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“Redefining Pharmaceutical Care in the Era of Digital Health”

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ORAL PRESENTATIONS

Abs_00008

DRUG-REPOSITIONING OF BETA-BLOCKERS FOR BLADDER CANCER: A DISPROPORTIONALITY INVERSE SIGNAL ANALYSIS IN SPONTANEOUS REPORTING DATABASE

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Background: Beta-blockers are used for treatment of plethora of conditions like hypertension, myocardial infarction, hyperthyroidism, glaucoma etc. but the effect of Beta-blockers on bladder cancer is not known. **Objective:** To identify potential drug-repositioning of beta-blockers by inverse associations identified through disproportionality analysis in FDA Adverse Event Reporting System (FAERS) database. **Methods:** The case/non-case retrospective disproportionality analysis was performed in publicly available FAERS database using OpenVigil 2.1(2004Q1-2022Q1). OpenVigil is a tool for extracting medication safety reports and generating new ideas based on pharmacovigilance data. The preferred term used for the study was “bladder cancer” and the drugs included were beta-blockers. The effect of beta-blockers on co-administration with pioglitazone, a drug known to cause bladder cancer was also measured. Reporting odds ratio(ROR) was used as a measure for disproportionality. A value of $ROR + 1.96SE < 1$ and $= 5$ cases was considered as a threshold for inverse signal. **Results:** FAERS database had a total of 39813 reports associated with bladder cancer, of which 232 reports were associated with beta-blockers. The number of case reports for metoprolol, atenolol, carvedilol, bisoprolol, timolol, propranolol, sotalol and nebivolol associated bladder cancer were 93, 37, 36, 33, 10, 7, 6 and 6 respectively. Majority of the beta-blockers had significant inverse signal. Propranolol[ROR 0.064(95%CI= 0.031-.135)], metoprolol[ROR 0.17(0.139-0.208)], atenolol[ROR 0.164(0.119-0.227)], carvedilol[ROR 0.181(0.131-0.251)], bisoprolol[ROR 0.154(0.109-0.216)], nebivolol[ROR 0.113(0.051-0.253)], sotalol[ROR 0.199(0.09-0.444)] and timolol[ROR 0.128(0.069-0.238)] showed inverse association with bladder cancer. A reduction in signal strength was observed for pioglitazone from ROR 91.42(88.67-94.24) to ROR 3.86(2.91-5.12) when they were co-administered with beta-blockers hinting a protective effect of beta-blockers for bladder cancer. **Conclusion:** Significant inverse association was found between beta-blocker use and bladder cancer. Scanning pharmacovigilance data for inverse signals can help to generate novel theories for drug repurposing, hypothetically for all indications. To validate these findings, in silico, in-vitro and in-vivo studies must be conducted and these findings translated to the clinic.

Abs_00024

A PROSPECTIVE STUDY ON THE ASSESSMENT OF STROKE AND BLEEDING RISK IN PATIENTS WHILE TAKING VITAMIN K ANTAGONIST ORAL ANTICOAGULANTS AND NON VITAMIN K ANTAGONIST ORAL ANTICOAGULANTS IN NONVALVULAR ATRIAL FIBRILLATION

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Background: Non valvular atrial fibrillation patients require prophylactic oral anticoagulation therapy for the prevention of stroke. Vitamin K antagonists were the first anticoagulants used in NVAF and now a days a newer category of oral anticoagulants called non vitamin K antagonists or novel oral anticoagulants (NOACs) available for stroke prevention in non valvular atrial fibrillation (NVAF) patients, which has less interactions with food and drugs and also dosage adjustment is not required and it has low bleeding risk as compared to that of vitamin K antagonists. **Objective:** (1) To assess the risk of bleeding.(2)To assess the risk of stroke.(3)To assess the health related quality of life. **Methods:** The prospective observational study was carried out in 90 patients diagnosed with non valvular atrial fibrillation, 45 patients are taking Vitamin K antagonist and the other 45 patients are taking non vitamin K antagonist . CHA2DS2-VASc score is used to calculate the patient risk of having a stroke. HAS-BLED score is used to calculate the risk of bleeding while taking both the class of drugs At the end of the study all the parameters and scores were compared from baseline to end of study. **Results and Discussion:** The bleeding risk was assessed by HAS-BLED score and the stroke risk was assessed by CHA2DS2-VASc score. The study proves that the Non vitamin K antagonist oral anticoagulants was associated with a lower risk of major bleeding in patients with AF compared to Vitamin K antagonist. **Conclusion:** We have concluded that the risk of stroke and bleeding was found to be lesser in non vitamin K antagonist oral anticoagulants when compared to vitamin K antagonist oral anticoagulants.

Abs_00027

**A STUDY ON DRUG-DEVICE COMBINATION PRODUCTS AND
MATERIOVIGILANCE IN CARDIOLOGY DEPARTMENT OF A
TERTIARY CARE PRIVATE CORPORATE HOSPITAL**

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Background: The Materiovigilance Program of India (MvPI) has been established to ensure the safety of all medical devices including cardiovascular devices. **Objective:** To collect, collate, analyse and report the data on medical device related adverse reactions including that of drug-device combination products in the Cardiology department. **Methodology:** As a first step, all the medical devices used in the Cardiology department were enlisted, categorized into notified or newly notified medical devices based on the CDSCO classification. They were further categorized based on the risk of the medical device as Class A (low risk category), class B (low to moderate risk category), Class C (moderate to high-risk category) and class D (high risk category) devices. In addition, all medical devices in the Cardiology department were classified based on their purpose as diagnostic, monitoring and therapeutic medical devices. All medical devices including drug-device combinations were thoroughly monitored for any device associated adverse reactions during the study period. **Results:** During the study, 1029 medical devices of 36 different types, including 63 drug-device combinations were closely monitored in sixty patients. Eighteen suspected adverse reactions (17 non-serious and one serious) due to medical devices in cardiac patients were identified and reported to MvPI. Of these, fourteen adverse reactions were associated with class D devices such as drug eluting coronary stent, permanent pacemaker and four with class C devices such as duct occluder, septal occluder, and DJ stent. About 66.6% of reactions were caused due to drug eluting coronary stents such as sirolimus, zotarolimus, everolimus eluting stents. **Discussion:** All the reports were acknowledged along with timely appreciation from the MvPI. For each suspected adverse reaction submitted, reference IDs were given by the MvPI. **Conclusion:** The current study was helpful in successfully implementing Materiovigilance program in the Cardiology department of a multispecialty hospital.

Abs_00049

IDENTIFICATION AND RESOLUTION OF DRUG RELATED PROBLEMS (DRPS) IN NEONATAL INTENSIVE CARE UNIT: A PROSPECTIVE INTERVENTIONAL STUDY

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Background: Drug related problem (DRP) is an event involving drug therapy that actually or potentially interferes with desired health outcomes. DRPs occurrence is common in various medical conditions that potentially harm to patients. However, literature search reveals that the information on types and nature of DRPs among neonatal patients is limited. Thus, we aimed to conduct this study to assess DRPs among neonatal patients. **Objective:** This study aimed to determine the incidence, frequency and types of DRPs in neonatal patients admitted to Neonatal intensive care unit (NICU). **Methodology:** A prospective interventional study was conducted at the department of NICU at tertiary care hospital for 12 months. Patients of either gender, age less than 30 days and admitted for more than 24 hours were included in this study. Clinical pharmacist prospectively participated in daily ward round to collect patient data in a data collection form. Collected data were analyzed for DRPs and were categorized based on PCNE V9.1. **Results:** A total of 302 patients were enrolled in this study. Of them 131 patients (43.47%) were identified with at least one DRP with the frequency 1.5 DRP. Majority of problems were related to treatment effectiveness (76.76%) and most common causes were related to dose selection (38.37%). Clinical pharmacist provided interventions were higher at the prescriber level [n= 107 (54.04%)] and overall acceptance rate of interventions was 97.8% (n= 193). This lead to resolution of 192 (96.9%) DRPs. **Conclusion:** DRPs occurrence was around 50% among neonates in NICU. The most common DRPs were related to the treatment effectiveness and the acceptances rate of pharmacist interventions was high in this study. Thus, study concluded that the pharmacist and physician collaboration can play pivotal role in detection and resolution of DRPs among NICU patients.

Abs_00055

STUDY TO DETERMINE THE AVERAGE TIME TAKEN TO REACH END STAGE RENAL DISEASE FROM MILD OR MODERATE STAGES WITH DIFFERENT RISK FACTORS IN CHRONIC RENAL FAILURE PATIENTS.

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Background: Damage to kidneys cannot be reversed but its worsening can be prevented. There are only limited studies about CRF, its related risk factors, complications, and prognosis in the Indian population. It is a pressing necessity to focus on the early stages and obviate progression. **Objectives:** To identify the risk factors, prescribing trends, and complications associated with CRF prognosis. To determine the average time taken for progression to End Stage Renal Disease or Renal Replacement Therapy from mild or moderate stages with different risk factors. **Methodology:** It was a retrospective study based on patient data over a period of six years (2015- 2020). Data pertinent to the study including demographic details, stages of CRF, risk factors, complications and time taken for progression to ESRD or RRT, and prescribing trends were recorded using a pre-designed data collection form. Patients of all age groups diagnosed with CRF and admitted under Nephrology department were included but patients with incomplete data were excluded. **Results and Discussion:** Among 103 patients' data analysed comprising of the adult population 71%, there was a male preponderance of 69%, and 62.14% of patients were in CRF stages 4 and 5. A comparison of the first and latest visit showed a significant association for BMI, hemoglobin, uric acid, urine albumin, and serum creatinine. The average time taken for progression from stage 2 to 5 of CRF was 49.5 months, stage 3 to 5 was 33.95 months and stage 4 to 5 was 24.54 months. Hypertension was the most common comorbidity and anemia was the most common complication. Cardiovascular drugs were the most prescribed drugs. **Conclusion:** With the prognosis of CRF being definitive and the time taken for ESRD shortens as the patient reaches higher stages, paramount efforts to delay progression and a need for patient-centered care in the early stages are undeniable.

Abs_00058

**A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON CAPRINI RAM VS DOH TOOL FOR
THROMBOPROPHYLAXIS IN ICU SETTING AT TERTIARY CARE HOSPITAL**

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Background: Deep vein thrombosis (DVT) and pulmonary embolism (PE) are collectively referred to as venous thromboembolism (VTE). These fatal conditions are common, but preventable complications of hospitalization. **Aim and Objective:** The study aims to assess DVT prophylaxis using two models (Caprini RAM & DOH tool) in preventing DVT in postoperative or critically ill patients and for better predictability of disease. To examine and compare the VTE predictive ability of the DOH tool and Caprini RAM in ICU patients. **Methodology:** In a prospective observational study, this study compared the Caprini RAM and DOH tool in the ICU setting on 229 patients (140 men and 89 women). 205 patients were considered in the study. 24 patients were excluded, out of 205 patients 97 patients had Caprini RAM and 108 patients had DOH tool. The data is analyzed using SPSS software, and the results are compared using the student t-test. **Results and Discussion:** Both GROUP A and GROUP B revealed that the majority of the patients (67.1% & 55.6%) were older individuals (60-80) years and a large proportion of them required DVT prophylaxis. In GROUP A 93% of forms were complete with 79% accuracy. In GROUP B 83% were complete. The most appropriate prophylaxis received by patients was ENOXAPARIN SODIUM 40mg OD in around 30% of 97 patients and HEPARIN 5000IU BD in around 30% of 108 patients based on their Caprini scores and NICE guidelines respectively. The majority of patients in GROUP A did not require any dosage adjustment, but in 20% of cases, it was necessary. On overall comparison with a paired t-test, it was statistically significant with a p-value less than 0.05. This study shows increased compliance, after the VTE prophylaxis according to NICE guidelines has been brought into practice. **Conclusion:** The DOH tool is better than Caprini RAM to be used in hospitals, for risk assessment of VTE in both medical and surgical patients for accuracy and predictability of the prophylaxis.

Abs_00115

**DEVELOPMENT OF DOSING NOMOGRAM FOR AMIKACIN IN TERM NEONATES:
A PHARMACOMETRIC APPROACH**

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Background: Amikacin is the first line anti-bacterial agent in treating neonatal sepsis caused by gram-negative strains. Amikacin exhibits concentration dependent anti-bacterial activity, where peak concentration should be 8 to 10 times more than the minimum inhibitory concentration. Recommended peak and trough concentration levels for amikacin are 25-35 mg/L and 2-5 mg/L respectively. Concentrations above therapeutic range were correlated with nephro and oto toxicity. Understanding the pharmacokinetics (PK) of amikacin is important to design optimal dosage regimen in neonates. Development of a dosing nomogram would assist the clinicians to design the individualized dosage regimens.

Objectives: 1. To understand the clinical pharmacokinetics of amikacin in term neonates 2. Recommend dosing nomogram of amikacin for term neonates

Methodology: Term Neonates prescribed with amikacin were recruited into this prospective longitudinal observational study. Amikacin concentrations were estimated from the neonatal blood samples collected using convenient sampling approach. Existing population pharmacokinetic modelling knowledge was used to identify the most suitable model to explain amikacin PK in neonates. Pharmacometric simulations were used to design optimal dosage regimens for individual patients. All the simulations and data analysis were carried out using Julia computing language PUMAS package (v.1.6)

Results: A two compartmental model explained the PK of amikacin in neonates. Current body weight (CWT) and creatinine clearance (CrCl) had significant impact on amikacin clearance (CL), and CWT significantly affected the volume of distribution (Vd) of amikacin in term neonates. Dosing nomogram was proposed for the range of covariates. Amount of dose and dosing interval has to be selected based on the neonate CWT and CrCl. Proposed dosing nomogram have the highest probability to attain target therapeutic concentrations.

Conclusion: Current dosing nomogram was developed by understanding the PK of amikacin. This dosing nomogram can potentially assist the clinicians to design precision therapy for amikacin in term neonates.

Abs_00134

PRACTICE OF PARENTERAL TO ORAL CONVERSION THERAPY IN A TERTIARY CARE HOSPITAL: A PROSPECTIVE INTERVENTIONAL STUDY

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Background: Conversion therapy of a drug from parenteral therapy to oral therapy is an important part to treat patients in better way. This has been evolved in medical wards for decades and it is getting better day by day with new innovations. **Objectives:** To understand and evaluate the clinical practice of parenteral to oral therapy conversion in a Tertiary Care Hospital. **Method:** A prospective interventional study was conducted in the multi-specialty hospital, India with institution ethical committee approval. Criteria were framed to assess the subject for conversion. Intervention was made and statistical method was applied. **Result:** 300 subjects were included in the study. Of 287 conversions, Sequential therapy of n=166 (57.8%) was predominantly seen. Due to conversion the mean value of length of hospital stay was reduced of 3.58 days when compared to non-converted group of 4.79 days. The Pearson correlation at 0.01 significance level showed negative correlation between conversion therapy and cost of therapy. The most common barrier seen was improved clinical symptoms but abnormal lab parameters n=25 (42%) **Conclusion:** Conversion therapy from parenteral to oral has showed reduced length of hospital stay, but no impact over cost of therapy. Though practically when the study was done, barriers to conversion were seen so the subjects need to continue with parenteral therapy.

Abs_00228

INFLUENCE OF GENETIC POLYMORPHISM OF ABCB1 ON TACROLIMUS DOSE REQUIREMENT IN SOUTH INDIAN PATIENTS.

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Tacrolimus (Tac) is a calcineurin inhibitor (CNI), and a potent immunosuppressive drug, widely used in organ transplant recipients. These are narrow therapeutic window drugs and show high inter-individual pharmacokinetic variability. Inter-individual variability in calcineurin inhibitors pharmacokinetics may be explained by differences in genes encoding drug-metabolizing enzymes (CYP3A) or drug transporters (ABCB1). **Aim:** To study the influence of genetic polymorphism of ABCB1 on Tacrolimus dose requirement in South Indian patients. **Methods:** A cross-sectional study was conducted for a period of one year in the department of gastroenterology. Patients receiving tacrolimus (earlier post-transplant) immunosuppressant therapy were included in the study. Patients' basic profiles were collected from the patient case sheets. The 2 ml of blood was withdrawn for the genotyping of ABCB1 genetic variants. The DNA was extracted using Phenol-chloroform method. The genotyping was done using real-time PCR method. **Result:** A total of 120 patients were included in the analysis, the patient age group was 34.6 ± 12.2 (mean \pm SD) years. The genotype frequency wild, hetero, and homo variants of rs1128503 were found to be 33.3%, 51.6% and 15.1%. rs1045642 was found to be 38.3%, 50.1%, and 11.6%. rs2032582 was found to be 17.5%, 38.3% and 44.2%. The average tacrolimus dose was found to be 3.13 ± 1.4 (mean \pm SD) mg per day. There was significant difference observed among the genotype groups. Haplotype analysis was performed to find the combined association of the genotype variants. The p value < 0.05 was considered statistically significant. **Conclusion:** Through the present study we have reported the association of genetic variants of the ABCB1 gene on tacrolimus dose requirement in South Indian patients.

Abs_00231

EFFECTIVENESS OF CITICOLINE VERSUS CITICOLINE WITH PIRACETAM IN MODERATE TO SEVERE ACUTEV ISCHEMIC STROKE PATIENTS: A QUASI-EXPERIMENTAL STUDY

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Background: Acute ischemic stroke (AIS) is one of the leading causes of mortality and morbidity worldwide. As a result of an ischemic stroke, nearly 2 million neurons die every minute. Apart from re-perfusion, preserving the ischemic penumbra from further damage by using neuroprotectants is a major research target. Citicoline is one such neuroprotectant, which is widely used in stroke management but without proven efficacy. Up until now, there has been no scientific evidence for the effectiveness of citicoline and piracetam in AIS. So, this study aims to determine the effectiveness of citicoline (Group A) in comparison with the combination of piracetam (Group B) in patients with moderate-to-severe AIS. **Methodology:** A prospective, quasi-experimental study was conducted after obtaining KMCH IEC approval (designated EC/AP/945/07/2022). Totally, 367 patients were screened, and based on inclusion criteria, 75 patients were included, divided into two groups (25 patients in Group A and 50 patients in Group B), and followed for a period of 90 days on Days 1,7,14,30,60 and 90. Neurological and functional outcomes were assessed using the NIHSS, mRS, and BI. NIHSS does not show any significant difference ($p>0.05$) between the two groups. But mRS and BI showed a significant difference ($p<0.05$).Citicoline was found to be more effective than piracetam in combination in patients with moderate to severe AIS. **Results:** The overall functional and neurological improvement compared between Group A and Group B showed that Group A (CITICOLINE) patients improved significantly ($p<0.05$) compared to Group B (CITICOLINE AND PIRACETAM) after 90 days. **Conclusion:** This study concludes that citicoline alone is more effective than piracetam in combination in patients with moderate-to-severe AIS. Piracetam fails to prove its neuroprotective properties. The results of this study provided convincing evidence of the advantage of citicoline over piracetam. So, citicoline is safe and effective in moderate to severe AIS.

Abs_00252

CLINICAL PROFILING AND THERAPEUTIC OUTCOMES IN MULTI SYSTEM INFLAMMATORY SYNDROME IN CHILDREN AT A TERTIARY CARE HOSPITAL

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Background: Multisystem inflammatory syndrome in children (MIS-C) is a condition that leads to inflammation of the heart, lungs, kidneys, brain, skin, eyes, or gastrointestinal organs. This is a novel post-infectious inflammatory disorder that has emerged during the corona virus disease 2019 pandemic. **Aim & Objectives:** The study was aimed to evaluate the clinical profile and therapeutic outcomes of Multisystem inflammatory syndrome in children attending a tertiary care hospital. **Methodology:** This is a retrospective observational study that was conducted for 12 months in the department of pediatrics at a tertiary care hospital. **Results:** Out of 81 study subjects, the most common age group was 11-15 years comprised of 37.34% of the subjects and the mean age was 8.62 ± 4.62 years. The prevalence of MIS-C in males (51.8) was high than females (48.1) and male to female ratio was found to be 1.07:1. Past medical illness was 11.11% suffered with dengue, 40.7% with a history of COVID-19, 58.2% with no history of COVID-19, and 44.4% has a family history of COVID-19. During the admission the mean of COVID antibodies was 158.9 ± 104.8 and at discharge was 21 ± 13.8 and CRP at admission was 67 ± 13.8 and at discharge was 13.2 ± 6.6 . Prescribed drugs in study subjects were Paracetamol (73.33%), Methyl Prednisolone (58.66%) and Aspirin (36%). Antibiotic prescription were rational in 62.5% and irrational in 37 % were irrational. Steroidal use was rational in 96.2% and irrational in 3.7 %. Most of the subjects showed good improvement. **Conclusion:** The majority of the symptoms that the study subjects presented coincide with other infections which make it difficult for the diagnosis. In our study subjects were prescribed with antibiotics and steroids. The recovery rate of the subjects treated was found to be 87.11%.



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POSTER PRESENTATIONS

Abs_00003

A PROSPECTIVE OBSERVATIONAL STUDY TO EVALUATE THE PREVALENCE, CAUSALITY, SEVERITY, PREVENTABILITY AND PREDICTABILITY OF ADVERSE DRUG REACTIONS (ADRS) DUE TO HYDROXYUREA IN A PEDIATRIC PATIENT WITH SICKLE CELL DISEASE (SCD) AT A TERTIARY CARE TEACHING HOSPITAL

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Background: In recent times, emphasis on pharmacovigilance is elevated due to increased cases of adverse drug reactions coming into notice. Hydroxyurea is the mainstay of treating sickle cell patients are linked to various adverse drug reactions in adult patients but long-term safety data on a pediatric patients is still unknown. **Objective:** The given study lays accentuation on determining the pattern of ADRs due to Hydroxyurea in a Pediatric patient with sickle cell disease. **Design:** A prospective observational study. **Methodology:** A total of 300 subjects received Hydroxyurea. They were screened for possible ADRs. Possible risk factors for the development of ADRs were also assessed. The difference in the pattern of ADRs in patients prescribed with HU was observed. The causality and severity assessment of the observed ADRs was done by WHO-UMC scale, Naranjo's algorithm, and Hartwig-Siegel scale respectively. Preventability and Predictability assessment of ADRs was also done. **Result:** The prevalence of ADRs in patients receiving HU is 24.33%. Females are found to be at higher risk for developing ADRs. Multiple comorbidities and polypharmacy are also considered to be possible risk factors. The maximum number of ADRs falls into the possible criteria of causality assessment by the WHO-UMC scale and Naranjo's algorithm. All the observed ADRs fall into the mild and moderate category of severity by the Hartwig-Seigel scale. **Conclusion:** The need for pharmacovigilance is highlighted by the results obtained in this study. Intense monitoring and increased awareness can help improve the rate of ADR(s) occurrence in patients receiving Hydroxyurea in a pediatric patients.

Abs_00009

AWARENESS ON COSMECEUTICAL USE AND RELATED ADVERSE REACTION AMONG WORKING AND NON-WORKING WOMEN PRESENTING TO THE DERMATOLOGY OUTPATIENT DEPARTMENT IN A TERTIARY CARE HOSPITAL

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Background: Cosmeceutical have become an essential part of personal grooming routine. It has been established that in addition to a wide range of adverse dermatological effects, cosmeceutical may also result in systemic adverse effects. Adverse reactions can occur immediately after application of the product or after prolonged use. Females are most likely to be affected compared to men. **Objective:** This study aimed at determining awareness level regarding cosmeceutical use and related adverse reactions among working and non-working female patients. **Method:** A cross-sectional study was performed among female patients who visited to the dermatology outpatient department, KMC, Manipal from January 2021 to April 2022. Sample size was 400 respondents calculated by using estimation of proportion. Sampling technique used was convenience sampling, and data were collected using self-administered questionnaire. Data was analyzed by using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) and descriptive statistics was applied. **Results:** 395(98.75%) participants were using at least one cosmeceutical product. Majority of non-working women were not following the instruction (58.5) given on the label and also, they were not aware about the heavy metals (80%) in cosmeceutical products when compared to working women (Label instruction 49%, Heavy metal: 68%). Around 68% of working women had not consulted dermatologist before using the products. Both working (43.1%) and non-working (44.9%) women had adverse effects from cosmeceutical products. The majority of women could solve the problem by starting self-medication (22.25%) and around 15% of women consulted a dermatologist for cosmeceutical-related problems. Cosmeceutical related adverse reactions were encountered primarily on their face (25.3%) followed by scalp and hair (10.12%). **Conclusion:** The women have to be aware of the rational cosmeceutical utilization practices to minimize adverse events. Implementation of cosmetovigilance system and adverse events reporting form will help to decrease the adverse effect from cosmeceutical.



Abs_00015

VANCYCLOVIR INDUCED ENCEPHALOPATHY: A CASE REPORT

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Case presentation: A 67-year-old male presented with painful burning rashes in multiple parts of the body (chest, back, neck and navel region). The patient was a known case of acute kidney injury. The skin biopsy revealed Herpes zoster infection. Treatment was initiated with Vancyclovir, following the treatment patient developed altered level of consciousness, restlessness and became disoriented to time, place and person. **Differential diagnosis:** Viral encephalopathy. **Investigation:** CSF examination showed no infectious agent, electroencephalogram showed slow posterior dominant rhythm with theta and delta activity. **Final diagnosis:** Vancyclovir induced encephalopathy. **Management:** Discontinuation of vancyclovir. **Outcome:** Symptoms resolved after discontinuation of Vancyclovir. **Clinical importance:** Drug used in the management of primary disease resulted in secondary disease, hence choice of drug before initiating a treatment should be based on consideration with patient's underlying disease state, age, renal and hepatic profiles.

Abs_00020

COMPLEMENTARY AND ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE INTEREST SELF CARE AND SATISFACTION WITH HEALTH CARE FOR TYPE 2 DIABETES

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Complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) refers to a wide range of clinical therapies outside of conventional medicine. The term complimentary refers to the therapy that are used in conjugation with conventional medicine, whereas alternative medicine includes therapy that are used in place of conventional medicine. India is the second largest country in the world with an estimated 69.2 million adults with Type 2 diabetes. It is a major public health problem the requires regular medication along with lifestyle modifications in order to control adequate control. The studies shows that patients with diabetes were more likely to use CAM compared with other patient groups. The aim of the study is to find out the use of complementary and alternative medicine in patients with type 2 diabetes. The objectives of the study are to find the health benefits of using complementary and alternative medicines in diabetic patients and to estimate the health care satisfaction of using complementary and alternative medicine. The cross-sectional study was conducted in 450 bedded tertiary care hospital, for the period of 12 months and total of 100 participants were enrolled in the study. The patients who are diagnosed with type 2 diabetes and using complementary and alternative medicines were included in the study. And the patients with type 1 diabetes were excluded. The data was analysed using Microsoft excel version 2013 and SPSS v21. About 20% of the patients were using CAM alone for the treatment and about 33% of the patients were using both allopathic treatment and CAM for their diabetes treatment. The major reason for using CAM is due to the fear about side effects, higher costs of modern medicines on long term use. The totality of these findings suggests that most of the patients are unsatisfied with their current diabetes care, but are highly motivated to improve their self-care behaviours by trying new approaches, such as CAM therapies.

Abs_00021

**A CROSS SECTIONAL STUDY ON IMPAIRED COGNITIVE PERFORMANCE
ASSOCIATED WITH HYPERTENSION**

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Background: Increased blood pressure is the leading risk factor for premature death, stroke, cognitive impairment, and heart disease worldwide. This study aims to analyze the changes in cognitive function in patients with different stages of hypertension compared to non-hypertensive control. **Objectives:** (1) To correlate the demographic, social, and clinical characteristics of the study participants with cognitive performance (2) To study the effect of anti-hypertensives in cognitive therapy (3) To compare cognitive impairments of hypertensive and normotensive patients using statistical analysis. **Methodology:** This is a cross-sectional study conducted on not less than 100 patients of normotensive and hypertensive patients in a tertiary care hospital for eight months. Patients with hypertension will be divided into two levels of hypertension severity according to their blood pressure levels or medication use. The cognitive function of these three groups will be assessed using a mini-mental state examination and neuropsychological test. Age, BMI, educational level, and monthly incomes were the variables in this study. **Result:** Age and BMI increase with hypertension. Education and monthly income were higher in normotensive patients. According to the mini-mental examination score (MMSE), cognitive impairment was found more in hypertensive patients when compared to normotensive patients. Cognitive impairment was found to be less in hypertensive patients who were taking CCB drugs whereas it declines in patients taking beta-blockers. Comparing NPE (neuropsychological evaluation) scores, and MMSE scores of normotensive HTN 1 and HTN 2, it was found that they were significant (<0.5). **Conclusion:** In hypertensive patients increase in BP was associated with an incremental reduction in cognitive function. Our data demonstrate that cognitive impairment is more frequent in patients with HTN and is related to the severity of HTN. Early identification of cognitive dysfunction in hypertensive patients may provide considerable benefits to patients.

Abs_00022

ASSESSMENT OF DEPRESSION, ANXIETY AND STRESS IN COVID-19 POSITIVE STUDENTS OF NORTHERN KERALA

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Background: It is a Cross-sectional questionnaire based study for period of 6 months, (November 2021 to April 2022) during third wave of COVID-19. **Aim:** To assess the prevalence of anxiety, stress and depression in COVID-19 infected students of Northern Kerala. **OBJECTIVES:** To assess the prevalence of anxiety, stress and depression in COVID-19 infected students, and also the association between Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scale-21(DASS-21) with age, gender, and educational status. **Methodology:** DASS 21 is a self report questionnaire. It consisted of 7 questions each regarding anxiety, depression, and stress. Each item is scored from 0 to 3. If a student scored >14 for depression, >10 for anxiety and > 17 for stress, were referred for further counselling. Data collection was done in printed and Google format. **Results & Discussion:** 206 subjects participated in the study. Most were in the age group of 18-22. 76 % were female. Undergraduate students possesses 58.3 %. 94.2 % of the participants were quarantined at home and 5.8 % at quarantine centres. 64.6 % of subjects were residing in rural and 35.4 % urban. In the prevalence rate of depression 65 % of the subjects were normal and 12.6 % with moderate form of depression. In anxiety 54.8 % were normal and 17.9 % with mild depression. In Stress 76.6 % are normal, 8.2 % with mild stress and 5.8 % were severely stressed. The most prevalent issue was anxiety rather than depression and stress. **Conclusion:** The major prevalent issue was anxiety and found a significant association of age with depression and stress. Females having more mental issues than male. Hence it is necessary to make efforts to develop the positive mental health and well being particularly in vulnerable women. Students require attention, assistance, and support from society, families, institutions etc.

