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Enhancing ADR awareness: A pre and post-intervention study assessing the knowledge among doctors

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Abstract

INTRODUCTION: Adverse Drug Reactions pose a significant challenge in healthcare. Healthcare professionals especially doctors play a major role in reporting the ADRs.

AIM: This study investigates the prevalence of knowledge regarding ADR among doctors and enhances it with educational intervention.

METHOD: A Prospective cross-sectional interventional study was conducted over 1 month in private and public healthcare settings. Pre-video questionnaires were distributed, followed by a 5-minute educational video, providing overall knowledge regarding ADR reporting, followed by a post-video questionnaire to assess knowledge improvement. A paired t-test was used for analysis.

RESULTS: Out of 120 doctors invited,104 doctors filled out the pre-video questionnaire and from them 98 doctors followed up on the video intervention and completed the post-video questionnaire. Pre-video questionnaire revealed that 95.2% were aware of the term ADR, but only 42.3% knew its definition. Following an educational video intervention, a post-video questionnaire demonstrated 94.9% of participants now being aware of the definition and 100% familiar with its term. The study explored knowledge gaps regarding WHO causality assessment and ADR reporting form sections to validate ICSR (Individual case safety report). The video impacted knowledge levels rising significantly from 23.1% to 87.8% and 8.7% to 73.5% respectively. The study revealed a substantial increase in awareness of the WHO online database Vigibase from 16.3% to 80.6% post-intervention. Awareness of the pharmacovigilance program increased from 52.9% to 99%. Participants found the video helpful, with 100% expressing an intent to share knowledge within their communities, contrasting with the 37.5% who had done so pre-intervention. Utilizing a paired t-test, we compared the mean correct percentages before and after the intervention of the common questions (n=98). The analysis revealed a statistically significant difference with a p-value of p=0.00001.

CONCLUSION: This research underscores the efficacy of targeted video intervention in augmenting ADR awareness among healthcare practitioners. Findings advocate for the integration of similar educational strategies into professional development initiatives to foster a culture of proactive pharmacovigilance and ensure optimal patient safety