



ADVERSE DRUG REACTIONS AMONG CHILDREN ADMITTED AT THE PHILIPPINE CHILDREN'S MEDICAL CENTER FROM 2011-2019

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BACKGROUND

Medicines are an important part of people's lives. They form an indispensable component of health system in the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of disease and in alleviating disability and functional deficiency. However, medicines also have risks. They can save lives, yet at times, they can trigger adverse reactions.

OBJECTIVES

This research study aims to determine the clinico-demographic profile of the in-patient pediatric cases of adverse drug reaction at Philippine Children's Medical Center from 2011 to 2019.

METHODS

All reported cases of ADRs from 2011-2019 were collected and reviewed from the pharmacovigilance committee of PCMC. The clinico-demographic profile of study patients was determined. The reporter of the ADR was noted. Incidence of reported ADRs was computed.

RESULTS

The incidence of ADRs among in-patient pediatric cases of PCMC from 2011 to 2019 was 0.16%. There were 157 cases included in the study, most of them were under 10 years of age and majority were males. Only 5.1% had history of allergy. The antimicrobials were the most commonly implicated drug. The most common clinical manifestations were rash, fever, and pruritus and the most commonly affected organ was cutaneous. Intravenous route was most commonly observed in this study. Majority of the patients recovered from the ADR. Physicians were the usual reporter of ADRs.

CONCLUSION

The incidence of ADRs is low and suggests under-reporting which could be due to multiple factors.