

Thesis Title In-patient Adverse drug reaction monitoring at the
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ABSTRACT

Drugs being used nowadays, though were all proved to be safe to use in man, were still possible to cause adverse reactions. In Thailand, there was a few study on adverse drug reaction and no concluded results were documented. The present study was performed in an attempt to find out the incidence of ADR and the factors influencing ADR. The study was designed as prospective intensive monitoring and performed in male medical ward 1 and female medical ward 2 at Ramathibodi Hospital during 16th September 1994 to 31st December 1994. Naranjo's algorithm was used to assess the suspected ADR the suspected drug.

515 patients (272 male and 243 female patients) with mean \pm SD age of 50.60 ± 19.09 were admitted during 107 days. Of these, 113 patients had ADR and only 16 patients were admitted because of ADR. The incidence rate was 21.94%. There were 199 ADR problems and ADR rate was 38.64%. Systemic general antiinfectives were the first cause of ADR, i.e. 39.35% of ADR problems. The ADR mostly expressed as gastrointestinal disorders, i.e.

32.16% of ADR problems. Most adverse reactions were mild to moderate degree of severity. 68.34% of ADR problems were due to the known pharmacological actions of drugs but only 20.60% of ADR problems were preventable. ADR incidence rate was not significantly different by sex, age, disorder of eliminating organs and history of ADR but it was significantly different by the length of hospital stay and number of drugs administered.

It was concluded that more incidence rate of ADR could be detected by intensive monitoring. In addition, most ADR were predictable to occur following pharmacological action of drugs and therefore could be prevented.