

院内副作用情報の収集・解析と医師へのアンケート調査

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Collection and Analysis of Information on Adverse Drug Reactions at Kitasato Institute Hospital and Questionnaire Survey Among Physicians

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Abstract

Objective: The collection of information on adverse drug reactions (ADRs) at our hospital was reviewed, and reported ADRs were analyzed. A questionnaire survey was conducted with physicians to assess the level of awareness of the status of ADR reporting and related problems at our hospital. **Methods:** The number of ADRs collected at our hospital and the occupations of the reporters were investigated. The conditions of ADRs collected and suspected drugs were analyzed. A questionnaire was administered to physicians to investigate the status of ADR reporting and problems at our hospital. **Results:** There were 835 cases of ADRs, 97.2% of which were reported by pharmacists. Among the 1220 suspected drugs, anticancer agents were most frequently suspected (53.4%), followed by biological products and antibiotics. Most of the ADRs collected were mild and typical of each class of pharmacological agents. Although infrequent, serious ADRs were also reported, such as anaphylactic shock and Stevens-Johnson syndrome. Physicians were well aware of in-hospital ADR reporting and understood the importance of such reports. However, they infrequently reported those cases. **Conclusion:** Analysis showed that a variety of ADRs, including mild reactions and infrequent cases, were collected at our hospital and that hospital pharmacists greatly contributed to the reporting. Information on collected ADRs should be processed to be more useful in the clinical setting. To encourage physicians to report more ADRs (particularly those occurring in outpatients), efforts should be made to simplify the procedure for ADR reporting, review the feedback system, and strengthen the cooperation with physicians.

Key words: adverse drug reaction, drug information, pharmacist, questionnaire