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Societal Usage Of Antibiotics In The Syrian Coastal Region During 2021

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ABSTRACT

This study is based on an electronic questionnaire about the use of antibiotics. It investigates the knowledge about antibiotics and their resistance among the Syrian coastal people. 639 individuals responded to the questionnaire. The results show that there is fairly good information about those drugs. Yet, there is much to be done to spread the awareness in the whole community, especially with regards to enact laws that prohibit antibiotics purchase without a prescription. Doctors on the other hand, should give antibiotics only on necessity. People also have to be well educated about antibiotics resistance, which is an inevitable consequence to the misuse of those drugs.

Keywords: Antibiotics, Misuse, Resistance, Awareness, Infection.

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INTRODUCTION

The word "antibiotic" is formed from the prefix (anti-), meaning fighting, opposing or killing, and the Greek word (bios), meaning life, thus "life killing", The doctors prescribe antibiotics to kill the bacteria responsible for infections in the body ¹. Antibiotics are substances produced naturally in many microorganisms like bacteria or fungi ^{2, 3}. Humans were highly exposed to infections prior to the discovery of antibiotics. Various diseases like tuberculosis were hardly treated or not at all. The world lived with the fear of major epidemics, and experienced high mortality rates over the years as a result of infections ³.

As for antibiotic discovery, Paul Ehrlich discovered Salvarsan in 1909, the first antibiotic against the spirochete *Treponema pallidum*, which cause syphilis ^{3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9}. Ehrlich's concept of a "magic bullet" which selectively affects only pathogenic microbes was based on an observation that aniline and other synthetic dyes stain specific microbes but not others ^{8, 10}. This discovery laid the foundations for the further development of antimicrobial agents. However, the milestone in the antibiotic development was the discovery of penicillin in 1928 by Alexander Flemming, who accidentally got it after noticing that growth of *Staphylococcus aureus* was inhibited in a contaminated medium with *Penicillium notatum*. The discovery of penicillin was first reported in 1929, and clinical studies were performed on humans in 1940 for the first time ^{3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12}. Penicillin discovery was deemed a contemporary miracle, as it could treat all *Staphylococci* and *Streptococci* infections. The relief following this discovery is completely understandable, considering that these two pathogens are responsible for a large number of known diseases ^{3, 13}. Since then, doctors were able to broaden and advance their research. Over the years, dozens of antimicrobial agents were discovered, having several mechanisms of action ³.

In the modern era, new semi synthetic derivatives have been developed, and new term "antimicrobials" appeared instead of "antibiotics". Antimicrobials indicates to natural, semi-synthetic and synthetic substances capable of suppressing the proliferation of microbes and resulting in their apoptosis ³.

In general, some antibiotics "bactericidal" kill bacteria, while others "bacteriostatic" only inhibit their growth ^{1, 2, 6, 14, 15}. Most antibiotics have their effect via inhibiting cell wall synthesis, leaking through cell wall, suppressing protein synthesis, damaging bacterial DNA and/or metabolism ^{1, 7}.

Antibiotics are used against bacterial infections. Some of them are quite specialised and attack certain bacteria. Others, known as broad-spectrum antibiotics, affect a wide range of bacteria, including the beneficial ones ⁷.

Various ways are accepted in classifying antibiotics, but the most common classification is based on their structures, mode of action and spectrum of activity^{1,6}. Others depend on the route of administration (topical, injectable or oral). Generally, antibiotics of the same structural class show similar form of effectively, toxicity and allergic-potential side effects^{1,6}. To date, at least 4,000 antibiotics were isolated from cultures of microbes and over 30,000 were prepared semisynthetic. However, nearly 100 of these are used daily². Over the past decade, the global antibiotic usage increased remarkably¹⁶.

In another context, although antibiotics saved lives and played an essential role in achieving significant advances in medicine and surgery¹⁷. However, unfortunately, people believed that antibiotics could cure anything, so they used them widely, repeatedly and unnecessarily. This extensive use of antibiotics led to the spread of resistant phenotypes and the emergence of multidrug-resistant pathogens¹⁷. Microorganism's ability to resist antimicrobial agents has surpassed our imagination. In some cases, formerly used antimicrobial agents are no longer effective⁵.

