

PHARMACOVIGILANCE

Definition

Pharmacovigilance is the science and activities relating to the detection, assessment, understanding and prevention of adverse effects or any other medicine / vaccine related problem. All medicines and vaccines undergo rigorous testing for safety and efficacy through clinical trials before they authorised for use.

Aim: The main goal of pharmacovigilance is thus to promote the safe and effective use of health products in particular by providing timely information about the safety of health products to patients, health care professional and the public.

Scope: Pharmacovigilance involves activities related to understanding, assessment, detection and prevention of adverse effects or any other drug related problems.

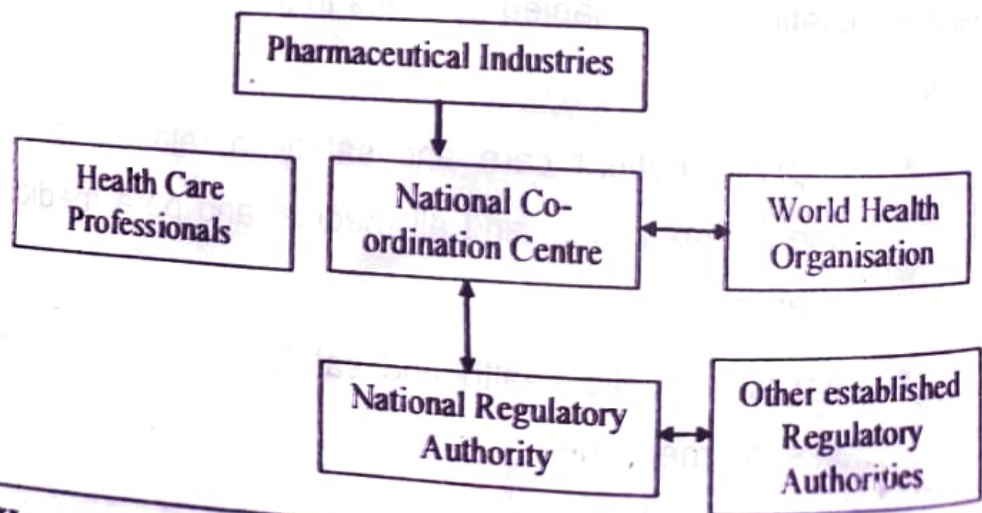
Pharmacovigilance is a continuous process accepted for safety evaluation accompanied by steps to improve safe usage of medicines.

- Improve patient care and safety in relation to the use of medicines, and all medical and para medical interventions.
- Improve public health and safety in relation to the use of medicines.

- Contribute to the assessment of benefit, harm, effectiveness and risk of medicines encouraging their safe, rational and more effective including cost effective use and
- Promote understanding education and clinical training in pharmacovigilance, and its effective communication to the public.

Aim:

- To improve public health and safety in relation to medicines, cosmetics, herbal products etc.
- Early detection of unknown adverse reactions and interactions.
- Identification of risk factors and possible mechanisms underlying adverse reaction.
- Estimation of quantitative aspects of benefits / risk analysis of information needed to improve drug prescribing and regulation.
- To promote understanding education and clinical trainings in pharmacovigilance and its effective communication to health professionals and the public.



Pharmacovigilance: (Collection and management data)

- Patient safety.
- Education and training.
- public health.
- Rational use of Drugs.
- Benefit Risk Assessment of drugs.
- WHO monitoring center.
- Pharmaceutical companies.
- Hospitals
- Academia
- Patients.
- Health care workers.
- National / Regional pharmacovigilance center.