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Review on Assessment of Knowledge, Attitude and Practice towards Adverse Drug Reaction Reporting Among Medical Students in a Tertiary Care Hospital, Wayanad

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ABSTRACT

Adverse drug reaction is the enormous burden of the society. The objective of the study is to assess the knowledge, attitude and practice towards adverse drug reaction reported among tertiary care hospitals,and also minimizing the the risk associated with the use of drugs, thereby improving the Adverse drug reaction reporting system in hospitals. The Pharmacovigilance department has a vital role for the monitoring of drug interactions in the hospitals. The highest ADR rate was 59.61% in 19-64 years and moderate ADR Rate 19.23% in the age group of 65 years and above in general medicine wards and the most common ADR was urticaria with rashes,an antibiotic class of drugs. ADR monitoring and reporting is a worldwide program held mainly in hospitals. It ensure safe use of medications in patients. In India we conducted so many studies in ADR reporting, thereby ensuring the safe use of medication.

INTRODUCTION

In this developing world, several drug/medicine are available in the market and are used very rapidly, Therefore the drug related problems increased in patients. The drug have the potential to produce adverse reactions. Some are predictable and some are unpredictable. Most of the adverse drug reactions occur due to lack of information, medication error, use of substandard drugs, aware about drugs etc. and also adverse drug reactions are a main cause for mortality.

Adverse drug reactions are the leading cause of death 4-5%. The lack of reporting of adverse drug reaction in the country cause the protection and safety of the people. The need of adverse drug reaction reporting in hospital authority to evaluating patient related drug reactions or interactions, assessment etc.

This study was designed to assess the knowledge, attitude and practice of adverse drug reaction among medical students in tertiary care hospital, Wayanad. The study aims to improve the patient safety, care, the drug information and awareness on drugs, time duration, dosage. The important thing in this study to assessing the hospital to give proper information and good adverse drug reactions reporting practice.

The irrational use of drugs can be life threatening because it could be the reason for serious adverse drug reactions, therefore the efficient system of reporting of adverse drug reaction is very important. Adverse drug reactions is monitored by various methods. They are spontaneous or voluntary.

DISCUSSION

ARTICLE REVIEW

Shalini Chawla, Bhupindar Singh Kalra, Pinky Dharmsha etc, published Journal at July-September 2011, their studies says that the incidence of adverse drug reactions in inpatient of hospital has been reported to be in between 1.7% to 25.1% mainly due to combination of factors such as complexity of diseases, drug interaction, poly pharmacy and possible negligence. According to their study the common adverse drug reactions are cutaneous manifestation include rashes, urticaria, dermatitis, Steven Johnson syndrome, toxic epidermal necrosis etc.

The limitation of this study is short duration with less number of adverse drug reactions also didn't assess prevent-ability of adverse drug reactions and the conclusion on this that anticonvulsant, analgesic, antimicrobial and anticancer drugs are responsible for most adverse drug reactions.

Subrahmanyan Ganeshan, Selavarajan Sandhya, Kishapati Chenchu Reddy etc, 2017. As per the studies they used a cross-sectional questionnaire-based study conducted in various departments of JIPMER, Puduchery tertiary care teaching hospital in South India. Conducted the year from Nov-2014 to Oct-2015 questionnaire contain 5 parts. knowledge, attitude, practice, suggestion etc to improve the adverse drug reactions reporting and thereby improvement in adverse drug reaction reporting.

Tiwari P, Anuradha etc, Vol -3, Issue 2 ,the main aim of this study to determine the severity of adverse drug reactions seen in ward of teaching hospital, The method they taken as a observational study out of 3bgeneral wards of medicine department of public teaching hospitals in period of 6 months. Most of the adverse drug reaction is due to the type A. As per the studies they find out that the irrational use of antibiotics/drugs cause most adverse drug reaction and also the lack of awareness to the health care provides on the importance of monitoring and reporting adverse drug reaction.

Meda Venkatasubbaiah, P.Dwarakanadha Reddy, etc, in their research studies they performing the knowledge, attitude and practice of Pharm.D who practicing in hospitals with regards to Pharmacovigilance and ADR reporting and also to identifying the causes of under reporting. Their cross sectional descriptive studies was conducted at the period of six months across the hospital in Andhra Pradesh, India. They conclude that the lack of awareness about Pharmacovigilance is one of the most important cause of reporting ADR in India and also a challenge in Pharmacovigilance department in India.

Sai, Nagaraja Prasad performing Analysis of adverse drug reaction in tertiary care teaching hospitals in South India. Background. Their study based on a retrospective observational study of 150 adverse drug events reported at Mc Gamn teaching hospitals, SIMS, Shimoga. Age group of 21-40 were most commonly affected by adverse drug reactions with slight increase in male population affected. Cutaneous is the most common ADR and the beta lactam antibiotics were the common group of causing ADR. Type A is the most common.

They concluded that antimicrobial were the most common ADR and most of the ADRs not preventable.

Dr.Joel Thomas, According to his studies(Assessment of ADRs on Anti neoplastic agents)conduct at the places of Northern east part of Tamil Nadu people have a high literacy rate and high rate of sexually transmitted diseases. Their studies in 150 cancer patients, and also the female patients 80 year old were more prone than males. The ADRs seen in patients are nausea, vomiting, alopecia etc. thereby they conclude that ADRs increases with rise in stages of cancer and also the primary aim of this study is assessment of chemotherapy-induced adverse drug reaction can greatly help in improving quality of life and reducing economic burden.

Parvati B. Patel, Tejas K Patel etc. Their study (Adverse drug reactions reporting among undergraduate medical students of tertiary care teaching hospital of India. The aim of the study is to analyse the comparison between the physician reporting and undergraduate medical students reporting quality. They asked to submit the report of second year medical students of observed ADRs reporting during their clinical posting on January to December 2015. Most suspected disorders is gastrointestinal, skin related disorders.

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