

Knowledge, attitude and practices of Ethiopian health professional towards adverse drug reaction reporting

Wubshet Hailu

University of Gondar, Ethiopia

Background: Reporting adverse drug reactions (ADR) spontaneously is considered as a cornerstone of Pharmacovigilance. The success of ADR reporting depends on co-operation and motivation and it is responsibility of the healthcare professionals to detect, investigate, manage and report adverse drug reactions.

The aim of this study was to determine knowledge, attitude, and practices of healthcare professionals (physicians, nurses and pharmacists) regarding the ADR reporting.

Methods: A descriptive quantitative cross sectional study was used and questionnaire was used to collect data from the healthcare professionals. Data were collected on demographic characteristics of the healthcare professionals, their knowledge, attitudes and practices towards ADR reporting. Data analyses were done using SPSS. A test of association of selected variables has been done using Pearson chi-square and logistic regression analysis.

Result: A total of 150 respondents participated in which 66.7% males and 38.6 % females were within age range of 20-30 years. 36% of the respondents indicated that they do not know how to report ADRs. There was no significant difference in terms of knowledge by age category. Only few of the healthcare professionals have ever sent their ADR forms to the regulatory authority. 96% felt that reporting of ADR can benefit the public health, 72% felt that filling of the ADR yellow form is useful and 82% felt that ADR reporting should be compulsory.

Conclusion: Healthcare professionals had a positive attitude towards ADR; majority of them said that ADR reporting should be compulsory. Healthcare professionals' knowledge can be improved through educational interventions and trainings.

Key Words: ADR, Pharmacovigilance

wubhil@gmail.com