Abs_00023

A SYSTEMATIC APPROACH OF ANTIBIOTIC STEWARDSHIP PROGRAMME IN POSTOPERATIVE ORTHOPEDICS SURGERY IN TERTIARY CARE TEACHING HOSPITAL

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Background: Antibiotic resistance is an increasing problem globally, including in India, because of inappropriate antibiotic usage and accessible availability. Antibiotic stewardship focuses on enhancing patient care and avoids the negative implications of antibiotic abuse or misuse. Proper surveillance and stewardship are critical to retaining antibiotic efficacy and reducing the growth and progression of AMR. **Objectives:** To estimate the antibiotic stewardship in post-operative orthopedics, To provide a strategy for optimum usage of antibiotics, To estimate the overall economic burden of antibiotics in orthopedic surgeries and To determine the extent of guidelines adherence. **Methodology:** A Prospective, Observational study was conducted in the Department of Orthopedics, Adichunchanagiri Hospital and Research Centre, B.G Nagar. The Prospective audit and feedback (PAF) form were based on the antibiotics prescribed which had two parts which was the initial review of antibiotics, and the 48-hour review. The suitably designed data collection form was used to collect all the necessary information. **Results & Discussion :** Among 200 participants in the study, 68% of participants were males while the 32% were females. The most often prescribed antibiotics in the cephalosporin medication class were Ceftriaxone, Cefoperazone, and Cefotaxime with percentages of 28%, 26.5%, 6%, and 2.5%, respectively which barely followed the AWaRe classification. Using the cost of illness method, the total direct cost and indirect cost accounted economically for an average of 60% to 57% of burden respectively. Only 48% of the antibiotics prescribed followed the AWaRe classification rules provided by the WHO. The following actions : escalate, discontinue antibiotics, de-escalate, and transition from IV to oral therapy; were done after reviewing only 29.5% of antibiotic treatment. Nearly half the participants faced an economic burden due to their hospital stay. Cost of antibiotics ranged between Rs. 151-200 with a proportion of 52%, followed by 27% between Rs. 201-300. **Conclusion:** Antimicrobial stewardship programs in hospital is necessary to optimize the use of antibiotics, boost patient outcomes, minimize AMR and infections linked.

Abs_00025

**A STUDY ON PREVALENCE, RISK FACTORS AND MANAGEMENT OF
HYPONATREMIA AMONG HOSPITALIZED PATIENTS**

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Background: Hyponatremia is generally defined as a serum sodium level of less than 135mEq/L. Hyponatremia, the most frequent electrolyte disorder is more likely in people living with certain diseases, congestive heart failure, and diseases affecting the lungs, liver, or brain. Also, people taking medications like diuretics and some antidepressants are more at risk for this condition. Treatment of severe symptomatic hyponatremia with hypertonic saline is safe if a recommendation for the rate of correction of hyponatremia is strictly followed. **Aim:** The study aimed to explore the prevalence, risk factors, clinical features, and management of hyponatremia in the hospitalized patient. A total of 102 patients were evaluated. **Methodology:** All inpatients of either gender who were suffering from hyponatremia on admission or those who developed hyponatremia during admission from various departments with a serum sodium less than 135mEq/L were included in the study. **Results:** Out of 102 patients enrolled, the majority of patients were females 69, and 33 were males. The prevalence of hyponatremia was more pronounced among the age group of 76-75 years (17.64%) followed by the age group of 71-75 (16.66%). The common comorbid illness found in the study group was hypertension (58.6%), and diabetes mellitus (20%). The study reveals that a higher proportion of patients have an incidence of weakness (22.5%) followed by vomiting (14.7%). For hyponatremia management, most patients received Normal saline (11.7%) followed by V2 receptor antagonist (25.4%) and combination therapy of both IV and oral. A high percentage of prescriptions contained at least one antihypertensive (20.1%) and antipsychotics(14.5%). Only 3% mortality was noted during the study and this was due to the underlying study. **Conclusion:** Hyponatremia is the most common electrolyte disorder in hospitalized and elderly patients. Hyponatremia is important to recognize because of the potential morbidity, mortality, and economic impact on the patient and health care. Studying the etiology, risk factors, and management of hyponatremia in patients will help in reducing its incidence and minimize the complications associated with hyponatremia.

Abs_00026

ASSESSMENT OF RATIONAL USE OF ANTIBIOTICS AND PREVALENCE OF SENSITIVITY TESTING

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Background: Evaluate and assess the rational use of antibiotics and prevalence of sensitivity test pattern to maximize the drug safety. **Objective:** To check the rationality of antibiotic drug use and to analyze the prevalence of sensitivity test in prescription of antibiotics. **Methodology:** A prospective observational study conducted at PVS Hospital (P) Ltd, Calicut. The necessary data were collected from patient medical charts by using the data collection forms. Patients treated with at least one antibiotics were included. **Results:** About 12 categories of antibiotics were used in the prescriptions. Out of 120 cases taken, 29 patients did their sensitivity tests. Rationality of antibiotics were checked 170(79.8%) of antibiotics are rational and the remaining 43(20.18%) of antibiotics were irrational. **Conclusion:** Antibiotics usage was found to be reasonable. When taking the prescription pattern of antibiotics, below 50% of antibiotics were prescribed from the essential drug list. Sensitivity pattern were checked only 29 out of 120 cases. Rationality of antibiotics to disease have no relation but it highly depends on drug and the prescribing pattern of antibiotics.

Abs_00028

**EMBODIMENT OF PHARMACIST INTERVENTION IN PALLIATIVE CARE AND
AUGMENTATION OF A CURRICULUM FOR ITS ASSESSMENT**

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Background: Palliative care consists of terminally ill patients which demands an inter-professional collaborative network including doctors, nurses, pharmacists, and social workers. The purpose of this study is to identify roles and services performed by palliative care pharmacists in medication related areas and to formulate an add-on course to train pharmacy graduates. **Method:** A prospective interventional study was carried out in the palliative care centre Perinthalmanna. Data were collected and analysed for drug related problems. Relevant changes were made. Results were interpreted and formulated as an add on course for the training of pharmacy graduates. **Results:** A total of 88 patients were enrolled in to the study. The most prevalent conditions in our palliative setting were kidney disease, liver disease, cancer and stroke. 38 and 10 cases were found to have drug interactions and drug duplications respectively. 4 cases required dosage adjustments. 50 cases involved pharmacist intervention which improved the outcome by 80%. A 6-month add-on course titled “PALLIATIVE PHARMACY” was augmented under the guidance of an Expert committee. **Conclusion:** The study identifies that there are various roles, a pharmacist must undertake in a palliative setup. Involvement of pharmacist in patients’ treatment helps to prevent drug related problems to a greater extent. Addition of an integrated course for the management of palliative care patients has found to improve the learning as well as practical skills of pharmacists. Integrating basic and clinical sciences in therapeutic course is an effective learning strategy.

Abs_00033

AN OBSERVATIONAL STUDY TO APPRAISE THE MEDICAL DEVICE ADVERSE EVENT AT DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS IN A TERTIARY CARE HOSPITAL

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Background: Healthcare professionals are in unique position to contribute to the proactive evaluation of device-related risks and understanding of device-related adverse events and near-misses. **Objectives:** To our knowledge, this is the first study to evaluate the pattern of adverse event related to medical device in Southern India. Unfailingly ensure patient safety, identify and report adverse event associated with use of medical device at different departments in a tertiary care hospital. **Methodology:** Observational prospective study carried out for over a period of 6 months among the inpatients and outpatients of Orthopaedics , Gynaecology , Urology , Dermatology , Pulmonology, ICUs , Surgery and General medicine departments in a tertiary care hospital. Relevant medical devices were selected. Medical device adverse events (MADEs) confirmed with the help of causality criteria provided by the MvPI. **Results:** A Total of 385 samples were selected ,114(29.61%) MDAEs have been identified. Out of 114 cases 87% of medical device adverse events observed were non serious and 13% were serious. majority of the events occurred in the ICU 37.72% followed by 21.93% pulmonology . 35.09% of medical device adverse event was due to Foley catheter based on risk classification, 23% of adverse events were in category A , 64% in category B , 13% in category C. **Conclusion:** Study provides a peripheral view of adverse events caused by medical devices, it highlights the necessity of mandatory reporting of adverse events.

Abs_00034

**AN INTERVENTIONAL STUDY ON HEMODIALYSIS PATIENT AND IMPACT OF
PATIENT COUNSELLING TO IMPROVE QUALITY OF LIFE**

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Background: The End Stage Renal Disease patients undergoes hemodialysis requires life time treatment which may eventually affect their quality of life. The disability affects different domains of patient lives. Study measuring the Quality Of Life in patients on renal replacement therapy are limited in the Indian scenario. AIM To evaluate the Quality Of Life in patients who undergoes hemodialysis in the hospital setting by applying KDQOLTM36 scale. **Objective:** This study was conducted to assess the effect of patient counselling on their health related Quality Of Life. The change in Quality Of Life before and after counselling provides a better understanding about the impact of intervention among them. The study also assess any possible infection that can be acquired from dialysis unit due to unhygienic practices followed by the patient pre and post hemodialysis. **Methods:** This was a prospective randomized study carried out over 6 months in hemodialysis unit of KIMS Al-SHIFA hospital, Perintalmanna. 385 hemodialysis patients were evaluated using KDQOLTM-36 questionnaire to assess their health related Quality of Life before and after counselling. The second follow up was conducted after 4 weeks to study the effect of patient counselling. The intervention was done on hygiene practices to prevent any possible chances of infection pre & post hemodialysis. Individual dietary modifications the patient had to follow was also explained. **Results:** Statistically significant difference in the mental component score(MCS)($P < 0.01$), burden of kidney disease(BKD)($P < 0.01$), Symptoms and burden of kidney disease(SPKD)($P < 0.01$) and Effect of kidney disease(EKD)($P < 0.01$) was seen before and after counselling. The intervention had help to improve the overall QOL in patients. **Conclusion:** The study provided and insight into the factors that affect the Quality Of Life in hemodialysis patients. With a proper intervention of individualized counselling to patients about the disease, hygiene practices, dietary practices and precautions to be followed Pre, during and post hemodialysis can help to improve the Health Related Quality Of Life.

Abs_00043

ASSESSMENT OF WOMEN'S MENTAL HEALTH DURING PERINATAL PERIOD

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Background: Perinatal period is defined as the period of time occurring before, after and up to one year following birth. Perinatal mental illness is a significant complication of pregnancy and the postpartum period. These disorders include perinatal depression, anxiety and psychosis. Depression and anxiety are the common psychiatric disorders during pregnancy and the postpartum. We mainly focus to assess the women's mental health and determine the risk factors for perinatal depression and anxiety. **Objectives:** To prepare and validate the questionnaire for assessing the mental health during perinatal period. To identify the prevalence of depression and anxiety among women during their perinatal period. To determine the level of depression and anxiety among women during their perinatal period. To identify the risk factors associated with perinatal depression and anxiety. **Methodology:** A prospective observational study, conducted in the Obstetrics and Gynaecology department, PSG Hospitals, Coimbatore for a duration of 6 months. 741 participants were recruited in the study based on inclusion and exclusion criteria. **Results:** A study was conducted among 741 perinatal population in which 48.5% participants had anxiety and 32.2% participants had depression. In our study, the shared risk factors for both perinatal anxiety and depression were found to be gestational age, postpartum age, comorbid condition, morning sickness, sleep disturbance, sleep duration and loss of appetite and interest in having their favourite food. The separate risk factors for depression were found to be type of family and presence of risk in their pregnancy. **Conclusion:** Early screening and intervention may drastically and significantly reduce mental disorders existing in pregnant population. So as a healthcare professional we suggest that screening for depression and anxiety could be included as a routine process in antenatal care.

Abs_00044

ASSESSMENT OF PRESCRIBING PATTERNS AND COST EFFECTIVE ANALYSIS OF ORAL HYPOGLYCAEMIC AGENTS USED IN THE TREATMENT OF TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS

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Background: Diabetes mellitus treatment that is cost-effective not only ensures rational drug use but also lowers patient costs. When a cost-effectiveness tool is used correctly in therapeutic decision making, the disease's complications are reduced, and the patients' quality of life is improved. **Aim:** This study aims to evaluate the prescribing patterns and to carry out cost effective analysis for Oral Hypoglycaemic agents used in the treatment of Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus. **Methodology:** A Prospective, observational study was carried out in the out-patient department of a Diabetes Specialty Centre-Bangalore for a period of 9 months. Individuals aged 18 and above and clinically diagnosed with T2DM with or without HTN and dyslipidaemia were considered eligible for the study. Individuals who were on Insulin for management and those with other types of Diabetes were excluded from the study. **Results:** A total of 274 prescriptions were evaluated. The majority of the patients belonged to the age group of 60 years and older (55%). Prevalence of Diabetes were found to be more in men (53%) when compared to women (47%). Most of the study subjects were diagnosed with HTN + T2DM (35%) followed by T2DM+HTN+ Dyslipidaemia (27%). The average number of drugs per prescription were 2.04. It was observed that Sulphonylureas, Biaguanides, Alpha-glucosidase inhibitors, DPP-4 inhibitors, Thiazolidinediones and SGLT2 inhibitors were the numerous drugs prescribed to the study population. Incremental Cost Effectiveness Ratio (ICER) was calculated and it was found that DPP-4 inhibitors are cost effective in monotherapy while DPP-4 inhibitors+ Biaguanides for double combination therapy and DPP-4 inhibitors+SGLT2 inhibitors + Biaguanides in three combination was found to be cost effective. **Conclusion:** In our study, it was observed that Metformin was most commonly prescribed among the OHA and DPP-4 inhibitors are cost effective. Polypharmacy is a big issue, especially for the elderly population. This study provides the baseline data for carrying out further researches on prescription patterns as well as cost effective analysis.

Abs_00045

**OFLOXACIN INDUCED STEVENS-JOHNSON SYNDROME;SCORTEN BASED
APPROACH: A CASE REPORT**

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Background: Stevens- Johnson syndrome (SJS) are rare immune-mediated severe cutaneous adverse reaction,with an incidence rate of 0.05 to 2 persons/ million population/ month .drugs are the most commonly implicated in 95% of cases. **Case description:** A 52 year old male patient presented with chief complaints of skin rashes over the body. Patient reveled the present medication history of tab.ofloxacin PO 200mg+tab.Ornidazole 500mg for gastroenteritis. After taking ofloxacin, the patient had developed skin rashes & itching over the left thigh , left foot, right hand and groin. Diffuse redness of oral mucosa with swelling of lip, small wounds near penis and pain over the face.The patient was well oriented and on examination. Based on our clinical examination,final diagnosis was SJS.the severity of SJS was assessed using SCORTEN(=1). Treatment given for him: Inj. Dexamethasone 4mg BD x 5days, Tab.Fexofinadine120mg BD, Inj, Phenaramine BD x 5 days, along other supportive measures. Considering dermatologist opinion Inj.Fluconazole 400mg OD x 5days added. Patient was stabilized. Patient recovery achieved in 15days. **Discussion:** Several studies suggested ofloxacin having a capability for causing SJS.Our patient doesn't shown any symptoms of TEN. The same opinion shown by the Stephen L Melde, his study suggested that,there is very little information regarding the ofloxacin-induced TEN.The study carried out by Naveen et.al. Observed that,ofloxacin has a risk of inducing SJS-TEN,injudicious uses of ofloxacin are the foremost common reasons behind SJS-TEN. It having higher morbidity and mortality compared to anticonvulsant&antipyretics.The severity of SJS-TEN was assessed using SCORTEN(=1).means patient having only 3.2%mortality rate. **Conclusion:** There is an upsurge use of fluroquinolones in recent years,early diagnosis helps the clinician to elude secondary infection & subsequent complications.It highlight the mandatory reporting of offending drug & highlight the necessity of PvPI.

Abs_00046

**DEVELOPMENT OF INSTITUTIONAL ANTIBIOGRAM IN GENERAL MEDICINE
DEPARTMENT AT TERTIARY CARE HOSPITAL**

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Background: Antimicrobial resistance is one of the major global threats in the spectrum of infectious diseases on a global scale, there is markedly an increase in the burden of infections with resistant microbes which are caused by Bacteria, Fungi, and Parasites. The challenges of drug resistance are identified through developing Institutional antibiogram which helps to understand local resistance pattern for given period of time. This study aims in the development of the institutional antibiogram based on the hospital standards and guidelines.

Objectives: (1) To assess the sensitivity pattern of microorganism by developing the antibiogram. (2) To provide evidence based empirical antibiotic treatment to the patients.

Methodology: The ambispective observational study was conducted from Oct 2022 to Sep 2022 in General Medicine department, PSG hospitals. A total of 707 subjects were included in this study. The data was collected after getting the informed consent. The antibiogram was developed based on the CLSI guidelines by using WHONET v5.6 Software. The descriptive statistics was performed by using SPSS. **Results:** A total of 707 patients were studied and their susceptibility patterns were analysed. Among the isolates, males and females were found to be 391(55.3%) and 396(44.70%) respectively. Majority of the population includes adults with 337(47.67%). UTI, Pneumonia and Sepsis were the most prevalent infections in the General Medicine department. The percentage of Gram- negative bacteria was 76.94% and Gram-positive bacteria was 23.06%. Of the isolates, Gram negative bacteria were responsible for majority of infections. Escherichia coli 200(28.92%) was the most predominant organism isolated followed by Klebsiella pneumoniae 144(20.3%), Pseudomonas aeruginosa 80(11.32%) and others. Gram negative organisms shows high resistance (100%) to 3rd generation cephalosporins and Piperacillin/Tazobactam combination, whereas Gram positive organisms mostly shows high resistance to Norfloxacin. **Conclusion:** On analysing the susceptibility patterns of the isolates, a local antibiogram was developed to initiate the empirical therapy and to prevent the emergence of Antimicrobial resistance in the General Medicine department.



Abs_00047

PHARMACIST INTERVENTION IN DIABETES MELLITUS DRUG THERAPY

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Objective: To study the various reactive interventions made by clinical pharmacist in a tertiary care hospital and to identify and categorize the different drug related problems (DRPs) among the diabetes mellitus inpatients. **Method:** Study followed a prospective interventional study pattern and data was collected from in patient’s case sheets, case records, medication charts, laboratory reports, medication history interviews etc., during participation in ward rounds and screened for any drug related problems and classification of drug related problems were done on the basis of Pharmaceutical Care Network Europe classification. The duration of the study was 6 months from October 2016 to March 2017. **Results:** A total of 267 diabetic cases were observed during the course of the study from which 43 interventions had been found out. Out of 43 interventions 29 were accepted and 14 were not accepted by the physician in charges. **Conclusion:** The study mostly justifies the role of clinical pharmacist services in patient’s care can significantly help in identifying, resolving and preventing the DRPs in the hospital thereby enhancing better patient outcomes.

Abs_00048

PESTICIDES INDUCED DIABETES IN FARMERS

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Background: Earlier studies had reported the prevalence of diabetes among the farming community was three times higher (18.3%) than that in the non-farming community (6.2%). There are many factors which can put farmers at risk of diabetes, among them one of the major causes is the exposure of pesticides. **Objectives:** We performed a systematic review and meta-analysis of observational studies that had assessed the association between diabetes with the exposure to pesticides. The main purpose of this study is to identify the particular class of pesticides which put the farmers at risk of diabetes. **Methods:** A comprehensive literature search of peer-reviewed original articles pertaining to diabetes on exposure to Pesticides, was conducted. Eligible studies were those that investigated potential associations of diabetes with the pesticides without restrictions on type of diabetes. We included case-control studies and cross-sectional studies and cohort studies. We extracted information based on study characteristics, type of pesticide assessed, exposure assessment, sample size, effect estimate and outcome definition. **Results:** we identified 26 studies assessing the association between diabetes with exposure to pesticides. It was found that prevalence of diabetes was positively associated with exposure to all types of pesticides, mainly three specific classes of insecticides have been identified as diabetogenic they are organochlorine (OR=1.40; 95%CI 1.01-1.95), organophosphate (OR=2.22; 95%CI 1.17-4.19), and carbamate (OR=1.50; 95%CI 1.02-2.19). **Conclusion:** From our studies it was found that the occurrence of diabetes among farmers was significant with the exposure of pesticides.

Abs_00050

**A STUDY OF KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICE OF PARENTS ON
CHILDHOOD IMMUNISATION PROGRAMME IN A TERTIARY CARE HOSPITAL.**

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Background: Immunization is an important factor for preventing the severe infections disease in humans. This study is to assess the Knowledge, Attitude and Practice to the immunization schedule of paediatrics by their parents using a questionnaire in a tertiary hospital at Calicut. **Methodology:** A prospective observational study that was carried among the parents of kids in the Paediatric O.P department of PVS hospital, Calicut. A questionnaire was prepared and administered to the parents to assess their KAP, on immunization. **Result:** A total of 200 participants were included in the study. Around 40% parents had good knowledge, 80% had positive attitude 89% had revealed positive practice towards immunization. Maternal education ($\chi^2=35.64$; $p<0.01$) and area of living ($\chi^2=22.99$; $p<0.01$) were significantly associated with knowledge of mothers .Maternal education level ($\chi^2=20.76$; $p<0.01$) were significantly associated with favourable attitudes. Good infants immunization practice was significantly associated with number of children in a family ($\chi^2=12.15$ $p<0.002$). About 50 (42.3%) cases of child being ill were identified as a reason for vaccine hesitancy from 118 cases (59%). **Conclusion:** The majority of the respondents have positive opinion about the importance of childhood immunization in study areas. However, some respondents had insufficient knowledge on this issue. Educational intervention should be recommended to improve this scenario and recommended special emphasis on the rural area.

Abs_00052

A COMPARITIVE STUDY OF PIRACETAM WITH ORAL IRON VERSUS IRON ALONE IN CHILDRENS WITH BREATH-HOLDING SPELLS

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Background: Breath holding spells (BHS) are one of the most frequent and important diagnostic challenges in pediatrics. These are apparently frightening events relatively common in children. Parental reassurance and non-pharmacological methods are usually followed. But in some cases BHS can be very stressful for the parents and these methods alone may not be sufficient. In such conditions pharmacological agents may be desired in some of these patients. Iron supplements and piracetam are the two different pharmacological methods that are used for treating breath holding spells in children. But not much study has been conducted to see the effects of these drugs in pediatrics. **Aim:** This is the first time such kind of study is conducted in our study site and it is hypothesized to show some results to compare two therapeutic regimen that are commonly prescribed for breath holding spells in children. **Methodology:** A total of 70 breath holding spells cases were enrolled into the study of which 35 patients (A) were given iron alone and 35 patients (B) were given piracetam and oral iron. The study provides the data for comparing the efficacy of using piracetam with oral iron versus iron alone in children with breath holding spells in the outpatient department of PVS Hospital. **Conclusion:** The study concluded that piracetam appears to be safe and effective drug for breath holding spells. Piracetam in addition to oral iron in children with breath holding spells can decrease the frequency and severity of attacks than using iron alone, thus reducing the distress of the disturbed parents and suffering of their children.

Abs_00053

EVALUATION OF DRUG USE PATTERN IN PATIENTS WITH HYPERTENSION AND DIABETES MELLITUS

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Objective: To analyze the prescription pattern of diabetic and hypertensive patients, ADRs, drug-drug interactions of anti-hypertensive and anti-diabetic drugs. Assess whether mono therapy or combination therapy used in prescription. **Methods:** A prospective observational study conducted during a study period of 6 months among 107 inpatients with hypertension and diabetes mellitus. **Results:** Among the data of 107 patient with both hypertension and diabetes 59 (55.14%) were male and 48 (44.85%) were female. Commonly prescribed antihypertensive was telmisartan which was prescribed 44 times in patients prescription (41%), amlodipine prescribed 23 times (21.4%). Commonly prescribed antidiabetic drug was metformin which was prescribed 77times (71.9 %), Insulin injection Human Actrapid prescribed 20 times (18.6%.) The least prescribed drugs is Vildagliptin 1 time (0.9 %.). Moderate drug-drug interactions were found to be 28, Minor dug-drug interactions is 12 in number. Commonly seen adverse drug reactions like hypoglycemia and hypotension were observed. The number of prescriptions with antihypertensive drugs given as combination therapy was 61 and monotherapy was 46 and in antidiabetic drugs given as combination therapy was 67 and monotherapy was 40. **Conclusion:** This study has analyzed the prescription pattern and the most common therapeutic treatment given to the patients with hypertension and diabetes mellitus along with drug- drug interactions, ADR, combination and mono therapy of hypertension and diabetes mellitus.

Abs_00057

**ASSESSMENT OF INSULIN RELATED KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND SKILLS
AMONG NURSES IN A TERTIARY CARE HOSPITAL BY A PRE AND POST DESIGN**

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Background: Errors commonly encountered during insulin administration are injecting the wrong insulin, underdosing, overdosing, improper use of insulin delivery devices, lack of knowledge on insulin and administration sites, improper storage of insulin. Strategies such as providing nursing education regarding insulin, and promoting interprofessional communication have been proven to be effective. **Objective:** The main objective of the study is to assess insulin-related knowledge, skills, and attitude among nurses in a tertiary care hospital via pre- and post-design and to evaluate the role of a planned teaching program on knowledge and practices of safe insulin injection techniques. **Methodology:** A prospective interventional study was conducted, with 97 nurses participating in the pre and post-test. Nurses were educated on insulin types, safe administration practices, and storage conditions. After 1-month of assessing the nurses' insulin injection practice, a post-test was conducted. The data is analyzed using SPSS version 26 software, and the results were compared using the student t-test. **Results and Discussion:** Most of the nurses' injection practices improved after imparting education and were reflected during observation. About 76% of the nurses switched insulin sites and assessed for the presence of lumps. Despite properly storing insulin and having adequate knowledge that cold insulin should be kept at room temperature for 15-30 minutes prior to administration, only 32.2% of nurses put it into practice. The key points intervened during observation include, holding the needle for atleast 6-10 seconds in the injection site, labeling the insulin vials with opening date and avoiding administration of cold insulin. The p-value comparing both the pre and post-test results were found to be statistically significant (0.002). **Conclusion:** The study found that nurses' insulin administration techniques and knowledge significantly improved. A regular training program, including on-site clinical training for nurses in safe insulin injection techniques, will provide sustained practice and increase nurses' knowledge level, resulting in improved patient adherence to insulin.

Abs_00059

**A RETROSPECTIVE STUDY ON OPIOID THERAPY TO MANAGE PAIN IN CANCER
IN A TERTIARY CARE HOSPITAL**

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Background: Cancer is one of the leading causes of mortality in the general population. Most cancers are accompanied by pain. Pain management in cancer is just as important as the treatment of cancer for a better quality of life for the patient. **Objectives:** The primary objective of the study includes the role of opioids in managing cancer pain and also checking for dose titrations, ADRs of opioids and their management, and the role of Co-Analgesics used in Cancer Pain Management. **Methodology:** A retrospective, observational study of 5 years from 1st June 2016 to 31st May 2021. A total of 98 Patients admitted to the oncology department who were taking opioids for their cancer pain management were included in the study. **Results:** The patient's pain scores were obtained and statistical analysis was done, which showed $p < 0.001$, there is a significant difference existing between pain among cancer patients before and after taking opioids. This proves that there is a significant reduction in pain after taking opioids. All patients received adequate dose titration(100%)and the principal ADR recorded was constipation[22.4%]. Also, the use of co-analgesics significantly plays a role in mitigating pain intensity in patients with cancer. **Conclusion:** The study found that the use of opioids as analgesic medication for cancer patients is the cornerstone for cancer pain management because of the effectiveness of opioids in mitigating pain.

Abs_00064

MENTAL HEALTH EFFECTS OF COVID 19 PANDEMIC AMONG LATE MIDDLE-AGED ADULTS AND THE PREVALENCE OF POST COVID SYNDROME AND THEIR CLINICAL IMPLICATIONS: A CROSS SECTIONAL RETROSPECTIVE POPULATION BASED STUDY

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Background: COVID-19 has brought an alteration in the mental health status of general population. The study aimed to analyse the post covid syndrome and to assess the magnitude of changes in mental health among late middle-aged adults. **Methodology:** A retrospective cross-sectional study was conducted among 200 middle aged COVID-19 patients for a period of six months. Sociodemographic data, medical, medication history and comorbidities were collected from the case sheet. A Validated questionnaire in reference to DASS 21 was used to assess the mental health of patients and classify post-covid syndrome. Chi-square test was used to find association between demographics and mental health. Correlation was done to find out the relationship between stress, anxiety, and depression. **Results:** Among 186 study subjects, 33 (17.74%) had depression, 42 (22.58%) had anxiety and 110 (59.13%) had stress. As for post-covid symptoms, 61 (32.79%) , 52 (27.95%), 43 (23.12%), 38 (20.43%), 35 (18.82%), 32(17.2%), 16(8.6%), 15(8.06%),11 (5.91%) and 15 (8.06%) had fatigue, dyspnoea, joint pain/ muscle pain, GI problems, alopecia, insomnia, dizziness , loss of appetite , cough and other symptoms respectively. There was a significant association between patient demographics and mental health. There was significant association between financial status, hypertension, Insomnia with depression. Association between gender, insomnia, marital status with anxiety. and association between occupation with anxiety. There was a significant correlation between stress and anxiety and, stress and depression. **Conclusion:** Based on our findings, we concluded that stress was prevalent during the COVID-19 pandemic & among them anxiety was more seen than depression. In the case of post covid symptoms, pulmonological symptoms are more prevalent followed by orthopaedic, gastroenterological, dermatological & psychiatric symptoms.

Abs_00065

DRUG UTILIZATION EVALUATION OF SYSTEMIC ANTIFUNGALS IN A TERTIARY CARE HOSPITAL

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Background: The incidence of Invasive Fungal Infection has increased and it constitutes a serious threat to human health and life, especially in immunocompromised and critically ill patients. The main focus of antifungal drug utilization evaluation is to optimize antifungal drug use by combining the experience and knowledge of a specialist for preventing its inappropriate use. **Objectives:** To assess the prescribing pattern of antifungal agents and to analyze the causative agents and risk factors associated with invasive fungal infection in a tertiary care hospital. **Methodology:** A Retrospective observational study of five years from June 2016 to May 2021 was conducted in a tertiary care teaching hospital. A total of 102 patients prescribed with systemic antifungals were selected for the study. **Results:** Majority of the drugs were prescribed as Definitive (59.19%) and T Fluconazole (39.4%) was the most common drug given. The most common indication for antifungal prescriptions was found to be RTI. Appropriateness of antifungal use was assessed based on indication, dosage, contraindication and drug-drug interaction. Overall assessment of antifungal agents and treatment strategy demonstrated that antifungal treatment was appropriate in 41.6% cases, debatable in 36% cases and inappropriate in 22.4% of cases. The chi-square and p value shows a significant association between antifungal agent and treatment strategy. The most common culture specimen collected was urine and *Candida tropicalis* (42.86%) was the frequently isolated organism from it. Sepsis (21.4%) was the most common risk factor associated with invasive fungal infection. **Conclusion:** The study found a significant proportion of debatable and inappropriate cases of antifungal prescriptions, so by implementing an effective antifungal stewardship program we could improve the rational use of systemic antifungal agents.

Abs_00066

**EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY OF TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS, ITS
COMPLICATIONS AND THE IMPACT OF PHARMACIST INTERVENTION
IN IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF DIABETIC PATIENTS:
A HOSPITAL BASED STUDY**

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Background: Diabetes Mellitus (DM) is a chronic, metabolic disease characterized by elevated levels of blood glucose with microvascular and macrovascular complications. The disease can be controlled with the right lifestyle and dietary adjustments, as well as strict adherence to antidiabetic medication. The QoL is critical as it is a potent measure, which is independent of gender. So we aimed to identify the patients with type 2 DM, its complications and implement interventions based on individual requirements and assess the QoL. **Methodology:** This is a prospective observational IEC approved study conducted for a period of 6 months where cases and controls were given with and without an intervention respectively. Baseline characteristics were measured and follow up was done in the 1st and 4th month. Assessment of QoL was done based on the Diabetes Quality of life Questionnaire (DQoL) and improvement was assessed using HbA1C level. Patient information leaflet and counselling were also provided. **Results:** A 150 patients were enrolled in the study. Incidence was found to be 17%. The DQoL questionnaire scores showed significant improvement after the 2nd review intervention among test population and there was no significant improvement among control population. Cardiovascular disease was found to be the most common complication in our study. On comparing HbA1c levels there was a significant improvement among patients in the test population. There was an overall improvement in the QoL among diabetic patients. **Conclusion:** The intervention of health education programs by the healthcare team is an essential element for better understanding and management of the disease. Thus the patients can achieve their healthcare goals.

