

## Abstract

This is a retrospective cohort study including patients who were admitted to critical care medicine department, Cairo University from 1st January 2014 to 1st July 2014y, for antimicrobial use survey. There were 490 eligible patients who received antimicrobials.

The most common CAI & HAI were pneumonia, urinary tract infection.

Ceftriaxone and levofloxacin were the most commonly prescribed antimicrobials drugs. Two antimicrobials were the most common combination. Poor compliance to local policy was a major feature .Therapeutic antimicrobials were prescribed mainly for pneumonia (36.5%) and urinary tract infection. One week duration is the most common duration for antimicrobial use .

Prediction model for discharge condition had high sensitivity (100%) for prediction of non survivors and high specificity (93%) for prediction of survivors.

### **Key words:**

Retrospective cohort, antimicrobials, Critical care, Ceftriaxone, Levofloxacin, Local policy, Community acquired infection, Hospital acquired infection, Prediction model,

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