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Pattern of Adverse Drug Reactions (ADRs) among patients admitted in a tertiary care teaching hospital

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Objective: To elucidate the frequency and characteristics of adverse drug events among the patients admitted at a tertiary care teaching Hospital in Karnataka.

Materials and Methods: The study was conducted based on the ADRs reported between November 2013 and April 2014 (6 months) to the ADR reporting unit of our hospital. Evaluation of the data was done for frequency of ADRs, drug reaction characteristics and assessing the causality.

Results: A total of 71 ADRs which were reported during the 6 months period were evaluated. Of which 34 were females and 27 were male patients. Majority of the reports were Type B reactions (94%). Dermatological system was the commonly affected organ system (87%) in the form of localized or generalized skin rashes followed by GIT (7%) in the form of nausea, vomiting and in some cases diarrhea. commonest drugs were Antibiotics 40% (Cephalosporins 41%, Fluoroquinolones 17%, Penicillin 10%, Sulfonamides 7%) followed by NSAIDs 35%. Upon causality assessment, majority of the reports were rated as probable (67%).

Conclusion: Importance of ADRs is often underestimated. They are common, prolong hospital stay and are unnecessarily expensive. The reaction may vary from self limiting rash to severe life threatening condition. It is therefore important for prescribing clinicians to be aware of the toxic profile of drugs and be vigilant in spontaneously reporting the ADRs for necessary action.

Biography

Balaji V has completed his MBBS at the age of 23 years from Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical University and is currently pursuing Post-graduation in Pharmacology from Rajiv Gandhi University of Health & Sciences. Currently, he is working on two research projects namely anticonvulsant property of nebivolol and drug utilization pattern in MICU among geriatric population.

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