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An intensive monitoring of adverse drug reaction in indoor patients of medicine department at tertiary care teaching hospital

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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. The aim of study was to evaluate the incidence of adverse drug reactions in a tertiary care hospital in India. A prospective observational study was carried out for a period of one year. 3566 patients were screened. 101 ADRs were reported in 87 patients. Males (46, 52.9%) were affected more than females (41, 47.1%). Majority were in the age group of 31-60 years (44, 50.6%). The mean age was 39.7 years. Most of the ADRs were of type A, 66 (65.35%). Out of 101, 85 (84.1%) developed within 10 days of drug intake and 12 (11.9%) developed after one month of drug intake. Most common system involved was gastrointestinal 35 (34.7%) followed by skin 29 (28.7%). Most common agents causing were antimicrobial agents 63 (62.4 %) followed by drugs of central nervous system 9 (8.9%). Out of 101, 23 (22.8%) were considered to be serious and 78 (77.2%) to be non-serious. Most of ADRs 54 (53.5%) were probable in WHO-UMC criteria, 89(88.1%) in Naranjo scale. Most of ADRs were not preventable 96 (95.05%). Most of ADRs were moderate 68 (67.3%) in category.

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