

Adverse Effects of Clopidogrel: a Cross Sectional Study of the FDA Adverse Event Reporting System Database

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SUMMARY. Unexpected effects could also occur after the marketing of clopidogrel. So, it is necessary to ensure clopidogrel continued safety once it reaches the general population. The present study aimed to describe the adverse effects reports of clopidogrel during the previous years. It included a descriptive analysis of all reported AEs associated with clopidogrel using the FDA Adverse Event Reporting System. From 1998 to the end of 2021, a total of 21566 reports of clopidogrel adverse events were submitted to FAERS. Most of the reports were submitted by healthcare professionals (88.43%). The most reported clopidogrel adverse reactions were anemia (7.88%), drug interactions (7.48%), gastrointestinal hemorrhage (6.27%), and dyspnea (5.06%). Nowadays, clopidogrel is widely used in clinical practice, so the occurrence of different side effects particularly the hematological side effects should be considered by healthcare providers. Moreover, the pharmacists should check for the interactions between clopidogrel and other medications before dispensing clopidogrel.

RESUMEN. Podrían producirse efectos inesperados tras la dispensación de clopidogrel. Por lo tanto, es necesario garantizar la seguridad continua de clopidogrel una vez que llegue a la población general. El presente estudio tuvo como objetivo describir los informes de efectos adversos del clopidogrel durante los años anteriores. Incluyó un análisis descriptivo de todos los eventos adversos informados asociados con clopidogrel utilizando el Sistema de Notificación de Eventos Adversos de la FDA. Desde 1998 hasta finales de 2021, se enviaron a FAERS un total de 21566 informes de eventos adversos de clopidogrel. La mayoría de los informes fueron presentados por profesionales sanitarios (88,43%). Las reacciones adversas de clopidogrel más notificadas fueron anemia (7,88 %), interacciones medicamentosas (7,48 %), hemorragia gastrointestinal (6,27 %) y disnea (5,06 %). Hoy en día, el clopidogrel se usa ampliamente en la práctica clínica, por lo que los proveedores de atención médica deben considerar la aparición de diferentes efectos secundarios, en particular los efectos secundarios hematológicos. Además, los farmacéuticos deben comprobar las interacciones entre clopidogrel y otros medicamentos antes de dispensar clopidogrel.

KEY WORDS: adverse event reporting, clopidogrel, FAERS, post-marketing.

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