

C875106 : MAJOR PHARMACY

KEY WORD: DRUG-RELATED HOSPITAL ADMISSION

PIGITRA RATTANAPIBUL : DRUG-RELATED HOSPITAL ADMISSION AT PRACHOMKLAO HOSPITAL. THESIS ADVISOR : ASSO.PROF.ACHARA UTISWANNAKUL, M.Sc. 108 pp. ISBN 974-635-690-9.

Incidence of drug-related hospital admission (DRH) was studied in patients at Prachomklao Hospital between July 1996 and January 1997 by interviewing the patients received long-term drug therapy or received at least one drug during 14 days period before this admission. Of the 481 patients, a drug event (Adverse drug reaction (ADR) or Dose-related therapeutic failure (DTF)) was found in 197 cases (40.96%) or incidence of DRH was 6.96% of all 2,829 patients. The drug events were classified as ADR (31 cases, 6.44%) and DTF (166 cases, 34.51%). Following evaluation of the suspected symptoms "significance for the hospital admission", 146 cases (30.35%) were a "dominant" cause of admission.

Analysis of the factors influencing the DRH, numbers of hospitals or clinics that the patients received medical services was related to DRH (Multiple Regression, $P < 0.05$).

The common symptoms of patients' admission were the respiratory tract system, the cardiovascular system, hypertension and Diabetes Mellitus, respectively. The types of medication non-compliance were missing doses or discontinuance of therapy (76.77%), less frequently drug use (11.68%) and usage of other drugs (9.35%). The common reasons for medication non-compliance were feeling the medicine was no longer needed (34.80%), inadequate instruction (19.38%).

One of strategies for resolution and preventing recurrence of DRH was patient education especially therapeutic regimen and drug regimen by physician and pharmacist.

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