Abs_00067

ASSESSMENT OF EFFICACY AND COST EFFECTIVENESS OF ORAL AND INTRAVENOUS IRON THERAPY IN CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE PATIENTS

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Background: In patients with chronic kidney disease (CKD), long-term iron therapy for anemia results in an economic burden and treatment discontinuation. **Aim:** This study aimed to evaluate the effectiveness and cost-efficiency of oral and intravenous (IV) iron treatment. **Methodology:** A prospective observational IEC-approved study was done for six-months. Patients were distributed into group 1(n=70) and group 2(n=70) and were administered oral (ferrous ascorbate, ferric citrate and bisglycinate) and IV iron therapy (iron sucrose, iron isomaltoside and carboxymaltose), respectively. For the following follow-up appointment (every three months), baseline haemoglobin and packed cell volume (PCV) were collected and thereafter monitored to determine the effectiveness of the iron therapy. Data were analysed using student-t-test with 95% confidence-interval and p-value <0.05. **Result:** Change from baseline in PCV was similar in both groups. However, the increase in haemoglobin was significant with IV iron(1.67±0.21) compared with oral iron. Ferric citrate, ascorbate, and bisglycinate were administered in 43%, 22%, and 33% of patients respectively. Carboxymalotose, isomaltoside and iron sucrose were given to 14%, 2% and 82% of patients, respectively. With the use of ferrous ascorbate and carboxymaltose respectively, hemoglobin increased on average by 1.15g/dl and 2g/dl. The study also reported patients treated with IViron therapy showed more efficacy than oral iron. Among IV iron therapy, there was a lower ICER (INR14678) with carboxymaltose and iron sucrose. Eventhough, carboxymaltose and iron sucrose had almost similar mean effect (2vs1.6), iron sucrose had a lower cost (INR5265) compared to carboxymaltose (INR11136). Thus, iron sucrose is found to be the cost-effective IV option in CKD patients with anemia. Similarly, there was a lower ICER (INR1436.4) with ferric citrate and ferrous ascorbate. With a cost of INR 4052 less than ferric citrate, ascorbate was more effective (1.15 vs. 0.65). (INR4770.2). **Conclusion:** In this study, ferrous ascorbate is the most affordable treatment for anemia in CKD patients.

Abs_00068

**ASSESSMENT OF KNOWLEDGE ON RISK FACTORS OF OSTEOPOROSIS AND
QUALITY OF LIFE IN PATIENTS ON STEROIDS**

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Background: Glucocorticoid therapy has been extensively utilized in the past decade by physicians. Long term use of glucocorticoids is associated with higher risk of steroid induced osteoporosis. **Aim:** The aim of our study was to assess the level of knowledge on risk factors of osteoporosis in patients on glucocorticoid therapy, to assess quality of life and evaluate the impact of patient counselling in patients diagnosed with osteoporosis. **Methodology:** An IEC approved prospective study was conducted among 150 patients at PKDAS institute of Medical Sciences. Demographic data of the patients were collected using data collection form. Knowledge was assessed using Modified-OKAT questionnaire and Quality of life (QoL) was determined using Modified-OQOL questionnaire. Correlation between knowledge, QoL, and its domains were determined using Pearson’s correlation. Paired student t-test was used to identify the significant difference between modified OKAT and OQLQ scale. **Result:** Patient education resulted in a significant improvement in knowledge from baseline (1.33%) to 2nd review (16.66%). Among 60 patients diagnosed with osteoporosis, modified-OQLQ scores observed significant improvement in QoL of GROUP 1-Verbal + PILs (96.6%) compared to GROUP 2- Verbal only (43.6%) after patient counselling. **Conclusion:** Based on our findings, knowledge on risk factors of osteoporosis such as smoking, use of alcohol, family history, immobilization, and female sex can be improved in patients on steroids with proper structured pharmacist interventions. Patient education and osteoporosis awareness programs must be conducted at regular intervals to improve their understanding of the disease. Verbal counselling and Patient Leaflet Information (PILs) contributes an enhanced improvement in better QoL of the patients with proper intervention by clinical pharmacist.

Abs_00069

THE NEW ERA OF POST COVID SYNDROME: A PROSPECTIVE STUDY OF POST COVID COMPLICATIONS AND ITS MANAGEMENT

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Background: Long covid syndrome is a condition where symptoms of SARS-Cov infected patients persists for a longer period leading to complications which is due to weakening of the immune system. Poor quality of life of the affected individuals is a serious concern during the post infection period. **Objectives:** 1)To analyse the Post covid complications and its management. 2)To evaluate the role of vaccine in Post Covid complications. 3)To analyse the quality of life of discharged Post covid patients using a standard scale- EURO QoL. **Methodology:** 1)A prospective 6 months observational study. 2)Patients tested positive for Covid were included in the study. **Results:** Men aged above 60 years were at high risk of Post Covid complications. Dyspnea and cough were the most prevalent complications, whereas diarrhoea was least reported. Infections followed by cardiovascular complications were also observed. Antibiotics, bronchodilators, inhalers, antiplatelets, anticoagulants, digoxin, antifibrotics and monoclonal antibodies were used for the management. Vaccination status revealed that 79.1 % were vaccinated. Most of them received covishield. Paired t-test between the variable's vaccine and Post Covid complications revealed that there is no significant relationship between the both. Quality of life of the patients were evaluated using the scale EQ-5D-5L and VAS score at the time of admission and follow up was done after 45 days. The paired t-test analysis was done for both which showed that there is significant improvement in the quality of life of Post Covid patients. **Conclusion:** The study found that respiratory complications were the most reported. The treatments were chosen based on presenting complaints and complications of the subjects There was no association between vaccination and Post Covid complications. The study concluded that there was significant improvement in the quality of life of the infected patients after discharge.

Abs_00070

A STUDY OF ANTIMICROBIAL TREATMENT AND CLINICAL OUTCOME IN PATIENTS WITH ACUTE MENINGITIS

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Background: Acute meningitis remains a serious neurological illness with significant morbidity and mortality if not treated appropriately. Effective treatment in a timely manner will minimize the poor outcome in patients with acute meningitis. It is important to identify the causative organism and its sensitivity pattern to initiate the appropriate antimicrobial therapy. **Objectives:** (1) To analyze the incidence and observe the causative organisms (2) To describe the prescription pattern of antibiotics and reported ADR during treatment (3) To assess the clinical outcome of patients based on antimicrobial therapy and length of stay. **Methodology:** A retrospective 5yrs observational study conducted at Lourdes hospital Ernakulam from May 2016 to April 2021. Patients diagnosed with acute meningitis and prescribed with antimicrobial agents were included in the study. (sample size 128) **Results:** Among 128 patients, the age wise incidence of acute meningitis was more in pediatric patients and in gender wise females were more affected. The most common type of acute meningitis seen was aseptic meningitis. Among the 7 culture positive reports, gram positive organism was found more than gram negative organism and the most commonly prescribed empirical antibiotic group were cephalosporin among which ceftriaxone is most widely used one. There were three reported ADR due to the use of vancomycin, while assessing the clinical outcome of patients, the mortality rate was 0 %. Further evaluation of clinical outcome was centered on duration of therapy and length of stay which has significant association with type of meningitis and age category respectively. **Conclusion:** The study shows that identifying the causative organism and its sensitivity pattern plays an important role in initiating the appropriate antimicrobial therapy, this will positively influence the clinical outcome of the patients.

Abs_00073

DRUG UTILISATION EVALUATION STUDIES ON TARGETED DRUG THERAPY IN BREAST CANCER PATIENTS IN A TERTIARY CARE HOSPITAL

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Background: Newer targeted drug therapies are available to treat breast cancer but expensive. Risk benefit analysis and comparison of targeted therapy to conventional therapy can help clinicians to select the most appropriate drug for breast cancer management. No such studies have been conducted in south Indian population. **Objectives:** To analyze drug utilization of targeted drug therapy and to assess drug interactions, adverse drug reactions and clinical outcome of targeted therapy and to compare clinical outcome of targeted therapy with conventional therapy. **Methodology:** Retrospective study was carried out in oncology department using data from 2013 to 2016 as outcome measure was 5 year progression free survival. Pertinent data including demographics and treatment details were collected from medical records of the patients and mediware software. Chi-square test was used to compare outcome in targeted and conventional therapies. **Results:** Study sample comprised of 95 patients with 62 cases HER2 positive. Post-menopausal patients were more in study sample (52%). In HER2 positive breast cancer patients, most prescribed targeted drug was trastuzumab (86%) followed by lapatinib (6%). Reported ADRs of targeted therapy were drug induced cardiotoxicity (4%) for trastuzumab. These were probable cases based on Naranjo's causality assessment scale. Few drug interactions were observed and most interacted drug was lapatinib. Clinical outcome progression free survival (68%) and overall survival (84%) were more for targeted therapy as compared to conventional therapy. Grade 2 cancer patients received maximum clinical benefit from targeted therapy compared to conventional therapy. Incidence of neutropenia was higher in conventional therapy compared to targeted therapy. **Conclusion:** Targeted therapy play an important role in the treatment of HER2 positive breast cancer.

Abs_00076

**INTERVENTION TO ENHANCE MEDICATION ADHERENCE THROUGH HOME
MEDICATION REVIEW IN ELDERLY PATIENTS: A COMMUNITY BASED
PROSPECTIVE APPROACH**

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Background: Home medication review is a patient focused, collaborative approach of pharmacist with the patients in their home to enhance the medication adherence. This service assists the geriatrics to augment the benefit of their medication regimen and prevent medication related problems. It is a team-based approach to optimise patient’s quality use of medication and to improve their knowledge regarding the medication. The use of home medication review in medication adherence practice helps to manage their medication through proper adherence and individualised care. **Aim:** To evaluate the medication adherence through home medication review in elderly patients, thus helping in resolving actual or potential, medication related problems and to optimize pharmacotherapy in home care setting. **Methods:** It was a prospective interventional study, conducted among geriatric population, for a period of six months in 144 patients at different localities of Malappuram district through home medication review. Participants who were willing to participate for HMR service were selected. The MMAS-4 questionnaire was used to measure the adherence level of the subject. Patient counselling regarding their disease, Medication, Frequency was explained to the patient. **Results:** Upon conducting three visits, an overall increment in the MMAS-4 score was seen among the participants. The mean percentage improvement of the three visits was found to be 87.17 ± 27.33 . The level of adherence has been increased. From our study it was found out that negligence was one of the major reasons for missing medication among the geriatrics. **Conclusion:** Implementation of HMR service for the elderly can help in their compliance to treatment regimen thereby the treatment outcome can be improved. Proper monitoring of medication adherence is needed among them as they are the vulnerable group in the society.

Abs_00077

AN OBSERVATIONAL STUDY TO EVALUATE THE EFFICACY OF AZOLES AND ALLYLAMINES AND DRUG UTILIZATION PATTERN OF ANTIFUNGAL AGENTS FOR THE TREATMENT OF FUNGAL INFECTION

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Background: The incidence of fungal infections is increasing at an alarming rate, presenting an enormous challenge to healthcare professionals. Drug utilization evaluation play a key role in health care systems. Pharmacists play a key role in this process because of their expertise in the area of medication therapy management. The main objective of the study is to monitor the efficacy of Allylamine and Azoles and drug utilization pattern of antifungal agents and there by improve the health related quality of treatment.

Methodology: A prospective observational study was conducted under OP Dermatology Department at KIMS Al Shifa hospital Perinthalmanna. The data was collected through data collection form and 5D itch scale was used to assess patient condition and an informed consent form was obtained prior to the study . Efficacy of both drugs terbinafine and azoles where compared and drug utilisation pattern was evaluated.

Result and Discussion: At the end of the study it was found the most commonly diagnosed disease were Tinea corporis (31.3%) followed by Tinea cruris (26.56%) and Tinea vesicolor (15.17%) and the commonly prescribed antifungal drugs were luliconazole cream (24.8%) ketoconazole soap (23.3%), followed by T. Terbinafine 250mg (19.8%) and Fluconazole powder (11.6%). By comparing the efficacy of both drugs Allylamines was found to be more effective in reducing itching after 2 weeks of treatment than Azoles.

Conclusion: It was analyzed that T.Terbinafine was found to be more effective for treating fungal infections compared to azole tablets. The drug utilization evaluation conducted reflects the prescribing pattern of antifungal agents in the dermatology OPD. Topical antifungal was the commonly prescribed agents compared to oral antifungals. Luliconazole cream and T.Terbinafine was mostly prescribed .Our study suggests that most commonly prescribed oral antifungal agent(T.Terbinafine) was also the most effective agent.

Abs_00078

A STUDY TO EVALUATE THE MANAGEMENT OF SEPSIS AND ITS ADHERENCE TO THE INTERNATIONAL GUIDELINES IN A TERTIARY CARE HOSPITAL

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Background: Majority of the Indian sepsis study was done in the pediatric age groups, only limited studies on adult population. **Objectives:** 1. To evaluate the management of sepsis and its adherence to the SSC(Surviving Sepsis Campaign) Guidelines 2016 2. To assess the effect of comorbidities and prediction of outcome using various scores. **Methodology:** A cross-sectional study (Ambispective, single-center) was carried out in a tertiary care hospital, Ernakulam from December 2021 to May2022 prospectively and May 2016 to April 2021 retrospectively. A total of 320 patients were analyzed (117 prospectively, 203 retrospectively). **Results:** The management of sepsis was evaluated by considering the 3-hour and 6-hour bundles, Fluid therapy, antimicrobial therapy, Inotropes & Vasopressor therapy etc. Normal Saline (fluid therapy), Cefoperazone - sulbactam (antibiotic), Fluconazole (antifungal) Noradrenaline (vasopressor),were commonly observed in total, prospective and retrospective analysis. Adherence to the SSC International guidelines 2016 was assessed through 3-Hour and 6-Hour bundles. The 3-Hour and 6 Hour bundle compliance was more in prospective analysis. When correlating the Charlson Comorbidity Index (CCI) Score status and outcome (alive or dead) significant association was observed on an average, retrospectively as well as prospectively. Then comparing the Quick Sequential Organ Failure Assessment (qsdfa) risk status and outcome was found to be statistically significant in general, for both analysis. **Conclusion:** Our study evaluated the management of sepsis, greater part of patients exhibited adherence to the SSC guideliness and concluding that statistically significant association was observed between comorbidities and outcome as well as mortality rate and outcome.

Abs_00079

**A STUDY TO ANALYZE THE PRESCRIBING PATTERN AND THE ROLE OF
DIURETICS IN SYSTOLIC HEART FAILURE PATIENTS**

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Background: Diuretics are considered as a cornerstone in reducing the symptoms of congestion in heart failure patients with reduced ejection fraction although the quality of evidence regarding this is poor and their effect on morbidity and mortality is not clearly understood. **Objectives:** The primary objective of the study is to identify the diuretic prescribing pattern, role and adverse effects of diuretics in patients with HF_rEF or left ventricular systolic dysfunction. **Methodology:** This was a 6-month prospective study of 98 left ventricular systolic heart failure patients who received diuretics for symptomatic treatment (Inclusion: minimum sample size: 93). **Results:** Torsemide (10mg) was the drug most prescribed both at admission and during hospital stay. Combinations of furosemide + spironolactone (20/50mg PO) and torsemide+ spironolactone (10/50mg PO) were found more prevalent (21.4%) on discharge. The average number of drugs prescribed per encounter was 1.94(SD=0.94) and the percentage of drugs from essential drug list was 100 %. Of the total population, 90.80% of patients got symptomatically improved on diuretics and there is a significant difference existing between urine output before and after administration. ADRs were seen in 27 patients, of which diuretic induced renal failure was more frequently observed. Based on the causality assessment of adverse drug reactions using Naranjo Scale, 10 ADRs were found to be probable and 17 ADRs were possible. **Conclusion:** Diuretics play a central role in patients with heart failure to relieve the symptoms of congestion. However, electrolyte imbalances and worsening of renal function may arise from the administration of diuretics. Thus, the use of diuretics in patients should be continuously monitored for the development of these adverse effects.

Abs_00080

RARE CASE REPORT ON CARBIMAZOLE INDUCED ANGIOEDEMA IN PATIENT WITH HYPERTHYROIDISM

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Background: Carbimazole is a prodrug commonly used to treat hyperthyroidism, which transforms to the active form methimazole, after absorption. Carbimazole inhibits the thyroid peroxidase enzyme from coupling and iodinating the tyrosine residues on thyroglobulin, lowering thyroid hormone synthesis. **Clinical Presentation:** A 76-year-old female with known case of vascular headache, hypertension, bronchial asthma, hyperthyroidism on carbimazole 10mg (Neo-mercazole) was admitted in a tertiary care hospital with complaints of cough, headache for past 5 days and facial swelling for 1 month. During reconciliation we noticed facial swelling, thus cross checked the past medical and medication history of the patient. It was found that the patient was hyperthyroidic and on carbimazole for past 5 years. **Investigations:** While analyzing Naranjo adverse reaction probability scale to find the association between angioedema and carbimazole, it was found to be 7. **Intervention:** We recommended physician to taper the dose of carbimazole to 5mg. Physician withheld the drug for three days which decreased the facial swelling and later carbimazole dose was tapered to 5mg. **Outcome:** A few case reports suggested carbimazole induced angioedema. Our study had demonstrated similar finding of a case report published in Indian journal of critical care medicine in 2019, carbimazole induced anaphylactic shock. The exact mechanism of carbimazole induced angioedema was not well known. Several adverse effects including agranulocytosis, hepatitis, skin irritation have been observed and they usually appear within the three months of starting therapy. A significant adverse reaction like angioedema to carbimazole is possible in rare cases. **Conclusion:** Carbimazole is a relatively safe drug. Angioedema is an uncommon side effect which physician should be aware. This report highlights the importance of pharmacovigilance and role of clinical pharmacist in tertiary care hospital, as early detection allows for quick withdrawal of the offending substance and symptom relief.

Abs_00081

MIFEPRISTONE INDUCED HYPOTHYROIDISM IN A FIBROMYOMA PATIENT: A CASE REPORT

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Background: Mifepristone is a synthetic steroid, used commonly for management of medically induced abortions, leiomyoma, fibromyoma and Cushing's syndrome. Mifepristone works by being an antagonist of glucocorticoid and progesterone receptors. At low doses it competitively binds and inhibits progesterone receptors. **Case presentation:** A 50 year old female patient presented with case of fibromyoma since two years came with chief complaints of heavy menstrual bleeding. After uterus examination physician suggested for hysterectomy. Patient was said to take blood test and thyroid function test before the surgery. The thyroid function test revealed increase in TSH level which indicates hypothyroidism. Patient was on mifepristone 200mg therapy for past two years for prolonging menstrual cycle. Based on clinical examination patient neither had a history nor symptoms of hypothyroidism before two years. **Investigation:** While analyzing naranjo adverse reaction probability scale to find association between hypothyroidism and mifepristone, it was found to be 7. **Management:** Tab levothyroxine 50mcg OD*10 days was prescribed after weight based levothyroxine dosage adjustment, TSH level depressed after the course of therapy. The patient was told to take medicine even after hysterectomy. **Outcome:** Several studies suggested that prolong administration of mifepristone significantly causes hypothyroidism. The same opinion is shown by Yun hui Tang et.al, his study suggested that, serum thyroid hormone level of mice under hypothyroidism was significantly increased after mifepristone administration. The study carried out by Irving M Spitz et.al. on management of patient receiving long term treatment with mifepristone observed that, biochemical hypothyroidism has been reported during long term mifepristone therapy. **Clinical Importance:** The case report raised awareness on importance of assessment of thyroid status in patient receiving mifepristone in order to optimize clinical outcome. Other drug of choice could be selected for patients with hypothyroidism. It highlights the importance of pharmacovigilance and role of clinical pharmacist in tertiary care hospital to detect and withdraw offending drug.

Abs_00082

**A RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED STUDY TO EVALUATE THE APPLICABILITY OF
CLINICAL PHARMACISTS' INTERVENTIONS IN THE MANAGEMENT OF
ANEMIA IN CKD**

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Background and Objectives: Though various treatment options are available for management of anemia, it remains a controversial field in patients with Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD). Uncertainty still exists regarding the complexity of CKD patients, including non-adherence to the therapy, shortage of nephrologists, clinical guidelines, and recommendations for managing anaemia in CKD patients. Our study hypothesize to improve the outcome of the therapy and, quality of life with the interventions by clinical pharmacists in pharmaceutical care. **Methodology:** This is a randomized, interventional, controlled study which included 448 CKD patients who weren't on dialysis, having Hb level of 13 g/dL and serum creatinine of 2.0-6.0 mg/dL. These patients were randomized into two groups: Control and Study in 1:1 ratio; Of which, 224 subjects were under Control group and 224 in Study group, who were further divided into 3 groups based on their hemoglobin levels (Group 1: <10g/dl; Group 2: 10-12g/dl; Group 3: >12g/dl). The study lasted for a period of 12 months. Blood samples were obtained regularly for estimation of hemoglobin and all quality-of-life measurements were scored using a longitudinal repeated-measure design (SF- 36v2TM Health survey and FACIT-F questionnaire), which were collected at 3, 6 and 12 months of the study. **Results:** Quality of life as well as vitality was improved significantly in patient groups with high Hb levels (P=0.03). Over a 12-month period, a significant change was found in health-related quality of life in relation to physical, vitality, mental health/emotional well-being in CKD-anaemic patients with interventions by a clinical pharmacist. **Conclusion:** Our study concludes the need of active participation of clinical pharmacists in the management of Anaemia in patients with CKD, which can improve the clinical outcomes as well as patient's quality of life.

Abs_00083

PREVALENCE OF CHOLELITHIASIS AMONG PATIENT ATTENDING
GASTROENTEROLOGY DEPARTMENT OF A TERTIARY CARE HOSPITAL

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Background: Cholelithiasis is a common gastrointestinal disorder that affect the quality of life of patients. **Objective:** To evaluate Prevalence of cholelithiasis among patients attending gastroenterology department of a tertiary care hospital. The study aims to assess the socio demographic details of subjects, to determine the association between abnormal LFT and cholelithiasis, to determine the comorbidities among cholelithiasis patients. **Methodology:** A cross-sectional study was done from January 2022 to June 2022. Among the 924 patients attended the gastroenterology department during the study period, 88 patients were diagnosed with cholelithiasis and was taken as sample size. All the socio-demographic data, clinical findings and ultrasonographic features were noted in a predesigned Performa and analyzed through SPSS version 26. **Results:** The Prevalence was found to be 9.5 %. Gender wise 60.2% were females and 39.8% were males. The prevalence was high in the age group of 46-60 years. Majority of cases (61.4%) had multiple calculi. Gall stones was predominant among non-vegetarians (85.2%). Type 2 DM (22.2%) was found to be the most common comorbidity followed by fatty liver (21.3%) and dyslipidemia (11.1%). 20 % of the study population showed positive family history. Abnormalities in liver function tests also showed an association with the prevalence of cholelithiasis. **Conclusion:** Prevalence of cholelithiasis was relatively high. The results showed that early detection is needed in patients with non-vegetarian diet, female gender, metabolic syndrome etc. Creating awareness among subjects is inevitable as many of them do not have symptoms until they have complications.

Abs_00085

**ASSESSMENT OF PSYCHIATRIC PREVALENCE AND IMPACT OF PATIENT
COUNSELLING IN QUALITY OF LIFE OF DIALYSIS PATIENTS**

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Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) patients undergoing hemodialysis may face several problems that increase their chance of developing psychological suffering as hemodialysis is a time-consuming process. This prospective IEC approved study was conducted to assess the prevalence of psychiatric illness and to evaluate the impact of patient counselling on the quality of life (QoL), to assess the correlation between mental health and QoL of dialysis patients and to find the association between demographics and mental health of these patients. A total of 135 patients between age group 20 to 80, undergoing hemodialysis for more than 3 months were selected. Patients who were exposed to hospitalization, recent trauma, major surgeries and who were on antipsychotic drugs before onset of renal disease were excluded. DASS21 questionnaire was used to assess the prevalence and level of depression, anxiety, stress in hemodialysis patients. MHQOL questionnaire was used to assess the mental health related QoL. A total of 135 patients were enrolled in the study, in which 62.9% patients had depression, 39.2 % had stress, 22.2 % had anxiety, CKD patients with depression, anxiety, stress had worse score on all domains of QoL questionnaire. Depression, anxiety, stress was negatively correlated with QoL. Depression, anxiety and stress are highly prevalent in patients with CKD and patients affected with above had impaired QoL.

Abs_00086

EFFECT OF CASIRIVIMAB-IMDIVIMAB ANTIBODY COCKTAIL IN COVID-19 PATIENTS ADMITTED IN TERTIARY CARE HOSPITAL

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Background: COVID-19 is an infectious disease caused by SARS-CoV-2 virus. The study aims to assess the effectiveness of Casirivimab-Imdevimab in COVID-19 patients admitted in a tertiary care hospital. **Objective:** To evaluate the clinical efficacy of Casirivimab-imdevimab compared to patients taking other standard treatments for COVID-19; To assess the number of deaths within 28 days in both groups; To assess the number of days of hospitalization due to COVID-19; To identify the proportion of participants requiring additional treatment options like Remdesivir and Steroids use, supplemental Oxygen, ICU admission and mechanical ventilation; To evaluate the improvement of parameters like SPO₂, CRP, PC, ESR,TC in both groups; To determine the correlation between ferritin, D-dimer, LDH with hospital stay. **Methodology:** This is a comparative observational study of Casirivimab-Imdevimab in patients of age 60 or more with atleast one comorbidities. The study was done for a period of 6 months involving 88 patients diagnosed with COVID-19 and sorted into test (Casirivimab-Imdevimab treated individuals-40) and control (Non-Casirivimab-Imdevimab treated individuals-48). Patients were randomly assigned to receive casirivimab-imdevimab (1200mg). The primary endpoint was death with in 28 days, number of days of hospital stay, clinical improvement, requirement of additional drugs and oxygen supplementation. **Result:** Among 88 patients,40 patients are administered with Casirivimab-Imdevimab and 48 patients have without this drug. Results shows that the patients having treatment on casirivimab-imdevimab have fastest recovery from COVID-19 and no death was reported and also they have less number of days of hospital stay. Apart from this the patient have improved in their clinical parameters and prevent from critical condition. **Conclusion:** This study reveals that Casirivimab-Imdevimab was associated with no death, drastic reduction in number of days in hospital stay and clinically improvement in patient condition in test group when compared to control group.

Abs_00091

DELIBERATE SELF HARM OF DRUG OVER DOSE

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Clinical Presentation: An 18 year old female was admitted in a hospital with chief complaints of multiple episodes of vomiting and breathing difficulty. While analysing the patient medication history it was found that the case of multiple drug overdose. **Investigation:** The vital signs of patient was BP-100/60mmHg, pulse rate-102b/mt and hematological reports found that neutrophils 85.8%, lymphocytes 11.8%, urea 58mg/dL, ALP 9U/L, ALT 57U/L, AST 59U/L, ESR 24mm/Hr, INR 1.42, PCO₂ 24.9mmHg, PO₂ 149mmHg. **Intervention:** The patient has multiple drug dose of Paracetamol 5gm, Diclofenac 50 × 6 tab, Amlodipine 5 × 27 tab, Ranitidine 13 tab, Gabantin tab, ayurvedic medicine and ingestion of kerosene. The abnormal levels of INR, PCO₂, PO₂ are may be due to Amlodipine toxicity. Elevated levels of ALP, AST, ALT are may be due to Paracetamol and Diclofenac over dose. Abnormal levels of neutrophils, lymphocytes and ESR are due to the ulceration and its infection caused by kerosene and ayurvedic medicine. **Outcome:** Patient was treated with gastric lavage, to remove the toxic doses of drugs. Activated charcoal Q4h was given as a universal antidote. Injection N acetyl cysteine 2.4 gm was given as a antidote of paracetamol poisoning. Vitamin K 10 mg OD given to normalize the INR. Nebulisation of levosalbutamol and Budecort given for the symptomatic relief of bronchoconstriction. Injection Metrogyl ,cefaperazone was given for taking care of infection. **Conclusion:** Multiple drug over dose was very difficult to diagnose and the patient developed significant respiratory distress that require intubation and ventilatory support. Positioning of gastric lavage in the treatment of kerosene intake was questionable. There for clinical vigilance is still required the management of deliberate self harm.

Abs_00092

DIFFUSION CAPACITY OF LUNGS USING DLCO METHOD IN DIABETES MELLITUS PATIENTS WITH MICROANGIOPATHY

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Background: Diabetes is a systemic disease with well known complications involving eyes, kidneys and nerves. The presence of an extensive pulmonary microvascular circulation and abundant connective tissue raises the possibility that lung may also be a target organ in diabetes. **Objectives:** To analyze diffusion capacity of lungs using DLCO method in diabetes mellitus patients with microangiopathy. **Methodology:** A total of 150 subjects were included in the study. All the patients were evaluated for diabetic microangiopathy: nephropathy, retinopathy, neuropathy. The patients were divided into following three groups: Group A-control(n=50), Group B- Patients with type 2 DM without microangiopathy(n=50), Group C- Patients with evidence of microangiopathy(n=50). Glycated haemoglobin (HbA1c) and fasting blood glucose was measured as an indication of glycemic control. Spirometry and single breath diffusion capacity for carbon monoxide (DLCO) were performed. **Result:** Diabetes patients show reduced diffusion capacity of lungs when compared to healthy people. Diabetes patients with microangiopathy have high HbA1c and much deteriorate lung function when compared to diabetes without microangiopathy. Smoking and alcoholism in diabetes patients have also affected glycemic control and diffusion capacity of lungs were less in comparison with their counterparts. **Conclusion:** the significance of including DLCO as one more important test in diabetes mellitus patients to be monitored periodically so that patients can be protected from lung disfunction and corresponding mobility and mortality.

Abs_00097

ASSESSMENT OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT ORS IN MOTHERS OF FEWER THAN FIVE-YEAR-OLD CHILDREN

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Background: Oral Rehydration Solution (ORS) is a glucose-based electrolyte solution used in practice for managing diarrhea. In India, 0.9 million children less than five years of age die per year among which, 8% expire due to diarrhea. Death from diarrhea is preventable, treatable, and done through ORS administration. **Objective:** Assessing knowledge of mothers of young children about the use of ORS, and educating them regarding the same. **Methodology:** A prospective cross-sectional study was carried out at the In-Patient Department of Pediatrics, at a tertiary care hospital. A questionnaire was prepared and provided to the participants. A Patient Information Leaflet (PIL) was prepared and provided for educating the mothers. All the collected data were digitized in MS- Excel 2013 and analyzed. **Results and Discussion:** 250 caregiver mothers were included in the study over 3 months, amongst which 227 consented to participation. Amongst the participants, 83% resided in rural areas. 44% of mothers had obtained primary education, and 30% were graduates. 26% of mothers knew about ORS being used for managing diarrhea, 14%, and 6% of mothers stated that ORS was used to treat weakness and infections respectively, whereas 32% were unaware of the use of ORS. 34% of mothers correctly stated mixing a pack of ORS in 1 liter of water, whereas, 53% affirmed mixing it with some amount of water, and 13% were unaware of the preparation method. ORS is efficient to manage diarrhea in targeted patients, but awareness about its correct use is lacking as reflected by the study. The unusual result of only 26% of mothers being aware of its use is proof of this fact. **Conclusion:** The study reflects the importance of educating mothers of toddlers for efficient management of diarrhea, and highlights the role of Pharmacists.

