Monitoring adverse drug reaction of various pharmaceutical products in rural population of South India

Stefin Mary Mathew, R Rajesh Kumar, Narendra Kumar Vemulapalli and Jemy Rajan
JSS College of Pharmacy, India

Adverse drug reactions (ADRs) contribute to excessive health care costs through increased patient morbidity and mortality. Thus, there is an urgent need to create awareness among healthcare professionals towards ADR monitoring. This problem is complex, because some of the patient's complaints might be due to other diseases or due to one or more drugs used. There are many formal methods for assigning a probability of causation to a suspected adverse drug reaction. Hospital-based ADR monitoring and reporting programs aim to identify and quantify the risks associated with the use of drugs. This information may be useful in identifying and minimizing preventable ADRs, while generally enhancing the knowledge of the prescribers to deal with ADRs more efficiently. Pharmacovigilance is an integral part of drug therapy. Still, it is not widely practiced in Indian hospitals. In various studies, adverse drug reactions have been implicated as a leading cause of considerable morbidity and mortality. For this study, the total of 231 adverse drug events reported due to various pharmaceutical products, 187 reports from 131 patients were confirmed as ADRs. This included ADR related admissions 2.4% and ADRs of 3.1% occurring during the hospital stay. About two thirds of the reactions were classified as probable. The majority of the reactions were mild with 57%. Most patients (43%) recovered from the incidence. The majority of the reactions were due to a hypersensitivity reaction (56%) which indicates that they were not predictable and not potentially preventable.

Biography
Stefin Mary Mathew is a 5th year Pharm D student of JSS College of Pharmacy, Ooty.