



## Clinical Outcomes and Real-World Effectiveness of Amoxicillin-Clavulanic Acid Across Indian Healthcare Settings: A Retrospective Multicenter Study

Raju A, et al. *Cureus*. 2026, 26;18(2):e104282.

- Amoxicillin-clavulanic acid is one of the most prescribed antimicrobial combinations in India. However, data on its real-world prescribing trends, effectiveness, and safety remain limited.
- A retrospective, questionnaire-based multicentric study was conducted using anonymized data from 30,654 patients prescribed Amoxicillin-clavulanic acid
- Among the analyzed prescriptions, upper respiratory tract infections (52.4%) and lower respiratory tract infections (19.5%) were the most common indications, followed by urinary tract infections (10.0%), *Helicobacter pylori* (*H. pylori*)-associated gastritis (6.8%), skin and soft tissue infections (5.0%), and dental infections (3.0%). Clinical resolution was achieved in 82.5% of patients, with effectiveness particularly notable in respiratory and dental infections.
- Adverse drug reactions, mostly mild gastrointestinal symptoms such as diarrhea and nausea, were reported in 21.6% of cases. The most common regimen was amoxicillin-clavulanic acid 500/125 mg twice daily for seven to 10 days. Proton pump inhibitors (PPIs) were co-prescribed in 53.9% of cases, mainly rabeprazole, along with probiotics (23.3%).

**Clinical resolution was achieved in over 80% of cases, with a favorable safety profile characterized mainly by mild gastrointestinal adverse events in about 20% of patients. These real-world results underscore its valuable role in diverse Indian healthcare settings, supporting evidence-based prescribing for optimized outcomes.**

