

CHAPTER 4

KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES OF PHYSICIANS ON PHARMACOVIGILANCE

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INTRODUCTION

Despite the advancement in modern medicine, adverse drug reactions (ADRs) persist and are still relatively common [1]. Adverse drug reaction (ADR) as described by Edwards and Aronson is “an appreciably harmful or unpleasant reaction, resulting from an intervention related to the use of a medicinal product, which predicts hazard for future administration and warrants prevention or specific treatment, or alteration of the dosage regimen, or withdrawal of the product”. On the other hand, adverse drug effect is an unexpected outcome that can be attributed to some action of a drug, while an adverse event is an adverse outcome that occurs while a patient is taking a drug, which may or may not necessarily be attributable to it [2].

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), safer and healthier drug use remains a core objective of pharmacovigilance. Though newly discovered drugs undergo clinical trials in a carefully selected population of volunteers before they are made available for public consumption [3], the effectiveness and safety of these medications should be ascertained under real-life conditions. The

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Abbreviations

ADEs: Adverse drug events, ADR: Adverse drug reaction, ADRs: Adverse drug reactions, WHO: World Health Organization, TÜFAM: Turkey Pharmacovigilance Centre, OECD: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

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Authors' contributions

Conception and design of the study: ONE, SV, DD, AOA, MSE. Data collection: DD, GC. Statistical analysis: GC. Manuscript preparation: ONE, GC, MSE. Reviewed/edited and approved the manuscript: ONE, SV, DD, GC, AN, AOA, MSE. English grammar checking: AN. Guarantor: ONE. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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Availability of data and materials

The datasets used and/or analyzed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

All necessary institutional permissions were obtained from Istanbul University and further approval was given by the Ethics Committee of the University (Protocol number 83045809-604.01.02). All the respondents volunteered and gave informed consent to participate in this study.

Consent for publication

Not applicable

Competing interest

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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