Consequently, after many decades of the discovery of antibiotics, bacterial infections become a threat once again. The antibiotic resistance can be attributed to the overuse and misuse of these drugs, along with the changes in the genetic material of the microorganism, mutations in one or some of the genes or with a new gene and the lack of new drug development^{2, 12, 17, 18}.

Nowadays, resistance of antibiotics is a global phenomenon, which concerns the World Health Organization (WHO) along with individual countries. In 2016, WHO reported that more than 700,000 people worldwide die every year because of drug-resistant diseases¹⁵. Hence, the period of 18 to 24 November was specified as the World Antimicrobial Awareness Week (WAAW). It is celebrated annually, and attempts to increase awareness of antibiotic and antimicrobial resistance problem and to encourage best practices among the patients and physicians to avoid further spread of drug-resistant pathogens. Besides, awareness-raising campaigns are made worldwide to reduce the over-consumption of antibiotics and antimicrobial agents, considering that many documented studies support, indubitably, that restricting the misuse of antibiotics decreases resistance^{2, 19}.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A multi-question questionnaire, regarding the use of antibiotics in the Syrian costal region, was prepared electronically and sent via social media in June 2021. 639 people responded and answered the questions. The reliability of the questionnaire was measured using Cronbach Alpha (internal consistency) test.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

639 people responded and answered the questionnaire, and the results were as the following: According to the first question, most of the subjects (42.1%) occasionally get a prescription sometimes before taking the antibiotics, while 19.5% do not (Figure 1) and 70.5% of the latter consult the pharmacists to get their medication (Figure 2).

Do you always get a prescription before you start taking antibiotics?

620 answers

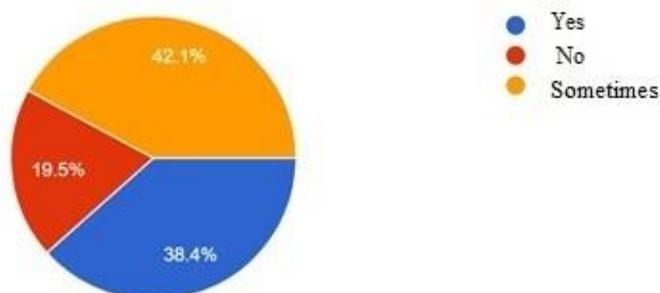


Figure 1: Question 1

If you use antibiotics without a prescription, what is your source for treatment?

579 answers

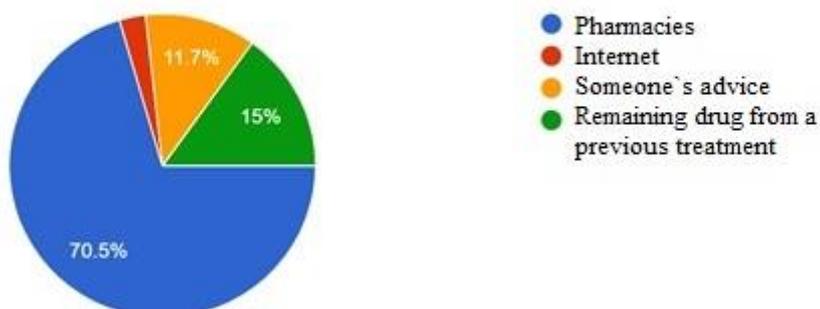


Figure 2: Question 2

When taking antibiotics, 69.9% continue the course of the treatment after feeling better, whereas 30.1% stop after improving a little bit (Figure 3). Generally, 56.3% of the community have a previous knowledge about the risks of not completing the course of the treatment (Figure 4). In the case of not getting better immediately upon treatment, 68% of people consult a doctor and 28.6% continue taking the medicine until the end of the course of treatment (Figure 5).

Do you stop taking your prescribed antibiotics after getting better, or do you continue your course of treatment?

