

Investigating the effects of antibiotic use during the influenza epidemic on the hospital industry in Iran and the world

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Abstract

Influenza is an infectious disease caused by a type of Arani virus that enters the lungs and causes an acute infection of the respiratory tract. The Spanish flu pandemic in 1918 killed about 40 to 50 million people worldwide. In Iran, influenza is an endemic disease and cases of infection and death of this disease are registered in the country every year. Antibiotics are unnecessary costs in the initial treatment of influenza, because they can have potential side effects and spread resistant bacteria. Antibiotics help. From an economic point of view, the cost of antibiotic treatment in the hospital in 2000 was estimated at about 40 billion dollars, of which the share of developing countries was about one third. In 1990, the percentage of antibiotic sales of all medicines worldwide was 12%, of which the share of developing countries was 19%, while in 2000, this figure reached 34%. Therefore, the growth of the cost of antibiotics, especially in developing countries, has continued despite the efforts made to limit the unnecessary use of antibiotics. It is important to identify the cause of the disease in the first stage and choose the right and scientific method of treatment in the next stage; And if it is necessary to use antibiotics, first identify the type of bacteria, because the selection of antibiotics based on its results plays a very important role in the successful treatment of infections, proper sampling before starting the use of the first antibiotic is also important. .

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