OBJECTIVES

• Establishment of a pharmacovigilance program is a key function in maintaining patient safety, particularly through spontaneous reporting of adverse drug reactions (ADRs) by healthcare professionals (HCPs).

• Under-reporting of (ADRs) among HCPs is a great challenge and the underlying causes responsible for under-reporting of ADRs in Saudi Arabia (SA) are yet not well-recognized.

METHODS

A Systematic Review Of Health Care Professional's Knowledge, Attitude And Practice Towards Adverse Drug Reactions Reporting And Pharmacovigilance

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RESULTS

• Few HCPs (24.4% [IQR: 20.6-27.6%]) were trained in ADRs reporting and pharmacovigilance.

• Despite of this, pharmacovigilance was widely thought to be important by 97% (IQR: 96.0-99.1%) of HCPs, with 95.9% (IQR: 94.3-97.9%) of them agreeing that ADRs reporting improves patient safety.

• Yet, only 30% (19.7-49.9%) of the HCPs were able to report ADRs to their sites or to the National Pharmacovigilance Centre of SA.

• Barriers to ADRs reporting in these studies were related to inadequate knowledge/training, but other factors such as lack of time and motivation to report, accessibility and complexity of ADRs reporting forms were also responsible for under-reporting of ADRs.

• Few HCPs indicated positive attitude towards reporting of ADRs and pharmacovigilance; however, the real practice of ADR reporting is still lower than expected.

• There is a need for instant targeting of the main barriers that hinders HCPs in reporting ADRs.

CONCLUSION

• HCPs in SA indicated positive attitude towards reporting of ADRs and pharmacovigilance; however, the real practice of ADR reporting is still lower than expected.

• There is a need for instant targeting of the main barriers that hinders HCPs in reporting ADRs.