

Thesis Title **Adverse Drug Reactions Monitoring
in Children's Hospital**

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Degree **Master of Science (Pharmacy)**

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ABSTRACT

An intensive monitoring of adverse drug reactions in pediatric inpatients of Children's Hospital was performed over a period of six months (July,22,1992 to December,22,1992). The main techniques used in this monitoring procedure were screening of daily drug orders and laboratory results in addition to the observation of progressive patients' physical signs and symptoms during their entire hospitalization.

The total number of patients included in our study was 1555. The total number of adverse reactions of drugs was 125 , which occurred in 92 patients. Overall

incidence of adverse drug reactions was 5.92 %. Anti-neoplastic and antimicrobial drugs were the first and the second causes of adverse drug reactions, respectively. Two major systems affected were gastrointestinal and dermatological system. Most adverse reactions detected were due to the known pharmacological actions of drugs and were mild to moderate degree of severity. Regarding to causality relationship, most of them were assessed as probable level. Sex was not a determining factor of adverse drug reaction occurrence. Adverse drug reactions significantly increased with age, number of drug taken and duration of hospitalization. Patients with previous history of adverse drug reaction were at high risk to experience another one.

It is suggested that the larger population of adverse drug reaction surveillance make a useful contribution to correct drug usage problem and to the policy of the National Adverse Drug Reactions Monitoring Centre (NADRM) of Thailand.