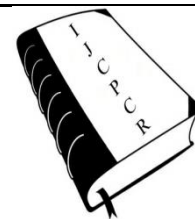




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# ANTIRETROVIRAL TREATMENT HAVE A PATTERN OF DRUG THERAPY COMPLICATIONS AND THERAPIES IN AMBULATORY PATIENTS

**Dr.Gundam Murali Mohan Reddy<sup>1\*</sup> & Dr. Vuyyuru sridhar<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Associate Professor, Department of General Medicine, Sri Lakshminarayana Institute of Medical Sciences, Puducherry, India.

<sup>2</sup>Assistant Professor, Department of General Surgery, Sri Lakshminarayana Institute of Medical Sciences, Puducherry, India.

### ABSTRACT

Problems of drug treatment include inadequate dosage or overtreatment, selection of formulations, responses to the drugs, poor adhesion and injury from adverse drug events (DTPs). The effects of DTP on public health are enormous. In developing nations, one in ten patients gets wounded in seeking medical attention. According to the Center for Disease Control (CDC), 44 individuals in India every day die from overdoses of prescription painkiller. The burden of DTP in low- and medium-income economies is probably far larger, notwithstanding the dearth of evidence, due to poor health care systems or a shortage of skilled care workers. In a cohort of HIV-infected patients on antiretroviral (ART) treatment in India, the objective of this study has been to identifying the frequency and types of medicinal therapy difficulties and treatments employed to treat them. As the high acceptance rates in our research reveal, clinical pharmacists offer substantial contributions towards the achievement of optimal therapeutic results. It also demonstrates the importance of clinical pharmacists actively scrutinizing medications and therapies before they are filled, particularly in an antiretroviral environment. The importance of documenting pharmacist interventions should be emphasized and encouraged, especially in resource-constrained settings where such activities are scarce.

**Keywords:** drug therapy, Center for Disease Control, adverse drug events.

### INTRODUCTION:

Problems of drug treatment include inadequate dosage or overtreatment, selection of formulations, responses to the drugs, poor adhesion and injury from adverse drug events (DTPs). The effects of DTP on public health are enormous[1]. In developing nations, one in ten patients gets wounded in seeking medical attention[2]. According to the Center for Disease Control (CDC) [3], 44 individuals in India every day die from overdoses of prescription painkiller. The burden of DTP in low- and medium-income economies is probably far larger, notwithstanding the dearth of evidence, due to poor health care systems or a shortage of skilled care workers[4]. In HIV medicinal therapy, the potential for DTP is significant because of the continuous nature of HIV medication

therapy and the use of mixing therapy, which raises the risk of medicines interaction and drug side effects[5]. The necessity for additional guidance and near-perfect living adherence requirements for ART is the root cause of DTP in HIV therapy. A number of studies investigated the type of DTP and the role of pharmacists in hospitalised and ambulatory patients[6]. According to a survey of 25 research articles published in 2014[7] antiretroviral drugs (ARV) and opportunistic (OI) prophylaxis showed a high frequency of 86% prescription mistakes. Popular mistakes include omission of ARV, wrong dose frequency, and interactions between medicine and drug. The activity by pharmacists resulted in the sample(s) being resolved by 97.4 percent of potential/current medication errors[8].

Corresponding Author :- **Dr.Gundam Murali Mohan Reddy**

The identification and resolution of DTP by pharmacists resulted in clinically important improvement in patients' viral and immunological HIV outcomes in a further Indian trial involving 900 ART-Ambulatory HIV-Positive patients [9, 10].

Understanding DTP's substance and trend in a practise will help lead intervention methods to reduce medication therapy problems. In order for intervention options to be followed to reduce drug therapy difficulties, understanding the nature or pattern of DTP in practise is helpful. With the rising quantity and complexity of HIV choices in the world, knowing the nature and trajectory of DTP within a practical context helps guide intervention measures to lessen the problem of drug therapy.

#### Aim and objective:

In a cohort of HIV-infected patients on antiretroviral (ART) treatment in India, the objective of this study has been to identifying the frequency and types of medicinal therapy difficulties and treatments employed to treat them.

