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## **Prescription Pattern in Gynecology- A retrospective study in a South Indian Teaching Hospital**

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### **Abstract**

Gynaecological problems are common in India because of socioeconomic, hygienic, literacy problems. Hospitals in most of the tribal regions of underdeveloped nations lack proper healthcare facilities. Therefore we planned the present study. In this retrospective study, case records of 50 hospitalized patients belonging to gynaecology department were selected randomly. Majority of cases were in between the age group of 21-25 (54%). A total of 253 drugs were prescribed. Most preferred route of drug administration was intravenous route. Antimicrobials were the most commonly prescribed drugs (48.22%) followed by vitamins and other supplements (13.44%). Among antimicrobials, Metronidazole (25.40%) was the leading drug followed by Ampicillin (20.49%). 53.35% drugs were prescribed by trade name. Fixed dose combination was given to 2% patient. We conclude that use of cheap and easily available drugs like Ampicillin and Metronidazole are still common in the region which is a good practice for this underdeveloped region.