618 answers

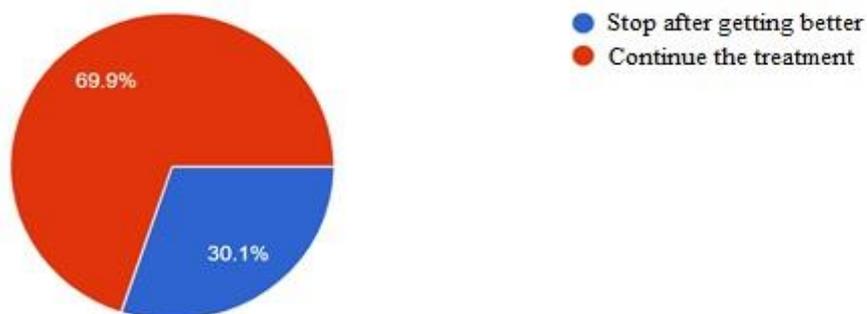


Figure 3: Question 3

Do you know the risks of not completing the antibiotic course?

620 answers

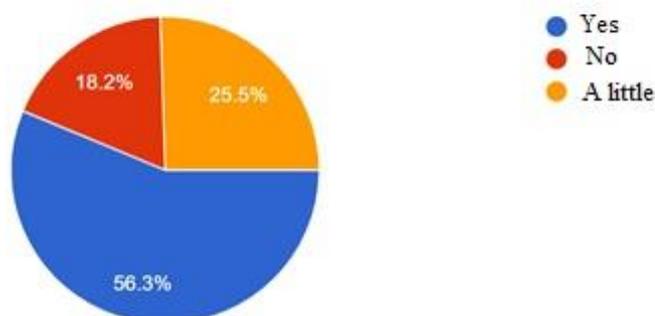


Figure 4: Question 4

What do you do if you do not get better after treatment?

616 answers

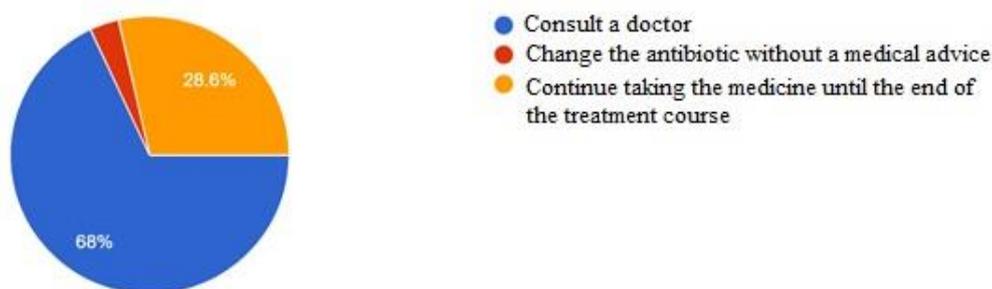


Figure 5: Question 5

As for question 6 “Do you keep the rest of antibiotics for the next time you get sick?”, 44.6% of people keep them always while 28.7% occasionally do (Figure 6). Besides, most of them (50.7%) don't give the remaining medicine to family or friends as the result of the question 7 indicate (Figure 7). In addition, most of people (57.6%) use the same antibiotics if they had the same symptoms again (Figure 8).

Do you keep the rest of the antibiotics for the next time you get sick?

621 answers

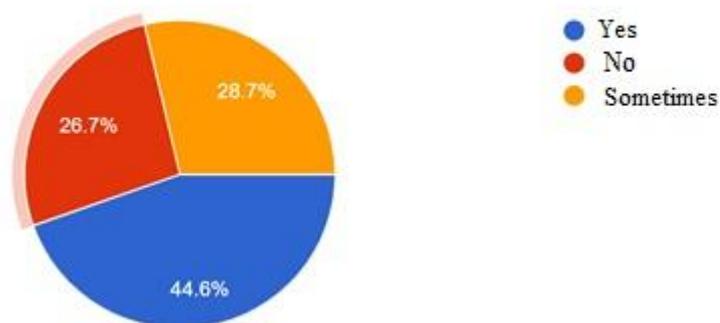


Figure 6: Question 6

Do you give remaining medicine to family or friends if they get sick?

