



Incidence of Adverse Drug Reactions at a University Hospital in Southern Brazil

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SUMMARY. We aimed to evaluate the incidence of adverse drug reactions (ADRs) at a hospital, determine the variation in the incidence of ADRs between genders and among age groups, and determine the pharmacological class most often involved in ADRs. A longitudinal prospective study was conducted over a period of 5 months by using an active search in all hospital units. Four hundred forty-six patients were followed during their hospitalization; 103 showed ADRs, resulting in a 23 % overall incidence. Suspected ADRs were identified in 136 patients. From this group of patients, 9 reactions were classified as definite (6.6 %), 77 as probable (56.6 %), and 50 as possible (36.8 %). Female gender, patient age less than 65 years, and hospitalization in the Gynecology and Obstetrics Ward were factors associated with a higher incidence of ADR development. The active search is a suitable instrument for assessing the incidence of ADRs in the hospital.

KEY WORDS: Adverse drug reaction, Incidence, Pharmacoepidemiology, Pharmacovigilance, University hospital.

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