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A study on incidence of adverse drug reactions in a tertiary care hospital in India

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Adverse drug reaction has been defined as 'any noxious change which is suspected to be due to a drug, occurs at doses normally used in man, requires treatment or decrease in dose or indicates caution in the future use of the same drug. Our aim of study was to evaluate the incidence of adverse drug reactions in a tertiary care hospital in tertiary care hospital in India. Study was carried out for a period of one year. Patients admitted in wards were taken into study. Total ADR obtained were 130. Males (81) were affected more than females. Most common system involved was haemopoietic system (32%) following by GIT (30%). Most common agents causing were antineoplastic drugs (42%) following by antimicrobials. Type A (118) reactions were most common and most of the ADR fell in possible category. Most of the reactions were mild (53) in category followed by severe (46).

Biography

Jay Kumar Sharma have done his graduation from Gauhati Medical College, Guwahati, Assam (India). Presently he is pursuing his MD degree course from Shri M P Shah Govt Medical College, Jamnagar. He had presented a poster on prescription audit of antimicrobials and adverse effects caused by them in Pharmacovigilance Workshop in Baroda in 2014

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