Abs_00102

AMIKACIN INDUCED NEPHROGENIC DIABETES INSIPIDUS (NDI): CASE REPORT

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Clinical Presentation And Investigation: A 17-year-old male was referred to our Surgery Department with complaints of abdominal pain for 25 days and stool not passed for 4 days. One month back, the Patient was alright and started developing abdominal pain which was insidious in onset, and colicky in nature. After administration of Amikacin for 6 days, an increase in his urine was 7 L/day with the presence of ketones in the urine was observed. Also, the patient was dehydrated. According to Naranjo’s casualty assessment scale, It is a probable ADR. **Interventions:** The antibiotic schedule was changed to a non-nephrotoxic one and daily blood samples were taken to check urine output and urine ketone levels. The patient had neither liver disease nor a low-protein diet. Since the nephrotoxic drug- Amikacin was removed, the urine output levels and urine ketone levels were progressively healed treating diabetes insipidus. **Outcome:** The Urine output levels and urine ketone levels were progressively healed treating diabetes insipidus by removing Amikacin. **Conclusion:** In the present case of AMIKACIN INDUCED NEPHROGENIC DIABETES INSIPIDUS, the drug was stopped during mild symptoms of NDI, but in any case, the drug would not stop and can be life-threatening.

Abs_00103

PLASMA THERAPY-SAFE OR NOT SAFE: PERSPECTIVE OF COMMON PEOPLE

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Background: Convalescent Plasma means the liquid part of the blood which can be obtained from an individual who has recovered from an infection. It contains preformed antibodies which help in either prevention or treatment of the infection. Convalescent Plasma Therapy (CPT) has been in use for over a century for treatment of viral infections like H1N1, Ebola2, SARS CoV-2 and COVID-19, but still general public have many misconceptions. **Objective:** Assessing the knowledge regarding Convalescent plasma in Covid-19 pandemic. **Methodology:** We performed a cross sectional questionnaire based descriptive study conducted in the month of April 2021 among the common people in urban area. Total 587 candidates voluntarily participated in the study. Along with the questionnaire form we provided a Patient Information Leaflet (PIL) which included authenticated guidelines on plasma therapy and plasma donation. **Results and discussion:** Our studies revealed that more than 60% participants were unable to differentiate between blood and plasma. Only 10.8% considered plasma therapy as a treatment option out of which half of them were unaware of eligibility criteria for plasma donation. While analysing the fears that common people have about plasma donation, we observed that 56.8% believed plasma donation lowers immunity, 39.6% assumed that it may cause blood loss and 3.6% participants had fear of reinfection. **Conclusion:** This study concludes that there is inadequate knowledge of convalescent plasma leading to misconceptions which can be overcome by conducting educational programmes related to plasma donation for common people, where we can explain about the need and significance of plasma donation.

Abs_00106

NSAIDS INDUCED ADVERSE EFFECT AND COUNSELLING INPATIENTS WITH DYSMENORRHEA

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Background: Dysmenorrhea is the most common gynecologic complaint among adolescent females. Dysmenorrhea can negatively affect a woman's quality of life and affects daily activities. NSAIDs are the most common pharmacologic treatment for dysmenorrhea. Self-medication or use of medication without concerning a registered medical practitioner is increasing day by day. Potential risk associated with chronic NSAID use may lead to gastrointestinal, renal, CNS adverse effects. NSAIDs are available in both prescription and non-prescription products. Improper self-medication could result in increased drug interactions, adverse drug reactions, drug resistance in the body. **Aim:** To assess the adverse effects of NSAID'S in patients with dysmenorrhea and provide patient counselling on use of NSAID'S. **Methodology:** A prospective observational study was conducted among women of the reproductive year group of the population. A total of 227 patients were enrolled in the study. Self-medication practice of the patients was accessed and relevant data will be collected for analysis. Counselling was given to the subjects about the use and adverse effects of NSAIDs after the data analysis. Obtained feedback from the subjects. Results analysed statistically. **Results:** NSAIDs are one of the commonly used OTC medications. Being a highly effective drug class for pain and inflammation. From our study the woman with a highly fertile age group is found to use them mostly. Which can cause them serious adverse effects in the long run. **Conclusion:** NSAIDs are most commonly used for pain associated with dysmenorrhea. Subjects who consumed NSAIDs for long term faced issues like gastric discomfort, nausea/ vomiting, bloating etc. The most commonly administered NSAIDs are combination of mefenamic acid and dicyclomine, combination of paracetamol and dicyclomine, paracetamol alone and mefenamic acid alone.

Abs_00107

DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF MATERIOVIGILANCE SIGNALLING TOOL-A SHIELDWALL AGAINST ADVERSE EVENTS

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Background: Use of medical devices in a hospital is inevitable. Assessing the causality of adverse events related to medical device is crucial to ensure the safety of patients. There is no easy-to-use tool in Materiovigilance to find the causal association between a device and a device event. **Objectives:** To develop and validate a Materiovigilance signalling tool to assess the likelihood that a particular device is the cause of an observed adverse event. **Methodology:** A Prospective observational study was carried out over a period of six months in a tertiary care hospital in Kerala. The data of 100 cases suspected to have a device related adverse event was collected from various departments. A scale that initially consisted of 12 items were prepared and a pilot study was conducted in 30% of collected data. The tool was then validated by Delphi method using Likert scale for scaling the responses, following which a final tool that consisted of 11 items were developed. Statistical methods were used to analyse the data for validity and reliability. The final tool was administered to the collected cases and scoring was done based on Dichotomous response. The cases were then categorized into Probable and Unlikely. **Results:** Cases were categorized as probable and unlikely based on the scores calculated. Out of 23 cases of Foleys catheter 14(20%) cases were categorized as PROBABLE and 9(12.9%) as UNLIKELY. Out of 23 cases of IV Cannula all of 23(32.9%) cases were categorized as PROBABLE and out of 24 cases of Mask 12(17.1%) cases were categorized as PROBABLE and the other 12(17.1%) cases as UNLIKELY. **Conclusion:** A clinically valid tool was developed which requires further revision to ensure reliability. Scoring was challenging as the statements were bidirectional. Hence further modifications will be done to rectify the problems encountered while developing the tool.

Abs_00109

A CROSSSECTIONAL STUDY ON PATTERN AND PREVALENCE OF
POLYPHARMACY IN GERIATRIC POPULATION

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Background: Multiple diseases and multimorbidity inevitably lead to the use of multiple drugs, a condition known as polypharmacy. Over the last 20-30 years, problems related to aging, multimorbidity, and polypharmacy have become a prominent issue in global healthcare. The use of polypharmacy will give some impact on the elderly, including increasing the improper treatment, adverse drug reactions (ADRs), and some of the problems that affect the changing nature of the pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of drugs.

Objective: 1) To assess the pattern of prescription using selected WHO drug use indicators. 2) To assess the prevalence of geriatric polypharmacy. **Methodology:** The study was conducted in geriatric patients admitted in NIMS medicity. The data for the study was collected prospectively and recorded in a data collection form specially designed for the study based on inclusion and exclusion criteria obtained from the Department of General Medicine, NIMS Hospital, Neyyattinkara, Thiruvananthapuram of geriatrics patients admitted during the period of 6 months from December 2021 to May 2022. A total of 138 patients were analysed. **Results:** In our study out of 138 patients studied, 51.45%(N=71) were males and 48.55%(N=67) were females and the most prominent age group was found. According to kuppuswamy scale of socio-economic status, most of them belonged to upper lower class (42.75%, N=59). By using WHO indicators total number of drugs prescribed (1135,12.15%), total number of drugs prescribed by generic name (170,14.97%), total number of drugs prescribed by brand name (965,85.02%), total number of drugs encountered with antibiotics (276,24.31%), total number of drugs encountered with injections (356,31.36), total number of drugs prescribed from essential drug list (1135, 100%). We also demonstrated highest number of types of polypharmacy comes under adjunctive polypharmacy (76.09%) followed by multiclass polypharmacy (68.84%), augmented polypharmacy (64.49%), same class polypharmacy (44.20%). **Conclusion:** Evaluating the relationship between poly-pharmacy and other factors such as age, gender, level of education, number of medications, drug-drug interactions, interventions, and co-morbidities revealed that there is a clear relationship. Therefore, a step-wise approach should be developed in all hospitals to decrease the exposure of elderly patients to poly-pharmacy.

Abs_00117

A COMPARITIVE STUDY ON PREGABALIN VERSUS PREGABALIN WITH DULOXETINE IN PATIENTS WITH DIABETIC PERIPHERAL NEUROPATHY AND IMPACT OF PATIENT EDUCATION ON QUALITY OF LIFE AND MEDICATION ADHERENCE

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Background: Diabetic neuropathy is a major complication affecting up to 70% of diabetic patients of which peripheral neuropathy is the most common. **Aim:** The study aimed to compare the efficacy and safety of pregabalin versus pregabalin with duloxetine and the impact of patient education on quality of life and medication adherence in these patients. **Methodology:** This prospective observational IEC-approved study was conducted for a period of 6 months, among 150 patients aged 18 years and above who had diabetic peripheral neuropathic pain prescribed with pregabalin alone or pregabalin with duloxetine. The patients were divided into 2 groups, group A was prescribed pregabalin alone and group B was given pregabalin with duloxetine. Secondly, the impact of patient education on QoL and medication adherence were assessed in the control and intervention group, in which the latter group was given patient counseling. Statistical analysis of the study was done using independent and paired t test. Analysis of the results was done using Mc Gill questionnaire (pain score), Nottingham health profile (quality of life), and MMAS 8 (Medication adherence). **Conclusion:** Based on our study it was concluded pregabalin has better tolerability and safety compared to pregabalin with Duloxetine. But the latter is more effective in treating DPN patients. There was a remarkable impact of patient education on QoL, however no significant impact on medication adherence.

Abs_00118

A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW AND META-ANALYSIS ON METFORMIN IN TREATMENT OF ANTIPSYCHOTICS INDUCED WEIGHT GAIN

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Background: Antipsychotic drugs are used in treatment of psychological and neurological disorders and their major side effect is weight gain which leads secondary disorders like Diabetes mellitus, Hypercholesteremia, etc. Metformin was evaluated to treat this weight gain. A systematic review was performed for determining efficacy and safety of metformin in patients with antipsychotics induced weight gain. **Objective:** To evaluate the safety and efficacy of metformin for the treatment of antipsychotics induced weight gain. **Method:** A systematic review and meta-analysis was conducted with source of material was from original articles through databases like PubMed, Embase, MEDLINE, etc. Articles associated with metformin in weight loss for patients with antipsychotics induced weight gain were included and articles with other interventions in treating antipsychotics induced weight gain were excluded. **Result:** In this review, 257 articles were screened in total and 33 articles were systematically reviewed, in which 11 of those articles were analysed metastatically. The risk of bias assessment was done using Cochrane’s Risk of bias assessment tool. Meta-analysis was carried out and the forest plot was made using RevMan Software (Version 5.3; Cochrane Collaboration). The study assessed the effectiveness of the metformin when compared to the control intervention at timeframe varied from four weeks to six months individually. The differences between pre and post measurements were calculated in each arm. Heterogeneity was quantified by I^2 statistic. A Fixed-effect model was used since no significant heterogeneity was detected among studies ($p>0.05$, $I^2 <50\%$). **Conclusion:** The systematic review concludes that metformin is highly effective in treating patients with antipsychotics induced weight gain as it was able to reduce the weight of patients from 3 to 5 kgs. It was also known to be safe in long term use up to 6 months with evident results.

Abs_00119

DRUG UTILIZATION AND EVALUATION OF CEPHALOSPORINS IN TERTIARY CARE HOSPITAL

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Introduction: Cephalosporins are bactericidal agents and have the same mode of action as other beta-lactam antibiotics. It disrupts the synthesis of peptidoglycan layer forming the bacterial cell wall. DUE study has been recommended as a method for identifying inappropriate or unnecessary drug use and for promoting rational drug therapy. This study was used to review the usage of cephalosporins. As bacterial resistances have been grown due to the inappropriate use of antibiotics, so we thought to evaluate the current utilization of Cephalosporins in a tertiary care hospital. **Aim:** To study the utilization of cephalosporins in a tertiary care hospital. **Objective:** 1. To assess the indication, duration, dosing, usage, ADR, antibiotic sensitivity and cost comparison among various generations of cephalosporins. **Methodology:** Information was collected and filled in the data collection form from the patient medical records and also from hospital information system (HIS). The data was analysed and Statistics Independent't' test was performed for the comparison of analysis. **Results:** Among 300 patients using the cephalosporins, 57% were males and 43% were comparing usage of different generations of cephalosporins, 3rd generation was most widely used (91%) and within the 3d generation the drugs, ceftriaxone (38%) and cefaperazone+sulbactam(3 7%) combination was utilized among the patients. Most common dose which was prescribed to the patients were I gm (36%). Parenteral route was widely used (98%) among the patients and prescribed majorly in the department of general medicine (36%). It is primarily prescribed for the indication of respiratory tract infections (20%). typically prescribed for the disease condition of GIT disorders (24%). Most of the ADR occurred to the patients who were treated with 3rd generation cephalosporins (83 percent) and 3rd generation was costlier with the average cost of 291.39 + 323.05 of S.D. By analysing the culture and sensitivity pattern 154 patients were done with the culture test. **Conclusion:** Cephalosporins are most widely used broad spectrum antibiotics. Among that, the 3rd generation cephalosporins are commonly used and it was quite costlier than other generation of cephalosporin.

Abs_00124

ASSESSMENT OF SAFETY, EFFECTIVENESS AND COST OF THERAPY OF PERIOPERATIVE PREVENTIVE MEDICAL THERAPIES IN PATIENTS WITH ISCHEMIC HEART DISEASE UNDERGOING NON-CARDIAC SURGERY

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Background: IHD leading to angina pectoris, MI and CHF is most important health issue confronting both western and Indian societies. **Objective:** To assess the safety, effectiveness and cost of therapy for perioperative preventive medicines used in IHD patients who are undergoing non cardiac surgery. **Methodology:** A prospective study was conducted over a period of six months in surgery ward at Tertiary care Hospital, Pune. With the help of physical examination and monitoring the cardiac functions medical therapy was assessed. Lab investigations were used for accurate therapeutic outcome measures. Safety was assessed by regular checking of any ADRs through causality assessment. Statistical calculations were done by using simple frequency and mean statistics. **Results:** Desired effect was seen in CCBs n=8 (30.76%) followed by statins n=7(26.92%). ARBs/ACEIs effects were seen in n=5(19.23%), B-blockers n=4 (15.38%) followed by Aspirin 1(7.69%). ADRs in high risk patients were mainly due to ARBs n=1(7.69%) and ACEI/Ramipril n=1(14.28%).The specific ADRs were hypokalemia and rashes. Cost of therapy was assessed which turned out to be nominal for all patients. **Conclusion:** For perioperative preventive medical therapy in IHD patients undergoing non-cardiac surgery, Statins were more clinically effective than B-blockers in high risk patients while CCBs were equally as effective as statins in intermediate risk patients. The occurrence of ADRs was high among patients >60yrs because of polypharmacy. The drug class with highest ADRs was found in ACEIs/ARBs.

Abs_00125

IMPACT OF WARD PHARMACIST IN ABATE OF MEDICATION ERROR THROUGH MONITORING AND MINIMISATION PROGRAMME: A PROSPECTIVE OBSERVATIONAL STUDY

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Background: Role of healthcare professionals in identification and minimization of medication errors in an inpatient clinical setup. **Objectives:** The objective of the study was to introduce ward pharmacist in major departments including Neurology, Cardiology, Nephrology, and General medicine to abate medication errors through monitoring and minimization programme. **Methodology:** The prospective observational study was carried out for a period of six months among the inpatients of Neurology, Cardiology, Nephrology, and General medicine departments in a tertiary care hospital. Medication Errors were recorded and reported using NCC MERP form by the ward. **Results:** 42.4% (n=122) medication errors are occurring in the age group of 60-69. From the study it was found that the prescribing error is the most commonly occurring error. In that 24.7% (n=46) were due to wrong dose. The highest number of medication errors were found in the department of Neurology with 37.8% (n=109). From the study 68.8% (n=198) were produced by the doctors. The medication errors can be categorized as A, B, C and D. In that 34.4% (n=99) belongs to category D. In the study 43.1% (n=124) of medication errors were resolved before reaching the patient. **Conclusion:** The study concluded that the safe usage of medication and reduction of medication errors are mainly done through introduction of ward based pharmacist.

Abs_00126

EVALUATION OF PERCEIVED BARRIERS BY COMMUNITY PHARMACIST IN PROVIDING PHARMACEUTICAL - CARE AND RECOMMENDATIONS TO OVERCOME THE BARRIERS

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Background: Pharmaceutical-Care is the worldwide focus of Pharmacy Practice presently , in India. Were Pharmacists should assume responsibility for improving the quality of patients' outcomes besides dispensing .There is miniscule information on the situation regarding community pharmacy PhC services and barriers faced on regular basis. A well perception to these barriers will be a base to bridge the gap between theoretical and applied pharmaceutical care. **Objective:** To Assess the perceived barriers in providing Pharmaceutical-care services by pharmacists in their settings **Methods:** A structured , self administered , questionnaires was distributed to pharmacists in charge of 200 in various settings of Government and Non Govt sectors in Maharashtra, Pune district. It includes , 26 questions . Data were analysed in the form of descriptive statistical method used to analyse direct questions and demographic data obtained from the study. It was 6 months Study and Approved by the Institutional Ethics Committee. **Result:** Response rate was 87.5% . The maximum barriers perceived were in terms of no trainings in PhC, lack of adequate clinical knowledge, high work load and very less time, absence of counselling and documentation guidelines, patient interest. **Conclusion:** There are critical barriers at each setting of all sectors, which needs to be assessed thoroughly and solutions should be strategized per setting perse, to overcome the same. For continuity of such practices a robust monitoring strategy and cohesive work structure within all stakeholders of healthcare team is necessary at every level.

Abs_00129

QUALITY OF LIFE AMONG HEMODIALYSIS PATIENTS IN A TERTIARY CARE HOSPITAL

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Background: In the terminal phase of Chronic Kidney Disease, hemodialysis is the most widely used renal replacement therapy throughout the world, contributing to increased patient survival. However, this procedure can cause loss of functional level with a consequent reduction in quality over time. Quality of life is considered important for evaluation and follow up of chronic patients submitted to intervention programs such as hemodialysis. **Objective:** The objective of this study is to assess the quality of life among hemodialysis patients using Kidney Disease Quality of Life questionnaire. **Methodology:** A cross-sectional study was conducted among HD patients of NIMS Medicity, Trivandrum for a period of 3 months. A total of 110 patients were included in the study. All the relevant data was gathered through pre-approved data collection form. The quality of life of patients was assessed using questionnaires. The collected data were subjected to analysis through SPSS SOFTWARE VERSION 26. **Result:** The study provided a detailed description of the QOL scores. Low scores were seen in general health, physical functioning and burden of kidney disease, while high scores were seen in role-emotional and symptoms indicating QOL was decreased in HD patients. It was found that Physical Component Summary was lower in older patients and Mental Component Summary was higher in younger patients indicating age impacted physical functioning and general health. **Conclusion:** The results of the present study showed that overall quality of life of hemodialysis patients correlated with age.

Abs_00132

PHENYTOIN TOXICITY, RECENT CVA AND SEIZURE DISORDER (GENERALIZED SECONDARY TO GLIOSIS), OBSTRUCTIVE UROPATHY WITH HYDRONEPHROSIS WITH RENAL CALCULI WITH GRADE 1 HYPERTENSIVE RETINOPATHY AND DIABETIC RETINOPATHY

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Clinical presentation: A 48 year old male had presented with the complaints of fever since past 10 days, generalized weakness and difficulty in walking since past 15 days, forgetfulness and abnormal talking since 1 day, decreased vision in both eyes and constipation and vomiting since past 4 days. Patient is a known case of DM2 and HTN since 15 years, Seizure since 1 year 1st episode in 2021, 4 episodes in 2022 (aug) and CVA 3 years back. He was already on medications for past medical condition. In 2022 august after the major seizure the physician (some other hospital) increased the eptoin from 300 mg HS to 600 mg HS. After 5 days the patient started experiencing the above-mentioned symptoms and presented with those complaints. **Investigations:** USG abdomen and pelvis was done and was suggestive of 2 renal calculi. Serum phenytoin was elevated -43 mcg/ml. Fundus examination concluded grade 1 HTN retinopathy in bilateral eye. MCCT suggestive of hypodense area in temporal and occipital lobe. **Management:** Tapering of phenytoin over was planned. The medications for DM2 (glimiperide-MET), HTN (Arkamine, telma) , CVA (Ecospirin-AV) was continued. Eptoin tapering was started. Additional treatments like pantoprazole, perinorm, duphalac were given. The renal calculi were minimal in size and so adequate hydration was recommended and was to be investigated more on next follow up after 10 days. **Intervention:** the physician started tapering the doses of phenytoin abruptly and that may cause withdrawal symptoms so i suggested to lower the doses gradually then hold phenytoin and start another anti-epileptic medication. the adr of phenytoin toxicity was submitted to the amc center. **Outcome:** the patient’s condition was recovering, symptoms started disappearing and the patient started reporting better. **Clinical importance:** proper dosing of medication and gradual tapering is of utmost importance for patient safety.



Abs_00133_

**ATROPINE INDUCED TACHYCARDIA, HALLUCINATIONS, MYDRIASIS,
DELIRIUM, CONFUSION**

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Clinical presentation: A 27 year old male came to emergency department with complaints of anxiety since 2 days, fever since 3 days, altered sensorium since 1 day. While spraying insecticide in his farm he got exposed through organophosphate present in insecticide 2 days back. **Investigations:** Elevated urea, bilirubin, SGOT, SGPT was observed. The patient had HBsAg positive. The cholinesterase levels were also less. **Management:** Patient was given Atropine, cefosalbactam, Acetaminophen, Nifedipine, Pantoprazole, Ondansetron, NS with optineuron. After atropine was given atropinisation was observed which showed tachycardia, hallucinations, mydriasis, delirium, confusion in patient. **Intervention:** The atropine was tapered after 2 days of starting and was kept on hold on 7th day. This was my intervention. The above ADR observed due to atropine was reported by me at the AMC centre. **Outcome:** The patient signs and symptoms was improved after therapy. The atropinisation effect was also reduced after tapering and then holding it. **Clinical importance:** Insecticide poisoning is very commonly seen in rural areas and villages where people practice farming. Farmers spray insecticide to avoid their crops get harmed by insects. Organophosphates is the most common chemical component present in insecticide. The treatment of organophosphate poisoning is atropine. So it is important to adjust the dose of atropine accordingly and must look out for the signs and symptoms of atropinisation.

Abs_00135

PRES WITH LUPUS NEPHRITIS.

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Clinical presentation: A 25 years old female patient presented to general medicine OPD with complaints of giddiness since a night which was associated with anxiety and frontal headache. She also complained of nausea and dyspepsia, constipation since 4 days and facial puffiness in the past 2-3 days. She had erythematous purplish skin lesions over the lower abdomen. Additionally, history of abortion, after which she developed facial puffiness and was diagnosed with Hypothyroidism. After a year and a half, she conceived and delivered via LSCS, after which she developed seizure on the same day. During the pregnancy course frequent complaints of urination and burning micturition, due to which AKI and CKD were under investigation. **Differential Diagnosis:** Eclampsia with press with Aki on CKD, eclampsia with press with lupus nephritis was made. MRI Flair Sequence hypersensitivity: with, mild gyral swelling in bilateral parieto-occipital regions and posterior frontal lobe. **Lab Reports:** of PHOSPHOLIPID SYNDROME PANEL showed positive anti-beta 2 GP IgM antibodies: 2.2 ratio. ANA subset testing: Ro 52 and dsDNA POSITIVE. ANA profile Shows, Ro5 52 antibody intensity: 6, Anti ds-DNA intensity: 42. Serum Creatinine: 2.4mg%. Blood urea: 86 mmol. RENAL BIOPSY shows: the tubules with focal flattening of tubules, loss of brush border, reactive cell nuclei and cytoplasmic vacuolations. The interstium-scant oedema and scattered lymphocytes. Occasional vessels show mild thickening, these features showed mild acute tubular injury, therefore confirming lupus nephritis grade 4. From the lab investigations and complaints, press with Lupus Nephritis was confirmed. **Outcome:** The patient improved symptomatically and showed signs of improvement, was instructed to follow up after 15 days. **Management:** Tab. cefixime-clavulanic acid, Tab. fluconazole, Tab. rantac-d, thyroxine, Tab febuxostat, Tab brivaracetam, Tab sodium bicarbonate, Tab nifedipine, Tab betahistine, Tab naproxen and domperidone, Tab losartan, Tab paracetamol, Syp. lactulose, cream -clotrimazole, Tab. trypsin-chymotrypsinogen. **Clinical Importance:** Here, Eclampsia was considered as triggering factor, along with autoimmune pathology contributing towards PRES.

Abs_00137

LIFESTYLE FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH EARLY MENARCHE AMONG FEMALE STUDENTS: A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY

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Background: Early puberty is a major developing concern among children globally, although the causes and consequences haven't been thoroughly studied. However, the average age at menarche varies by region due to differences in lifestyle and food habits. Data from the last 50 years show that puberty occurs at a younger age. Over the last four decades, the average age at menarche in Indian women has allegedly ranged from 16.5 to 12.4 years. **Objective:** This study focused to observe the prevalence and to determine the risk factors associated with early menarche. **Methodology:** A cross-sectional study was conducted using self-framed questionnaires from school students between 9 and 11 years. Descriptive analysis has been used to summarize the findings. **Results:** Out of 856 students who participated, 148 of them reached menarche earlier. Thus, the study's prevalence was 17.28%. It was found that 93.75% of the participants were from urban areas, 66.7% of participants had less physical activity, less sleeping time (41.7%), less sports activity (85.4%), high social media use (81.3%), less fresh fruits and fruit juice intake (75%), consumption of high-fat milk (32.12%) and pasteurized packet milk (37.50%) were the lifestyle factors associated with early menarche. **Conclusion:** This study demonstrates a lack of understanding regarding the impact of lifestyle modifications on menarcheal age. The study found a higher prevalence of early menarche. This study proposes that effective educational programs should be created to prevent early menarche.

Abs_00144

**A STUDY AMONG STROKE SURVIVORS WITH DEPRESSION DURING
COVID-19 PANDEMIC**

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Background: Stroke is the second leading cause of death and disability worldwide. Depression is a common neuropsychiatric consequence that affects 40% of individuals who have had a stroke. Stroke patients typically require the assistance of family caregivers, but during the COVID-19 outbreak, the patient couldn't receive proper treatment, which would worsen the depression. Hence our study focuses on post-stroke depression (PSD), in patients who were hospitalized during the early phase of the COVID-19 pandemic, and also assesses the risk factors associated with stroke. **Methodology:** A cross-sectional study was done with a sample size of 223 stroke patients who were of age group 18 years and above. The PHQ-9, a self-administered nine-item questionnaire designed to assess the severity of depression, and also the demographic-clinical data was collected. **Results:** In our study, the overall prevalence of stroke was higher among men when compared to women and most of the participants had mild (28.92% Ischemic stroke and 27.67% Hemorrhagic stroke) and moderate (32.52% Ischemic stroke and 31.41% Hemorrhage stroke). Severe depression was observed in 9.09% of Ischemic stroke patients and 8.72% of Hemorrhagic stroke patients during the COVID-19 pandemic. **Conclusion:** This study demonstrated the necessity for physicians to make it essential, to evaluate stroke patients with depression and this may also help to lower the prevalence of depression in stroke survivors that goes undiagnosed and early treatment for these patients can help in improving their quality of life.

Abs_00145

**ASSESSMENT OF KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICE OF
PHARMACOVIGILANCE AND ADVERSE DRUG REACTION AMONG
HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS**

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Background and Objective: The Adverse Drug Reaction (ADR) revealing rate in India is underneath 1% contrasted with the overall rate of 5%. Safety and efficacy are the two outcomes concerned with Pharmacovigilance Reporting ADR, that can be used to minimize ADRs and can increase Health Care Professionals awareness of reaction. Therefore, the present study is to determine the current status of ADR reporting and also to investigate Knowledge and Attitude of particularly healthcare professionals towards pharmacovigilance and ADR reporting. **Methodology:** The 300 participants, participated in a cross-sectional study which was conducted in erode tertiary care hospital. A structured questionnarie was framed and consists of 16 Knowledge related questions, 8 Attitude related questions and 3 Practice related questions. **Results:** Among 300 participants, 151 were responded to the questionnaire. Among 151 pariticipants, 95.3% were male and 4.63% were female. There were 16 questions assessing knowledge regarding ADR, 19.8% and 13.9% of participants were know about the term of pharmacovigilance and ADR respectively, 100% of participants were do not know about the type of ADR, only 11.9% of participants were aware of the drugs that are banned due to ADR. Attitude towards ADR reporting 83.4% of participants had given response as strongly agree for the questions like ADR reporting necessary In Practice regarding 59% of participants were reported ADR and 41% have never reported any ADR. Based on the present study following recommendations are concluded. ADR reporting procedures will be covered in regular workshops and continuous education programmes. **Conclusion:** he study discloses that healthcare professionals have poor knowledge and practice but good attitude towards ADR reporting.

Abs_00147

EVALUATION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT AMONG STUDENTS IN COVID-19 PANDEMIC AND PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPROVEMENT POST THERAPY

Athiramol P V, Feba John, Ramalingam Kameswaran
JKK Nattraja College of Pharmacy, Erode

Background: COVID-19 outbreak reported in Wuhan, Hubei Province, China in December 2019 resulted in economic, social, mainly psychological repercussions on life of students while they are away from normal schooling schedule. Many students at home/living space have undergone psychological, emotional distress and not engaging productively. **Objective:** The study is to identify the financial, academic, personal, and relationship stress during COVID-19 among students, counselling them to overcome COVID-19 struggles and evaluate effectiveness of counselling. **Methodology:** In this prospective observational study, conducted for 6 months in 2022, 485 students within age group 18-26 years were distributed with 20 items of pre-counselling and 12 of post-counselling questionnaire and their psychological impact scores were compared. **Results:** The majority of 56% students were male and 35% within age group 21-23. Study results that 43% students felt positive after counselling, 57% able to manage their past and 54% able to manage their future struggles. **Discussion:** In COVID-19 pandemic, students were psychologically affected by the financial, family crisis, relationships, work overload, education, examination and quarantine fear of getting COVID-19, these psychological effects cause sleep pattern disturbance, anxiety, helplessness, negative thoughts, and depression Majority of students were affected psychologically, 57% especially due to relationship problems, 50% academic stress, 37% financial crisis, and 39% loneliness which lead to negative health outcomes, insomnia, depression, demotivation, and indecisive. **Conclusion:** The majority of students were affected psychologically and found that psychological counselling played a major role to overcome issues due to COVID-19 pandemic.

Abs_00148

STUDY OF KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS FIRST-AID FOR HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN KRISHNAGIRI DISTRICT, TAMIL NADU

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Background: First aid is emergency care given immediately to an injured person. The purpose of first aid is to minimize injury and future disability. **Objective:** The present study was designed to assess the knowledge and attitude of school students regarding first aid management and to evaluate the awareness of education on selected first aid measures among schoolchildren. **Method:** A cross-sectional study was conducted in private and government schools for a period of six months by enrolling both genders in the age group 14-17 years and excluding special category students. **Results:** Among 367 students, 40.5% were female and 60.3% were male. In terms of age distribution, 15-17-year-olds were found to be more prevalent (56.7%) than the other age groups. While comparing the knowledge and attitude of students before training in first aid, they were found to be 43.5% and 59.6%, and after the training session, the knowledge and attitude scores were found to be 70.5% and 80.2%. **Discussion:** The student's responses to the questions before the training and education programme were not appropriate. The students received training about first-aid management and gained knowledge about it. The knowledge and attitude score was found to be higher after training the students about first aid management. **Conclusion:** The effective and prompt management of illness and injuries can be ensured by implementing first-aid training into the school curriculum.