621 answers

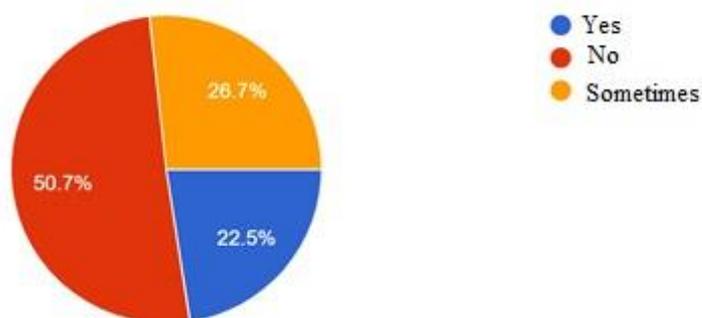


Figure 7: Question 7

If you improve after using certain antibiotics, would you buy the same antibiotics if you get sick again with the same symptoms?

622 answers

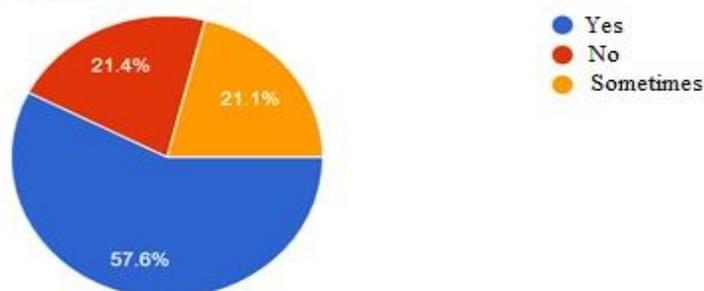


Figure 8: Question 8

As for question 9 “In your opinion, what is the main reason for the phenomenon of indiscriminate use of antibiotics without a prescription?”, most of the people involved in the questionnaire (72.6%) think that the main reason is the lacking awareness about the risks (Figure 9).

In your opinion, what is the main reason for the phenomenon of indiscriminate use of antibiotics without a prescription?

588 answers

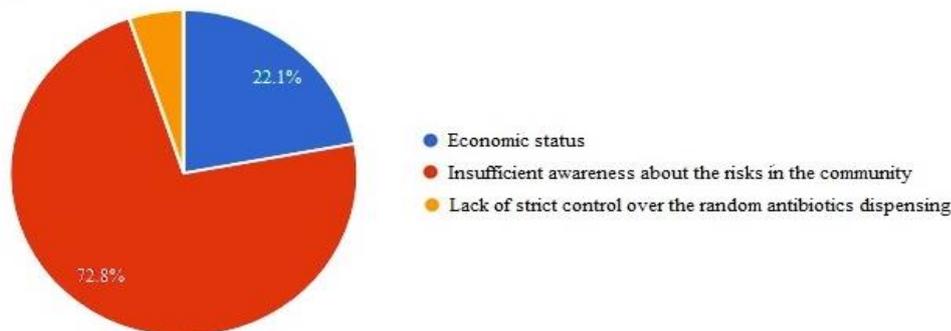


Figure 9: Question 9

44.2% of the people who answered the questionnaire know that antibiotics are not useful in the cases of cold or flu (Figure 10), and 79.6% do not use antibiotics when they have the first cold or flu symptoms (Figure 11).

Do you think that antibiotics are useful in cases of cold or flu?

620 answers

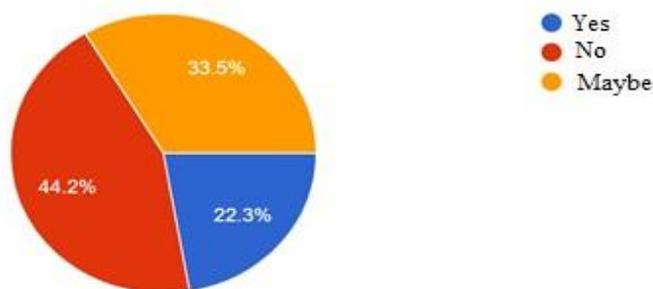


Figure 10: Question 10

Have you ever used antibiotics to prevent the disease when you start having cold or flu symptoms?

