

## Evaluations of Adverse Drug Reaction Reporting Among Healthcare Professionals in a Tertiary Care Hospital at North Part of Sindh Pakistan

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**SUMMARY.** Purpose of present study was to evaluate the knowledge, attitude, and common practice of adverse drug effects among health care workers. Observation and descriptive reporting of prescription were conducted among health professionals in a tertiary care hospital at Larkana, Sindh, Pakistan. The research was conducted as cross sectional study with a questionnaire, overall about 110 questionnaires assigned to the participants including 65 doctors, 35 nurses and 10 pharmacists. From the total number only 76 participants (63.3%) filled the questionnaire and returned back within the due course of time. Only 40.1% of the healthcare workers were aware with the noxious drug effect form which is yellowish in color and that is supposed to be the official one. 41.8% of the participants on any occasions experienced and reported a detrimental drug reaction. The way of reporting was mostly expressed and verbal in near about 76% of the cases. Scarcity of the proper knowledge of reporting form and in addition to these hurdles many other factors were involved for non-declaration of unfavorable medication reaction in dispersion through participants of this survey. Study revealed that a major portion about 75% of the nurses reported at least a case of adverse drug reactions (ADR) as unlike to medical doctors that is 31.8%. There is dire need of proper, periodic or regular training program. The programs should be organized and implement such protocols and guidelines regarding ADR reporting among health care professionals. Because less than half of the respondents were familiar with the hospital pharmacovigilance committee, about the type of reaction to be reported. A large number (> 71%) of the participants were familiar that suspected, serious and certain reaction should be reported.

**RESUMEN.** El propósito de este estudio fue evaluar en trabajadores sanitarios el conocimiento, la actitud y la práctica frente a efectos adversos de los fármacos. La observación e información descriptiva de la prescripción entre profesionales de la salud se llevó a cabo en un hospital de tercer nivel en Larkana, Sindh, Pakistán. La investigación se realizó a través de un estudio de corte transversal con un cuestionario entregado a 110 participantes, entre ellos 65 médicos, 35 enfermeras y 10 farmacéuticos. Sólo 76 participantes (63,3%) llenaron el cuestionario en el tiempo requerido. Apenas el 40,1% de los trabajadores de la salud estaban al tanto del efecto de la droga nociva, que es de color amarillento y que se supone que es la oficial. El 41,8% de los participantes en alguna ocasión experimentó y se informó de una reacción farmacológica perjudicial. La presentación de informes se expresó en su mayoría de manera verbal en alrededor del 76% de los casos. La escasez de los conocimientos adecuados de la forma de presentación de informes y otros factores estaban implicados en la no declaración de las reacciones adversas en la medicación (ADR) a través de los participantes de esta encuesta. El estudio reveló que alrededor del 75% de las enfermeras informaron de al menos un caso de ADR, a diferencia de los médicos, que es sólo del 31,8%. Hay gran necesidad de un programa de formación adecuada, periódica o regular. Los programas deben organizarse e implementar este tipo de protocolos y directrices relativas a la comunicación de ADR entre los profesionales de la salud, ya que menos de la mitad de los encuestados estaban familiarizados con el comité de farmacovigilancia hospitalaria sobre el tipo de reacción que se informa. Un gran número (> 71%) de los participantes estaban familiarizados que cualquier reacción sospechosa, seria y cierta debe ser informada.

**KEY WORDS:** adverse drug reaction (ADR), attitude and practice, health care professionals, knowledge, yellow reporting card.

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