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ABSTRACT:

Altered sensorium presents with nervous system modulations (dizziness, drowsiness, slurred speech, seizures, agitation) which cause due to different reasons but in this case due to alprazolam overdose. An 80 years male patient c/o aggregating during night times often suffers from COPD, self taking of alprazolam in chronic and overdose manner for about past seven days. CT scan is the relevant data that shows the Ischaemic Changes in the B/L Periventricular and Fronto Parietal White Matter, Diffuse Cerebral Atrophy. Later on patient prescribed with vitamins like thiamine to revive from CNS abnormalities and some benzodiazepines (lorazepam) that reduces stress disorders and anxiety effects. And other symptomatic based medications. Counselling is also one of the superlative aid in alprazolam overdose.

Keywords: Altered sensorium, Alprazolam overdose, changes in white matter, thiamine.

PROSPECTIVE STUDY IN A TEACHING HOSPITAL AT PALAKKAD

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Corticosteroids are one of the most commonly prescribed drugs for systemic as well as topical for the treatment of arthritis. **Objectives:** The aim of the study was to assess the adverse drug reactions (ADR) of corticosteroids use following systemic as well as local application in a tertiary care teaching hospital. **Methodology:** A prospective study was conducted for 100 patients for six months at rheumatology of tertiary care 500 bedded teaching hospital at Palakkad. The prescriptions were assessed mainly for demographic details, types of steroidal drugs, route of administration, adverse drug effect and drug interaction. **Results:** A total of 100 patients were enrolled. Majority of patients were females (76%). The most widely prescribed drug in this department was prednisolone. Also the study indicates more than 60 % of prescription showed drug-drug interaction. Nearly 23% of patients experience with adverse effects. Weight gain and hyperglycemia were more common ADR in the department. Parenteral were least prescribed formulation in all three departments. **Conclusion:** The study provides awareness to physician and patient for better patient compliance with improved quality of prescription.

Key words: Corticosteroids, ADRs, Rheumatology, Drug interaction.

A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON THE ROLE OF VARIOUS PROTON PUMP INHIBITORS

IN PREVENTING NSAID INDUCED GI COMPLICATIONS

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ABSTRACT

Objective Proton Pump Inhibitors are found to be the most effective anti-ulcer drugs given to treat or prevent NSAID induced GI complications. Hence main objective of our study was to find out which Proton Pump Inhibitor is more efficacious and tolerable to manage such conditions.

Methods The study protocol got approval from Institutional Ethics Committee (IHEC). It was a prospective observational study, carried out in a single centre for a period of 6 months. The sample population was selected by inclusion-exclusion criteria. Adult patients taking NSAIDs and PPIs for the prophylaxis of NSAID induced GI complications for more than a week were included. Paediatric patients, those having pre-existing GI complications before commencing NSAID treatment and those using NSAIDs as antithrombotic were excluded from the study. Patients interviewed with the help of modified UCLA SCTC GIT 2.0 Questionnaire and score was calculated to assess the extent of NSAID induced GI complications.

Results NSAID use was more prevalent in orthopedics department (54%). Most frequently prescribed NSAID among the study subjects was Lornoxicam (30%). Majority of the study subjects were prescribed with PPI, Pantoprazole(51%). After calculating score as per modified UCLA SCTC GIT 2.0 Questionnaire, it was found that most tolerated, effective and safer drug among various PPIs was pantoprazole (UCLA score= 0).

Conclusion The efficacy, safety and tolerability of various PPI were compared and it was observed that pantoprazole was the most tolerable, efficacious and safer among all PPIs when used for preventing NSAID induced GI complications.

Key words:-NSAIDs, PPI, GI complications

**AN OBSERVATIONAL STUDY OF INAPPROPRIATE
MEDICATION USE IN ELDERLY PATIENTS USING HEDIS
CRITERIA IN GENERAL MEDICINE AND CARDIOLOGY
DEPARTMENTS OF A TERTIARY CARE HOSPITAL IN SOUTH
INDIA**

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ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND

National committee on quality assurance, USA convened an expert consensus panel and identified the list of drugs which should be avoided in the elderly people. This resulting list of drugs after 2006 Health Plan Employer Data and Information Set (HEDIS) to assess the drug prescribing in elderly people.

