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Evaluation of Adverse Drug Reactions in a South Indian tertiary care teaching hospital: A prospective observational study

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Adverse Drug Reactions (ADRs) are a great cause of concern to the health care professionals. However ADR reporting and monitoring is yet to be catch up in India. A prospective observational study was conducted between June 2012 and May 2014 to record and analyze ADRs among all patients admitted to the medical wards at Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences (RIMS) an 800 bedded tertiary care teaching hospital. A total of 21829 (Inpatient) patients were admitted & 69453 (Outpatient) were consulted during the study period including all the departments in the RIMS. Prescription of Antibiotics (37%) were high followed by Anti-ulceratives (16%), Anti-tubercular drugs (14. 7%) and least prescribed were Anti-Parkinson's drugs (1. 1%). A total of 21743 ADRs were identified, the most of the ADRs were mild (61. 9%), severe were least (17. 9%) and the moderate were between them (20. 2%). Highest incidence is of GI effects (27. 9%) followed by thrombophlebitis (19. 8%) and the lowest is of tinnitus (1. 61%). ADRs were identified by clinical pharmacists (79%), physicians (9%), nurses (5%) patients (4%) and patient representatives (3%) and all the ADRs were documented by clinical pharmacist in Drug Information Center (DIC). There is a need for vigilant ADR monitoring to be done by all health care professionals to prevent morbidity and mortality from ADRs.

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