The Influence of Gender on the severity of Adverse Drug Reactions among in-ward patients. An Active surveillance in the National Hospital Galle.

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Background

Gender plays a critical role in the development and severity of adverse drug reactions (ADRs) influenced by biological, genetic, hormonal and social factors. Understanding these differences is crucial for improving drug safety and efficacy for both men and women.

Objective

The study aimed to identify the influence of gender on adverse drug reactions among inward patients in the National Hospital, Galle.

Methodology

- This research was focused on the ADR reported on patients admitted to the National Hospital, Galle.
- The severity was categorized using the Modified Hartwig and Siegel scale.
- Descriptive statistics were generated utilizing SPSS statistical software.

Conclusion

Males showed the predominance in system involvement while females showed a higher prevalence of skin reactions. However, it is crucial to conduct further research in this area.

Results

Figure 1 -Prevelance of gender difference in ADRs

- Antibiotics were the most common causative agents, responsible for 48.6% of ADRs, with males being more frequently affected (58.6%).
- Co-amoxiclav was the most frequently implicated antibiotic, causing 15.7% of reactions.

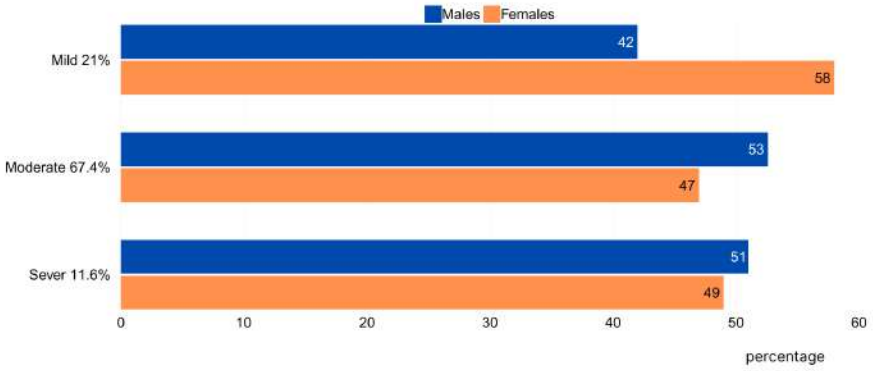

Figure 2 - Severity of ADRs according to gender

- Skin reactions were predominant in females (57.8%), while males showed predominance in other systems.

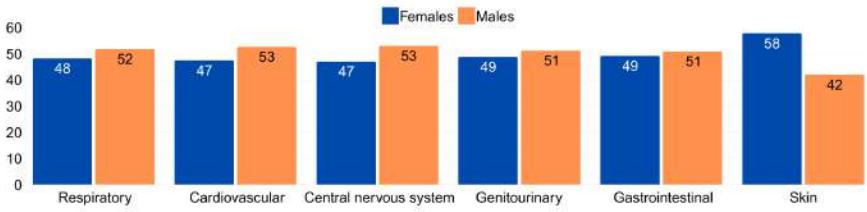

Figure 3 - System involvement in ADRs according to the gender

- Despite observed gender variations, there was no significant association between gender and the severity of ADRs (p =0.84)
- These findings contrasts with previous studies indicating that women generally experience ADRs more frequently than men.