Abs_00151

A STUDY ON POST-COVID SYMPTOMS AMONG PEDIATRICS

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Background and Objective: Following the severe impact of COVID-19, post-COVID-19 symptoms began to emerge worldwide, despite the fact that research on Post COVID symptoms in children is lacking in India. There are a number of symptoms that last for more than four weeks after contracting COVID-19 and interfere with daily activities. The objective of the study was to investigate the symptoms of post-COVID in children and to determine its prevalence. **Methodology:** After receiving approval from the institutional ethical committee, both retrospective and prospective studies were performed by applying self-framed questionnaires. All 138 participants with post-COVID symptoms gave their parent’s consent. **Results:** This study found that majority of those affected were female (58.67%) children and shows that children were not immunized during the post-COVID period. Our study demonstrates that the majority of them got affected by gastrointestinal problems (67.90%), Cardiovascular issues (27.7%), Ophthalmological symptoms (23.3%), Orthopedic symptoms (67.4%), and issues with eating, drinking, or swallowing (29.45%) were also found. This study also shows that children (52.44%) are highly exposed to potential infection-related symptoms for <1 month, acute post-COVID symptoms last for 1-3 months (32.45%), long post-COVID symptoms for 3-6 months (6.66%), and Persistent post-COVID symptoms (13.33%). This study comes to realize that gastrointestinal problems, cardiovascular problems, and orthopedic problems were common symptoms that last especially during the period of potential infection-related symptoms (<1 month). The majority of patients experiencing post-COVID symptoms were unaware that they were experiencing post-COVID symptoms, resulting in insufficient therapy. **Conclusion:** Hence, raising awareness about the prevalence and management of post-COVID symptoms is crucial.

Abs_00153

IMPACT OF CLINICAL PHARMACIST INTERVENTION IN COPD MANAGEMENT

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Background: Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is a common, presentable and treatable disease that is characterized by persistent respiratory symptoms and airflow limitation which is due to airway or alveolar abnormalities usually caused by the significant exposure to noxious particles or gases. **Aim:** The aim of the study was to assess the impact of clinical pharmacist intervention in COPD management in a tertiary care hospital. **Methodology:** A prospective study carried over a period of 6 months and the ethical approval was obtained from the hospital committee. Target populations were the patients with COPD who visited pulmonology department including both In-patients and Out-patients. The patient data was collected through Patient Proforma and tools used were Modified Bristol COPD knowledge questionnaire, Modified Morisky Medication adherence scheme, Modified St. George questionnaires to identify their medication adherence and knowledge. Patient enrolled under the intervention group were educated by the clinical pharmacist about their disease specific knowledge, Medication adherence, lifestyle modification and their importance. **Results:** Out of 65 COPD patients, (33.52%) of patients have a knowledge before intervention and their knowledge has been increased by 66.97% after intervention. The measures had shown the impact of an interventional programme led by a clinical pharmacist on a wide range of clinical and humanistic outcome in COPD patients. This type of intervention has a significant impact on medication, knowledge and emphasizes the need for the vital role of clinical pharmacist in COPD management.

Abs_00154

THE HEALTH-RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE OF EPILEPTIC CHILDREN IS ANALYZED USING THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN CHILDHOOD EPILEPSY QUESTIONNAIRE(QOLCE-55)

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Background and Aim: Low health-related quality of life is more likely to affect children with epilepsy (QOL) because it is one of the most prevalent chronic neurologic disorders in children. Children who have epilepsy face difficulty with a variety of life abilities, such as social skills, academic success, emotional stability, and behavioral problems. These consequences can last into adulthood. So, our study aimed to explore the current status of QOL in epileptic children by using the QOLCE-55 questionnaire. **Methodology:** A Prospective observational study was conducted on 105 children between the age of 4-12 years, those who were diagnosed with childhood epilepsy were selected to assess the QOL of the children. **Results:** Out of 105 participants, 55(52.38%) were male and 50(47.61%) were female. The overall mean cognitive functioning QOLCE-55 score was found to be 42.72. similarly, emotional, social, and physical functioning QOLCE-55 score was found to be 56.81, 57.67, and 74.65 respectively. The overall QOL score in the present study was 64.5 (generalized seizure) and 64.8(partial seizure). Children with epilepsy were found to have compromised overall QOL, which was unaffected by the socioeconomic status of the family or the educational level of the parents. **Conclusion:** According to this study, we conclude that the majority of patients have cognitive dysfunction and diminished social function. So, the patients should be monitored regularly and treated appropriately.

Abs_00156

IMPACT OF AGEING PERCEPTION ON LIFE SATISFACTION AMONG ELDERLY PATIENTS AT TERTIARY CARE HOSPITAL

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Background: The perceptions of age influence social behavior, expectations of older age, health status, and compatibility with the aging process. Accurately measuring the perceptions of aging can therefore serve as a predictor of a person's future health status, satisfaction with age, and fitness of a person's life for the life changes that have the greatest impact on mental health. **Objective:** To determine the relationship between ageing self-perceptions and physical decline and how this affects older people's health and sense of satisfaction in life. **Methodology:** 753 individuals who took part in the study, 452 females and 301 males with ages between 60 and 95 years old were surveyed by face-to-face interview. The Brief-Ageing Perception Questionnaire, Satisfaction with Life Scale were applied along with socio-demographic details. **Result:** Results indicated that all dimensions of ageing perception with mean scores lowest on dimension of consequences and control negative 2.114 ± 0.6396 and highest on timeline chronic 3.854 ± 0.6852 correlated well with life satisfaction, with a mean score of 14.16 ± 5.275 which is in dissatisfied level. **Discussion:** Findings suggest that the ageing perception is more negative as age advances which further influencing the well being and life satisfaction of the elderly people. **Conclusion:** These findings contribute to a better understanding on the positive aging perception which in contrast with negative aging perception is certainly related to the life satisfaction and positive perception can be promoted by positive thinking, increasing activities of daily living, togetherness with family and friends, social and caregivers support, mainly through counseling by qualified healthcare professionals.

Abs_00158

**A CROSS- SECTIONAL STUDY ON PSYCHODYNAMIC THERAPY FOR
DEPRESSIVE PATIENTS**

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Background: There is evidence that psychotherapy is useful in depressive problems, without a great variation among psychotherapies. Psychodynamic therapy is designed to help sufferers discover the full range in their feelings. In this study we focused on patients undergoing psychodynamic therapy and analyzed the outcome. **Aim:** This study aims to analyze the effectiveness of psychodynamic therapy in depression. **Methods:** We selected study participants who are undergoing both drug therapy and psychodynamic therapy for depression. We assessed the severity of depression with the HDRS (Hamilton Depression Rating Scale). Analyzed the effect of the therapy based on the HDRS score obtained by the patient. Those who are in the mild and moderate stage of depression are considered for having a better response from the therapy. Those who had severe depression are considered for less effectiveness of the therapy. **Results:** Out of 186 patients, 77% of the patients were in the mild stage of mild depression, 21% of the patients had moderate depression and 1% were suffering from severe depression. In case of duration of therapy, patients undergoing therapy for the period of more than 3 months and less than 1 year showed mild depression which is 49% of patients and moderate depression which is 15% of patients were found. **Discussion:** Thus with the results as majority of the patients had mild depression and moderate depression who are undergoing combined therapy it shows that psychodynamic therapy is effective for depressive patients and if we analyze with the duration those who are undergoing for long term more than 1 year showed less significant results compared to patients undergoing less than 1 year of therapy. **Conclusion:** Based on the results of the study it is found that psychodynamic therapy is effective for depressive patients but not for longer (more than 1 year) or shorter (Less than 3 months) duration. The appropriate duration would be more than 3 months and less than 1 year for effective outcome.

Abs_00161

ANAEMIA AND ITS IMPACT ON DEPRESSION LEVEL AMONG YOUNG ADULTS: A
PERVASIVE STUDY

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Background: Anaemia is the biggest distressing health epidemic in all age groups, especially adults. An adult is a time of shift from childhood to adulthood and is vulnerable in the human life cycle to the development of anaemia. **Objective:** This study aimed to investigate the prevalence of anaemia and its impact on depression levels among young anaemic adults. **Methodology:** We conducted a cross-sectional study among 518 adults between the age group of 17-25 years. Hemoglobin level was measured using Sahli's method. A questionnaire form ascertains the socio-demographic and risk factors status. Levels of depression were examined using the Patient Depression Questionnaire-9 (PDQ-9). The relationship between anaemia and depression levels was explored by ANOVA and spearman correlation while adjusting a wide range of variables. **Results:** The overall prevalence of anaemia was 71.8 %, of which 32.2 % were males and 67.7% were females. About 24.1% of the individuals were already diagnosed with anaemia & 75.8% were newly diagnosed. Most anaemic patients had a mild stage of anaemia (52.3%), moderate (40%), and (7.7%) severe stage. Low-nutrient food is the primary cause of more than 50% of anaemia cases. The majority of anaemic patients (37.2%) fall under minimal depression. Anaemia was significantly associated with depression after adjusting all covariates in the spearman correlation ($P < .001$). **Discussion:** Anaemia causes an increase in global cerebral blood flow that leads to decreased oxygen supply in brain tissues and impaired cognitive function, leading to a deterioration of attention, memory, and emotional dysregulation. Anaemia is also associated with increased fatigue, which lowers emotional well-being and overall quality of life. **Conclusion:** The study concludes that there was a significant impact on depression levels associated with anaemia. Therefore, attention should be paid to young adults by raising awareness about anaemia to prevent complications later in adulthood and during pregnancy.

Abs_00162

**STUDY ON THE FAMILIARITY OF STRESS AND ITS CONTRIBUTING FACTORS
AMONG SCHOOL-AGE ADOLESCENTS**

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Background and Aim: Stress is regarded as a psychological process that involves an individual's interpretation and response to any threatening event. Stress can have both positive and negative effects on people and can lead to serious problems if it is not managed effectively. Hence, our study aimed to identify the prevalence of stress among school-going adolescent students and also analyze and categorize the various factors causing stress. **Methodology:** It was a cross-sectional study consisting of 350 students as a sample size and the study period was for 6 months. It was conducted among children of the age group 14-18 years. The data was collected by administering a questionnaire form using the Student Stress Rating Scale. The data were analyzed for the level of stress and the causative factors were categorized. **Results:** In our study, it is shown that the prevalence of stress is equally distributed among school-going adolescents such that the prevalence of no stress and low stress was equally distributed at 20.7% and moderate stress and severe stress were equally distributed at 29.3%. **Conclusion:** It is concluded that the age group of late adolescents and female students are more stressed when compared with the others. The parents, teachers, and the school management should give extra care and attention equally to the mental well-being of the students along with the academics. And also, the students have been categorized based on all five factors that cause stress.

Abs_00163

PREVALENCE AND INCIDENCE OF INTENTIONAL POISONING IN A TERTIARY CARE HOSPITAL

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Background: Every year, poisoning claims a million lives worldwide with an estimated 50,000 fatalities each year, India also has the highest incidence. The fatality rate from poisoning is 1-2% in developed nations, whereas it varies between 20% and 30% in India. **Aim:** to assess knowledge on risk and consequences of poison ingestion and raise awareness by educating them. **Methodology:** The cross-sectional study conducted in a tertiary care hospital for a period of 6 months. The data was collected using a self-administered questionnaire. Study tools was developed in accordance with previous research and tried-and-true methods of knowledge, attitude, and practice carried out five other nations. **Results:** Study indicated that out of 235 male patients (62.1%) were more prone to poisoning than female patients (37.9%) and people of age group between 11-30 years showed higher exposure to poisoning in which majority of the patients had family issues (31.9%) and financial issues (38.2%). Among all type of poisonings, tablet poisoning (38.5%) outnumbered the most than others followed by rodenticide (18%) and corrosive poisoning (22%). The increase in unemployment rates and the exposure to peer pressure, family and financial difficulties received psychological counselling during the study period. Multiple prescription drugs being readily available at home and the rising popularity of over-the-counter drugs have increased the risk that people can get easily accessed to excessive quantities of drugs. Poisoning cases can be reduced by creating awareness by healthcare professionals. It is suggested to provide psychological counselling to those who are struggling with their family and financial problems and also management of lifestyle to carryover with their issues.

Abs_00164

TUBEROUS SCLEROSIS COMPLEX

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Clinical presentation: We herein report an rare case received from female medical ward from the hospital on 05/05/22 from healthcare professional regarding a 48 years old female patient who came with complaints of giddiness, breathing difficulty, fever, chest pain and history of multiple episodes of generalized seizure for the last 10 days lasting 1-2 minutes with eyes rolling upwards and froth from the mouth. Upon physical examination, sessile nodular growth on cheeks and nose manifested as butterfly pattern, angiofibroma in trunk and back region with periungual fibromas in the lower extremities. On presentation patient was conscious and afebrile, later on the 3rd day of admission developed fever. Vital signs were within satisfactory limits except blood pressure reading of 140/100mmHg, which she was given with Tab. Amlodipine 5mg(1-0-0) for maintaining blood pressure. **Investigation:** Sub Ependymal nodules in computed tomography (CT) scan of head, other test like haemoglobin 10.4mg/dl indicating anemia, laboratory investigation indicated that erythrocyte sedimentation rate is found to be 120mm/hr indicated an active infection. **Interpretation:** Patient prescribed with Tab.Carbamazepine 200 mg twice a day to treat episodes of seizure and along with Tab. Folic acid 5mg twice a day for the treatment of low haemoglobin level Then, Inj. Cefotaxime 1g/ml given to treat active infection upon laboratory investigation for twice a day. Along with the current treatment, past medication such as Tab. Amlodipine 5mg once daily dose was added. The patient presented with pyrexia received antipyretics such as Tab. Paracetamol 500mg for four times a day. **Outcome:** After continuous adherence to medication the patient recovered from developing seizure and blood pressure was maintained to 130/80mmHg, and also recovered from fever after second day of administration with antipyretics. **Conclusion:** Regular surveillance for dermatological and neurological manifestations are essential and hence proper genetic counselling together with drug development for TCS improves morbidity and mortality rate.

Abs_00165

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE PREVALENCE OF DIABETES AND
HYPERTENSION AMONG UNDERWEIGHT, OVERWEIGHT/OBESE
IN YOUNGER ADULTS

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Background: Among developing countries, the rising prevalence of diabetes and hypertension in underweight, overweight/obese in young adults has been a major public health concern that will shape the future of every individual's health. **Objective:** To compare the prevalence of diabetes and hypertension among underweight, overweight, and obese younger adults. **Methodology:** The cross-sectional study was conducted in Kumarapalayam among private institutions. The age range for inclusion was 17-30 years old, with a BMI of underweight, overweight, or obese. Participants' BMI, blood pressure, and blood glucose level were measured and well-designed questionnaire were used. The statistics (Kruskal Wallis, Chi square test) were used to analyze the data. **Results:** In a total of 348 participants, the prevalence of undiagnosed diabetes rises with increasing BMI level, from 1.5% among the underweight to 46.3% among the overweight and 64.8% among the obese. The prevalence of pre-hypertension (49.7%), hypertension (22.7%) and prediabetes (46.3%), diabetes (2.4%) was higher among overweight participants, which was found to be highly ($p < 0.0001$) and moderately significant ($p < 0.001$). The hypertension in individuals with obesity is mediated, in part, by increased intravascular volume, cardiac output, and proximal tubule sodium absorption in the kidney. Obesity and insulin resistance are linked, and increased production of adipokines or cytokines, such as tumor necrosis factor, resistin, and retinol-binding protein 4, predisposes to diabetes. The prevalence of hypertension and diabetes was higher among overweight participants. Thus, dietary habits, physical activity, and behavioral improvements were required to minimize and prevent long-term health impacts. **Conclusion:** Managing these health consequences decreases the progression of prediabetes to diabetes and pre-hypertension to hypertension, which can lead to further complications that can be prevented or delayed.

Abs_00167

IMPACT OF PHARMACIST INTERVENTIONS ON AWARENESS, MEDICATION ADHERENCE, AND BELIEF ABOUT MEDICATIONS IN CAREGIVERS OF CHILDREN WITH EPILEPSY

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Background: Epilepsy needs long-term treatment and adherence to medication is important for avoiding seizures. Pharmacists perform an important role in the care of epileptic patients on their disease condition, proper use of medication, and explaining the significance of compliance. The study aims to evaluate the effectiveness of pharmacist-provided counseling in improving caregiver’s awareness of epilepsy, medication adherence, and belief about medicines in caregivers of children with epilepsy. **Objective:** The study is to assess the awareness level and adherence level using the MARS Scale, beliefs about medicine level using BMQ, provide educational information to the caregivers of children with epilepsy, and then re-assess them. **Methodology:** The study included 110 subjects as a sample with 55 caregivers as the control and 55 caregivers as the intervention group, and distributed a structured interviewer-administered questionnaire on awareness of Epilepsy, adherence, and belief about epileptic medications at baseline. The majority of 58 were males and within a 6-10years age group. **Result:** Overall belief and adherence to AED were measured, mean necessity score of 17.07+3.36, mean concern score of 15.56+4.76, and increased after counseling as 19.17+2.05 and 12.21+4.21. **Discussion:** Drugs used to treat epilepsy should be carefully monitored since they have a direct correlation with brain activity. **Conclusion:** Studies suggest that counseling provided by the pharmacist has a positive impact on caregiver’s awareness, adherence, and belief about drug therapy, reducing concerns perception and increasing necessity perception.

Abs_00168

**A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY ON THE ANALYSIS OF TRIGGERS, EXPRESSION,
AND CONTROL OF ANGER**

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Background and Objective: Anger is a distressing emotion that is often followed by aggressive thoughts and physical arousal. It usually starts as a reaction to another person's disrespectful, humiliating, threatening, or negligent behavior. The objective of this study was to examine the various triggers, expressions, and control of anger, as well as the influence of gender on triggers, expressions, and control of anger. **Methodology:** In this prospective observational study, SPSS and a set of questions from the Anger management scale-Brief trait version were used to analyse the relationship between age and anger management skills. **Results:** Out of 667 subjects, the majority were females (66%) and found that 67% of the participants felt they were short-tempered. The study shows that anger and aggressive behaviors might generate physiological arousal and mental restlessness ultimately leads to compromising of sleep in both genders. It demonstrates that even anger has an impact on one's physical health. And when people are stressed and angry, they are more likely to suffer from gastrointestinal disorders (35%). Injustice, disrespect, violation, abusive language, body shaming, physical threats, insult, lying, and relationship conflicts have all been identified as common triggers for rage. The most common way of expressing anger was to use facial expressions. **Conclusion:** This study found that there was no substantial relationship between age and anger and proposes the development of stress management programs among both genders for anger management.

Abs_00174

**ASSESSMENT OF KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE, AND PRACTICE OF
PHARMACOVIGILANCE AND ADVERSE DRUG REACTION REPORTING
AMONG BACHELOR OF PHARMACY STUDENTS IN
NAMAKKAL DISTRICT, TAMIL NADU**

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Background: The Pharmacovigilance system depends heavily on the work of healthcare professionals. To identify, manage, and report medication safety issues early on, they need a great deal of knowledge and experience in the field. Additionally, healthcare workers need to be well-versed in the process and necessity of reporting adverse events. **Objective:** The aim of this study was to assess the knowledge, attitude, and practice of pharmacovigilance and adverse drug reaction reporting among upcoming pharmacists. And also, this study determines the factors that encourage the study subjects to report adverse drug reactions, as well as the factors that discourage the study subjects from reporting adverse drug reactions. **Methodology:** In this cross-sectional study, 400 participants were randomly approached for the purpose of collecting the data, and a self-structured questionnaires were distributed among them and given 20minutes to answer the questionnaire. **Result:** There were 25 questions assessing knowledge regarding ADR; of those, 120 (30%) and 80 (20%) knew about the terms pharmacovigilance and ADRs, respectively, and 310 (77.5%) didn't know about the types of ADR. The attitude shown by the majority of participants towards ADR reporting was given a response of "strongly agree" to the questions. **Conclusion:** Thus, the study discloses that pharmacy students have poor knowledge and poor practice, but a good attitude towards ADR reporting. Further, this study also recommends that proper education and practice skills be provided to pharmacy students in terms of upgrading their knowledge of pharmacovigilance.

Abs_00175

A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON COST EFFECTIVENESS OF CLOPIDOGREL AND TICAGRELOR IN ACUTE CORONARY SYNDROME PATIENTS

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Coronary artery disease, in which atherosclerotic plaque builds up inside the coronary arteries and restricts the flow of blood (and therefore the delivery of oxygen) to the heart. Ticagrelor (formerly AZD140), a novel non-thienopyridine platelet P2Y₁₂ receptor antagonist. Pharmacoeconomic study evaluates the cost (expressed in monetary terms) and effects (expressed in terms of monetary value, efficacy or enhanced quality of life). Pharmacoeconomic term describes whose costs are relevant based on the purpose of the study. To compare the effectiveness and cost of Clopidogrel and Ticagrelor in the treatment of ACS patients, To analyse and compare the cost and effective of Clopidogrel and ticagrelor, To identify which one is cost effective drug Department, To measure the quality of life by using Nottingham health profile. Among 188 patients with cardiovascular disease. About 93 patients received Clopidogrel out of that 74 were male 19 were female and 95 patients received ticagrelor out of that 75 were male 20 were female. According to age, in the range of 18-45yrS-clopidogrel found to be 18.8%, Ticagrelor 22.1%. In the range of 45-65yrs-clopidogrel found to be 62.40, Ticagrelor 64.2%. More than 65yrs-clopidogrel found to be 25.8%, Ticagrelor 13.7%. Cost analysis in this study shows that clopilet brand name was most prescribed in Clopidogrel with average cost per tablet of Rs.7.75 while Brilinta was the most in ticagrelor with average cost per tablet of Rs. 60.

Abs_00176

**CHALLENGES OF PHARMACIST IN ANTIBIOTIC TREATMENT AND PROVIDING
PATIENT COUNSELLING FOR FOOT INFECTION IN DIABETES PATIENTS**

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Diabetes mellitus is a complex metabolic disorder with an increasing prevalence. Diabetic foot infections (DFIs) are major public health concerns. The International Working Group on the Diabetic Foot infection (IWGDF) , has mapped the steps to be taken for DFI explaining the need of immediate empirical or rational selection of antibiotics, route of administration, duration and monitoring of untoward effects. **Aim and Objective:** The main objective is to assess the challenges of antibiotic treatment and providing patient counselling regarding the recurrence of foot infection. **Methodology:** The antibiotic therapy of foot infection in diabetic patient was supported by the use of drug formulary. The evaluation of antibiotic treatment in diabetic treatment in diabetic foot infection patient by complete follow up on the hospital stay and revisit. Patient Information Leaflet – counselling patients regarding the recurrence of foot infection and assess for knowledge and practice response using KAP (Knowledge, Attitude, Practice) Questionnaire. **Result:** A total population of 28 samples were collected which consist of higher number of male patients than the females. The main challenges is to identify the drug related problems includes 28.6% of drug interactions, 21.4% of improper drug selection and 25% of medication errors were observed in this study. The knowledge assessment on foot care is 50% poor, 46.42% average and 3.60% are good. The attitude assessment on foot care is 28.6% favourable and 71.40% unfavourable. The practice assessment on foot care is 17.80% poor, 78.6% average and 3.60% are good. **Conclusion:** In this study drug interactions, improper drug selection and medication error in antibiotic treatment of foot infection in diabetes patients was observed. Hence pharmacist have vital role in patient education and foot care knowledge. and patient counselling is necessary to prevent the recurrence.

Abs_00178

**ASSESSMENT OF HEALTH RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE AND IMPACT OF
COUNSELLING IN HEMODIALYSIS PATIENTS**

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Chronic kidney disease (CKD) is one of the important cause of morbidity and mortality in worldwide . The ESRD prevalence rate of India has increased in the last two decades abruptly. It is the global threat with significant morbidity and mortality rate. ESRD Also decreases the overall quality of life, thus the treatment option at this stage is renal replacement therapy and dialysis. **Aim and Objective:** The main objective of the study is to assess the HRQOL in patients with haemodialysis by calculating domain score using WHOQOL-BREF Questionnaire. **Methodology:** The study was conducted in the haemodialysis patients in a tertiary hospital. The study was divided into 3 phases. In first phase systemic random sampling was done by using WHOQOL-BREF Questionnaire. In phase 2 patient information leaflet were distributed and counselling was given. In phase 3 review was done **Result:** In this study, majority of the patients were in age group of 19-59 years and 42.9% constituted greater than 60 years of age. Among the selected patients male patients was higher than the females. The use of alcohol and smoking may be sometimes the core reason behind the increased number of male patients(61.9%) compared to female patients. About 9.5% respondents have the habit of smoking, 14.3% have the habit of consuming alcohol and 23.8% have both the habits. Most of the patients on occupational category were found to be unemployed of 42.9% and housewife of 32.1% and only 19% were doing business. Out of the selected population, the higher percentage of 38.1 was in between 3-5 years whereas the less percentage of 4.8% is for patients having CKD for greater than 7 years. **Conclusion:** The study provides an information about the quality of life of haemodialysis patients in the Covid-19 pandemic using WHOQOL-BREF Questionnaire. There was a significant decrease in QOL scores from 81% to 72% when compared before and after counseling. Hence in research prospective, newer studies are required for assessing the quality of life of haemodialysis patients.

Abs_00179

**AN OBSERVATIONAL STUDY ON PREVALENCE OF ASYMPTOMATIC
BACETRIURIA IN TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS**

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Background: Asymptomatic bacteriuria is a common problem in diabetic patients. The prevalence of ASB in diabetic patients varies from 9-27% in various studies. The various risk factors which lead to increased prevalence of asymptomatic bacteriuria in diabetic patients are age, gender, glycosuria, duration of diabetes, proteinuria and HbA1C levels. **Objective:** To study the prevalence of asymptomatic bacteriuria in type 2 diabetic patients and to assess the susceptibility pattern of antibiotic usage of asymptomatic bacteriuria in patients with type 2 DM. **Methodology:** The study was a Prospective observational study conducted in a tertiary care hospital. A total of 150 type 2 diabetes patients with asymptomatic urinary tract infection were enrolled in this study, ensuring that they met the inclusion criteria. **Results:** Among 150 diabetic patients, 34 (22.6%) had ASB of which 21 were females and 13 were males. In this study E coli was the most prevalent organism and sensitive to Cefoprazone sulbactam and Piperacillin tazobactam followed by Ceftriaxone. The organism was resistant to Gentamycin, Nitrofurantoin Cefuroxime, and Ciprofloxacin. **Conclusion:** According to the study, Prevalence of ASB was 22.6%. Females are at more risk of developing asymptomatic bacteriuria than males. Among 34 asymptomatic patient significant growth was found in 29 (85.29%). E coli was the most prevalent organism and sensitive to cefoperazone sulbactam and piperacillin tazobactam followed by ceftriaxone. The organism was resistant to Gentamycin, Nitrofurantoin, cefuroxime, and ciprofloxacin.

Abs_00182

**DRUG UTILIZATION PATTERN OF ANTIFUNGAL AGENTS USED IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF SKIN OPD, AT DISTRICT GENERAL HOSPITAL, AMRAVATI**

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Background: Fungal infections are common in the tropical area as well as in the developing countries. Nowadays, more use of the antineoplastic agents, immunopressive agents, grafts, intravenous catheters, broad-spectrum antibiotics agents, transplantation surgeries and foreign material administration had contributed to increasing the risk of infection. Drug utilization study is essential for obtaining information about drug use patterns, role of the drug in society and helps improve the standard of treatment. **Objective:** To study the drug utilization pattern of antifungal drugs and to check rationality of prescriptions containing antifungal agents. **Methodology:** A retrospective, observational hospital based study was performed. Total 120 prescriptions were enrolled as per inclusion criteria. **Results:** Out of 120 patients, 54% (n=65) were male and 46% (n=55) were female. Tinea cruris was the most common indication observed (32%). The commonly used antifungal agents were Fluconazole (30%), Clotrimazole (19%), Griseofulvin (18%), Itraconazole (15%), Luliconazole (11%), Miconazole (5%), Econazole (1%) and Amorolfine (1%). Antifungal agents were distributed among prescriptions as monotherapy (29%), dual-drug therapy (47%), triple-drug therapy (18%) and multiple drug therapy (6%). **Discussion:** Data of antifungal drug prescription pattern guide to the rational use of antifungal agents. The adequate data regarding drug utilization pattern of antifungal drugs in dermatology in India is lacking. Therefore, drug utilization study is essential for obtaining information about drug use patterns and the role of the drug in society. **Conclusion:** In most of the cases, drug-drug interaction was found to be observed and antifungal agents prescribed rationally were observed predominantly.

Abs_00184

A STUDY ON DRUG UTILIZATION EVALUATION AND POTENTIAL DRUG RELATED PROBLEMS IN TYPE-2 DIABETIC MELLITUS PATIENTS WITH CO-MORBIDITIES IN A TERTIARY CARE HOSPITAL

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Drug Utilization Evaluation helps us to understand how and why drugs are used so that drug use and health outcome can be improved. DUE information may help health care systems and hospitals to design educational programs which may improve prescribing and drug use. The ultimate goal of Drug Utilization Research must be to assess whether drug therapy is rational or not. Clinical Pharmacist play a key role in Drug Utilization Evaluation because of their expertise in the area of pharmaceutical care. DUE serve as a means of improving the quality of patient care, enhancing therapeutic outcomes and reducing inappropriate pharmaceutical expenditures. Thus reducing overall health care cost. The aim is to conduct a Drug Utilization Evaluation study and potential drug related problems in type-2 diabetes mellitus patients with co-morbidities. The primary objective is to evaluate prescribing pattern, analyze drug related problems, and identify comorbidities & complications in T2DM patients. It is a Prospective observational study done in General Medicine and Endocrinology Department in a tertiary care hospital. Out of 200 patients, 110 patients were males and 90 patients were females. Hypertension (71%) was the most common co-morbidity seen in 149 diabetic patients. Diabetic neuropathy (23%) was the most common complication seen in 46 patients. Single OHA was prescribed in 109 prescriptions. 15 ADRs were identified in which hypoglycemia is more prevalent. Cost analysis shows that DPP-4 inhibitors and its combinations was found to be the high cost drugs.

Abs_00186

**A PROSPECTIVE STUDY ON ASSESSMENT OF RISK FACTORS IN THE
DEVELOPMENT OF TYPE II DIABETES MELLITUS IN
POSTMENOPAUSAL WOMEN**

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Background: The association of menopause with diabetes remains as a query and is often reported to be the most common chronic disease among women. Estrogen has been thought to govern the insulin production capacity of the pancreatic islet cells by activating glycogen synthetase and glycolytic enzymes. **Objective:** The present study was conducted to assess the association of risk factors in developing DM after menopause. **Methodology:** This study was conducted in the General Medicine Department of Tertiary Care Hospital for a period of 4 months in 250 menopausal women who met the inclusion criteria. This study utilized a validated questionnaire for the data collection. The obtained data was analysed using Graph Pad Prism and SPSS 17. Descriptive summary statistics were presented either as mean and standard error of mean or as percentage. **Results:** The study population recruited mostly lie within an age range of 51-55 years and mean age of subjects was 57years. The mean BMI of subjects was found normal (23.96). The study shown that majority of the women developed diabetes about 5 years after attaining menopause and the risk seems to be reduced upon later years. Correlation of the factors associated with years to develop diabetes mellitus (DM) after attaining menopause shown that an increase in BMI is most likely to reduce the years required to develop DM. **Conclusion:** Women are more likely to have T2DM than men, and postmenopausal status may be a persistent and significant risk factor for developing DM. In particular, postmenopausal women with normal weight should not be disregarded when addressing the risk.