619 answers

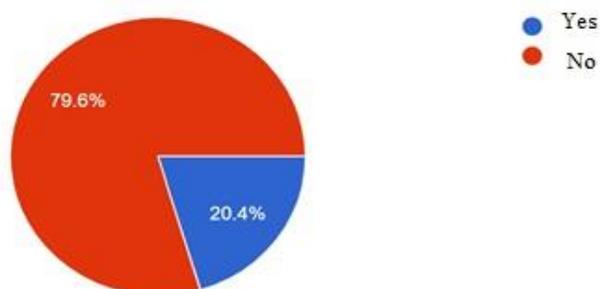


Figure 11: Question 11

According to our questionnaire, 72.8% do not consider antibiotics safe drugs (Figure 12), and 73.3% think that they should be used only upon a medical advice (Figure 13). In fact, the majority of people (75.3%) believe that the human body can usually overcome the mild infections on its own (Figure 14).

Do you think antibiotics are safe drugs, and can be commonly used?

618 answers

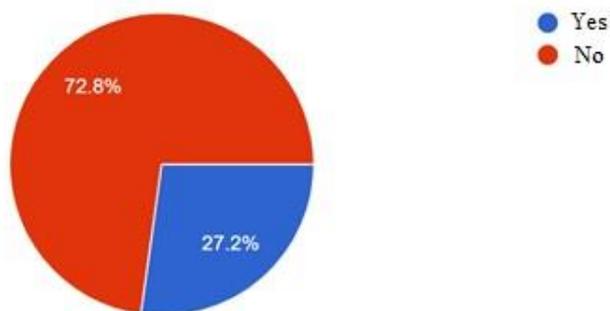


Figure 12: Question 12

Do you think antibiotics should be used only when prescribed by a doctor?

618 answers

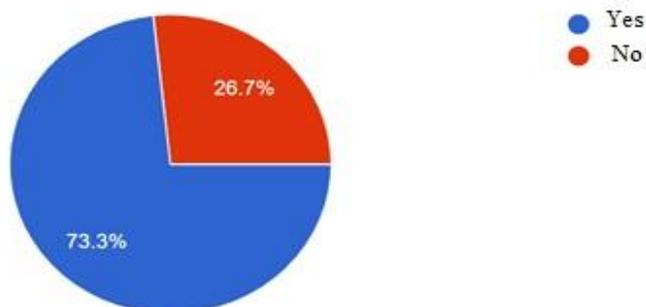


Figure 13: Question 13

Do you think that the body can usually fight mild infections without using antibiotics?

619 answers

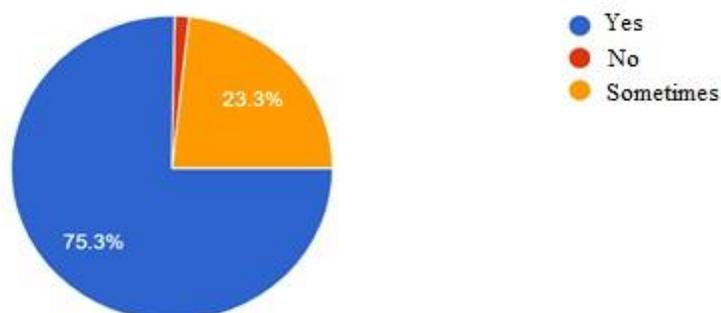


Figure 14: Question 14

With regards to question 15, 55.5% believe that antibiotic sensitivity tests help determining the affectivity of a bacterial infection, while 41.2% have no idea about that (Figure 15). Despite that, 82.7% of people have never done an antibiotic sensitivity tests at all (Figure 16).

Can antibiotic sensitivity tests (bacterial culture) help to determine whether a particular antibiotic is effective in treating a particular bacterial infection?

