

10/09 PHARM TP 0A

THE KENYA POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

SCHOOL OF HEALTH SCIENCES AND TECHNOLOGY.

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY.

TRADE PROJECT:

TREATMENT OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS IN PAEDIATRIC
CLINICAL PRACTICE : A CASE STUDY CONDUCTED AT THIKA DISTRICT
HOSPITAL FROM DECEMBER 2008—MARCH 2009.

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ABSTRACT

This cross-sectional study seeks to determine specific treatment of Acute Respiratory Infections (ARIs), which are among the common infections in pediatric clinical practice. This will be based on a case study of Thika District Hospital (TDH) covering a four month period; from December 2008 to March 2009.

Among the pediatric infections, ARIs are a leading cause of death, both in industrialized and developing world hence there is a need to find effective treatment that will combat this problem. As such, this study is aimed at establishing the most common ARIs and determining the most commonly drugs that are used in management of these infections at Thika District Hospital (TDH).

In this study, chapter one highlights both the extent and the prevalence of ARIs, the background information, statement of the problem, justification of the problem, hypothesis, research questions and objectives of the research have been outlined.

Chapter two encompasses the review of relevant literature and makes a conceptual framework for the study which includes the common ARIs and the treatment.

Chapter three deals with research methodology, which was applied in carrying out the research. Data was collected on the counter while dispensing medicament to patients and from patients' records treated.

In chapter four, the collected data has been analyzed and presented in form of tables, graphs, pie-charts, cone-graphs and dough-nut chart. From the data, the most common URTI at Thika District Hospital was sore throat while pneumonia was the most common LRTI. Paediatrics aged between 1year and 5 years were the most affected by ARIs while male paediatrics were the most affected as compared to their female counterparts.

Amoxicillin was the commonly used drug for treating ARIs at Thika District Hospital.

Chapter five involves discussion of the data after which conclusions are made and necessary recommendations given.

Chapter six entails the references and the appendix.

The outcome of this research is to ensure that effective treatment is given to avoid infections from becoming recurrent and chronic and to prevent child mortality rate.