Abs_00187

**COMPLIANCE TO GUIDELINE BASED PERFORMANCE MEASURES USED IN THE
MANAGEMENT OF ACUTE ISCHEMIC STROKE AND ITS CORRELATION WITH
CLINICAL OUTCOMES**

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Background/Purpose: Despite the existence of EBM in the management of AIS, adoption, implementation, and compliance is uncertain. Studies have shown suboptimal compliance as a risk factor resulting in the worsening of clinical-outcomes, especially neuro-functional outcomes. Studies contributing to the compliance correlation of guideline-measures with performance-improvement are rarely reported in India. **Objectives:** The primary-objective was to assess guideline-based performance-measures (admission and discharge) used in the management of AIS. The secondary-objective was to determine the impact of compliance on clinical-outcomes. **Methods:** A prospective-observational, descriptive-analysis was performed for one-year (October 2021 to September 2022) in adult patients admitted with primary-diagnosis of AIS. The patients received admission and discharge performance-indicators recommended by ISA and ASA were adopted for compliance assessment. Twelve performance-indicators were selected for assessment of quality-of-stroke-care and clinical-outcomes at discharge and on first-follow-up. A composite-measure-of-care was evaluated as 0 (non-adherence) 1 (adherence). All-or-none binary-variables were assessed to scrutinize whether patients received all the performance-measure interventions for which they were eligible. Multi-variate, cox-regression models were used to determine the association with clinical-outcomes. **Results and discussion:** Of 200 patients with AIS who were enrolled, 160 (80%) were males. The Median (IQR) age was 58 (21â€”86) y. Median (IQR) time-of-arrival to EMD was 8.15 (0.33-247.3) h. Fifty-six (28%) of 200 patients were eligible for IVrtPA. However, 52/56 (92.9%) patients received IVrtPA within time-window. In admission-measures, DVTp was administered to 69.1% of patients, ASMs administered to 50%, and hence suboptimal compliance (48%) was observed. In discharge-measures, optimal compliance rate was observed as 70.6%. The overall composite-score, mean (SD) was 0.80 (0.22), [admission: 0.84 (0.15), discharge: 0.89 (0.14)]. In-hospital mortality was 14 (7%) [6.8-7.2]; DAMA was 28 (14%) [13.5-14.5]; MACEs was 20 (10%) [9.7-10.2]; and in-hospital complications was 130 (65%) [64.8-65.6]. Total-dependence (level-of-disability) and severe-dependence were observed in 40 (20%) and 68 (34%), respectively. **Conclusion:** Non-compliance was associated with mortality and MACEs ($p<0.01$). The results drawn from this study suggest continuous efforts need to be made for EBM implementation and compliance to achieve desired clinical-outcomes.

Abs_00196

QUANTIFYING THE CONTRIBUTING FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH MEDICATION ERRORS: A CLINICAL PHARMACISTS APPROACH

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Background: A Medication error (ME) often occurs due to human errors. It is imperative to address these contributing factors (CF) as the root cause of MEs. Countless CFs converge to cause MEs that compromise patient safety. **Objective:** To identify the CFs associated with the MEs in a tertiary care hospital. **Methods:** A prospective interventional study was carried out in the departments of General Medicine, Surgery, and Cardiology of a tertiary care hospital. Data collection forms were designed to capture MEs and their CFs and used for data collection. The NCC MERP scale was used to analyze the reported MEs. The CFs associated with the reported MEs were captured subjectively while interviewing the HCPs. All data collected were analyzed categorically. **Results:** A total of 459 patients were followed, [238 (51.8%)] were males and [221 (48.1%)] were females (incidence of ME 1.6%). A total of 725 MEs were reported, majority of errors occurred during the prescribing stage [577 (79.6%)], followed by documentation [118 (16.3%)], administration [29 (4%)], and dispensing [1 (0.1%)]. The majority of the ME were categorized into Category B [315 (48.4%)], followed by Category C [234 (32.3%)]. A total of 2902 contributing factors were identified, of which CFs prescription errors constituted [2341 (80.7%)], documentation [435 (14.9%)], administration [121 (4.2%)], and dispensing [5 (0.2%)], for the 725 medication errors reported respectively. The most common factor that contributed to the medication errors was workload [595 (20.5%)]. The other factors that contributed to the reported medication errors are stress [537 (18.5%)], fatigue [118 (4.1%)], lack of attention [421 (14.5%)], duty shift [98 (3.4%)], carelessness [344 (11.9%)], the emergency situation [287 (9.9%)], peak hours [283 (9.6%)], patient transfer [9 (0.3%)], communications [10 (0.3%)] and illegible prescriptions [11 (0.4%)]. The least factors that contributed to the error were storage issues [3 (0.1 %)], patient transfer [3 (0.1 %)], and new staff [3 (0.1 %)]. **Conclusion:** It is impractical to eliminate all MEs, but the involvement of these contributing factors in the prevention of MEs is absolutely essential. Therefore, there is a need for the development of a system that identifies and rectifies these contributing factors.

Abs_00203

A CLINICAL PHARMACIST-LED INTEGRATED APPROACH IN ASSESSING THE MEDICATION RELATED PROBLEMS IN CRITICAL CARE SETTING: AN INTENSIVE SURVEILLANCE

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Background: Intensive Care Units (ICUs) have been highlighted as a prime setting for Medication-related problem due to the complex nature of the patients making them vulnerable and hence require constant monitoring. **Methods:** An interventional study was carried out for a period of six months in ICUs. Hepler and Strand's classification was used to categorize the DRPs. NCCMERP classification was used to classify medication errors. The data were collected and assessed categorically. **Result:** A total of 226 patients were enrolled in the study, [116 (51%)], were males and [110 (49%)] were females. Majority [60 (26.55%)] of the study participants belonged to the age group of 61-70 years. Majority of the patients [101 (44.69%)] received 6-10 drugs during their course of hospital stay. A total of 274 drug-related problems were identified, the majority of DRPs (58.03%) were Drug-Drug Interactions, followed by Adverse drug reactions [32 (11.68%)], overdoses (6.57%), drug usage without indication (5.84%), untreated indication (5.10%), and others contributed to (10.94%). Of the 274 reported DRPs, 258 (94.16%) were accepted. A total of 292 medication errors were reported, of which [175 (60%)] errors were prescribing errors, followed by documentation errors [92 (31%)] and [25 (9%)] contributed to administration errors. Various class of drugs were implicated in the error, of which [131 (44.86%)] were caused by HAMs. Insulin, aspirin, tramadol and metoprolol were identified as most common HAMs to cause errors. According to NCC MERP classification, [199 (68%)] errors belonged to Category B, followed by Category C [69 (24%)]. Stress and workload were identified as the most common contributing factor to MEs. **Conclusion:** The care of ICU patients can be complex making them more vulnerable to experience medication-related problems, and hence require extra care and caution during care process. An integration of clinical pharmacist in the healthcare team would minimize these haphazard and promote patient safety and improve quality of life.

Abs_00206

**A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON QUALITY OF LIFE OF GENERAL AND MENTALLY
DISABLED PATIENTS CAREGIVERS: A CROSS-SECTIONAL VIEW**

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Caregivers are extremely important in the psycho-social management of mentally ill patients because it has effects on caregivers' quality of life (QOL). A family member recovering from an intellectual sickness may require extensive care. It is critical to assess caregivers' quality of life in general and mentally disabled patients and bring the need for attention to improve their QOL. This study evaluated the QOL of caregivers of general and mentally disabled patients. In 2019, 450 caregivers aged 20-80 years were recruited for a comparative cross-sectional study at Erode Government Hospital and evaluated using the WHOQOL - BREF questionnaire. Caregivers of mentally disabled patients had worse ratings in all domains than general patient caregivers, regardless of sickness status. With a p-value <0.05, caregivers of general patients (31.76, 32.09, 31.38, and 32.18) had greater QOL than mentally disabled patients. Significantly, the WHOQOL - BREF score for environmental, social, physiological, and physical health in caregivers of mentally disabled patients was found to be 13.80, 13.57, 13.66, and 15.59, consecutively, which may be connected to the nature of the illnesses-chronic in the case of severity of patients. This study highlights the need for attention to caregivers of mentally ill patients to enhance their QOL.

Abs_00207

A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW ON ASSOCIATION BETWEEN OBESITY AND PULMONARY FUNCTIONS IN COPD PATIENTS.

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Background: Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is a common, preventable and treatable disease that is characterized by persistent respiratory symptoms and airflow limitation. In recent years a diagnosis of COPD accounts for over 15 million physicalists, 1.5 million emergency room visits and 7,00,000 hospitalization annually. COPD and obesity share a complex interplay of similarities, which seems to compound each condition. Both are associated with deterioration in lung function, Hypoxia, and a low-grade systemic inflammation, which predispose to increasing medical morbidity and mortality. In Medicine, systematic review and meta-analysis form the core of the movement to ensure that medical treatments are based on the best available empirical data. **Objective:** The aim of the study is to quantify the association between obesity and pulmonary function in COPD patients. To assess whether any difference in FEV1 values among normal weight, overweight and obese COPD patients. **Methodology:** This systematic review with meta-analysis is performed according to the PRISMA guidelines. We conducted a series of searches in the PubMed, Embase, Cochrane, Google scholar search was conducted for the study published between 2019 to 2008. **Result:** Out of 800 studies only 3 studies satisfied the inclusion and exclusion criteria. A total of 12,051 participants with COPD confirmed by spirometry were included in these studies were published between 2019-2008. All studies reported the forced expiratory volume in one second and two studies reported the FEV1/FVC ration according to BMI category. The overall effect estimate was found to be -1.45 with confidence interval (-2.41, -0.49) and P value (0.0030 shows statistically significant difference in FEV1 between normal and obese patients. **Conclusion:** This study concludes that there is positive association between Obesity and COPD, mechanism and physiology are unclear. Subgroup analysis was performed between three groups and found statistically significant difference in pulmonary function between obese and overweight patients. This study will be the reference for the future studies in the same topic.

Abs_00209

COMPARISON OF VILDAGLIPTINE -METFORMIN & GLIMEPIRIDE -METFORMIN TREATMENTS IN TYPE 2 DIABETIC PATIENTS

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Background: The present study investigated the efficacy and safety of vildagliptin-metformin treatment compared to those of glimepiride-metformin treatment for type 2 diabetes. **Methods:** In a prospective observational comparative study, 106 patients with type 2 diabetes were enrolled. The primary outcome goal was a reduction in HbA1c from baseline and secondary endpoints included fasting plasma glucose (FPG) and 2-hour postprandial glucose (2h-PPG) reduction from baseline, as well as HbA1c responder rate and HbA1c reduction according to baseline HbA1c category. **Results:** Comparable HbA1c reduction was observed from baseline to the 32-week endpoint of -0.94 ± 1.15 in the vildagliptin group and -1.00 ± 1.32 in the glimepiride group. A similar reduction in 2h-PPG (vildagliptin group 3.53 ± 4.11 mmol/L vs. the glimepiride group 3.72 ± 4.17 mmol/L) was demonstrated. The proportion of patients who achieved an HbA1c less than 7% at week 32 was 50.1% in the vildagliptin group and 56.0% in the glimepiride group. An average body weight gain of 2.53 ± 1.21 kg in the glimepiride group was observed in contrast with the 0.23 ± 0.69 kg weight gain noted in the vildagliptin group. A 10-fold lower incidence of hypoglycemia was demonstrated in the vildagliptin group, in addition to an absence of severe hypoglycemia. **Conclusion:** Vildagliptin-metformin treatment provided blood glucose control efficacy comparable to that of glimepiride-metformin treatment and resulted in better adverse event profiles with lower risks of hypoglycemia and weight gain.

Abs_00215

ALTERATION IN RENAL FUNCTION FOLLOWING LOOP DIURETICS IN PATIENTS WITH ACUTE DECOMPENSATED HEART FAILURE

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Heart failure is a potentially life-threatening clinical syndrome with higher rates of mortality. Loop diuretics are the mainstay of therapy for Acute Decompensated Heart Failure (ADHF). It is unknown if a relation exists between diuretics and worsening of renal function (WRF). The aim of this study is to assess the renal function in ADHF patients on diuretic therapy. The primary objective includes monitoring the impact of loop diuretic therapy on renal function, and to assess the incidence of renal dysfunction and other predictors of acute kidney injury in patients with ADHF. A prospective observational study was carried over a period of 6 months at Department of Cardiology, PSG Hospitals, Coimbatore. The patients were enrolled based on inclusion criteria and were monitored and evaluated based on AKIN and WRF criteria. A total of 135 patients (mean age 60.09 years, 72.59% men) out of which 40.74% had change in renal function. The mean Creatinine was 1.60 ± 0.96 , 34 patients (25.18%) were categorized under AKIN criteria, AKI group (41.17%) and 101 patients (74.81%) were categorized under WRF criteria. Factors such as Gender ($p = 0.001$), Hypertension($p = 0.047$) and ACE inhibitors ($p=0.023$) are significant predictors of AKI. In this study nearly half the population was seen to have renal injury. Variation in renal function in ADHF patients was found with patients who had hypertension and were on ACEI shows significant influence on renal injury. The usage of diuretics and control of disease did not show any correlation. Overall, the intensity of diuresis did not correlate with the occurrence of renal injury therefore, more detailed evaluation of individual patients with additional key determinants, extended sample size and longer study period are required to assess the worsening of renal function.

Abs_00218

CLINICAL INVESTIGATION ON EFFECTS OF THYROID REPLACEMENT
MONOTHERAPY AND COMBINATION THERAPY IN HYPOTHYROIDISM
PATIENTS

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Aim: To investigate the clinical improvement in the neurodegenerative and cardiovascular disorder with levothyroxine monotherapy and combination treatment in hypothyroidism patients. **Objectives:** To compare the cognitive status, lipid profile, and blood glucose of the study populations. And to investigate the effect of folic acid levels on cognition and homocysteine levels. **Methodology:** Prospective observational study was carried out for the period of 3 years in the department of Endocrinology. The effects of levothyroxine monotherapy and combination medication on Cognition, Cardiovascular Risk, and Blood Glucose Level were evaluated. And the efficiency of folic acid treatment in hypothyroidism patients was evaluated. **Results:** Female population was high in both Case and Control. Compared to control group, Levothyroxine with Atorvastatin and Levothyroxine, Atorvastatin, Glimpiride, Metformin combination therapy shows extremely significant cognitive impairment ($p < 0.001$). Result reveal significant reduction ($p < 0.01$) was found in combination therapy in lipid profile, blood glucose level. Folic acid supplement improve cognition and decrease homocysteine significantly. **Conclusion:** In conclusion, the current study suggests that hypothyroidism patients taking levothyroxine should have their blood glucose, homocysteine, lipid profile, folic acid level, and homocysteine levels checked on the regular basis to protect them from severe cognitive impairment and cardiovascular complications.

Abs_00219

EVALUATION, PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT OF DRUG INDUCED
NEPHROPATHY

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Background: Drugs are used to treat various medical conditions, but beside that they have different levels of toxicity that can adversely affect the human body in mono or combination on several factors, and this focuses on the adverse events caused by prescribed drugs on the patient kidney function. **Aim:** The aim is to reduce the incidence rate of RF induced by nephrotoxic medications at targeted population of patients and to evaluate patient’s past and current medical and medication situation and stratify them according to risk of drug induced nephropathy, also to prevent development of drug induced renal failure by intervention in the therapeutic regimen in patients categorized as at risk to develop drug induced nephropathy. **Results:** Group A, in the age band (64-70) years were the highest percentage (32.43%). Group B, the highest percentage scored by patients in the age band (51-60) years (28.37%). There was 7.43% of the included patients required interventions. 36.36% management of ARF cases was directly done by the clinician and focus in ARF management. The Pharmacist interventions (63. 64%) were mainly in the part of prevention of ARF or deterioration of CKD in the previously mentioned wards. 57.14% of these interventions were disapproved for Moxonidine in 5 CKD patients A transplant patient who receives both Tacrolimus and Mycophenolate, the patient experience high elevation in BP. 148 included patients were evaluated, 50% were at risk to develop RF and 50% with RF. On prevention of RF, in all cases the benefits of continuing the prescribed regimens outweighed the risk of their discontinuation. 2.25% of those patients developed ARF and were managed with drug discontinuation. Among those mentioned cases, herbal medications were the cause of 50% of drug induced ARF. The Other 50% was due to Spironolactone and Phenytoin.

Abs_00220

**ASSESSMENT OF ADEQUACY IN ESTIMATING TIME IN THERAPEUTIC RANGE
FOR ORAL ANTICOAGULANT THERAPY**

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Oral anticoagulation therapy (OAC) is used to prevent the occurrence of blood clots. The beneficial outcomes of oral anticoagulation therapy are dependent upon achieving and maintaining an optimal INR therapeutic range. Anticoagulant control is assessed by Time in Therapeutic Range (TTR). For a given patient, TTR is defined as the duration of time in which the patient's International Normalized Ratio (INR) values are within a desired range, in terms of percentage. We enrolled patients based on inclusion and exclusion criteria. Calculations of TTR were done using Rosendaal method which was performed with the assistance of a template produced and made freely available by INR Pro. A total of 150 patients underwent 642 INR measurements. The mean TTR was $33,12 \pm 26.06\%$, 20 patients (13.33%) were categorized under good control TTR group and 130 patients (86.67%) were under poor control TTR group. Factors such as Age ($p = 0.001$), Number of medications ($p = 0.047$) and Drug interactions ($p = 0.023$) are significant predictors of poor control. Our study could significantly project the relationship of poor control of TTR with Age, polypharmacy and drug interactions. TTR by Rosendaal method is considered as a golden standard to assess the quality of OAC therapy, but being more practical in daily clinical practice, maintenance of the therapy in reference to INR values are more accurate. TTR can assess only the percentage number of days the patients were in range. It is not adequate to rely on TTR for dose adjustment.

Abs_00221

CYTOMEGALOVIRUS INFECTION REACTIVATION IN MULTIPLE MYELOMA PATIENTS ADMINISTERED PROTEASOME-INHIBITOR COMBINATION THERAPY: A DISPROPORTIONALITY ANALYSIS IN SPONTANEOUS REPORTING DATABASE

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Background: Treatment for multiple myeloma (MM) with proteasome inhibitors may result in the onset or reactivation of cytomegalovirus (CMV) infection. However, research into the topic is limited. **Objectives:** To analyse the CMV reactivation in MM patients on proteasome inhibitor-based therapy through disproportionality analysis in the FDA Adverse Event Reporting System (FAERS) Database. **Methods:** A retrospective case/non-case disproportionality analysis was performed using the FAERS database. The data was curated and analysed using a web-based tool called Open Vigil 2.1 (2008Q1-2021Q3). The preferred term used for the study was "cytomegalovirus infection reactivation," and the drugs included in the analysis were Bortezomib, Carfilzomib, and Ixazomib. Proportional Reporting Ratio (PRR) and Reporting odds ratio (ROR) were used as the analysis data mining algorithm. A value of $ROR - 1.96SE > 1$ and $PRR = 2$ with an associated X^2 value of 4 or more was considered the threshold for a signal. **Results:** FAERS database had a total of 356 reports on CMV infection reactivation, out of which 45 reports were associated with proteasome inhibitors (PI's). Positive signals were obtained for bortezomib [(ROR 34.1(95%CI= 24.4-47.8) and PRR 34.1(25.4-47.7)], and carfilzomib [(ROR 22.1(95%CI= 10.5-46.8) and PRR 22.1(10.5-46.7)] associated CMV infection reactivation. The observed data unveiled that females exhibited a greater PRR value of 1.6 times than males on bortezomib therapy. Stratification of age groups revealed that adults (18-64 years) reported a higher PPR value (63.3) than geriatric (65-100 years) patients (25.7) on the same therapy. Eight deaths and 4 cases linked to a life-threatening adverse event were reported for bortezomib. Upon analysis, hospitalization for bortezomib (13) and carfilzomib (6) therapy were also reported. **Conclusions:** The signal for CMV infection reactivation with bortezomib and carfilzomib was detected using a spontaneous reporting data system, but studies investigating the immune profile of patients administered PI- regimens are required to identify high-risk subgroups for CMV reactivation.

Abs_00222

SEVERITY ASSESSMENT, EPIDEMIOLOGICAL TRENDS AND FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH POISONING: A RURAL HOSPITAL-BASED STUDY.

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Background: There is a high prevalence of poisoning cases in rural India, with an associated high mortality rate. There is a dearth of studies analyzing the spectrum of poisoning in rural India. **Objectives:** The primary objective of the study was to assess the severity of poisoning using the Glasgow coma scale (GCS) and poisoning severity score (PSS), and its association with mortality. The secondary objective was to analyze the epidemiological patterns and the factors associated with poisoning. **Methodology:** Retrospective data were collected from 2015-2019 from the medical record department of a rural hospital in India. Data on patient demographics, type of poisoning, route and type of exposure were collected. The severity grade assigned to a case was calculated by checking the most severe symptom(s) or sign(s) seen against the chart to estimate the PSS scores. GCS scores were determined using motor, verbal, and visual responses. Pearson's chi square test was used to compare categorical variables. **Results and Discussion:** Poisoning incidents were higher in male population (56.47%) compared to the female population (43.52%). The most common were the bites/stings (50.77%), followed by oral ingestion (48.70%) and inhalation (0.51%). Accidental exposure occurred the highest (48.96%), followed by suicidal exposure (42.22%), and unknown reasons (8.80%). The mortality rate was 3.63%, with 14 deaths, including 12 men and 2 women. Patients with mild severity of poisoning survived, while in those with moderate severity, 10 deaths were seen. Severe categories of GCS and PSS showed 50% and 10.5% mortality respectively. The current study found a significant correlation ($p < 0.05$) between clinical outcome and GCS and PSS scores for prognosis prediction which were in agreement with other studies. **Conclusion:** It is necessary to modify the scales in order to improve the prediction of severity and prognosis. The burden of poisoning necessitates additional studies that look at epidemiological patterns of poisoning and methods for raising awareness and educating rural populations

Abs_00226

ANTI-TUBERCULAR DRUG INDUCED STEVENS JOHNSON SYNDROME.

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Clinical presentation : We reported a case of 52-year-old male patient admitted to department of dermatology with diffused erythematous, hyperpigmented plaques over the body, buccal mucosal erosions and diagnosed with Stevens-Johnson Syndrome. One month after starting ATT, he developed hepatitis, following which ATT was discontinued. ATT was restarted after the resolution of ATT-induced hepatitis, one month after which, he reported to our hospital with the symptoms and was diagnosed with ATT-induced SJS following second exposure to the drug. **Investigations:** Physical examination revealed diffused erythematous to hyperpigmented plaques desquamating on the areas over the upper and lower back, relatively sparing on mid-back, chest, abdomen, exterior aspect of both the arms, anterior aspect of thighs, legs and shoulder for 10 days. Yellow crusted erosions were present over the supraclavicular area, he also had buccal mucosa and hard palate erosions. Serum creatinine was elevated. **Intervention:** ALDEN scoring system specific for SJS was identified and used to conclude ATT as the causative agent. Anti-TB drugs were stopped on day 2. Discontinuation of levocetirizine was suggested due to elevated creatinine level on the 2nd day. Iron supplements were suggested owing to low Hb, MCH, MCHC and higher RDW. Confusion owing to hyponatremia was brought into the notice of the physician. **Outcome:** As the patient's condition improved, after 4 days of hospitalization he was discharged on hydroxyzine 10 mg 1-0-1, clobetasol 30/70 ointment L/A V-0-V and liquid paraffin L/A V-0-V and telmisartan 40 mg. **Conclusion** Our study signifies the importance of identifying ATT induced SJS in clinical practice and highlights the temporal relationship of the same.

Abs_00233

**A STUDY ON ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF BIPOLAR DISORDER IN
GOVERNMENT MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL**

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Background: Bipolar disorder is one of the leading causes of mental disability among developed nations and is considered to be a chronic mental illness, which requires lifelong treatment. Several semi-structured interviews have been developed to assess the severity of the bipolar disorder in adults. **Methods:** A cross-sectional observational study was conducted for a period of 6 months at Government Medical College Hospital, Tirupur. The relevant details of patients were collected using a semi-structured proforma and assessment scales such as YMRS and HAM-D scale were used in assessing the severity of symptoms in bipolar patients and the collected data were analyzed using Paired t-test. **Result:** During the study period 100 patients were recruited, of which 65% were females, 34% were males and 1% were the third gender. Based on severity assessed using the YMRS and HAM-D rating scale, the patients were classified into mild (55%), moderate (33%) and severe (12%), in which manic episodes (63%) were found predominantly than the depressive episodes (37%). The first-line drugs used in the management of bipolar disorder include mood stabilizers, antipsychotics, antidepressants, and benzodiazepines. After 6 months of the treatment period, the severities of symptoms were assessed and their responses to therapy were found and classified into good responders (50%), intermediate responders (43%), and poor responders (7%). **Conclusion:** Various scales used in the diagnosis of bipolar disorder were studied. The symptomatic changes among bipolar patients were assessed and the prescribing pattern of the therapeutic drug in the treatment of bipolar disorder was studied.

Abs_00234

A STUDY ON DRUG USAGE PATTERN OF ANTIBIOTICS IN PATIENTS WITH SKIN DISORDERS

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Background: Antibiotics are the crucial drug of choice and they are the greatest contributors to the treatment of bacterial skin disease. The objective of the present study is to assess the drug usage pattern of antibiotics in the Department of Dermatology Venerology & Leprosy (DVL). **Methods:** A Cross-Sectional Study was conducted with ethical approval for a period of 6 calendar months at Government Medical College and Hospital, Tiruppur. The relevant details were collected according to objectives and analyzed using Microsoft excel. **Results:** During the study period, 200 patients were recruited of which 64% were male. Most patients were in the age group of 21-40 (36%). Most Patients were diagnosed with Eczema (29.5%) followed by Psoriasis (9.5%). Penicillin (32%) and Cephalosporin (32%) were the most prescribed categories. Mainly duration of less than or equal to 1 week was recommended. A total of 680 drugs were prescribed, and the average number of drugs per encounter with an antibiotic was 4.50%. The percentage of encounters with injection was 12% and the percentage of medicine from EML was 43%. Most drugs were prescribed from the access groups according to WHO-aware classification. **Conclusion:** According to aware classification, the drugs with lower resistance potential were commonly practiced here. This reflects good prescribing practice. The findings provide an insight that during our study period, the burden of bacterial skin diseases is less in this locality when compared with other skin diseases.

Abs_00235

A CROSS SECTIONAL OBSERVATIONAL STUDY ON COMORBIDITIES AND COMPLICATIONS IN CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE AND ITS MANAGEMENT

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Background: Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) leading cause of mortality, co-morbidities, and health care costs. Detection of CKD, particularly at early stages, is essential because therapeutic interventions are likely to be effective if they are implemented early in the course of the disease's progress. **Aim:** This study was predominantly designed to highlight comorbid profiles, complications, prescribing patterns, and management among CKD patients in renal practice. **Materials and methods:** A cross-sectional observational study conducted for a 6-month duration that was carried out on CKD patients attending Government medical college hospital Tirupur **Results:** This study involved 100 CKD patients comprising 59% males and 49% females, with age 19-80 years. A majority of respondents were having two comorbidities such as hypertension 62 and diabetes mellitus 43. Forty-nine (49%) patients were in CKD Stage V, thirty-one (31%) were in Stage IV, five (5%) were in Stage IIIb, three (3%) were in Stage III a, and twelve (12%) were in Stage II. Regarding the form of nephrological intervention afforded, forty-nine (49%) were on maintenance dialysis, followed by fifty-one (51%) on medication care. **Conclusion:** Comorbid conditions such as hypertension, diabetes mellitus, and cardiovascular disease were significantly high among CKD patients. The major complications associated with CKD are anemia, edema, bone weakness, and uremia. The comorbid profile in CKD patients may significantly increase the risk of mortality, recurrent frequency of hospitalization, and length of hospital admission.

Abs_00236

TO STUDY THE SYMPTOM AND EXACERBATION CONTROL AMONG COPD PATIENTS RECEIVING METHYLNANTHINES, CORTICOSTEROIDS AND ANTIBIOTICS

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Background: Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary disease is a group of lung diseases that block airflow and make it difficult to breathe. **Aim:** The aim of this study was to identify the symptoms and exacerbations among COPD patients receiving methylxanthines, corticosteroids, and antibiotics. **Methods:** This was a cross-sectional study of patients with symptoms of COPD exacerbations who attended the Tiruppur government medical college and hospital. This study enrolled 120 patients with COPD exacerbation who completed CAT and mMRC questionnaires before and after treatment which were compared using paired t-tests, and $p < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant. **Result:** In the finding, 98% of patients diagnosed with COPD exacerbation were associated with a combination of the symptoms. The CAT score is significantly high in 86% of patients before the initiation of treatment. The CAT score is decreased in 90% of patients after the treatment. mMRC score of grade 3 is observed in 56% of patients before treatment which is reduced to grade 2 in 61% of patients and grade 1 in 41% of patients. Exacerbation frequency of mild exacerbation in (33%) of patients, moderate exacerbations in (39%) of patients, severe exacerbation in (13%) of patients, and very severe exacerbations in (2%) of patients. The P value < 0.05 was considered statistically significant. **Conclusion:** The present study confirms that symptoms are highly controlled while patients receive methylxanthines, corticosteroids, and antibiotics, which also confirms exacerbation frequency is also reduced moderately in patients while receiving treatment.

Abs_00237

**CLINICAL EVALUATION OF COMORBIDITIES AND COMPLICATIONS
OCCURRING IN PSORIASIS AND ITS MANAGEMENT**

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Background: Psoriasis has been associated with a number of behavioral and systemic comorbidities, including psoriatic Arthritis, anxiety, depression, obesity, hypertension, diabetes mellitus, hyperlipidemia, metabolic syndrome, smoking, cardiovascular disease, alcoholism, Crohn’s disease, lymphoma, multiple sclerosis. **Aim:** To study the clinical profile and determine the comorbidities co-existence in psoriatic patients. **Methods:** Cross-sectional study of 100 psoriatic patients fulfilling the inclusion criteria. Written informed consent was taken from the patients. Patient demographic details such as age, sex, social history, and history of illness are recorded in a personalized proforma. **Result:** Commonest comorbidity found in our study was hypertension (42.8%), followed by diabetes (26.53%), obesity (22.45%), hypotension (14%), and hyperlipidemia (8%). The prevalence of comorbidities is significantly high in patients above 60 years (63%) followed by patients of age 50 and 60. The most commonly prescribed drugs were chlorpheniramine maleate (78%) followed by topical agents such as liquid paraffin (53%), Whitefield ointment (36%), and betamethasone propionate (32%). **Conclusion:** Our study revealed that the prevalence of comorbidities is significantly high in the fifth and sixth decades of life and patients with psoriasis have an increased risk of developing hypertension. Routine screening for comorbidities and appropriate treatment regimens is necessary to minimize the disease burden and to improve patient quality of life.