616 answers

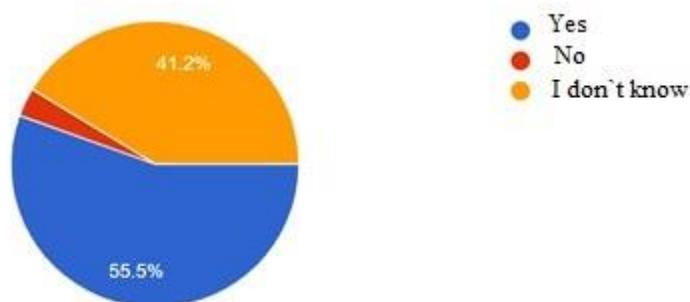


Figure 15: Question 15

Have you ever had a bacterial culture test to determine which antibiotic is right for you to use?

617 answers

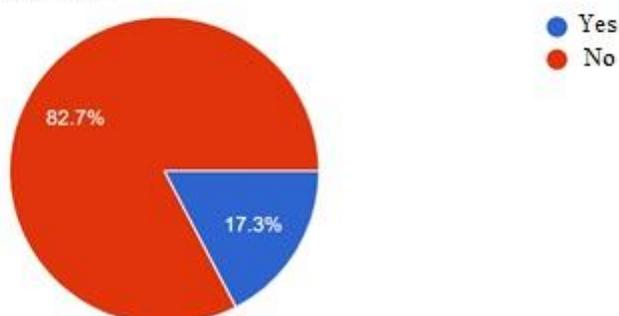


Figure 16: Question 16

Concerning question 17 of the questionnaire “In your opinion, is antibiotic resistance representing a problem in the world?” 616 answered and 50.2% believe that antibiotic resistance will represent a big problem and threaten humanity in the future. While 18% think that it is a minor problem, and 27.8% have no clue about that (Figure 17).

In your opinion, is antibiotic resistance representing a problem in the world?

616 answers

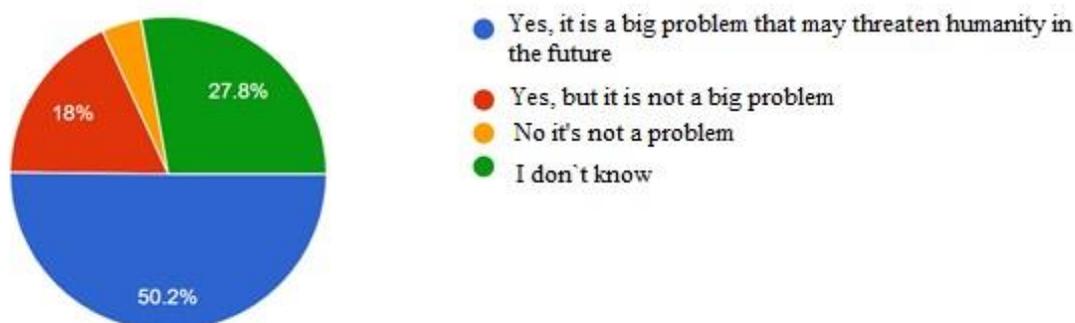


Figure 17: Question 17

According to the last question of the questionnaire, it seems that the picture is not clear in the community, since 44% % suspect that they may have a role to play in reducing the antibiotic resistance and 43.1% believe that they have a role in it (Figure 18). Finally, the Cronbach Alpha for our questionnaire is 0.972, which shows that the items within that scale (internally) are reliable.

As a member in the community, do you think you have a role to play in minimizing the antibiotic resistance?

620 answers

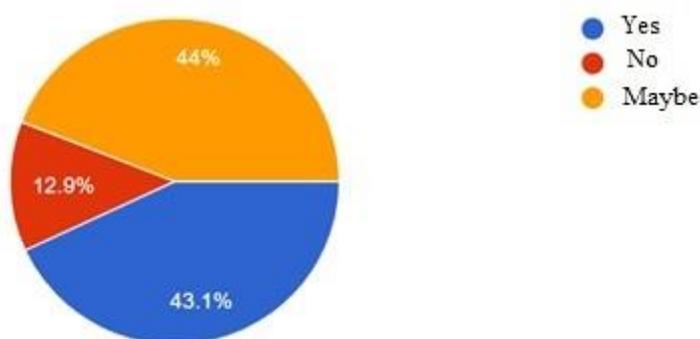


Figure 18: Question 18

Our questionnaire shows that our community lacks some awareness of using antibiotics, as many malpractices contribute to increasing the resistance of pathogens to medicines.

