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A study of knowledge, attitude and practice of pharmacists towards Adverse Drug Reaction reporting in Channagiri town of Karnataka State, India

M K Nikhith and Ravinandan A P
Bapuji Pharmacy College, India

Introduction: “KAP” study measures the Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP) of a community. It serves as an educational diagnosis of the community. The main aim of this KAP study is to explore changes in Knowledge, Attitude and Practices of the community health care professional like pharmacists. Nowadays, Adverse Drug Reactions (ADRs) are one of the major drug related problems associated with pharmacotherapy and are important public health problem imposing a considerable economic burden on the society and over all treatment of the patients. Also, tending to reason for hospitalization varying between 5-13%. Spontaneous and voluntary reporting system for reporting ADRs is an integral part of drug safety surveillance program and also the most effective methods of gaining ADR information especially the new and serious ADRs of any drugs. Pharmacist's plays an important and significant role in reporting and documentation of ADR's.

Aim: This study was conducted to assess the Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP) of pharmacists towards Adverse Drug Reaction reporting in Channagiri town, Karnataka State.

Method: This was a survey based prospective study conducted at Channagiri town. A KAP questionnaire was prepared by referring available data sources. Later, approached thirty registered pharmacists to fill and return the questionnaire. The collected questionnaire was analysed by applying suitable statistical methods.

Result: A total thirty pharmacists were involved in the study. KAP of pharmacists were not satisfying. (1) Assessment of knowledge related questions: About sixteen (53.33%) of pharmacists doesn't know the meaning of Adverse Drug Reaction. Seven (23.33%) pharmacists know the ADR classification i.e. type A, and type B. Eleven (36.67%) pharmacists aware that type A reactions are dose dependent. Similarly seventeen (56.66%) pharmacists' aware type B reactions are dose independent. Only twenty (66.67%) pharmacists know the predisposing factor for Adverse Drug Reaction. Eight (26.67%) pharmacists were given their opinion that Adverse Drug Reaction gives the safety profile of medicines. (2) Assessment of attitude related questions: Twenty three (76.66%) of the pharmacists aware that suspected ADR can be reported by them. About twenty six (86.66%) pharmacists were thinking that ADR reporting is beneficial. (3) Assessment practiced related questions: Nineteen (63.33%) pharmacists know that ADR can be reported by nurses, pharmacists and doctors including dentists. Only six (20%) pharmacists knows that where to report ADR.

Conclusion: Since the pharmacists in this study had little knowledge and poor attitude and practice regarding Adverse Drug Reaction reporting. Continuous Professional Development (CPD), workshops and training on Adverse Drug Reaction and its reporting help to improve the pharmacist's awareness and knowledge on Adverse Drug Reaction.

Biography

M K Nikhith is presently studying in fifth year Doctor of Pharmacy at Bapuji Pharmacy College Davanagere, Karnataka. He has presented one poster presentation in an international conference. Currently, he is working on two projects in a tertiary care teaching hospital in davanagere, Karnataka.

ravinandanap@gmail.com