Abs_00238

**A STUDY ON EVALUATION OF SEVERITY OF STROKE PATIENTS BY USING
VARIOUS CLINICAL TOOLS.**

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Background: Stroke is the leading cause of morbidity and mortality across the world. Stroke is one of the most common clinical manifestations of CVA. Various scales are used for the assessment of stroke based on the question of interest and the evidence-based around clinometric properties. **Methods:** An observational study was conducted for a period of 6 months in a government medical college hospital, in Tirupur. The relevant details were collected according to objectives and analyzed using Microsoft excel. **Result:** During the study period 100 patients were recruited of which 73% are male and 27% are female. The majority of patients were in the age group 45-60 (51%), the maximum number of patients were found to be smokers and alcoholics (42%) all patients with particular risk factors are Male. Scales used in the assessment, National institutes of health stroke, were in correlation with age 68% of patients were moderate, and in correlation with gender 58% (Male-43 and Females- 15) were moderate. In Modified Rankin Scale was assessed based on correlation with age 76% were moderate, in correlation with gender 60% (Male- 43 and Female- 17). In the Glasgow coma scale based on correlation with age, 66% of patients were moderate, and in correlation with gender 64% (Male- 48, Female- 10) of patients were moderate. **Conclusion:** various scales were used in our study for the assessment of severity in stroke patients. Based on these scale scores most of the patients in our study have moderate scores, thus a moderate level of severity.

Abs_00240

STUDY ON ASSESSMENT OF FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH ENOXAPARIN DOSE REQUIREMENT IN SOUTH INDIAN PATIENTS

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Background: Anticoagulation with standard therapeutic doses significantly reduces the rate of recurrent thromboembolism and reduces morbidity. The risk associated with thrombosis can be reduced by the optimal use of anticoagulants as prophylactic therapy. **Aim:** The study aimed to find the association of various factors with heparin dose and aPTT in South Indian patients. **Methods:** The study was conducted as cross-sectional and observational in the department of cardiology in a tertiary care hospital, in Chennai, Tamil Nadu. A total of 189 patients receiving enoxaparin therapy for a period of six months were included. All patient data (patient demographic, past medical and medication history and present complaints, and all laboratory parameters and medication treatment) were collected from the patients medical records. **Results:** The mean age group of the study population was found to be 55.1 ± 13.3 years. The mean aPTT of the total population was found to be 31.8 ± 4.3 sec. and the enoxaparin dose to reach the mean aPTT was found to be 2.1 ± 1.2 ml (95% CI 1.89- 2.25). The mean duration of heparin therapy was 3.6 days and the time to reach aPTT was found to be 2.8 days. The average first value of aPTT was found to be 31.9 ± 5.9 (95% 31.11 - 32.68) sec. The mean enoxaparin dose significantly differed among the patients' BMI group ($p < 0.001$). Stepwise univariate and multivariate linear regression analysis revealed that weight (kg) was the major determinant (20.6%) followed by time to reach target aPTT (12.2%) systolic blood pressure (2.2%), Serum creatinine (2.0%) and Blood Urea Nitrogen (1.7%) were the other determinants of enoxaparin dose requirements (linear regression model $p < 0.001$). **Conclusion:** The major determinants of enoxaparin dose requirements were patients' body weight and time to reach the required aPTT levels. Further prospective evaluation considering all these factors for starting enoxaparin (LMWH) therapy will improve anticoagulation therapy in patients undergoing various surgeries.

Abs_00241

STUDY ON EVALUATION OF PRESCRIBING PATTERN OF DRUGS IN POLYCYSTIC OVERY SYNDROME (PCOS) IN A TERTIARY CARE HOSPITAL

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Background: In India, a higher prevalence of PCOS is observed ranging from 2.2 to 26% because of the strong etiological connection between PCOS and type II DM. The focal point of therapy should be on both the short-and long-term reproductive, metabolic, and psychological features. Screening, assessment, and treatment of depression and anxiety are crucial. PCOS management should focus on support and education, and needs to strongly emphasize a healthier lifestyle, with targeted medical therapy as required. **Objectives:** To study the various drug treatment for PCOS and their outcome and various complications involved in PCOS. **Methods:** This cross-sectional observational study was conducted among patients visiting outpatient departments of gynecology all patient data was collected using proforma with relevant details. During the study period, 107 patients were included, who were diagnosed with PCOS within the age group of 18 to 35 years. **Results:** The results show that majority of patients were within the age group of 26-30 years. They have reported the complications associated with PCOS were irregular periods (88.7%) also present with acne and hirsutism (35.5%), weight gain (44.6%), acanthosis nigricans, and androgenic alopecia (42.6%). The mostly prescribed drug class was OCP alone and a combination of OCP and metformin. On analysis of response to drug therapy, 27% of patients achieved fertility, and 30% of patients got weight reduction was seen in patients. **Conclusion:** In the present study the prescribing pattern of drugs for PCOS was studied and clomiphene was found to be an effective drug for ovulation induction and fertility. The combination of OCP and Metformin provided the best weight reduction among patients with PCOS.

Abs_00244

A RARE CASE REPORT ON PRES SECONDARY TO AGN IN PEDIATRIC CARE

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Background: A posterior reversible encephalopathy syndrome is a rare but distinctive radiological entity with heterogeneous aetiopathogenesis, including renal failure, hypertensive emergencies, cytotoxic drugs, and autoimmune diseases. Children with nephrological pathology, neurological complications, hemodynamic instability, and on dialysis are more likely to develop pediatric PRES. **Case Presentation:** In this case, an 11-year-old girl developed a constellation of symptoms, including seizure headaches, acute glomerular nephritis (no haematuria, positive antistreptolysin O titer), hypertensive emergency with seizures, and later developed PRES, as determined by brain imaging. In order to resolve the condition, antihypertensive and anticonvulsant medications were used. **Conclusion:** An unusual occurrence of PRES in children associated with acute glomerular nephritis is illustrated in this case. The pediatric PRES literature may benefit from this addition.

Abs_00245

**AN OBSERVATIONAL STUDY ON CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE RISK
ASSESSMENT IN PATIENTS WITH RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS**

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Background: Rheumatoid Arthritis is a systemic autoimmune disease characterised by inflammatory arthritis and extra-articular involvement. Significant lipid alterations reported in RA patients depict their increased CVD risk. Risk of cardiovascular events is higher in this population and thus better recognition and control of these risks are very important to prevent the associated mortality. **Aim and Objectives:** This study aims to determine the cardiovascular disease risk of rheumatoid arthritis patients, attending Rheumatology outpatient department of a tertiary care hospital. The research was performed to check the QRISK 3 score in RA patients. **Materials and Methods:** This is a prospective cross-sectional study was done for a period of 6 months involving 80 patients. Patient’s socio-demographic and clinical data were recorded in a predesigned proforma and analysed the given 80 patients based on the objectives. **Result:** A total of 80 patients visited the Rheumatology OPD in the hospital was enrolled in the study. In our study, out of 80 randomly collected RA patients 86.25% were female and 13.75% were male. Out of the 80 RA patients 51.25% had HTN, 35% HAD DM, 33.75% had DLP and 18.75% had CAD and these were the major co morbidities among them. Here, in this study 10% of them had RA related complications that is ILD. 73.75% of these RA patients were seropositive and typically RF positive. FBS level of 63.75% of them were abnormal. Atherogenic ratios of 47 patients were high and 45% of these RA patients were at high risk of developing CVD. 96.25% of the study population was having higher relative risk of CVD than the general healthy population. **Conclusion:** The study showed that RA patients are at greater risk of CVD and their relative risk of CVD is higher than the healthy population.

Abs_00247

A RETROSPECTIVE OBSERVATIONAL STUDY ON ASSOCIATION BETWEEN NATRIURETIC PEPTIDES AND CARDIOVASCULAR RISK IN PATIENTS WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS.

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Background: In diabetic patients,CVD is the major cause of morbidity and mortality.It is estimated that almost three-quarters of individuals withT2DM die from CVD. Although many promising cardiac markers have been identified, it is unlikely that a single Natriuretic peptides biomarker will aid in T2DM patients with CVDs. Hence we attempted to provide a brief review on the association between natriuretic peptides and Cardiovascular risk in T2DM by using the UKDS -10 years risk stratification tool. **Objective:** Aim and objective of the study was to assess the association of natriuretic peptides(MR- pro-ANP&NTPro-BNP) and CVD in patients with T2DM. **Method:** A retrospective observational study was conducted in a tertiary care hospital, with a sample size population of 74. This study was carried out for a period of 6 months. The patient data was collected from the Medical Record Department using patient data collection forms. The form included the following domains like demographic detail, laboratory investigation, medication history, UKPDS parameters. **Results:** Out of 74 patients in our study, we compared the age, gender, BMI, blood sugar levels, cardiovascular risk, Natriuretic peptides (NT-Pro BNP, MR-Pro ANP) and also UKPDS tool. In our study we found a significant correlation between UKPDS Risk Score, CVD and natriuretic peptides in T2DM. The following results found in our study – Association between HbA1c vs UKPDS 10year cardiac risk score (P value = 0.026) Association between HbA1c vs NT-Pro BNP (P value=0.017) Association between HbA1c vs MR-Pro ANP (P value=0.002) – Association between UKPDS 10years cardiac risk score vs NT-Pro BNP (P value=0.000) – Association between Age vs NT-Pro BNP (P value=0.044) – Association between Age vs MR-Pro ANP (P value=0.033) – Association between UKPDS 10 years risk score vs CVD (P value=0.038) **Conclusion:** Our data shows that there is a significant correlation between Natriuretic peptides and CVD. In conclusion, higher Natriuretic peptides levels in T2DM are directly associated with cardiovascular risk.

Abs_00248

**DENOSUMAB INDUCED HYPOCALCEMIA IN A RENAL ALLOGRAFT
RECIPIENT: A CASE REPORT**

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Introduction: Denosumab is a human monoclonal antibody to the receptor activator of the nuclear factor kappa B ligand. 27% of patients with osteoporosis had grade 3 CKD and lower GFR rate based on national health and nutrition examination survey. Management of osteoporosis is based on underlying conditions of the patient such as CKD-MBD, abnormalities of calcium, phosphorous, PTH and Vit D. Hypocalcaemia develops in at least one in four individuals treated with denosumab for osteoporosis, but most patients with this ADR does not seek medical care and lead to life-threatening complications. **Clinical Presentations and Investigations:** A 48-year-old male patient presented in the nephrology department with complaints of fatigue and back pain and admitted for further evaluation and treatment. He is a renal allograft recipient followed by graft failure currently on haemodialysis. He had a history of CKD stage 5, Chronic glomerulonephritis, Hypertension, Anaemia, CKD-associated mineral bone disorder, and secondary hyperparathyroidism. He is on antihypertensive, calcium supplements, erythropoiesis-stimulating agents and immunosuppressants. He was diagnosed with osteoporosis and treated with Inj. Olimab (Denosumab) 60 mcg SC (once in 6 months). After the first dose patient experienced irregular muscle spasms and increased fatigue. From the symptoms and lab investigations it was diagnosed as severe hypocalcaemia along with worsened renal function. **Management:** He was managed with IV Calcium Gluconate 10% 10 ml TID along with oral supplements. Blood calcium levels and other parameters were monitored regularly. Discharged on Tab. Shelcal 500mg and advised to continue past medications. **Outcome:** He responded to therapy well and was symptomatically better, Vitals and lab investigations were in the normal range. **Conclusion:** Denosumab has long half-life leading to severe hypocalcaemia in some patients which can be avoided by close monitoring, appropriate identification of ADR and treatment with calcium and vitamin D supplementation. Timely Intervention can prevent severe complication and mortality.



Abs_00251

TARGETED THERAPY WITH ALECTINIB IN ANAPLASTIC LYMPHOMA KINASE POSITIVE METASTATIC PULMONARY ADENOCARCINOMA: A CASE REPORT

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Background: One of the most prevalent cancer and a leading cause of cancer-related deaths globally is lung cancer. It is responsible for 13% of all new cancer cases and 19% of all cancer-related deaths worldwide. **Case Presentation:** We report a case of 57 year old female patient with metastatic pulmonary adenocarcinoma presented with complaints of breathlessness, cough and chest discomfort. Whole Body FDG PET-CT Scan showed primary right lung malignancy with metastasis to lymph nodes, liver, bones and brain. Immunohistochemistry (IHC) revealed that the disease was ROS I -ve but ALK rearrangement positive. She was initially on Docetaxel and Carboplatin, then changed to Alectinib considering the ALK(DSF3) positivity. She had improved considerably further after administration of Alectinib. **Conclusion:** In advanced lung adenocarcinoma with ALK rearrangement neoadjuvant alectinib can have favourable therapeutic benefits. It demonstrated higher systemic and central nervous system (CNS) effectiveness and lesser toxicity in untreated advanced ALK-positive NSCLC.

Abs_00254

PEAU'D ORANGE INDUCED BY MACITENTAN

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Case presentation: A 34 year old female presented with swelling of legs and body since 1 month. She was a known case of primary pulmonary hypertension on warfarin, combination of ambrisentan and tadalafil. Ambrisentan was stopped due to fluid retention and the edema resolved. She was admitted and initiated on O₂, IV diuretic, LMWH and other medications. Patient had breathing difficulty with saturation drop and chest X-Ray showed left lower zone haziness. She continued to be O₂ dependent. Instead of ambrisentan, a different drug from the same class tab. macitentan 5mg which is less likely to cause edema was started in addition to sildenafil. After 10 days, patient developed generalised edema with orange peel-like skin appearance (peau'd orange) associated with a weight gain of 10kg. Investigations Upon examination, patient was found to have developed orange peel-like skin appearance with edema 10 days after initiation of macitentan therapy. The observed edema was non-pitting with indurations. The edema was generalised but more prominent on the immobilised parts of the body. The serum urea and creatinine values indicated normal renal function. **Differential diagnosis:** 1. Heart failure 2. Lymphatic edema Management Suspected drug macitentan was withheld for a few days and later on the drug was discontinued. Outcome The edema got resolved with discontinuation of the drug. After the withdrawal of the agent, the excess weight gain got reverted which also improved exercise capacity of the patient and was discharged with home oxygen therapy. The patient was continued on sildenafil for management of pulmonary hypertension. **Clinical Importance:** PAH has become one of the major diseases to be addressed seriously. Emerging newer advances like endothelin receptor antagonists (ambrisentan, macitentan) should be used by weighing benefits and risks.

Abs_00255

**ANTI EPILEPTIC DRUGS INDUCING ENURESIS IN CHILDREN:
A CROSS SECTIONAL STUDY**

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Background: Enuresis is a rare side effect of antiepileptic drugs which is considered to be a condition that is outgrown with age. Since antiepileptic drugs are to be administered for long duration, the occurrence of enuresis due to these drugs can be troublesome on both the lives of child and the parent. **Objective:** This study was carried out to assess and compare the incidence of urinary frequency and rate of enuresis in epileptic children who were on AEDs such as sodium valproate, carbamazepine/oxcarbazepine and levetiracetam. **Methodology:** Epileptic patients, who were in the age group of 5-18 years receiving sodium valproate carbamazepine/oxcarbazepine and/or levetiracetam as either monotherapy or polytherapy were included in the study. Patients with urinary complication or urogenital abnormalities in the past 3 months prior to admission were excluded. The questionnaire was prepared using NICE guidelines and the response was analyzed using SPSS software version 22. **Results:** About 34 patients were reviewed of which 55.9% were in the age group of 5 to = 9 and the least were in the age group of 15 to =18 (5.9%). About 61.8% (21) of patients were found to be male. The results showed incidence of enuresis in 12 patients and drugs prescribed versus assessment questions showed potent significance with 8 questions. Hence the hypothesis that the prescribed drugs can cause enuresis could be taken into consideration. The rate of occurrence of enuresis was evaluated in all the drugs with their available doses but the significant result was seen with sodium valproate dose 200mg. **Conclusion:** This study suggested that there is chance of enuresis among patients prescribed with in sodium valproate when compared other drugs however there was no occurrence noted with oxcarbazepine/ carbamazepine. It is concluded that pediatric patients should be monitored for enuresis while receiving antiepileptic drugs.

Abs_00256

ROLE OF PHARMACEUTICAL CARE MANAGEMENT IN ASSESSMENT OF RISK FACTORS AMONG MDR-TB PATIENTS

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Background: According to recent NTEP report it was estimated that in India the MDR-TB cases were 9.1/lakh population. Patients undergoing the pulmonary TB are known to cause MDR-TB due to multi drug resistance. Early assessment of risk factors in MDR-TB patients plays an important role in management of MDR-TB. **Objective:** To assess the Risk factors leading for the cause of MDR-TB. **Methodology:** A Prospective interventional study to assess the various Risk factors involved in cause of Multi drug resistance tuberculosis. It is ongoing study for period of 8 months. The study is conducted with standard validated questionnaires which are prepared to assess the risk factors among MDR-TB patients. Study site includes the tertiary care hospitals in Belagavi. **Results and Discussion:** A total number of 55 patients were interviewed. Among them 61.53% of are male patients and 39.47% are female patients. From our study we observed the patients are from rural who are having less awareness of MDR-TB and its treatment. About 23.07% are illiterate and 46.15% of them not completed their formal education. We observed that various risk factors are responsible for cause of MDR-TB where 23.07% of patients are alcoholic, 30.76% of patients are smokers and 46.15% of them are tobacco consumers, 15.38% of them are having family history of TB. We also observed that 38.46% of previous treatment failure due to non-Adherence and less awareness about MDR-TB treatment. **Conclusion:** From this study we conclude that socio-demographic details are co-related with spread of MDR-TB among patients. In this study we identified the risk variables are contributing to MDR-TB and we assessed the risk factors that are contributing to MDR-TB.

Abs_00258

EVALUATION OF CURRENT BACTERIOLOGICAL PROFILE AND ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANT PATTERN IN OTITIS MEDIA IN TERTIARY CARE HOSPITAL

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Background: Otitis media is prevailing and prominent infection in developing countries. India was reported to be associated with the highest prevalence of middle ear infection with more than 6% experiencing the disorder. Antibiotics are the most commonly prescribed drugs (60%). According to WHO antibiotics used against many diseases are losing effectiveness and microorganisms develop resistance to them due to misuse or overuse. Study of antibiotic resistance pattern aids in effective empirical therapy of Otitis media. **Objective:** To determine the current microbiological profile of otitis media, their resistance pattern to locally available antibiotics and appropriate antibiotic against isolated microorganisms causing Otitis media. **Methodology:** This cross-sectional study involved 120 ear swab specimens obtained from patients clinically diagnosed with active otitis media. According to standard protocol, swabs were cultured for microbial identification. Antibiotic susceptibility testing was performed using the modified Kirby-Bauer disc diffusion method, and the diameter of inhibition zone was interpreted based on Clinical Laboratory Standards Institute Guidelines. **Results:** Microbial growth was seen in 98 (81.6%) samples, whereas 22 (18.33%) samples had no growth. Among the samples with growth, 88 (89.79%) were monomicrobial, and 10(10.20%) were of mixed growth. The most common bacteria isolated were *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (48.95%) followed by *Staphylococcus aureus* (14.58%) and Coagulase negative staphylococci (8.33%). MRSA constituted 30% of all *S.aureus*. The most resistant antibiotics against *P.aeruginosa* were ampicillin(100%), enoxacin(100%) and cotrimoxazole(87.5%). *S.aureus* showed highest resistance towards azithromycin(72.72%), ampicillin(66.67%) and ciprofloxacin(57.14%). CoNS was completely resistant to ceftriaxone followed by 75% resistance to ampicillin. **Conclusion:** The bacteriological profile of otitis media showed a high prevalence of *P.aeruginosa*, followed by *S.aureus* and CoNS with different distributions in different age groups. A declining pattern in their sensitivity towards routinely used antibiotics was detected. It is important to be aware of the current trend of the bacteriological profiles and to revise the antibiotic regimen based on resistant pattern.

Abs_00259

**STUDY ON ASSESSMENT OF KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE, PRACTICE AND
POST VACCINATION SYMPTOMS OF COVID-19 VACCINE AMONG
15-18 YEARS OF AGE GROUP**

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Background: The current study aimed to evaluate the efficacy of educational intervention regarding COVID-19 vaccination on children’s knowledge, attitude and practice and to evaluate the post-vaccination symptoms. **Objective:** The primary objective of the study is to find differences in KAP between pre-post-intervention and to evaluate the effect of the demographic variables with respect to knowledge. The secondary objective is to provide effective validated/authenticated information on the COVID-19 vaccine and to provide educational leaflets. **Methods:** A Quasi-Experimental, One Group, Pre-Post-Test, Non-Randomized, and Observational study was conducted for 6 months around South Bangalore, data were collected using a pre-validated KAP Questionnaire-form. **Results & Discussion:** Among 451 children included in the study, 65% were male, the Majority was in 12th grade, and 95% of them were fully vaccinated. In our study, we found only 30% of participants had good knowledge about vaccination whereas post-intervention data proved a significant improvement in knowledge using the Wilcoxon rank sign method (from 28% to 80%). Also, there was a good change in attitude and practice toward COVID vaccination after intervention which was statistically significant with $P < 0.0001$ using the marginal Homogeneity test, which indicated that educational intervention had an impact on children. Approximately, 60% of the participants had experienced adverse events after vaccination, majorly fever and chills (159) and pain or swelling at the site of injection (145). For almost 50% of participants, ADRs appeared within 12 to 18 hours of immunization and recovered within a day. Most of the participants had taken paracetamol for the management of vaccine-associated ADR. **Conclusion:** The current study concluded that there was a substantial impact on knowledge, attitude and practice among the children towards the COVID-19 vaccine for educational interventions. Our analysis also witnessed the high practice of self-medication, majorly NSAIDS, which gives a serious alarm for the need for clinical pharmacist intervention.

Abs_00261

A STUDY ON DISEASE COURSE OF AXIAL SPONDYLOARTHRITIS (AXSPA) IN PREGNANCY AND DRUG UTILISATION REVIEW

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Background: Unlike other chronic inflammatory diseases, little is known about the disease course and management of axial spondyloarthritis (AxSpA) during pregnancy. **Objective:** The aim of this study was to evaluate the course of disease during pregnancy, drugs used in its management during pregnancy and the associated pregnancy outcomes. **Methodology:** An observational descriptive retrospective study was conducted to assess the disease course of AxSpA in pregnant females visiting a private rheumatology clinic. A self-administered questionnaire was used to collect data from 60 women diagnosed with AxSpA before pregnancy. Drug utilization pattern was assessed to determine the most rational drug therapy in the management of AxSpA during pregnancy. **Results:** The average age at disease onset was 23.7 years. 23 (38.3%) patients experienced aggravation of symptoms during pregnancy, while 37 (62%) experienced ease. During pregnancy, sulfasalazine alone was taken by 10 (16.67%) and as a combination with diclofenac and/or other drugs by 9(15%) women respectively. Gastritis was commonly reported as a major side effect in 10 (16.67%) women. Of pregnancies, 31 (51.7%) underwent caesarean section, while 10 (10%) ended with miscarriage. Postpartum flare of AxSpA was reported by 47% women. **Conclusion:** AxSpA has significant impact on pregnancy. Worsening of symptoms has been established by majority of the patients during pregnancy. Sulfasalazine and diclofenac produced significant improvement during disease flareups, however gastritis was a common side effect encountered by many. Women with AxSpA are more likely to have caesarean section, although not necessarily in all cases.

Abs_00262

A PROSPECTIVE OBSERVATIONAL STUDY ON PREVALENCE, RISK FACTORS AND MEDICATION ADHERENCE OF PATIENTS WITH STROKE IN A TERTIARY CARE HOSPITAL

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Background: Stroke is a serious medical condition which is responsible for around 6.7million deaths per annum worldwide. The prevalence of this disease varies with age, gender, region and social history. Hypertension, diabetes mellitus, dyslipidemia, old CVA, ischemic heart disease and chronic kidney disease are the major risk factors. The study aims to evaluate prevalence, risk factors and medication adherence of patients with stroke. **Method:** The prospective observational study was carried out for a period of 6 months among the inpatients of neurology department in a tertiary care hospital. Patient demographic details collected using a data collection form and information regarding medication adherence were recorded through direct patient interview using MMAS 4 scale. Statistical analytical techniques were used to analyse the outcome of the study. **Results:** The prevalence of patients with stroke in a tertiary care hospital was 4.43%. Among 196 patients, 64 patients (32.7%) were from age group of 60-69 followed by 52 patients (26.5%) from age group of 70-79. In total stroke patients, 61.7% (121) patients were male and 38.3% (75) patients were female. 58.7% (115) patients had medium adherence followed by 23.5% (46) patients had low adherence. Medication adherence of patients had significant association with age. **Conclusion:** The prevalence of stroke among the study population was found to be statistically significant. The result of the study confirm the significant contribution of risk factors such as hypertension, diabetes mellitus, dyslipidemia, old CVA and ischemic heart disease with stroke. The subjects who participated in this study was mostly medium adherent to their medication. Non adherence was mainly due to forgetfulness and carelessness to their medication taking behavior.

Abs_00263

EFFECT OF LIFESTYLE MODIFICATIONS, DIABETIC SPECIFIC NUTRITION AND CALORIE RESTRICTING ANTIDIABETIC THERAPY ON GLYCEMIC CONTROL IN OVERWEIGHT AND OBESE PATIENTS WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS PRESENTING TO A TERTIARY CARE HOSPITAL

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Background: The study aims to assess the effect of Lifestyle modification diabetic specific nutrition and calorie restricted anti diabetic therapy on glycemic control in overweight and obese patient with type 2 diabetes mellitus presenting to a Tertiary Care Hospital. **Objective:** To compare the efficacy of SGLT- 2 inhibitors with diabetes specific nutrition supplement, dietary counselling and physical activity versus standards of medical care on 1. Various clinical parameters - Systolic Blood pressure, Diastolic Blood pressure, Pulse, Waist hip ratio, BMI 2. Various Laboratory parameters - FBS, PPBS, HbA1c, Serum creatinine, Uric acid, eGFR, BNP. **Methodology:** This is a randomised, prospective, open label, comparative, single center, observational study was done for a period of 3 months involving 78 patients. Patient's socio-demographic and clinical data were recorded in a predesigned pro forma and analysed the given 78 prescription based on the objectives. **Result:** A comparative observational study was conducted in 78 patients by allocating them in 3 arms which contains 26 patients each in a tertiary care hospital .Each arm was provided with various diabetic care and assessed the outcome through comparison among the arms. According to age, 66 - 70 age groups were more distributed in all arms. We focused upon the clinical parameter which includes systolic BP, diastolic BP, Pulse rate, waist Hip ratio and BMI, HbA1c, serum creatinine, Uric acid, BNP and eGFR. There is a considerable decrease in mean difference in all arms but a little more predominance is seen in arm 3, Systolic BP - mean difference of 8.423, 11.077 and 21.385 in arms 1, 2 and 3 respectively, Diastolic BP- mean difference 4.423, 5.846, 9.231 in arm 1,2 and 3 respectively, Waist hip Ratio - mean difference of 0.020 ,0.028 and 0.080 respectively, BMI - mean Difference of BMI was 0.742, 1.215 and 2.7154 and 1, 2 and 3 respectively, HbA1c - mean difference of 0.125, 0.0303 and 0.382 in 1,2 and 3. **Conclusion:** The study shows that there is an improvement in clinical parameters in patients in all 3 arms, but faster rate in arm 3 due to additional benefits of SGLT-2 Inhibitors on various parameters

Abs_00264

CASE REPORT ON STEROID INDUCED OCCULAR DEFECT

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Background: Prednisolone (Wysolone), a corticosteroid drug with glucocorticoid and mineralo -corticoid activity. The drug is mainly used for the treatment of inflammatory and auto-immune conditions. The drug will produce some side effects like visual, auditory defects, fluid retention of face etc. The mechanism of action is that prednisolone irreversibly binds with alpha and beta glucocorticoid receptors. **Clinical Presentation:** A 38-year-old female with known case of rheumatoid arthritis and was brought to the Emergency department of our hospital with seizures signs. She was previously hospitalized at the department of Rheumatology for leg stiffness. During the stay in Emergency department, she complained about loss of vision. **Investigations:** She was referred to Ophthalmology department. She was on Prednisolone 60mg OD for arthritis. On examination her eye revealed stromal edema and was diagnosed to have steroid induced cataracts. **Outcome:** A few case reports suggested steroid induced ocular defects. A similar case report of prednisolone induced glaucoma was reported in 2005 May also. As per the researchers the rise in intraocular pressure complicated the use of corticosteroids. Recently isolation of myocilin gene brought about interest in steroid-responsive phenomenon. Becker and Mills in their study in 1963 demonstrated that glaucoma patients had marked rise in Intra ocular pressure after exposure to topical corticosteroids. **Conclusion:** Patients should be counseled with adequate information regarding the side effects of prednisolone and advised to report and consult physician/pharmacists if any symptoms persist. Clinicians and Ophthalmologists should be aware of the ocular defects in such patients.

Abs_00266

A PROSPECTIVE STUDY ON INCIDENCE, RISK FACTORS, AND ATTRIBUTABLE MORTALITY OF HOSPITAL- ACQUIRED ACUTE KIDNEY INJURY (HAAKI) IN MICU OF A TERTIARY CARE HOSPITAL.

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Background and Objectives: Hospital Acquired Acute Kidney Injury (HAAKI) is linked to longer hospital stays, increased morbidity and mortality rates, and higher cost for hospitalized patients. The majority of cases are preventable, treatable and often reversible with simple measures. The current study aimed to establish the incidence, risk factors, and attributable mortality associated with HAAKI in the patients admitted to MICU using KDIGO guidelines staging. **Methodology:** A prospective observational study was conducted between October 2021 and March 2022. Patient information was gathered using a specially designed proforma. KDIGO criteria was used to define and stage the AKI. Results were summarized and analyzed using logistic regression method, Chi- square test, and Z test using SPSS software. **Results:** Out of 200 patients admitted to the MICU, 46 (or 23%) developed HAAKI. The mean time for AKI attack was found to be the 4th day. Majorly, sepsis (73.9%), diabetes (54.3%), hypertension (52.2%), cardiovascular diseases (50%), pneumonia (34.8%), MODS (32.6%), hypotension (32.6%), CKD (30.4%), and ARDS (30.4%) were co-morbid risk factors for HAAKI. The administration of nephrotoxic medication has been frequently reported as the risk factor for the development of HAAKI (93.5%). Death occurred in 41.3% of the patients who had HAAKI as an attributable risk. MODS and ARDS were found to be the significant risk factor that led to the mortality in HAAKI patients. **Conclusion:** The current study found increased incidence of HAAKI in critically ill patients with 10- times higher compared to previous studies and is associated with increased hospital stay with high morbidity and mortality rates which indicated financial burden on patients. Thus, there is an increasing need for early detection, risk stratification, advanced treatment and preventive strategies for HAAKI.

Abs_00267

**CASE OF METASTATIC FOLLICULAR THYROID CARCINOMA - 57 YEARS AFTER
PRIMARY THYROID SURGERY.**

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Background: Follicular thyroid cancer (FTC) is the second most common type of thyroid cancer after papillary thyroid carcinoma (PTC). Vascular invasion is often characteristic for FTC and therefore distant metastasis is more common than in PTC. Lung, bone, brain are potential sites of distant spread. Distant metastasis may be the initial presentation of disease, or it may occur after initial treatment for cancer. **Case Presentation:** We report a case of 74-year-old male presented with complaints of low back ache and hip joint pain who underwent thyroid surgery 57 years back, details regarding the same was not available. MRI of whole spine and CT scan of thorax and abdomen showed features of disseminated malignancy with multiple lung and bone metastasis also lesion in the enlarged left lobe of thyroid gland, suspicious of primary thyroid carcinoma. True cut biopsy of lung and immunohistochemistry analysis confirmed metastasis from primary thyroid carcinoma. The results of immunohistochemical analysis indicated TTF1, CK19 and thyroglobulin positivity while test for CD 56 and P 83 were negative and this confirmed the diagnosis of follicular thyroid carcinoma. The serum thyroglobulin levels were elevated. Post operative whole body FDG PET-CT scan and iodine-131 whole-body scan (WBS) was employed in determining the extent of disease. The patient was treated by revision completion thyroidectomy, radiotherapy, radioactive iodine and with thyroid replacement by levothyroxine. In the follow up, we noticed a significant reduction in symptoms, leading to much better quality of life. **Conclusion:** Increasing importance should be given for the need for follow up in thyroid cancer patients. Recent advances in thyroid imaging have considerably improved the diagnosis, treatment, follow up and prognosis of thyroid carcinomas. The wide availability of various diagnostic modalities can assist physicians in the decision-making process both in the diagnosis and treatment of thyroid cancer.