There are some positive points. For example, 68.9% of the people who responded to the questionnaire usually complete the course of treatment, 56.3% of them have prior knowledge of the risks of not completing it, 72.8% believe that antibiotics are not safe to be used very commonly and 75.3% think that the body can overcome mild infections without taking any medication.

On the other hand, we observe that some concepts should be corrected. For example, self-medication and random purchasing of antibiotics from pharmacies. This indicates the importance of having legislation to prevent the purchase of antibiotics without a prescription. Actually, in many countries, especially in low- and middle-income ones, prescriptions are not controlled strictly enough, allowing resistance to develop more quickly ^{7, 20, 21, 22}.

Besides, according to our study, 82.7% did not do a bacterial culture to identify the cause of infection and define the perfect antibiotic for treatment. This leads to poor and uncertain diagnosis; therefore, broad-spectrum antibiotics are prescribed here for the proper diagnosis ^{7, 23}. Moreover, antibiotics are taken sometimes to treat the common cold or flu, which are viral diseases and antibiotics are completely useless against them, which in turn also causes an increase in antibiotic resistance ^{7, 24}.

Antibiotic resistance occurs naturally to allow the microorganisms to survive and is an unavoidable consequence for even wise antibiotic usage, it is clear that the process is accelerated by overuse and misuse of antibiotics ^{22, 25}. This facilitates the spread of

spontaneous mutations which promote survival and shortens the time bacteria need to acquire resistance to new medications ^{7, 22, 26}. Furthermore, the FDA clarifies that skipping doses, saving and sharing antibiotics also contribute in the formation of bacterial resistance ^{23, 27}.

It's worth noting that antibiotics are increasingly used in livestock farming, in order to meet the growing demand of animal protein. Consequently, resistance in animals is formed, and simply transmitted to humans through animal-derived products ^{7, 28, 29}.

Several methods are involved in bacterial resistance to antibiotic, including:

1. Enzymatic inactivation of the antibiotic, since one of the cellular enzyme is altered to react with the antibiotic and make it ineffective on the microorganism (like the penicillinases, a group of β -lactamase hydrolysing enzymes, that cleave the β -lactam ring of the penicillin molecule and thus change its structure) ^{7, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37}.
2. Reducing the antibiotic binding to the cell target sites through modifying these targets so they would not be recognized by the antibiotic (as in the case of β -lactams, erythromycin, lincomycin) ^{7, 30, 33, 34, 35}.
3. Minimizing the uptake of the antibiotics into the cell, especially in Gram-negative bacteria, which have an outer membrane works as an additional barrier inhibiting the penetration of many antibiotics. This membrane includes proteins "porins" that are correlated for the modulation of cellular permeability. This is similar to what happens with chloramphenicol ^{7, 30, 35, 38, 39, 40}.
4. Activating the antibiotic efflux from the cell (e.g., tetracycline) ^{7, 26, 30, 31, 34, 35, 37}.
5. Overproduction of antibiotic target sites (like sulphonamides and trimethoprim) ^{7, 30, 41}.
6. Metabolic bypass of inhibited reaction (such as, sulphonamides and trimethoprim) ^{7, 30, 31}.

Antibiotic resistance affects every country because bacterial resistant strains can cross international borders and spread globally; easily and quickly ^{7, 23, 42}.

Finally, it is essential to use antibiotics only when they are really needed. Normally, specific antibiotics are better than broad-spectrum ones because they only affect certain bacterial types. This ensures that many antibiotics remain useful and effective for as long as possible ^{7, 43}. Proper use of antibiotics by doctors and patients is vital so that they stay as the "guardian-angel" of all patients against infections ^{3, 40, 44}.

CONCLUSION

Our questionnaire refers to a lack of knowledge concerning antibiotics in general. The answers indicates to an indiscriminate and over-consumption of those medications. Today, extensive efforts should be aimed at promoting education on the mechanism of antibiotics,

antibiotic resistance and rational use of them among individuals and medical professionals, in order to slow down the antibiotic resistance process.

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