistant pathogens. This work was partly supported by a grant (No. 026009) from the Central Research Institute of Fukuoka University.

**Key words :** Antimicrobial drugs, *MRSA*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, Drug-resistant bacteria