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A study of awareness and method to report Adverse Drug Reaction among residents at tertiary care hospital

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Background: Adverse Drug Reactions (ADR) are major concern in modern world. ADR is any unintended and noxious response to a health product which causes at doses usually used for diagnosis prevention and treatment of a disease. Pharmacovigilance is the science concerned with ADR reporting.

Objective: The aim of the study is to evaluate awareness and method to report Adverse Drug Reactions among residents in a tertiary care hospital.

Material & Methods: The study was prospective pre validated questionnaire based study conducted in Rangaraya Medical College, GGH-Kakinada having both open and closed questions.

Results: A total of 34 questions were considered for analysis in 100 residents with a response rate of 70%, among them 70% knew about the elements of pharmacovigilance, 51.42% knew about the ADR reporting system, 98.57% felt that ADR reporting is necessary and 62.85% were of opinion that ADR reporting should be mandatory, 82.85% felt that ADR Reporting to be done for a new drug, 51.42% were of opinion that all ADR reactions need to be reported, 54.28% expected feedback for the submission, 54.28% observed an ADR but only 11.42% reported it. At least 30% knew how to report and 42.85% knew where to report.

Conclusion: Residents have knowledge about the elements of pharmacovigilance but they lack ADR reporting knowledge, so increasing awareness in the form of CME/workshop is necessary.

Biography

Mubishera Begum S is pursuing MD Pharmacology (first year) in Rangaraya Medical College, Kakinada, affiliated to N. T. R University, Andhra Pradesh. Her area of interest is pharmacovigilance and clinical trials.

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