



Pharyngoamygdalitis Treatment in San Luis City, Argentina

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SUMMARY. The aim of this research was to determine and compare the distribution by sex and age of pharyngoamygdalitis cases and analyze quantitatively and qualitatively the applied treatments in Hospitals A (HA) and B (HB) of San Luis city, Argentina. An observational, descriptive, transversal and indication-prescription's study was carried out. Diagnoses and drugs were classified and the prescriptions were analyzed. Amoxicillin in HA and penicillin G benzathine in HB were mainly prescribed. Antihistamines, mucolytics and antitussives of non-elevated therapeutic value were used. There was widespread use of dipyrone, two NSAIDs were administered simultaneously and non-specific drugs were prescribed. The use of antibiotics in a self-limiting and predominantly viral disease, the high use of injectable drugs, with an inadequate cost/benefit ratio, and of non-elevated therapeutic value are behaviors that lead to the emergence of resistance, adverse reactions and unnecessary expenses. This fact brings to the conclusion that there was a misuse of drugs for pharyngoamygdalitis in San Luis.

KEY WORDS: Antibiotics, Pharyngoamygdalitis, Prescriptions, Rational use of drugs.

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