



Pharmacovigilance and Health Care Services in Elder Patients

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DESCRIPTION

Pharmaceutical care services are recognized as the most respected model of professional pharmacy practice that enables the identification, intervention and resolution of pharmaceutical-related problems. This practice can yield important clinical results and reduce direct and indirect costs to the healthcare system. However, its implementation can be complex and challenging, and requires a learning experience aimed at overcoming obstacles, especially in a free and universal healthcare system. Multiple diseases and complex treatments are also common among the elderly. These factors impair the patient's ability to self-manage their medications, resulting in drug side effects, non-adherence, and drug waste. Drug management, a term that has been used frequently in recent months, is therefore important. Such restrictions are counterproductive, especially for the elderly. Older adults need access to more prescription drugs than any other group to safely meet their specific health needs.

The choice of pharmacotherapy for elderly patients can be a significant challenge and is determined by her three major factors unique to this group. First, the prevalence of multiple chronic diseases or comorbidities is much higher in the elderly. For example, nearly 40% of older people suffer from arthritis and serious health problems such as cardiovascular disease and diabetes. Second, because of age-related physiological changes, older bodies respond to drugs very differently than younger bodies. Metabolic rate may be altered, organ function may be decreased, and sensitivity to some drugs may be altered. Research suggests that a significant proportion of older patients have significant drug-related problems. Such problems include improper prescribing, non-compliance with prescription drugs, and drug side effects/drug interactions. In addition, physiological changes that occur as a result of the aging process lead to an increased risk of dose-dependent side effects in the elderly. It has also been reported that up to 31% of admissions to geriatric hospitals are directly related to medication problems

in the global. Such drug-related morbidity represents a significant economic burden.

Elderly patients with multiple comorbidities and taking multiple medications are particularly vulnerable to the high prevalence of Adverse Drug Events (ADEs). The Global Triggers Tool is a retrospective medical record review methodology that identifies potential harm in hospitalized patients based on 'triggers'. A public health intervention is a measure taken by a government or other agency to improve public health. Examples include vaccination programs, public education campaigns, and smoke-free laws. In personalized medicine, governments have worked to create new policies that will help create better medicines for the elderly. It can reduce the risk of getting sick from overmedicating. For this reason, everyone should understand why having a customized medicine supply are more important to older people having different health needs and requirements than younger patients. Many older people are frail and have other medical conditions that require special care and monitoring.

Older people have many chronic diseases that require long-term medication. In some cases, multiple drugs must be taken, and side effects are more likely to occur. The increase in Adverse Drug Reactions (ADRs) is increasing hospitalization and mortality in the elderly. Older patients are more likely than younger patients to experience her ADRs, but may report them less frequently. They are less likely to receive treatment because of financial constraints and the time it takes to get to the hospital. Older people may have difficulty reading and understanding instructions. This is due to cognitive and visual impairments such as cataracts. They may also have weaknesses or disabilities that make it difficult to follow instructions. As a result, patients are unable to get themselves out of bed and take their medication at the appropriate time of the day. This can lead to inability to adhere to prescribed treatment regimens, increasing the risk of developing complications from chronic conditions such as high blood pressure.

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