

AQAR 2023 - 2024



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Original Article

Drug-related Problems among Inpatients of General Medicine Department of a Tertiary Care Hospital in South India

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ABSTRACT **Background:** Identification of drug-related problems (DRPs) is a medication management service that can add value to individual patient care. **Determination** of DRPs daily is a promising approach for optimizing treatment. **Objective:** The objective of this study was to analyze the incidence of DRPs identified along with the risk factors that contribute to its development. **Setting:** This study was conducted in a tertiary care hospital in Central Kerala, India. **Methods:** A cross-sectional study was conducted among 300 newly admitted patients to the general medicine department. Patient medical records were reviewed in 3 stages – medication reconciliation, medication order review, and discharge summary review, and DRPs were categorized based on the Pharmaceutical Care Network Europe V9.1. Patient characteristics such as age, gender, polypharmacy, comorbidities, nonadherence, and type of illness were recorded. **Results:** Out of 300 patients, 78.7% had DRPs. The incidence of DRPs was found to be 0.26 cases/people-months. Although age >60 years, gender, polypharmacy, nonadherence, comorbidities, and chronic ailments were risk factors for DRPs, only polypharmacy and comorbidities could be proven statistically. **Conclusion:** DRPs are an emerging issue within the confines of the health-care system and should be scrutinized to avoid negative outcomes. A stage-wise analysis of patients who are at risk will ensure better patient care.

KEYWORDS: Discharge summary review, drug-related problems, general medicine, medication order review, medication reconciliation

Received: 11-Oct-2022
Revised: 16-Dec-2022
Accepted: 28-Dec-2022
Published: 31-Mar-2023

INTRODUCTION

A drug-related problem (DRP) can be defined as “any undesirable event experienced by a patient that involves or is suspected to involve drug therapy and interferes with achieving the desired goals of therapy and which requires professional judgement to resolve” as per the Cipolle-Strand Morley 2012 criteria.^[1-3] DRPs are common in hospitalized patients on average accounting for 8.3% of which 50% are avoidable and are currently becoming the fourth to sixth largest cause of death in the medical community.^[4,5] Unresolved DRPs can lead to clinical complications with substantial medical and economic devastation to the patients. In the hospital setting, DRP occurs at all stages during admission, during the hospital stay, and during discharge.^[6,7] Inadequate transfer of information at different levels of

care triggers medication discrepancies and medication reconciliation is an important step that should be performed to avoid medicine-related issues. According to the Pharmaceutical Care Network Europe (PCNE), a medication review is defined as “a structured evaluation of a patient’s medicines to optimise the outcomes of therapy.”^[8,9] To minimize risk and maximize benefits, patients’ medication should be properly monitored at all stages during medication reconciliation, medication order review, and discharge summary review. The use of drugs is the pillar of care for elderly people.

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How to cite this article: Mandumpala J, Manoj A, Baby N, Mathai SE, Antony S, Tom AA. Drug-related problems among inpatients of general medicine department of a tertiary care hospital in South India. *Asian J Pharm Res Health Care* 2023;15:22-8.

Access this article online

Quick Response Code:



Website:
www.aprhc.com

DOI: 10.4103/aprhc.aprhc_89_22



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<https://doi.org/10.30605/IJAEMA.2024.V16I5.200001.0156859717907550>

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[DOI:18.0002.IJAEMA.2024.V16I5.200001.0156859717907550](https://doi.org/10.30605/IJAEMA.2024.V16I5.200001.0156859717907550)

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[DOI:18.0002.IJAEMA.2024.V16I5.200001.0156859717907556](https://doi.org/10.30605/IJAEMA.2024.V16I5.200001.0156859717907556)

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The Impact of Bioluminescent Environments on Sleep Quality and Dream Patterns

