Enhancing Patient Safety through Adverse Drug Reaction Reporting

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Introduction

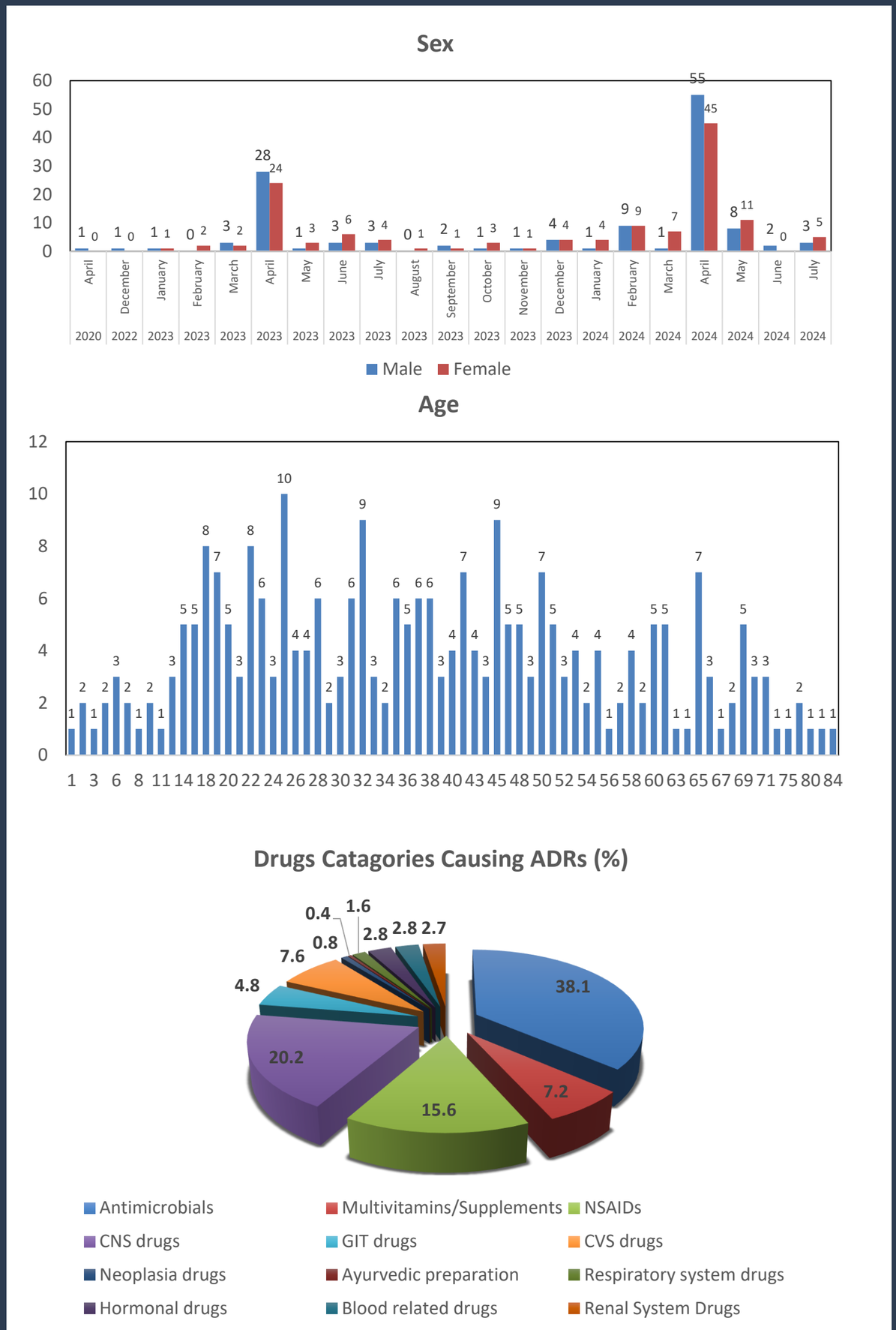
- Adverse drug reactions (ADRs) refer to unintended and detrimental responses to medications that manifest at standard therapeutic doses used for treatment, diagnosis, or disease prevention.
- ADRs can considerably affect the overall efficacy of treatment, potentially resulting in elevated healthcare expenses and increased risks for patients during the administration of medications.
- Such reactions can considerably affect the overall efficacy of treatment, potentially resulting in elevated healthcare expenses and increased risks for patients during the administration of medications.
- The results of this study are anticipated to aid in the improvement of drug safety management and the development of effective monitoring systems, ultimately fostering better patient outcomes and safer medication practices.
- Pharmacovigilance Programme of India (PvPI), Ghaziabad has approved AIIMS Raebareli Hospital/institute as an Adverse Drug Reactions Monitoring Centre under PvPI in November 2022.

Methodology

- Information regarding ADRs was gathered from Vigiflow through an Individual Case Safety Reports (ICSRs) management system.
- Data spanning from February 2023 to July 2024 have been compiled and examined.
- ADRs are categorized based on demographic factors, the specific drug involved, incidence rates, types of reactions, and their respective outcomes.
- To enhance awareness regarding the reporting of ADRs and improving patient safety, focus on educating HCPs done on regular basis.

Results

- The ages of the patients varied from 1 to 84 years, serious ADRs 6.4% of the total, with life-threatening reactions 18.8%. Additionally, 43.8% of the ADRs resulted in hospitalization or prolonged hospitalization, while 37.5% were classified as other medically significant conditions.
- A total of 261 adverse ADR reports were examined.
- Regarding the outcomes of the ADRs, 15.6% were categorized as Not Recovered/Not Resolved/Ongoing, 64.6% as Recovered/Resolved, 17.5% as Recovering/Resolving, and 2.3% as unknown.
- Antimicrobials were identified as the primary contributors to the majority of ADRs, representing 38.1%.



Conclusion

- The study highlights the need for particular attention to anti-infective drugs which have been associated with a higher incidence of ADRs.
- Regular monitoring of relevant indicators can lead to improved patient outcomes and a reduction in adverse reactions.
- Educating HCPs and regular monitoring of relevant indicators can lead to improved patient outcomes and a reduction in adverse reactions.

References and Acknowledgment

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