#### MATERIALS AND METHODS:

This has been a descriptive analysis for the future. The research also covered both HIV-positive persons (15 years of age and older) presenting a prescription to the drugstore. ARV medicine recruitment prescription regularly or ART. The project was launched in January and August 2012. Research in the Jos HIV clinic was conducted. The Teaching Hospital of the Johns University is a docentres. PEPFAR supported it since 2004. Ambulatory treatment, treatment and help are provided at the emergency centre for patients in their own homes. More than 13,000 people are HIV-positive, with more than 9000 persons living with HIV. The number of DTPs was the main indicator of the results while planned interventions were conducted and accepted for ART. The frequency of recommendations and perceived advantages,

as well as the length of time used. Any action made by the doctor that led to a change in the patient's prescription prior to treatment was described as the intervention in this study. The remedy was issued. Interventions are split in two categories (most notably drug-related intervention). Version 20 of the SPSS statistics kit for therapeutic, treatment and patient adherence (IBM Corp). Armonk, New York, USA) was used for statistical purposes. Though percentages or frequencies are discreet, continuous data is not, nevertheless. Category variables are as follows. Diversity of variables were classified by methods and standard deviations.

#### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

A total of 32.500 prescriptions were written for the patients. During the study period, there were 900 patients. In complete, 250 ( Intervention rate of one in every 100) were written to address DTP patients, with a mean age of 41 years (SD=10) and 73 percent of the population is female. During the study, the trend of drug-related problems (DRP) was observed. Table 1 summarizes the findings of the study medications. The most common errors were those that were linked to each other (16.6 percent) DTP was discovered, with drug omission being the most common cause. The most common prescription error (57.7 percent). Antiretroviral drugs are an example of drug omission drugs that aren't supposed to be there and/or drugs that aren't supposed to be there Cotrimoxazole prophylaxis for CD4-deficient patients. The Indian government recommends a cell count of less than 350 cells per millilitre as a guideline at the national level 10 major blunders, For 27.7 percent of total absolute faults, such as adherence problems (11.11 percent) and concomitant treatment challenges. Failure to use drugs has been placed first (11.1 percent). The most prevalent misuse of the medicine was the most serious clinical problems (16.6 percent). Fulfillment is a prevalent problem.

**Table 1: Pattern of drug therapy problems among patients on antiretroviral therapy in India**

Drug therapy problems	Frequency	%
Prescription		
Drug Omission	150	(16.6%)
Unnecessary drug	105	(11.66%)
Incomplete prescription	520	(57.77%)
Identity problems	50	(5.55%)
Duplication	50	(5.55%)
Sub- group total	25	(2.77%)
Therapeutic		
Wrong drug indicated	100	(11.11%)
Prior ADR	250	(27.77%)
Drug interaction	120	(13.33%)
Low dose	115	(12.77%)
Contraindication	150	(16.66%)
Sub group total	165	(18.33%)

Adherence		
Improper use	250	(27.77%)
Missed appointments	350	(38.88%)
Missed drug pick up	150	(16.6%)
Alcohol use	150	(16.66%)
Sub group total		

**Recommendations for addressing DTP are as follows:**

Table 2 summarizes the findings. The most famous, The most popular form of recommendation (27.7 percent) was the addition of drug to the treatment, followed by a thorough examination prescriptions The prescription was changed 16.6 percent of DTPs should be resolved, though discontinuation of a prescription and a change in its

dosage accounted for 12.77 percent and 5.5 percent, respectively, of the total as well as suggestions Others, for example Counseling and referrals to help with identification issues 11.1% of the workforce, while 20.4 percent of the population. There was no documentation of the guidelines.

**Table 2: Types of recommendation made by pharmacists to resolve drug therapy problems**

Recommendation type	Frequency	%
Add drug	250	27.7%
Complete / clarify	150	16.6%
Change drug	100	11.11%
Stop offending drug	50	5.5%
Change dosage	115	12.77%
Not indicated	150	16.6%
Others	184	20.4%
Total	900	100.0

Our analysis had certain disadvantages. This study may be attributed to underreporting of the low intervention rate. For example, some faulty prescriptions could be exempted from certain assumptions and consequently not registered. The outcome of a significant patient load may also be poor documentation. Finally, it is preferred that DTP be classified as small and significant with a multidisciplinary approach to avoid bias, but this was not done due to lack of resources in this study. But the DTP was judged to eliminate bias by independent clinicians.

**CONCLUSIONS:**

As the high acceptance rates in our research reveal, clinical pharmacists offer substantial contributions towards the achievement of optimal therapeutic results. It also demonstrates the importance of clinical pharmacists actively scrutinizing medications and therapies before they are filled, particularly in an antiretroviral environment. The importance of documenting pharmacist interventions should be emphasized and encouraged, especially in resource-constrained settings where such activities are scarce.

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