

## BACKGROUND

Antibiotics resistance is the anticipated pandemic in the next few years and contributes largely to the morbidity and mortality especially in developing countries like Pakistan. The antibiotics dispensing without a prescription is the major player in the development of resistance to antibiotics. Thus on the basis of previous studies the situation in Pakistan was considered alarmingly bad buttressed by the fact that every 2 out of 100 patients are resistant to the first line antibiotic therapy and 56 percent of the pharmacist and pharmacy technicians doesn't ask for a prescription when asked for antibiotics

## AIM/OBJECTIVES

The main objective of the study is to assess the current knowledge of pharmacists pertaining the non prescription dispensing of antibiotics to the patients in twin cities. The prevalence of irrational use of antibiotics was aimed to be inspected to highlight the loopholes that subsequently promote resistance in bacteria. The research is made to improve the practice of antibiotic dispensing that may contribute to lesser resistance, decrease in cost, and reduced morbidity and mortality associated with antibiotic resistance.

## DESIGN/METHODS

The study is a cross-sectional questionnaire-based study conducted in twin cities (Rawalpindi and Islamabad). The questionnaire consists of closed-ended questions and the data was collected by visiting pharmacies and hospitals in person. SPSS was used to analyze the data statistically. The data were analyzed by using the SPSS software tool. The tool was used for higher accuracy and to assess the association between different variables of the study.

## CONCLUSIONS

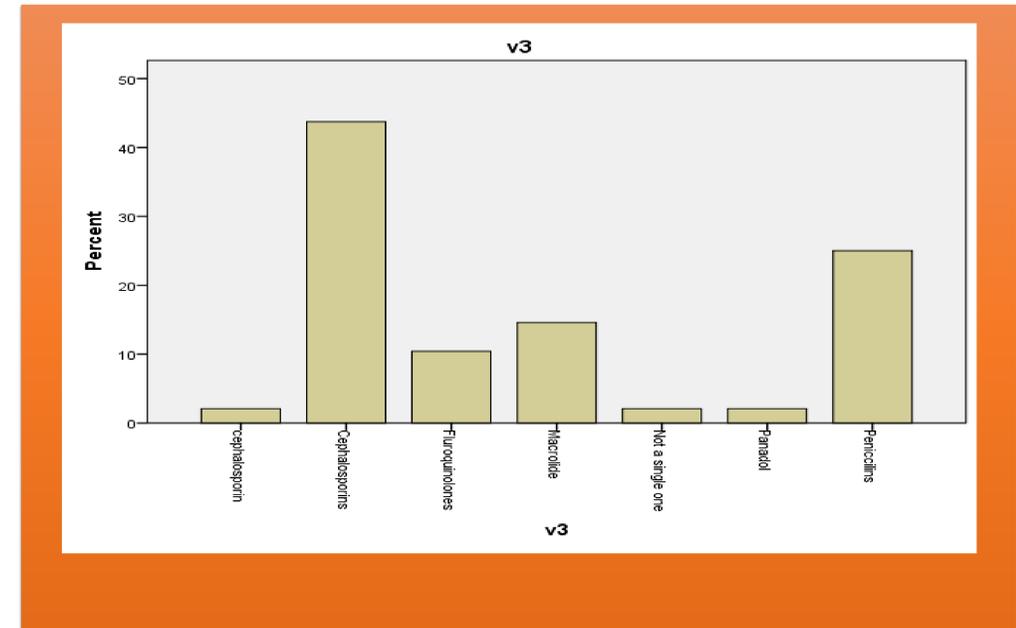
The results reveal the situation as quite alarming as the figures obtained from the study suggest that the irrational dispensing of antibiotics does not seem to come to an end. The authorities must tackle the situation by litigating strictly.

## REFERENCES

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## RESULTS

The results suggest that cephalosporin are most frequently dispensed without a prescription as they contribute to 42.3 percent of the non-prescription antibiotic dispensing.