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Study of the incidences of Adverse Drug Reaction in hospitalized elderly patients

K V Ramanath^{1,2}, M M Prabhu¹ and K S R Pai¹

¹Manipal University, India

²SAC College of Pharmacy, India

Introduction: Physiological variations & poly pharmacy of elderly shows more ADR when comparison with adults leads to morbidity and mortality. Hence this study was carried out to see the incidence, type and severity of ADR occurrences in selected medicine department.

Methodology: This was a prospective, cross sectional study conducted over a period of 2 years. Ethical clearance was obtained from KMC hospital Manipal. The descriptive statistical method was applied.

Results & Discussion: Out of 475 enrolled cases only 30 had ADRs (6.31%). In which 33.3% were females, 66.7% were male patients. More ADR was in the female age group of 66-70 (50%) & 60-65 & 71-75 in both male groups have 35%. All ADRs were assessed by using WHO causality assessment scale, Naranjo, Hertwizscales. WHO scale shows 14 (46.44%) certainly, 7 (23.33%) probable or likely, 9 (30%) were possible. Naranjo scale shows 2(6.6%) definite, 1 (3.3%) possible and 2(90%) probable. The Hatwiz's scales shows 1(3.3%) severe, mild- 4 (13.33%), moderate- 25 (83.3%). Interestingly the outcome of all ADR was improved in which only 3 patients were hospitalized due to ADR, remaining ADRs were observed during the treatment and alert cards were given for further prevention in future to the patient/caretaker. The more common ADR is with Amlodipine, steroids. Amiadirone.

Conclusion: Monitoring, prevention/minimization of ADR are very important in the elderly because of increasing of financial burden. This study also showed that the pharmaceutical care service in the elderly is very essential/important and pharmacogenomic s research studies can be done for further.

Biography

K V Ramanath working as Research scholar (Quality Improvement Program) in Manipal College of Pharmaceutical Sciences from 2012, by the deputed SAC College of Pharmacy. B. G. Nagar, Karnataka. He has a few publications in indexed national and international journals and actively participating as a volunteer in the various ISPOR (International Society of Pharmaco-economic Outcome Research) activities from 2012. He is actively involved in Various SAC- Pharmacy Practice Departmental activities in the rural area. He had APTI (Association of Pharmaceutical Teachers of India) life membership.

kvr1075@gmail.com