IJARSCT



International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology (IJARSCT)

International Open-Access, Double-Blind, Peer-Reviewed, Refereed, Multidisciplinary Online Journal

Volume 3, Issue 12, May 2023

Pharmacovigilance: Essential Branch of Pharmacology

Ms. Manisha A. Lavate*, Prof. Sujit T. Karpe¹, Mr. Madanna R. Bhandare², Mr. Sidaray N. Biradar³,

Ms.Tejaswini B. Gote⁴

Sojar College of Pharmacy, Khandvi, Barshi, Solapur Corresponding author: Ms.Manisha A. Lavate Gmail : madannabhandare@gmail.com

Abstract: The national pharmacovigilance centers have become a significant influence on the drug regulatory authorities, at a time when drug safety concerns have become increasingly important in public health and clinical practice. Pharmacovigilance is a crucial component of patient safety and helps to guarantee their safety during the entire pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic process of drug. The ICH guidelines for human use are included in this report, together with PV planning, Pharmacovigilance history, and PV methods. These days, PV in India raises awareness of ADR, and this evaluation provides details on PVPI. The purposemethods and overview of PV's presence in India. Through the observation of drug interactions and the consequences of those interactions on the human body, pharmacovigilance plays a significant role in the healthcare system. In the following article, good clinical practices and the International Conference on Harmonization recommendations for pharmaceuticals intended for human use are addressed as crucial elements in the transformation of clinical trials to the goal of pharmacovigilance. India overtakes other nations to claim third place in the world for pharmaceutical output. Pharmacovigilance now raises awareness of adverse drug reactions in India, and this review provides details on how pharmacovigilance connected with pharmacology. The goal and methodology of pharmacovigilance were summarised in this article along with an overview of how it is currently practised in India, its difficulties, and its prospects for the future.

Keywords: ICH Guidelines, PV Planning, PvPi and PV methods, ADR.

REFERENCES

[1] Pipasha, B., Arun, K.B., Setting standards for proactive pharmacovigilance in India : The way forward", Indian J pharmacol, 2007; 39(3): 124-128.

[2]Kumanan, R., Sudha, S., Vijayashre, P., Charumath, S., Gowridevi, K.C., Mahesh, M. "Imperative Approach on pharmacovigilance in Indian systems of medicines", International journal of pharma sciences and Research (ijpsr), 2010; 1(9): 378-390.

[3]WHO. Policy Perspectives on Medicines. Geneva: WHO; 2004.

[4] http://dx.doi.org/10.21474/1JARO1/10289

[5] Skalli S, SoulaymaniBencheikh R. Safety monitoring of herb-drug interactions: A component of pharmacovigilance. Drug Saf 2012;35(10):785-91.

[6] Arnott J, Hesselgreaves H, Nunn AJ, Peak M, Pirmohamed M, Smyth RL, et al. What can we learn from parents about enhancing participation in pharmacovigilance? Br J Clin Pharmacol 2013;75(4):1109-17.

[7] Kumar, S.; Baldi, A. Pharmacovigilance in India: Perspectives and Prospects. Journal of Drug Delivery and Therapeutics2013, 3 (4), 237–246.

[8] Tyagi, P. Pharmacovigilance - A Review. 2017, 5 (1), 12-17.

[9] Patel, A.; Giles, D.; Thomas, V.; Pm, G.; Patel, R. Pharmacovigilance: A Review. International Journal of Pharmaceutical & Biological Archives 2011, 2 (6), 1569–1574.



431

IJARSCT



International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology (IJARSCT)

International Open-Access, Double-Blind, Peer-Reviewed, Refereed, Multidisciplinary Online Journal

Volume 3, Issue 12, May 2023

[10] Danan G, Benichou C. Causality assessment of adverse reactions to drugs--I. A novel method based on the conclusions of international consensus meetings: Application to drug-induced liver injuries. J ClinEpidemiol 1993;46(11):1323-30.

[11] Agbabiaka TB, Savovic J, Ernst E. Methods for causality assessment of adverse drug reactions: A systematic review. Drug Saf 2008;31(1):21-37.

[12] Macedo AF, Marques FB, Ribeiro CF, Teixeira F. Causality assessment of adverse drug reactions: Comparison of the results obtained from published decisional algorithms and from the evaluations of an expert panel. Pharmacoepidemiol Drug Saf 2005;14(12):885-90.

[13]. Wanmali, V. V; Brahmane, R. I.; Gupta, R. Review Article PHARMACOVIGILANCE.

[14] Liu, X. Identifying Adverse Drug Events from Patient Social Media: A Case Study for Diabetes. 1–12.

[15] Soumerai SB and Avorn J. Principles of educational outreach ("academic detailing") to improve clinical decision taking. Journal of the American Medical Association 1990; 263: 549-556.

[16] Davis DA, Thomson MA, Oxman AD and Haynes RB. Changing physician performance: A systematic review of the effect of continuing medical education strategies. Journal of the American Medical Association 1995; 274: 700-705[17] The Importance of Pharmacovigilance (Report). World Health Organization. 2002. ISBN 9241590157. Retrieved December 31, 2020.

[18].https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3221205/#:~:text=The%20Purpose%20of%20Pharmacovigilance &text=The%20specific%20aims%20of%20pharmacovigilance,to%20the%20use%20of%20medicines

[19]. [SangitaFulchandPawar and VikramLimbajiMusale (2020); PHARMACOVIGILANCE: A REVIEW Int. J. of Adv. Res. 8 (Jan). 235-243] (ISSN 2320-5407). www.journalijar.com http://dx.doi.org/10.21474/IJAR01/10289.

[20] Fornasier G, Francescon S, Leone R, Baldo P. An historical overview over Pharmacovigilance. Int J Clin Pharm.
2018 Aug;40(4):744-747. doi: 10.1007/s11096-018-0657-1. Epub 2018 Jun 15. PMID: 29948743; PMCID: PMC6132952.

[21] McBride WG. Thalidomide and congenital abnormalities. Lancet. 1961; ii:1358.

[22]Routledge P. 150 years of pharmacovigilance. Lancet. 1998;351:1200-1201. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(98)03148-1.

[23] The importance of pharmacovigilance. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2002.

[24]Livio F, Renard D, Buclin T. Pharmacovigilance. Rev Med Suisse 2012;8:116-9

[25] WHO, Pharmacovigilance: ensuring the safe use of medicines, Geneva: WHO 2004.

[26]WHO. Safety monitoring of medicines. Guidelinesfor setting up and running a pharmacovigilance centre. Geneva, World Health Organization, 2000.

[27]Department of CDSCO, Ministry of health & family welfare, Government of India: Protocol fornational pharmacovigilance programme, November 2004.

[28]Ghewari, P. S. Salunkhe, S. S.; Bhatia, N. M.. Killedar, S. G. Strategies and Current Scenario of Pharamcovigilance in India. 2014, 1 (3).

[29]Wal, P.: Mehra, R.: Rizvi, S.; Vajpayee, R. Review Article PHARMACOVIGILANCE: NEED FOR INDIAN PHARMA INDUSTRY. 2015, 6(11), 740-743. 14. Singh, S.: Prakash, J. Goyal, N., Tomar, R.: Chaudhary, A. Review on Pharmacovigilance. 2015, 4 (06), 266-275.

[30]Liu, X. Identifying Adverse Drug Events from Patient Social Media: A Case Study for Diabetes. 1-12.

DOI: 10.48175/IJARSCT-10703

