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Adverse fibromyalgia drug events and leading chronicto emergency pain department (June15-16, visits 2016 Philadelphia) at Farabi Eye Hospital: Original study

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The aim of this study was to evaluate adverse drug events (ADE) resulting in emergency department visits at Farabi eye hospital. Acute ADEs resulting in emergency department visits have a high prevalence however ophthalmic drugs such as eye drops have also a potential for ocular ADEs. The frequency of emergency department visits due to ADEs, the type of ADE, and the suspected drugs were also investigated. In this study all emergency department patients admitted to the emergency department between 8.00 a.m. and 1.00 p.m. during 7 days were included in the study. The patients' eye disorders and drug history were evaluated by a pharmacist to detect ADEs. The national yellow card was completed for each ADE. Of the 1631 emergency visits, 5 (0.3%, 95% CI: 0.13 to 0.71%) were drug related. Tetracaine eye drops as a local anesthetic accounted for 4 (80%, 95% CI: 38 to 96%) cases. The last patient overused naphazoline drops for one month although it was prescribed by the ophthalmologist for 5 days to treat redness of the eye, resulting in rebound injection and hyperemia. Because all 5 patients abused their ocular drops without a prescription, the ADEs were preventable. Recovery was the outcome of four ADEs after drug discontinuation and appropriate management. Only one of them required penetrating keratoplasty. The most frequent ocular ADE was corneal involvement. Concise monitoring and proper diagnosis of ophthalmic ADEs may reduce ocular complications. As the most prevalent cause of ADE in our study was tetracaine, it seems that the general population should be educated and warned about the hazards of tetracaine drop over consumption drop use without supervision of a physician. The main problem about the local anaesthetic eye drop use occurred with self-administration of the drop without physician supervision; therefore restriction availability of tetracaine drop without prescription is essential.

Recent Publications:

1. van Grootheest K, Olsson S, Couper M, de Jong-van den Berg L. Pharmacists' role in reporting adverse drug reactions in an international perspective. Pharmacoepidemiol Drug Saf. 2004;13(7):457-64.
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4. Hohl CM, Nosyk B, Kuramoto L, Zed PJ, Brubacher JR, Abu-Laban RB, et al. Outcomes of emergency department patients presenting with adverse drug events. Ann Emerg Med. 2011;58(3):270-9.e4.
5. Shehab N, Patel PR, Srinivasan A, Budnitz DS. Emergency department visits for antibiotic-associated adverse events. Clin Infect Dis. 2008;47(6):735-43

Biography

Safa Alizadeh has finished her education in pharmacy. Her first research was on the effect of Probiotics on Rota virus and cell culture. She continues her work on translational ophthalmology research center and passion in researching and studying about ophthalmology adverse drug effects. Currently, her research focused on some eye diseases and ophthalmology drugs such as drops, ointments and gels. This work presents the novel hypothesis about the relation of science and industry to improve health outcome about the patients.

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