



Drug interaction monitoring and pharmacovigilance program of india

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Abstract:

Adverse drug reactions (ADRs) are the major cause of morbidity and mortality. Therefore appropriate reporting of ADR becomes important to impact the use of drugs appropriately. Pharmacovigilance program is one such initiative by WHO and governments of the 150 countries that helps in assessment, understanding, and prevention of the adverse effects of drugs. The functions of pharmacovigilance are to detect and study ADRs, measure risk and effectiveness of drug use, disseminate this information and educate people and health care professionals. In India the pharmacovigilance program was initiated in 1986 with adverse drug reaction (ADR) monitoring system, under supervision of the drug controller of India with 12 regional centres for a population of 50 million each, and in 1989, six regional centres were set up in Mumbai, New Delhi, Kolkata, Lucknow, Pondicherry and Chandigarh, under the supervision of the drug controller of India. The National Programme of Pharmacovigilance was launched in 2005, and was renamed as the Pharmacovigilance Programme of India (PvPI) in 2010. The IPC-PvPI has now become a WHO Collaborating Centre for Pharmacovigilance in Public Health Programmes and Regulatory Services. The National Pharmacovigilance Programme (NPP): The programme had three main objectives: to foster a reporting culture, to involve a large number of HCPs in the system for the dissemination of information, and to be a benchmark for global drug monitoring. The Pharmacovigilance Programme of India (PvPI): As soon as the need for robust pharmacovigilance system was soon realized by the regulatory authorities, the NPP was renamed the Pharmacovigilance Programme of India (PvPI). The programme intended to build trust between the physician and the patient, thereby increasing patient safety and the confidence of people in the health system of the country. The Haemovigilance Programme of India (HvPI): HvPI was launched by the NCC-PvPI with the in year 2012 NIB keeping in view the monitoring of blood quality and blood products in transfusion. The Materiovigilance Programme of India (MvPI): To monitor



the adverse events related to use of medical device the MvPI was launched by the Drugs Controller General of India (DCGI) at the IPC in 2015. MvPI program is responsible for monitoring and reporting of adverse events associated with the use of in vitro diagnostics. Till date 250 ADR monitoring centres (AMCs) have been developed and the reporting forms have been made available in ten vernacular languages. "Basic & Regulatory Aspects of Pharmacovigilance" to train young professionals in pharmacovigilance has been developed under the PvPI. The National Health Policy 2017, launched by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, addresses antimicrobial resistance and pharmacovigilance.

Biography:

Mymoona Akhter has completed her PhD in 2005, Jamia Hamdard, and postdoctoral studies from NIPER, Mohali Punjab. She is an Associate Professor and Coordinator of Bioinformatics Center, Jamia Hamdard. She has completed 7 research project and published more than 90 research papers in reputed journals. She has been serving as Editor-In Chief of Journal of Pharmaceutical Chemistry and Analysis. She has been awarded as researcher of the year 2019 by Association of Women Scientists of India and her name also reflects in the top 2% scientist of world 2019 published by Stanford university.

Publication of speakers:

1. Mymoona Akhter et al., Green recipes to quinoline: A review; J of Pharmaceutical sciences & Drug Development; 2019 Feb 15; 164:121-170.

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