REG.NO:D7635654-AFINJ JOHP-ISSN: 2348-7704

HEB JOHP

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

ADR profiling of drugs that have been globally discardedbut are still available in Indian market

Rahul Kusekar, Aakanksha Meval[1], Sanjay Jain[2]*

Faculty of Pharmacy, Medi-Caps University, Indore 453331

Email Id: serviceheb@gmail.com

Abstract:

Adverse drug responses (ADRs) are described as the effects of medications that cause an unexpected or unpleasant response. The sorts of adverse responses may be studied in twocategories: more common ADRs (types A and B) and less frequent ADRs (types C and D).For a healthy life style, not only the prevention of diseases is important but equally important is the treatment of such diseases with safe drugs. Banned drugs are still availablein developing countries like India due to lack of law enforcement physician awareness andthe drug control authorizes fails to inform all the hospital of the status of medicine. Even though some dangerous medications have been phased out globally, they are still accessiblein India. The USFDA has prohibited several over-the-counter medications, including NIMESULIDE, FURAZOLIDONE, PHENYLPROPANOLAMINE, and others, because

of their adverse effects on the kidney, liver, and nerve. Numbers of drugs which are bannedin other countries are freely available in India due to prescribers and patient's unawareness,lack of strict enforcement of laws and commercial interests of manufacturers.

The purpose of the study was to analyse young Health Care Providers knowledge, attitude,and behaviours related adverse drug reactions (ADRs) reporting. The questions included the concept of an adverse drug reaction (ADR), the components of pharmacovigilance (PV), who can report ADRs, and which drugs require ADR reporting. Time constraints were the most discouraging barrier in ADR reporting, with HCPs also citing a lack of understanding. More nurses than doctors believed that offering continuing medical education/workshops would increase reporting. The impact of a banned substance on public health varies based on a number of aspects, including the drug's prevalence of usage,potency, mechanism of action, and demographic impacted. A banned substance can have several broad implications on public health, including adverse health effects, increased mortality and morbidity, strain on the healthcare system, and social and economic costs.

The obstacles to reporting adverse reactions are perceptions regarding (ADR) reporting, gaps in information and training, attitudes towards ADR reporting, Potential conflict issues, as well as those with local/regional pharmacovigilance systems.

Keywords: Adverse drug reaction, banned drugs, drug safety, pharmacovigilance.

Access this Article Online	Quick Response Code:
Website: http://www.journalofhospitalpharmacy.in	
Received on 02/05/2024	
Accepted on 5/06/2024 © HEB All rights reserved	