Abstract

Objective This study was carried out in order to identify, document and assess suspect of Adverse Drug Reactions (ADR) that are report to pharmacovigilance program of Suba Hospital. Methodology It was carried out an observational, descriptive and longitudinal study, in all the patients that consulted to the services of Urgencies and External Consultation, in the Hospital of Suba of the Bogotá city. Results During the period of study 46 reports of suspicion of ADR were received, from those which 26 (56,6 %) corresponded to consultation reason, the 20 remaining it was indoor patient . In the classification for Organ-System, the gastrointestinal system presents the highest percentage of reports (30,4 %), followed by the cardiovascular (17,4 %), nervous central system (13 %), Skin (13 %), Obstetric (10,9 %), renal system (4,3 %). The therapeutic Groups with more reported percentages of suspicion of ADR were Antipsychotic (30,4 %), Nutritional Supplements (17,4 %), Anti-infective (10,9 %), the other pharmacological groups present similar or inferior per-centages to those mentioned previously. The incidence of ADR as consultation reason was 3 ADR consultation reason/10 000 consultations / month. Conclusions It was identify to pregnant, children and young people as a risk group to development an ADR. A low proportion it was clasificated as a seri-ous and less than half as a possible according World Health Organization algoritm.

Keywords

Pharmacoepidemiology, drug utilization (source: MeSH, NLM)