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Abstract

This study examines the connection between exposure to bioluminescent surroundings and the various facts of human sleep. Through investigating the possible impacts on circadian cycles, melatonin regulation, therapeutic uses, and dream sequences, the research endeavours to elucidate the physiological and psychological aspects of how bioluminescence could mould the night-time perceptions of sleep. This study combines theoretical analysis with data to better understand the benefits and challenges of integrating bioluminescent lights into the sleep environment. Bioluminescent habitats are areas where organisms naturally glow by emitting light from chemical reactions around them. These habitats are found in diverse ecosystems, each with unique species that glow in the dark. Here are some bioluminescent places: Deep Sea: Bioluminescent Animals: Many fish, squid, jellyfish, and other marine animals can be seen bioluminescent in the deep sea. This modification is often used to communicate, attract mates, or protect animals in darkness where sunlight cannot penetrate. Surface waters: Phytoplankton: Some species, including dinoflagellates, can glow in the dark. When affected by the movement of water or the presence of animals, these organisms produce light, giving seawater a brilliant shine. Caves: Insects and glow-worms: In cave conditions, certain bug species, especially glow-worms, display bioluminescence. This adaption helps in the absence of sunshine to draw in prey or mates. Environments on Land: Fungi: A few types of fungi, such as mushrooms, have the ability to emit bioluminescence. Although this phenomena is not as frequently witnessed as it is in marine habitats, it does add to the glowing atmosphere in some terrestrial situations. Floors of forests Bioluminescent Beetles: In some tropical woods, the bioluminescence of the forest floor is enhanced by bioluminescent beetles. These beetles emit light for a variety of reasons, one of which is to attract potential mates. Synthetic Bioluminescence: Bioluminescent Art Installations: Lately, artists have been attempting to create artificial bioluminescent environments by integrating bioluminescence into public spaces. The purpose of these installations is to evoke aesthetic feelings.

Keywords: Bioluminescent surroundings, Human sleep, Circadian cycles, Melatonin regulation, Therapeutic uses, Dream sequences, Physiological aspects, Psychological aspects.



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Volume XVI, Issue VII, July/2024

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Usability and Customer Preference Analysis of Traditional Milk Societies versus Packaged Milk in Rural Area

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Abstract

The aim of the study is to investigate the availability and preferences associated with traditional milk societies and packaged milk products in rural areas. The packed milk industry plays an important role in the rural economy and provides livelihoods to many communities. The marketing industry has changed in recent years with the introduction of packaged milk, raising questions about their impact on human milk production. This research used a mixed method combining surveys, interviews, and survey research to collect data from remote communities in the rural area. What is readily available, including what is affordable, simple, and easily accessible, will be assessed in order to determine the actual effects of milk and blended milk on society. A review of consumer preferences is conducted to identify the variables influencing the decision between two solutions. Studies indicate that while traditional milk holds significance in culture and society, packaged dairy products offer advantages in terms of shelf life, appropriate handling, and packaging. Planners of urban growth, players in the dairy business, and policy officials would all benefit from knowing preferences and availability. The study's findings will offer recommendations for ways to enhance the integration of dairy products and milk packaging in rural communities. With this knowledge, sustainable practices that consider the requirements and preferences of rural communities and promote economic development can be developed.

Keywords

Traditional milk societies rural areas, Packaged milk consumer preferences, Rural dairy industry impact, Milk consumption patterns rural communities, Traditional vs. packaged milk affordability, Milk quality perception rural consumers, Economic impact dairy industry rural, Milk accessibility rural areas, Consumer satisfaction milk products, Sustainability traditional milk production.

1. Introduction

This study aims to find the existence, preferences and social influences associated with traditional dairy life and the occurrence of milk packaging in rural areas. The change in the sector, which is important for the rural economy and supports livelihoods, with the introduction of milk packaging, raises concerns about how this will affect milk. Using a combination of research, surveys and interviews, this study explored variables such as accessibility, affordability and convenience to demonstrate the integration of modern solutions with traditional practices. We can determine whether conventional or packaged milk is more popular among consumers through research, surveys and interviews [1][2].




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