Abs_00268

MEDICAL MANAGEMENT OF TUBULAR ECTOPIC PREGNANCY- A CASE REPORT

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Background: Ectopic pregnancy occurs when a fertilized ovum implants at an extra-uterine location . It is the most common obstetric cause of maternal death in the first trimester affecting up to 2% of gestations. **Case presentation:** We report a 32 year old female patient diagnosed with left tubal ectopic pregnancy who was having irregular menstrual cycle and was presented with abnormal vaginal bleeding and lowerback pain. On evaluation UPT was found to be positive and Beta HCG level was found to be 421.13 mIU/ml. USG abdomen showed results suggestive of left tubal ectopic pregnancy with mild hemoperitoneum , left adnexa showed heterogenous ovoid lesion . Patient was given conservative medical treatment with methotrexate. 2 doses of methotrexate 50mg each IM was given on day1 and day4. Beta HCG level was decreased on monitoring and patient was stable. **Conclusion:** Ectopic pregnancy treatment with methotrexate is risk-free, efficient, and free of serious side effects. The benefit of tubal conservation with intramuscular methotrexate spares patients from surgery.

Abs_00269

CASE REPORT ON DIFFUSE THYROIDITIS

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Background: Thyroiditis is an autoimmune condition characterized by a diffusely hyperplastic thyroid gland with excessive overproduction of thyroid hormone which causes irregular heart rate, mood swings, swelling of thyroid gland, difficulty sleeping and it affects the overall quality of life of the patient. **Case presentation:** A 47 year old female patient presented with fever, throat pain while speaking and swallowing and hoarseness of voice since 1 month. She had a known history of hyperthyroidism with TSH value of 0.01 (0.3-4.2 ml/U/L), free T3 4.31(0.26-0.48ng/dl), free T4 1.65(0.7-2.0ng/dl) on regular treatment with Tab Carbimazole 20mg . Presently the patient had a normal value of TSH of 0.653 with the presence of severe pain over right side of neck and hoarseness of voice. On physical examination thyromegaly(+), tenderness(+), warmth(+) and US SCAN of neck shows sonological features of diffuse thyroiditis. She had improved considerably, with Tab Methimazole 10 mg and supportive medicines. **Conclusion:** Thyroiditis is a condition which cause thyroid hormone to leak out of thyroid gland into the bloodstream, that may lead to severe pain, swelling of gland and other complications. So proper treatment of this autoimmune condition is essential to improve the quality of life of patient.

Abs_00272

PLACENTAL POLYP WITH SUSPECTED AVM TREATED WITH METHOTREXATE FOLLOWED BY SELECTIVE EMBOLIZATION AND REMOVAL : A CASE REPORT

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Background: A placental polyp is a remnant piece of the placental tissue that remains in the uterine cavity after termination of pregnancy or parturition. They are seen in less than 0.25% of all pregnancies. Only 6% of placental polyps are hypervascular and associated with severe haemorrhage. Enhanced myometrial vascularity (EVM) is an abnormal anastomosis between an artery and vein that bypass the capillary bed. EVM often misdiagnosed as an acquired uterine arteriovenous malformation, is the presence of transiently increased blood flow within the uterine myometrium. **Clinical Presentation:** A 28year old female patient underwent medical termination of pregnancy (MTP) at 21 weeks of gestation for fetal esophageal atresia. After 2weeks of MTP she experienced severe abdominal discomfort and came with USG showing retained products of conception and vascular mass in the uterine cavity. She was given Inj Methotrexate intramuscularly in view of high vascularity of the mass with a plan for evacuation after reducing vascularity. On USG there was persistent vascularity and hence proceeded with MRI pelvis with MR angiogram. The presence of a placental polyp with arteriovenous malformation was suspected on MRI pelvis. The patient underwent a transfemoral angiogram and selective embolization of both uterine arteries followed by hysteroscopic evacuation of RPOC. **Conclusion:** It is impossible to distinguish EVM from a true AVM on ultra sound. Management of EVM dependent on the extent of their symptoms. The optimal investigation and well planned management are needed to alleviate morbidity and to preserve fertility if desired. In patient with preoperative bleeding and or with anemia, uterine artery embolization (UAE) should be considered. In our patient we done transfemoral angiogram which showed increased myometrial vascularity and selective embolization followed by hysteroscopy guided evacuation of RPOC. UAE is safe and effective treatment for patient with unstable hemodynamics and hysteroscopy remains a good tool to reach definitive diagnosis and treatment.

Abs_00275

INCIDENCE AND MANAGEMENT OF POST-COVID COMPLICATIONS

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Background: As Covid-19 virus has affected millions of people, there is a greater chance for developing the complications. The covid-19 virus primarily affects the lungs and has reported to affect cardiovascular, neuropsychiatric, and renal manifestations. The purpose of this study is to understand the complications caused by Covid-19 virus in humans. **Objectives:** To identify the incidence of various post-covid complications and the complication with higher mortality, major risk factors and impact of comorbidities, and to analyse the pharmacological management. **Methodology:** A retrospective cohort study was conducted during October 2020 to March 2021. The data of was obtained from the MRD, PSG hospitals, Coimbatore and was analysed using SPSS software (odds ratio, chi square test). **Results & Discussion:** We found 266 patients with 14 types of complications which includes pulmonary, embolism, and metabolic disorders along with super-infections. Time period for developing complication was 49.7 days. The incidence of post-covid complications was found to be 2.69%, where type 1 respiratory failure (30.4%), sepsis (13.9%), mucormycosis (12.4%) and type 2 respiratory failure (11.2%) showed highest incidence. Tuberculosis and diabetes mellitus were key findings. 8 patients have succumbed to complications in which respiratory failure (87.5%) was found to be common. Significant risk factors for developing complications include age (>60 years), CT-score (>12/25), ICU stay, oxygen requirement (>8L/min); elevated levels of inflammatory markers such as Interleukin-6, D-dimer levels and LDH levels and comorbidities such as Diabetes Mellitus, lung disorders, and hypertension. Even though the treatment didn't differ, we found that N-acetyl cysteine was given in respiratory failure owing to its anti-inflammatory effects. In stroke patients, levetiracetam was administered to prevent recurrence and magnesium oxide due to its neuroprotective effects respectively. **Conclusion:** Respiratory failure is the complication having more incidence. Appropriate screening of patients with risk factors at right time can help prevent development of those complications and improve patient's quality of life.

Abs_00277

CARBAMAZEPINE INDUCED SLE-A RARE AND SERIOUS ADR

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Background: Carbamazepine is a commonly used antiseizure medication. Systemic Lupus Erythematosus is a chronic inflammatory disease that has a protean manifestation. **Clinical Presentation:** A 4 y old girl child with normal birth and development, had a history of seizures from 3 y of age with complex partial seizure semiology and was on medication Tegretal (Carbamazepine) and Frisium (Clobazam)) which was started 10 months back. She was admitted in the hospital with fever, tiredness, early morning stiffness, joint pain and rash. On examination her vitals where stable. Clinical examination revealed cervical and axillary nodes++, Synovitis of right knee and ankle, pallor+Hepatosplenomegaly present; blood showed active inflammation. **Investigation:** Pediatric Rheumatology assessment agreed with the possibility of Drug-Induced SLE (Carbamazepine). In this case, we used Naranjo ADR probability scale for the causality assessment and showed a score of 8 (Probable). A Rechallenge could not be performed due to the severity of the reaction and inherent risk. Carbamazepine was withdrawn and patient condition improved after 4 days. As a part of management hydroxychloroquine and naproxen was given. **Intervention:** carbamazepine was stopped and a dose of Frisium was hiked. No other anticonvulsants could be added due to the possibility of HLA activation similar to CBZ. **OUTCOME:** Carbamazepine-induced SLE is not very frequent. According to Degiovio et al., the minimum prevalence of CBZ induced SLE IS 2- 3/100,000. **Conclusion:** Carbamazepine has a low risk for causing SLE. But the prompt knowledge about this reaction is important in clinical practice.

Abs_00278

**UNDERSTANDING THE EFFECT OF PHARMACIST-LED EDUCATION ON
KNOWLEDGE ABOUT DIABETES SELF CARE ACTIVITIES AMONG
DIABETIC ADULTS**

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Background: Diabetes self-care has been described as an evolutionary, sustainable process of knowledge development in chronic medical conditions. It has been discovered that there is a positive correlation between glycaemic control and improvement in quality of life. This study assessed the self-care activities of diabetics using Diabetes Mellitus Self-Care Questionnaire-Revised (DSMQ-R) and other variables associated with it. **Aim:** This study aims to evaluate the understanding of self-care practices in type 2 diabetes mellitus using DSMQ-R. **Materials and method:** The cross-sectional study was conducted among diabetes patients in a tertiary care hospital for over a period of 6 months. DSMQ-R was used at the baseline data collection to assess the impact of DM and SCA on FBS and follow-up of the same was taken after a month. This data was analysed using Wilcoxon matched pair test, One Way ANOVA, and dependent t test as a statistical method. **Result:** After the final analysis the total mean score of DSMQ-R was 6.05 in the post test. The mean of fasting blood sugar was found to be reduced from 1.53 ± 0.67 to 0.79 ± 0.86 after the follow-up and this study also showed that there was improvement of 30.46% thus indicating a positive impact of patient education on self-care practices. **Conclusion:** This research demonstrated that participation in self-care activities had a significant impact on fasting blood glucose level. It showed a crucial link in self-care activity of diabetic patients to include physical activity, healthy dietary choices, medical adherence, and use of health care technology.

Abs_00282

A PROSPECTIVE STUDY ON OUTCOME OF DAPAGLIFLOZIN ON HEART FAILURE IN TYPE-2 DIABETES MELLITUS PATIENTS IN A TERTIARY CARE HOSPITAL.

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Background and objectives: Dapagliflozin is a Sodium-Glucose Co-Transporter 2 (SGLT-2) inhibitor that has been used widely in the treatment of Type-2 Diabetes Mellitus (T2 DM). Dapagliflozin has shown to reduce the risk of cardiovascular diseases. The current study aims to determine the efficacy of dapagliflozin in reduction of risk and death due to Heart Failure with reduced Ejection Fraction (EF) in a tertiary care hospital in Bangalore. **Methods:** 208 patients were included in the Prospective Observational Study with heart failure and left ventricular ejection fraction lower than 40%. 104 were on Dapagliflozin treatment for Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus and another 104 subjects without Dapagliflozin was used as control. The primary outcome of the study is to assess the number of hospitalization due to worsening of Heart Failure and any cardiovascular related death. **Results:** During the period of study, 18 out of 104 (17.3%) with dapagliflozin and 27 (25.9%) in control group experienced worsening of Heart Failure and increased hospitalization due to Heart Failure. 3 deaths in dapagliflozin group and 9 deaths in control group was observed due to cardiovascular diseases. 7 deaths were observed due to other causes in the overall patients. Majority of admissions were due to volume overload and exacerbating chest pain. The major adverse events noted with Dapagliflozin was hypoglycemia and dehydration. **Conclusion:** Dapagliflozin, on a overall basis, reduced the risks and deaths of patients due to Heart Failure in Type 2 DM with reduced Ejection Fraction compared to non-dapagliflozin group of patients. As renal impairment is the major adverse event due to dapagliflozin, careful observation is needed in patients with renal impairment.

Abs_00291

EFFICACY AND ADVERSE OUTCOMES ASSOCIATED WITH THE USE OF NIVOLUMAB IN PATIENTS DIAGNOSED WITH RENAL CELL AND BLADDER CARCINOMA: AN OBSERVATIONAL STUDY

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Background: Renal and bladder carcinoma are two of the most common cancers and leading cause of compromised quality-of-life and mortality. Immunotherapy have been recognized for being more appropriate, selective, individualized, and effective than conventional therapy as observed in other cancer types-subtypes. There is scarcity of observational studies of nivolumab in treatment of renal cell carcinoma (RCC) and muscle invasive bladder carcinoma (MIBC) in Indian population. **Objective:** To evaluate efficacy and adverse-outcomes of nivolumab in treatment of RCC and MIBC patients. **Methodology:** In this single-centred, retrospective-observational study conducted for 6 months we have included the patients over 18-years of either gender. Patients who have received nivolumab (at least six-cycles) were included in the chart-analysis. The study site was ACTREC, Tata Memorial Centre, Mumbai. Efficacy outcome-measures (primary) was as per RECIST 1.1 criteria. Performance-scores were evaluated using Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group (ECOG) Scale. Adverse outcome-measures (secondary) were documented and graded using CTCAE version 5.0 for both the type of carcinomas. **Results:** A total of 60-patients; thirty-patients each with RCC and MIBC were included in assessment. The performance-score for RCC patients was; score-1 for 22 (64.7%) and score-2 for 8 (35.3%) patients. Similarly, for MIBC patients it was; score-1 and score-2 for 15 (50%) patients each. In RCC patients; Complete Response (CR), Partial Response (PR), Stable Disease (SD) & Progressive Disease (PD) were in 12(40%), 8(26.7%), 7(23.3%) and 3(10%) respectively. Similarly, in MIBC patients; CR, PR, SD & PD were in 8(26.7%), 7(23.3%), 9(30%) and 6(20%). Overall-survival in RCC vs. MIBC patients was HR 0.75; p-0.71. Progression-free-survival in RCC vs. MIBC was HR 0.75; p-0.87. Pneumonia, skin-hypersensitivity, hyponatremia, and anaemia were commonly observed grade = 3 adverse-outcomes in RCC and MIBC patients. Compared to RCC patients, grade-3 and grade-4 adverse-outcomes were more in MIBC patients (p-0.28). **Conclusion:** Nivolumab was found to be efficacious and safe as far as adverse-outcomes and response to therapy are concerned in RCC patients compared to MIBC patients.

Abs_00292

CASE REPORT ON HASHIMOTO'S ENCEPHALOPATHY

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Background: Hashimoto encephalopathy (HE) is an uncommon syndrome associated with positive thyroid autoantibodies characterized by impaired brain function, causing cognitive decline and altered consciousness. It is also known as "Steroid-responsive encephalopathy with autoimmune thyroiditis" (SREAT) ,which is characterized by seizures, tremor, myoclonus, ataxia, psychosis, and stroke-like episodes, with a relapsing/remitting or progressive course. **Case presentation:** A 71 year old female patient presented with fever for 2 weeks followed by subacute onset of altered behaviour, speaking out of context and reduced sleep .She had a known history of recurrent melanoma on treatment with chemotherapy with inj pembrolizumab 200mg. Presently the patient TSH was high with positive Anti TPO Antibody [22.79 iu/ml] and Anti thyroglobulin antibody[15.91iu/ml]. Her CSF study showed mild elevated protein [95mg/dl] .She was started on Inj Acyclovir. Her EEG showed diffuse intermittent electrophysiological dysfunction. She had improved considerably with Inj Methyl prednisolone 1g and supportive medicines. **Conclusion:** Hashimoto's encephalopathy is a rare but very serious illness. The incidence is probably underestimated because of low overall awareness about the disease. Corticosteroids are the mainstay of therapy in individuals afflicted with Hashimoto's encephalopathy. It is important to be aware of the clinical manifestations to make a correct diagnosis and proper treatment of this condition is essential to improve the quality of life.

Abs_00294

ASSESSMENT OF ADVERSE REACTIONS DURING AND AFTER BLOOD TRANSFUSION: A PROSPECTIVE STUDY IN TERTIARY CARE HOSPITAL

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Introduction: Haemovigilance is a system which is used universally as an integral part of blood transfusion quality management system. To identify and assess the adverse effects observed during and after the blood transfusion in paediatric haemato oncology and thalassemia patients. **Methods:** An observational prospective study, on approval from the Ethics Committee patients admitted to the paediatric Oncology and Thalassemia Department were screened & enrolled. The data was collected for the 63 enrolled patients. **Result:** Out of which, 44 samples were subjected to PCV Transfusion (69.84%), 4 samples were subjected to Platelet Transfusion (6.34%), 14 samples were subjected to Whole Blood Transfusion (69.84%), 1 sample was subjected to Fresh Frozen Plasma Transfusion (1.58%) and 1 sample was subjected to RBC Transfusion (1.58%). Out of 63 samples, 9 patients (14.28%) had fever, 8 patients (12.69%) had chills, 1 patient (1.58%) had urticaria, 11 patient (17.46%) had hepatomegaly and 34 patients (53.96%) had no adverse reactions. **Conclusion:** The study concluded that the occurrence of adverse reactions due to blood transfusions was caused by the number of blood and its products being transfused. This study shows the importance of detecting and reporting the adverse reactions observed after the transfusion of blood.

Abs_00297

TOLOSA HUNT SYNDROME: A NEURO IMMUNOLOGICAL DISORDER - A CASE REPORT

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Background : Tolosa hunt syndrome is one of the rare idiopathic disorder recognized by National organization for rare disease. It is characterized by severe periorbital headaches, painful ophthalmoplegia caused by nonspecific inflammation of cavernous sinus or superior orbital fissure. **Case Presentation:** A 70 yr old female patient presented with frontal headache and diplopia for 3 weeks. She had a known history of sixth nerve palsy and hypertension 6 months back. On past medication history, she was taking tab BENFOTIAMINE, NEBIVOLOL 5mg and AMITRIPTYLINE 10mg. On physical examination patient was conscious and oriented, Ocular examination shows right eye abduction impaired. MRI brain and CSF routine was taken. MRI brain imaging features likely to represent bilateral inflammation of cavernous sinus/orbital apex, left>right at present showing Tolosa hunt syndrome and CSF routine shows TC 6 cells(0-cells/ul), sugar 60 (50-80mg/dl) and protein 40 (20-40mg/dl) . On admission patient was given with INJ PARACETAMOL 1gm iv infusion, INJ TRAMADOL 100mg and tab NEBIVOLOL 10mg as stat medication and during hospitalization patient was treated with INJ SOLUMEDROL 1gm OD for five days and other supportive measures. Patient got symptomatically better and discharged under Stable condition. **Conclusion:** Tolosa hunt syndrome is rare nonspecific granulomatous inflammation affecting primarily the cavernous sinus. It does not have any age or sex predilection and its exact etiology is unknown. Traumatic injury, tumors or aneurysm could be potential triggering factors. So proper diagnosis and treatment could improve the quality of life of the patient.

Abs_00310

**EVALUATION OF CEPHALOSPORINS COMBINED WITH METRONIDAZOLE
USAGE AND OUTCOMES IN DIABETIC Vs NON-DIABETIC PATIENTS WITH
CELLULITIS**

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Introduction: Cellulitis is a common bacterial skin infection and indicates the warmth, erythema, and duration of skin and subcutaneous tissue, with or without pain. The most frequent causative organisms were Staphylococcus aureus and b-hemolytic streptococci, particularly Streptococcus pyogenes and others like Escherichia coli and Pseudomonas aeruginosa. The affected regions were upper and lower extremities treated with appropriate antimicrobial therapy. **Aims and Objectives:** The study aims to evaluate the cephalosporins combined with metronidazole usage and outcomes in diabetic vs non-diabetic patients in cellulitis. **Methodology:** This prospective cohort observational study will comprise of 60 patients in the diabetic group and 60 patients in the non-diabetic group with signs and symptoms of cellulitis confirmed by microbiological findings and receiving the combination of cephalosporins & metronidazole drugs in the department of general surgery in a tertiary care hospital. **Results:** The primary outcome determined was the recovery period of 45% of participants recovered in 21-28 days in the diabetic group and 50% of participants recovered in 7-14 days in the non-diabetic group. The secondary outcome was the clinical cure occurred in 52(86%) of 60 participants in non-diabetic group & 45 (75%) of 60 participants in the diabetic group. (Difference -11%, 95%CI). **Conclusion:** Among patients with cellulitis, the efficacy of cephalosporins combined with metronidazole in both diabetic and non-diabetic groups are consistent but the recovery period was shorter in the non-diabetic group when compared to the diabetic group.

Abs_00313

**RARE CAUSE OF FAMILIAL HEMOPHAGOCYTIC LYMPHOHISTIOCYTOSIS (FHL)
WITH PERFORIN AND CD56+ NK CELLS GENE MUTATION: A NOVEL CASE
REPORT**

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2 years old boy, 10.5kg, 80cm tall was admitted- complaints of high grade fever with chills, pain in abdomen, vomiting loose stools. On admission, patient had a fever (100°F). Ultrasonography showed splenomegaly, minimal ascites. Lab data: haemoglobin 7.7g/dl, lymphocytes 90%, eosinophils 0%, monocytes 1%, absolute lymphocyte count $0.5 \times 10^3/\mu\text{L}$, absolute lymphocyte count $0.6 \times 10^3/\mu\text{L}$, serum urea 11 mg/dl, creatinine 0.23 mg/dl, total bilirubin 1.74 mg/dl, direct bilirubin 1.66 mg/dl, elevated alanine transaminase 139 U/L, elevated aspartate transaminase 216 U/L. The immunoglobulin M (IgM) antibody shows a positive result. The serum ferritin was found to be markedly elevated at 8340 ng/ml (normal 30 to 400). Serum triglyceride level was also high 711 mg/dl (normal <150). The blood workout revealed hypofibrinogenemia (172 mg/dl [reference range: 180-360]). Intervention- Flow cytometric analysis was performed for the perforin on peripheral blood. The activity of NK cells, the CD107a degranulation function of cytotoxic cell was examined. Deficits in perforin, seen in F-HLH are associated with a decrease in NK cells it is one of the most useful laboratory tests in the diagnosis of F-HLH. Perforin deficiency results in severe immune dysregulation, and it leads to the development of FHL2. Perforin deficiencies can thus be used to diagnose patients with FHL. One means of determining perforin deficiency is to examine perforin expression by flow cytometry (FCM). Low perforin expression correlates with the presence of perforin gene mutations. Management-The patient was treated with the HLH-2004 protocol. The initial therapy covers 8 weeks of treatment. It includes Dexamethasone 2 mg PO, Etoposide 50 mg, Cyclosporine 50 mg PO and intrathecal Methotrexate 10 mg. Ranitidine 10 mg was added- gastro protectant. **Conclusion:** present study found that lack or decreased expression of perforin is correlated with the presence of mutations in the perforin gene. This suggests that a flow cytometry assay examining cytotoxic cell populations constitutes a rapid and sensitive approach for detection of HLH patients. And this evidence suggests that that deficient perforin is one of the causes of HLH.

Abs_00315

**INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH TOWARDS DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION
OF KAP QUESTIONNAIRES TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE ATTITUDE AND
PRACTICE TOWARDS HYPOTHYROIDISM IN PREGNANCY**

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Aim: To design and validate KAP questionnaires that evaluate the knowledge, attitude, and practise of pregnant women with regard to hypothyroidism. **Method:** The questionnaire was developed by careful review of the literature and inputs from experts. A carefully chosen panel of experts verified the produced questionnaires using the Likert 7 point scale in two phases; phase 1 included the preparation of the questionnaire, which was carried out in accordance with three procedures. The developed questionnaire underwent validation in the second phase, which was further divided into three stages: stage 1 involved intra-validation, stage 2 involved inter-validation, and stage 3 involved evaluating the intra- and interreliability using the internal consistency scale known as Cronbach's alpha. **Result:** A validated KAP questionnaire consisting of 3 domains and a total of 90 questions was prepared with each domain having a total of 15 questions. An independent Cronbach's alpha value of 0.5 was achieved following intra validation and alpha value of 0.97 was obtained for the internal validation indicating excellent internal consistency. **Discussion:** The primary goal of the study was to create a questionnaire to assess the KAP of pregnant women with hypothyroidism. Content validity measurement: The degree to which an instrument measures what it is intended to measure determines whether it is deemed to be valid, making validity a crucial factor in the choice of an instrument. In the first stage of validation, the questionnaire draught received a score of 0.52, indicating an acceptable level of reliability. In light of this, the initial questionnaires underwent some minor revisions, and the new set of questionnaires was then presented to the content experts in the second stage of validation. where 0.962 is the alpha coefficient. **Conclusion:** The developed questionnaire had satisfactory validation and an excellent internal reliability making most reliable for assessing the KAP of hypothyroidism among the pregnant population.

Abs_00320

**A MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH TOWARDS ASSESSING AND IMPROVING
THE KAP OF HYPOTHYROID PREGNANT PATIENTS USING VALIDATED
QUESTIONNAIRES AND DIFFERENT EDUCATIONAL MODALITIES**

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Background: The occurrence of Hypothyroidism is higher among pregnant women in response to pathophysiological and hormonal changes, which when left untreated, leads to maternal complications like hemorrhage and fetal complications like impaired psychomotor development. Lack of awareness regarding treatment and lifestyle modification increases severity of the disorder. This study focuses on improving the KAP and medication adherence of the pregnant population by sensitizing patients by using two educational modalities thereby preventing maternal and neonatal complications. **Objective:** To assess KAP on hypothyroidism among pregnant women, using a validated questionnaire and to determine the more appropriate educational modality in providing pharmacist intervention. **Methodology:** Validation of questionnaires: likerts scale and cronbach’s alpha reliability scale through a panel of experts from pharmacy, endocrinology and OBG. The study is a Pre- Post interventional study. **Results:** The study was conducted among hypothyroid antenatal patients. Using Wilcoxon signed rank test a comparison between the pre and post interventional study showed a more strongly significant improvement in knowledge (0.003) and practice(0.001) in group B (receiving video and PIL) in comparison to group A (PIL), where no significant improvement was seen in knowledge (0.65) and practice of group A (0.198). The attitude of patients showed more improvement in group B (0.003) than group A (0.029). A significant improvement was seen in KAP post intervention which was more significant in group B (PIL + video) in comparison to group A (PIL). Using Pearson’s correlation Knowledge was positively correlated with attitude and level of knowledge keeping 0.05 as the level of significance. however no correlation could be established between knowledge and practice thus indicating that proper education can improve the KAP and hence the efficacy of therapy. **Conclusion:** The study highlights gaps in pregnant patient’s KAP about hypothyroidism. A significantly positive correlation was established between knowledge and practice using statistical analysis. Thus indicating the need of multidisciplinary approach to enhance the quality of life.

Abs_00321

**A SEX DIFFERENCE CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY ON THE ASSOCIATION OF
PRODROMAL SYMPTOMS AMONG MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION PATIENTS**

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Background: Myocardial infarction (MI) patients experience early warning symptoms known as prodromal symptoms before an event of the disease. Hence, to achieve good cardiac health, it is important to create awareness about prodromal symptoms (PS) in the general population. **Objective:** To identify the association of prodromal symptoms based on gender among MI patients. **Methodology:** A cross-sectional study of 6 months duration (November 2021 to April 2022) was conducted among 196 MI patients, with at least one PS during the past 3 months. The patient data collection form was prepared according to the need of the study. In addition, they were provided with the McSweeney Acute Prodromal Myocardial Infarction Symptoms Survey (MAPMISS) and a prehospital health-seeking behaviour questionnaire to assess PS symptoms and health-seeking behaviour. **Results and Discussion:** Among the study population, the most frequently observed prodromal symptoms were fatigue, pain throughout the chest, centered high chest pain, sleep disturbance, pain in the left breast, and shortness of breath. In males fatigue, and right-hand burning/numbness were most frequent whereas in females arm weakness was the frequent. Among these, fatigue, and right-hand burning/numbness were found to have a significant association ($p < 0.05$) with the risk factor in males. In contrast, arm weakness was found to have a significant association ($p < 0.05$) with the risk factor in females. **Conclusion:** All MI patients (with and without risk factors) experienced PS. Prehospital care-seeking behaviour for PS of MI was significantly high in patients with risk factors than in patients without risk factors.

Abs_00322

IMPACT OF CLINICAL PHARMACIST INTERVENTION ON QUALITY OF LIFE IN PATIENTS WITH VITILIGO VULGARIS: A PROSPECTIVE STUDY.

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Introduction: Vitiligo vulgaris is an autoimmune pigmentary condition that causes localised or global skin depigmentation due to loss of melanocytes. It carries a lot of stigma and has a detrimental effect on the patients' psychological health and quality of life. **Objective:** To determine the impact of clinical pharmacist intervention on quality of life in vitiligo patients. **Method:** A prospective study was carried out in Dept. of Dermatology at a tertiary care hospital. Vitiligo patients aged = 18 years were included in the study. Vitiligo impact scale-22 (VIS-22) questionnaire was used for the assessment of the quality of life. **Result:** Using VIS-22 scale it was found out that 56.45% (35 patients) had mild effect in QOL while 35.48% (22 patients) had moderate effect, 8.06% (5 patients) had large effect and none of them were having extremely large effect on QOL at the period of baseline data collection. Follow-up of the same patients was done after 3 months and the mean of VIS-22 before the baseline time period was 17.79 ± 7.31 and after follow-up the mean was estimated to be 11.89 ± 6.24 . **Summary and Conclusion:** It was observed that at the baseline period around 43.3% of patients had mild effect on QOL and after providing counselling around 73.68% of patients had mild effect on QOL. Similarly, a reduction of 21.06% was seen in patients having moderate effect and a difference of 5.33% was seen for the patients in the category of large effect after the intervention provided by the clinical pharmacist thus indicates that proper psychological counselling can help in improvement of quality of life.

Abs_00326

**ASSESSMENT OF VARIOUS CHALLENGES FACED BY CANCER PATIENTS
DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC: HOSPITAL BASED OBSERVATIONAL STUDY**

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Background: The coronavirus has had a detrimental effect on cancer patient in terms of psychology, physiology and sociology. The survey helped us understand the elemental crisis faced by them and also how they clawed their way out of it proving their Dunkirk spirit. **Objective:** Assessment of various challenges faced by cancer patients during COVID-19 Pandemic. **Methods:** In this observational study, participants (active cancer patients during first and second wave of COVID-19 pandemic) completed a structured interview exploring their experiences of COVID-19 and the impact it had on their cancer care. The questionnaire was prepared according to dichotomous scale and validated. Thematic analysis was undertaken on the data. **Results:** Total of 63 participants responded, in which 61.9% were female. 52.4% belonged to rural area and 41.3% having family income of 21000-30000/month. We recorded 18 different types of cancer. During COVID-19 none of the patients missed their radiation therapy and surgery but 3.2% participants missed chemotherapy cycles due to lockdown norms. Telehealth communications were opted in consideration of the COVID-19 isolation protocol. Lack of accessibility of anti-cancer drugs, non-adherence due to communication gap between the cancer patients and HCPs were some of the distresses seen during COVID-19 pandemic. **Discussion:** The oncologists had cleared all their doubts and as a result 90.5% of the patients adhered to the medications and the rest 9.5% could not adhere to the medications due to the fear of aggravation of disease and not being counselled. Treatments were altered for the cancer patients during the COVID-19 pandemic in terms of prophylactic treatment and postponed chemotherapy cycles. The management of cancer patients was better during second wave when compared to first wave. **Conclusion:** The survey helped us to study the challenges faced by cancer patients, such as, the despair of eluding from family due to lock-down protocol, transportation inconveniences and financial burden. Cancer and COVID-19 compound to have psychological impacts in cancer patients during this period and hence compassionate services should be provided for all those receiving sudden altered care.