METHOD

The objective of this study was to determine the prevalence of inappropriate drug use and assess their predictors in the hospitalized elderly patients of tertiary care hospital by using HEDIS 2006 criteria. A 6-month prospective study was conducted in medicine & cardiology inpatient department of tertiary care hospital by reviewing prescriptions of 135 elderly patients. The patients of either sex having age more than 60 year were included in this study.

RESULTS

It is found that (2.39%) 12 patients received at least 1 inappropriate drug by 2006 HEDIS measure. Out of 12 inappropriate drugs, short acting nifedipine was prescribed to 4 elderly patients followed by dicyclomine to 2 patients and ketorolac to 2 patients each. Increased number (≥ 11) of concurrent medications use during hospital stay (OR: 0.015, CI: 0.001–0.199, P=0.001) and prolonged (≥ 5 days) length of stay (OR: 0.039, CI: 0.005–0.291, P=0.002) were found as a predictors of inappropriate medication use.

CONCLUSION

In this study, low prevalence (2.39%) of inappropriate drug prescribing was found. Multiple medications and long duration of hospital stay were the risk factors for inappropriate medication use.

KEYWORDS

HEDIS; Inappropriate; Drug; Hospitalized; Elderly

Cutaneous Adverse Drug Reactions Reported To The Zonal Adverse Drug Reaction Monitoring Centre At A Tertiary Care Teaching Hospital, Kuppam

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ABSTRACT

Objective: To study the clinical spectrum of cutaneous adverse drug reactions (ADRs) in hospitalized patients and to establish a causal link between the drug and the reaction by using WHO-UMC causality assessment scale.

Material and Methods: A prospective observational study was undertaken in the Dermatology Department of PES institute of Medical sciences and research (PESIMSR), kuppam, A.P. between October 1, 2014 to September 30, 2015. PESIMSR is an ADR monitoring centre (AMC) under Pharmacovigilance Programme of India (PvPI). The data of both in and out patients of the Department of Dermatology who experienced ADRs and the in-patients transferred from other departments due to ADRs to the Dermatology Department were collected and analyzed on a daily basis. The data were subjected to descriptive analysis.

Results: A total of 127 ADRs were collected between October 1, 2014 to September 30, 2015. Drug class most commonly involved in the reactions was Topical steroids (n=41) 32.28% followed by Antimicrobials (n=33) 25.98% and NSAIDs (n=20) 15.74%. The assessment done by using WHO scale reveals that 5.18% of ADRs were probably drug related, 44.88% of ADRs were possibly drug related, whereas 3.93% were classified as certainly related to drug.

Key words : ADRs, Causality, Pharmacovigilance, WHO-UMC

**A STUDY ON PATIENT SATISFACTION IN THE OUTPATIENT
DEPARTMENT OF GAUHATI MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL,
GUWAHATI**

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ABSTRACT

Objective: To determine the level of satisfaction, in patients attending the outpatient department of tertiary hospital, Guwahati. **Material and Methods:** The data was collected from the outpatient department of Guwahati Medical College and Hospital through pre-structured questionnaires. This method was approved by Institutional Ethical Committee. **Results:** Average waiting time for consultation was 33.7 min and 83.3% patients opinioned that the waiting room was comfortable. Sanitation of waiting room (85%) and staff behavior (71.7%) can be improved. Average consultation time was found to be 12.3 min and overall satisfaction towards doctor-patient interaction was 88.3%. Average waiting time at the Pharmacy was 8.1 min and satisfaction regarding the availability of drugs was miserable (10%). Affordability was found to be 66.7%. Overall satisfaction towards hospital was found to be good (80%). **Conclusion:** The study indicated the different areas where patient satisfaction can be improved. Lack of drug availability and long waiting time constituted main dissatisfactory reasons. Sanitation and staff behavior can be improved to increase the quality of health care services.

Key words: Patient satisfaction, Survey, Tertiary hospital.