



Bureau's Journal of Hospital Pharmacy
An Official Publication of Bureau for Health & Education Status Upliftment
(Constitutionally Entitled as Health-Education, Bureau)

Clinical Data Interpretation in Chronic Illness Patients - An Observational Study at a Multi-speciality Hospital

*E. Jegathishan¹, S. Rakshitha², T. Ramya², S. K. Ranjith², S. Roopikaashree², S. Kannan³,
 B. Sangameshwaran⁴*

Assistant professor¹, B.Pharmacy Students², Professor&HOD³, Principal⁴
 Department of Pharmacy Practice, SSM College of Pharmacy, Jambai, Bhavani, Erode- 638312,
 Tamil Nadu, India.

Email Id: serviceheb@gmail.com

ABSTRACT:

(72.5% **Objectives:** The present study was conducted to evaluate and interpret the clinical data of chronic illness patients admitted to a multi-speciality hospital, with particular emphasis on demographic characteristics, clinical conditions and laboratory investigations. **Methods:** An observational study was conducted among 160 hospitalized chronic illness patients at Sudha multi-speciality, Erode, Tamil Nadu, during the study period. Demographic and clinical information was collected from patients records using a structured data collection proforma. Laboratory investigation results were collected and interpreted in relation to the patients clinical condition and diagnosis. The evaluated parameters included haematological, biochemical, renal, hepatic, electrolyte and inflammatory investigations. The collected information was documented and analysed using Microsoft Excel and descriptive statistics. **Results:** Among the 160 patients included in the study, 116 were males and 44(27.5%) were females. The 60 – 70 year age group represented the largest proportion of the study population (28.75%). Cardiology contributed the highest number of patients (20.63%), followed by Neurology (19.38%) and Gastroenterology (18.75%). Laboratory abnormalities were observed across different clinical parameters and departments. In the cardiology department, elevated WBC levels were the most frequently observed high abnormalities, while reduced lymphocytes levels were the most frequently observed among patients from Pulmonology, Gastroenterology, Neurology, Nephrology and urology. **Conclusion:** The study demonstrates that systematic interpretation of clinical and laboratory data can provide useful information regarding the clinical status of chronic illness patients. Correlating laboratory findings with the patients diagnosis and clinical condition may assist in identifying abnormal findings and supporting appropriate therapeutic management. Regular clinical data assessment may therefore contribute to improved monitoring and patient care.

KEYWORDS: Chronic illness; Clinical data; Clinical interpretation; Laboratory investigations; Patient monitoring; Pharmacotherapy; Hospitalized patients.

Access this Article Online	Quick Response Code: 
Website: http://www.journalofhospitalpharmacy.in	
Received on 03/09/2026	
Accepted on 24/09/2026 © HEB All rights reserved	