Drug Use Evaluation of the Highest Cost Drug in a North Eastern Tertiary Hospital
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Introduction: This study aimed to review and to evaluate drug use of high cost drugs in the fiscal year of 2010 (1 October 2009 – 30 September 2010) at Buriram Hospital. Tigecycline 50 mg/5 ml injection was found the highest drug cost. Material and method: Drug use evaluation (DUE) of tigecycline in both qualitative and quantitative was done. This retrospective DUE used two study instruments consisting of drug use evaluation form and drug use evaluation protocol. Results: The results showed that total patients receiving tigecycline in the fiscal year of 2010 were 101 patients, 17 patients were excluded from drug use evaluation. All 84 patients for tigecycline use evaluation were in-patients. Average hospital stay was 12.18 days/patient and average cost of drug was 52,328 baht/patient. Total cost of tigecycline injection in 2010 was 4,395,560 baht. Based on DUE protocol of tigecycline, 80 patients (95.20%) had been adhered on the protocol, 47 patients showed better clinical symptoms (58.80%). Four patients (4.80%) were found non-adherence on tigecycline protocol. Three out of 4 (75.00%) of non-adherence on protocol patients were found the better clinical sign, but 1 patient was dead during the drug treatment. All four non-adherence patients were prescribed by specialist physicians. Age range that found the most non-adherence on tigecycline protocol was 0-18 years, 3 patients were in this range. Patients age and specialized field of physician were significantly correlated with DUE result (p<0.001).

Conclusion: Drug use evaluation is the useful tool for improving quality use of medicine in its efficacy, safety and cost-effectiveness. The pharmacy and therapeutic committee (PTC) can use DUE as drug policy in their hospital.

Keywords: High Cost Drug, Drug Use Evaluation, Tigecycline

Adverse Drug Reactions of Antiretroviral Drugs in Adult HIV-AIDS Patients at Mahasarakham Hospital
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Introduction: We are interested in incidence of adverse drug reactions from antiretroviral drugs in adult AIDS patients in Mahasarakham hospital because the study about this topic is rare. We expect that it may help developing ADRs monitoring system in AIDS clinic. The aim of this study was to determine severity, type, incidence, and duration of adverse drug reaction of antiretroviral drugs in adult HIV-AIDS patients. Materials and Method: The study design was retrospective, descriptive study. Demographic data and adverse drug reactions were collected from Out Patient Department (OPD) card in Ban Rom Yen clinic at Mahasarakham Hospital between January 1st, 2007 and April 30th, 2010. Result: The average age of 303 patients was 38.38±8.13 years old. The average CD4 count prior to antiretroviral treatment was 88.81±55.50 cells/mm³. All patients were received 3 antiretroviral drugs combination or Highly Active Antiretroviral Therapy (HAART). There were 15 formulas of combined drugs. Noticeably, the most frequent drug used was GPO-vir S30® (50.46%). There were 225 adverse events from antiretroviral drugs (74.26%). The formulation that had the highest incidence of adverse events was GPO-vir S30® (144 events, 47.50%). The most common adverse drug reaction was metabolic complications, including hyperlipidemia (25.08%) and lipodystrophy (20.13%). Conclusion: The formulation that made the most of metabolic event was GPO-virS30® and adverse drug reaction incidence of hyperlipidemia was 127.39 per 10,000 person-month, duration of adverse drug reaction was 17.90±11.08 month. All adverse drug reactions were type A and less serious events.

Keyword: Adverse Drug Reactions, Antiretroviral, Hyperlipidemia, Lipodystrophy

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