Abstract
A research in order to determine antibiotics prescription quality was achieved in a pediatric service from General Hospital at Cárdenas, Tabasco, Mexico during 2010. A drug utilization study was made in a universe of 678 patients taking a random sample of 152 clinical cases aleatorily selected. The information was systematized from clinical cases and prescription quality was evaluated comparing against clinical guidelines. 80.3% patients received antibiotics. The most frequent prescription motive was Gastroenteritis (16.4%). 98% of antibiotics were prescribed with therapeutic purpose. The most frequent antibiotics were Amikacina (37.4%) and Ampicillin (25.6%). 93% prescriptions were of inadequate quality. The most frequent prescription fail was inadequate length (79.9%). Educative and managerial strategies are required to improve antibiotic prescription.

Keywords
Pediatrics; Drug Prescriptions; Anti-Bacterial Agents; Pharmacoepidemiology; Prescription quality.