

Classification of Suspected Adverse Drug Reactions in Patients in the Clinical Hospital †

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Abstract: Pharmacovigilance is dedicated to the detection, evaluation, understanding, and prevention of the adverse effects of drugs or any other problem related to them. This work aimed to classify suspected Adverse Drug Reactions (ADR) in patients admitted to the Hospital de Clínicas between March to May 2021. The descriptive, observational, cross-sectional, non-probabilistic study, for convenience, using the notification form of suspected adverse reactions from the Faculty of Medical Sciences and the Naranjo algorithm to patients admitted to seven wards of the Hospital who meet the inclusion criteria. The total number of patients in the study was 71 people. The predominant age of the patients was 18-30 in 32%. The most frequent diagnoses were diabetes mellitus type 2 (7.2%), hypertension (5.6%), and benign prostatic hyperplasia (4.0%). Of the total ADRs was 49, of which 40.8%, 29, had at least 1 ADR. The three predominant ADRs were vomiting (16.3%), Nausea (14.3%), and Diarrhea (8.2%). Vancomycin 1g was the most frequently active principle (12.5%), followed by piperacillin-tazobactam 4.5mg (8.3%), classified as Possible ADR. Although the study results present limitations in the amount and time of data collection, it corresponds to an important beginning for strengthening Pharmacovigilance systems.

Keywords: pharmacovigilance; adverse drug reactions; notification sheet.

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Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest. The funders had no role in the design of the study; in the collection, analyses, or interpretation of data; in the writing of the manuscript, or in the decision to publish the results.