Conclusion
Chapter 6

Conclusion

Majority of Adverse drug reactions and adverse drug events are predictable and preventable. Hence continuous monitoring and reporting of ADRs can have a positive impact on the medication-use, improving the quality of patient care and in reducing the occurrence of devastating ADRs and Adverse events. In the present study interventions especially for the preventable ADRs has revealed opportunities for promoting safer drug use. The awareness about adverse drug reaction to improve the quality of patient care ensure safe use of drug and also help healthcare professionals for improved reporting of ADRs. ADR monitoring should be designed to determine rate of reactions by carefully recording drug usage and adverse reactions. If such studies are to be expanded to include greater number, all health care personnel will have to assume a major role in data collection. A pharmacist based ADRs system could be adapted to a wide variety of hospitals and even to community surveillance of adverse drug reactions and this system will be very effective for patient care and also development of drug safety in the country.
Conclusion

Polypharmacy may be inevitable to treat a single disease or comorbid conditions but as drugs are chemical entities they tend to interact with each other either pharmacodynamically or pharmacokinetically leading to drug drug interactions. Literatures indicate that there is a close correlation between polypharmacy practice and the incidence of interaction. ADRs and adverse drug drug interactions in west is one of the leading causes for mortality. During the course of monitoring ADRs in this study, of the 33 pairs of drug, two pairs about which there was no conclusive information were explored through animal experiments to comply with ethics. Therefore along with ADR monitoring therapeutic drug monitoring should be complemented to avoid such adverse drug drug interaction by adjusting the dose and frequency of drug administration especially when polypharmacy is practiced. The results of animal experiments indicated potential adverse drug drug interaction between ranitidine and glipizide when used in therapeutic doses.

This study shows that there is a dire need to create awareness among the health care professionals regarding ADR and its reporting. The study also proves that with adequate practical training and education, the attitude of the health care professionals can be influenced positively which may in turn have positive impact on ADR reporting and also on patient care. Pharmacist can play a very important role in facilitating pharmacovigilance activities by assisting doctors and nurses in reporting ADRs. There is a need for repeated exposure of health care professionals to sensitization programs to enhance the awareness about ADR reporting.
**Conclusion**

**Impact of the present study:**

- Improved patient care
- Minimized incidence of ADRs
- Improved Economics in patient care
- Helps in policy making of respective hospital

**Limitation of the present study:**

- Patient population was considerable small
- Study was conducted only in Medical wards
- Pharmacoeconomics was not a part of the study

**Future directions:**

- Randomized controlled studies to assess the role of clinical pharmacist in improving the pharmacovigilance activities