

# PHARMACOVIGILANCE & DRUG SAFETY SUMMIT

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## Assessment of knowledge, attitude and practice of health care professionals and factors associated with adverse drug reaction reporting in public and private hospitals of Islamabad

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Adverse drug reactions (ADRs) under-reporting is a great challenge to pharmacovigilance. Health care professionals have to consider ADR reporting as their professional obligation, an effective system of ADR reporting is important to improve patient health care and safety. The present study is designed to assess the knowledge, attitude, practice and factors associated with ADR reporting by health care professionals (physicians and pharmacists) in public and private hospitals of Pakistan. A pretested questionnaire was administered to 384 physicians and pharmacists in public and private hospitals. Respondents were evaluated for their knowledge, attitude and practice related to ADR reporting. The data was analyzed using the SPSS statistical software, the factors which encourage and discourage respondents in reporting ADRs were determined. Most of respondents have shown positive attitude towards ADR reporting. The response rate was 95.32%. Of the 367 questionnaire, including 333 (86.5%) physicians and 34 (8.8%) pharmacists with the mean age 28.34 (SD= 6.69), most of the respondents showed poor ADR reporting knowledge (83.1%). Majority of respondents (78.2%) showed positive attitude towards ADR reporting and only (12.3%) hospitals have good ADR reporting practice. Knowledge of respondents in public hospitals (8.6%) was less as compared to those in the private hospitals (29.7%) ( $P < 0.001$ ). Attitude of respondents in private hospitals was more positive (92.4%) than those in public hospitals (68.8%) ( $P < 0.001$ ). No significant difference was observed in practicing of ADR reporting in public (11.8%) and private hospitals (13.1%) ( $P$  value 0.89). Seriousness of ADR, unusualness of reaction, new drug involvement and confidence in diagnosis of ADR were the factors which encourage respondents to report ADR, however, lack of knowledge regarding where and how to report ADR, lack of access to ADR reporting form, managing patients was more important than reporting ADR, legal liability issues were the factors which discourage respondents to report ADR. The study reveals poor knowledge and practice regarding ADR reporting. However positive attitude was seen regarding ADR reporting. There is a need of educational training for health care professionals as well as genuine and continuous efforts are required by Government and health authorities to ensure the proper implementation of ADR reporting system in all of the hospitals.

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