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Assessment of prevalence, incidence and risk management of anticoagulants induced internal bleeding

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An anticoagulant is a substance that prevents coagulation. Morbidity & mortality associated with an arterial or venous thrombotic event is extremely high. Objective of the current 1 year cross sectional study was to evaluate the prevalence, incidence & risk of anticoagulant use in a secondary care referral hospital of south India. The study was carried out with sources from all WHO causality & severity of reactions, preventability criteria according to Schumock & Thornton scale, determined using Naranjo algorithm & Hartwig questionnaire as standard. Naranjo's algorithm, WHO UMC causality assessment scale, modified Hartwig & modified Thornton' scale were employed for the causality, severity & preventability assessment of the above said ADR's. Results as follows according to Hartwig's severity scale mild ADR's are 75% and moderate ADR's are 25%, according to Naranjo causality algorithm 5% are unlikely ADR's, 50% are possible ADR's and 45% are probable ADR's.

Biography

Karthik M S M currently a student pursuing Doctor of Pharmacy Program in Raghavendra Institute of Pharmaceutical Education & Research (RIPER) affiliated to Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University Anantapur (JNTUA) Anantapuramu, Andhra Pradesh. Active participant and student member of ISPOR - India (International Society for Pharmacoeconomics & Outcome Research, Andhra Pradesh-Regional chapter). He is interested in knowing innovative things in pharmacy practice and to achieve international standards. He is having thirst to know about pharmacovigilance programs.

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