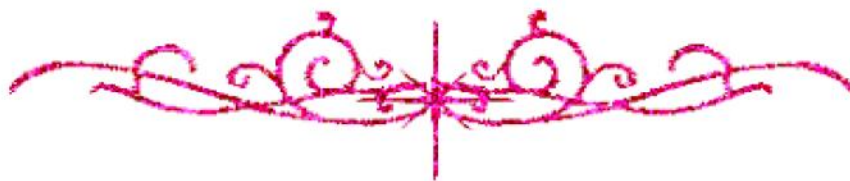


بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم





شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكرو فيلم



جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

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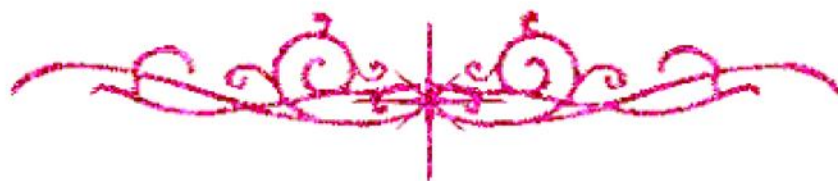


بعض الوثائق الأصلية تالفة





بالرسالة صفحات
لم ترد بالأصل





Establishment of a National Reporting Form for Detection of Medication Errors within Pharmaceutical Vigilance System

*A Thesis submitted for the fulfillment of Master Degree
In Pharmaceutical Sciences
(Clinical Pharmacy)*

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قالوا

سبحانك لا علم لنا
إلا ما علمتنا إنك أنت
العليم العظيم

صدق الله العظيم

سورة البقرة الآية: ٣٢



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List of Contents

<i>Title</i>	<i>Page No.</i>
List of abbreviations	i
List of Tables	iii
List of Figures	iv
Abstract	vi
Review of Litratue	
Introduction to Medication Errors	1
Medication Error Reporting and Learning Systems	8
Pharmacovigilance (PV)	16
The ADR Reporting Form (Yellow Card)	20
The Role of Pharmacovigilance Centers in the Detection of Medication Errors	23
Harmonization of Terminology and Definitions	27
Proposals to Improve Reporting and Prevention of Medication errors in Pharmaceutical Vigilance	33
Aim of the Work	40
Patients and Methods	41
Results	60
Discussion	110
Limitations	136
Conclusion	138
Recommendations	139
Summary	141
Appendix	147
References	176
Arabic summary	--

List of Abbreviations

ADE	Adverse drug event
ADR	Adverse drug reaction
AE	Adverse event
ASHP	American Society of Health-System Pharmacists
CDC	Centers for Disease Control
DHPC(s)	Direct Healthcare Professional Communication(s)
EDA	Egyptian Drug Authority
EMA	European Medicines Agency
EPVC	Egyptian Pharmaceutical Vigilance Center
EPVC-ALEX	Alexandria Regional Center of the Egyptian Pharmaceutical Vigilance Center
ER	Emergency room
EU	European Union
FDA	Food and Drug Administration
HCP(s)	Health-care practitioners/ healthcare professional(s)
HRIG	Human rabies immunoglobulin
ICSR(s)	Individual Case safety report(s)
ICU	Intensive care unit
IM	Intramuscular
IMSN	International Medication Safety Network
IOM	The Institute of Medicine
ISMP	Institute of Safe Medication Practice (USA)
IV	Intravenous
LLT	Lowest Level Terms
MAE	Medicine administration error
ME(s)	Medication error(s)
MedDRA	Medical Dictionary for Regulatory Activities
MHRA	Medicines and Healthcare Products Regulatory Agency
MM	The Monitoring Medicines project
NCC MERP	National Coordinating Council for Medication Error Reporting and Prevention
NHS England	National Health Service
NIH	National Institutes of Health
NO HARMe	National Office for Handling and Reduction of Medication errors
NPSA	National Patient Safety Agency (England)
NRLS	National Reporting and Learning System
PCC	Poison control centre
PEP	Postexposure Prophylaxis

List of Abbreviations *(Cont ..)*

PS	Patient Safety
PSA	Patient Safety Alert
PSO	Patient safety organization
PV	Pharmacovigilance
PVCs	Pharmacovigilance centres
RCA	Root cause analysis
Smpc/ Spc	Summary of product characteristics
SOCs	System Organ Classes
UMC	Uppsala Monitoring Centre
VAERS	Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System
WHO	World Health Organization
YC	Yellow Card

List of Table

Table No.	Title	Page No.
Table (1):	Demographic data of patients exposed to medication errors.....	61
Table (2):	Different types of reporters and methods of communication.	64
Table (3):	The percentage of reporters and assessors confusion regarding seriousness, "reaction" versus "outcome" and the term "date of reaction"	71
Table (4):	Seriousness of the Suspected Reaction.....	72
Table (5):	Expectedness of suspected adverse drug reactions and the applicability of expectedness criteria on MEs.	77
Table (6):	Assessment of MEs which were associated with the use of intervention and concomitant drugs.....	79
Table (7):	Frequency, valid and cumulative percentage of different types of administration errors	87
Table (8):	Examples of errors detected at different stages of the drug use process.	92
Table (9):	Frequency and percentage of medication errors caused due to different types of human factors	97
Table (10):	Frequency and percentage of Contributing Factors to Medication errors	99
Table (11):	Examples of important items needed for efficient medication errors reporting which are not present on the YC-Form.	103
Table (12):	The method of Preparation, dilution and rate of administration of Suspected and Concomitant Drugs	106
Table (13):	Experts' judgment regarding content validity of the national reporting form for detection of medication error (or near miss)	108
Table (14):	Validity, Reliability and Internal Consistency Analysis of the used Likert scale questionnaire	109

List of Figures

Fig. No.	Title	Page No.
Figure (1):	Collaboration between the actors of patient safety promotion.....	14
Figure (2):	Relationship between Pharmacovigilance and the pharmaceutical management framework	16
Figure (3):	The Pharmacovigilance Framework.....	17
Figure (4):	Active data collection	18
Figure (5):	The four pillars of the Yellow Card.....	20
Figure (6):	The Yellow Card Scheme.....	21
Figure (7):	Organizations with Medication Safety Related Terms and Definitions on their Website.....	25
Figure (8):	Number of Medication Safety Related Terms and Corresponding Definitions Term	26
Figure (9):	Relationship of medication safety terms.....	32
Figure (10):	Correlation between medication errors, preventable and non-preventable adverse reactions and intercepted errors.....	37
Figure (11):	Concept for the classification of ME reports for pharmacovigilance purposes.	38
Figure (12):	Types of Medication Errors according to Stage of Drug Use Process.....	48
Figure (13):	Severity index for MEs.....	49
Figure (14):	Categorizing Medication Errors Algorithm	50
Figure (15):	Route of drug administration associated with the rate of administration in case of intravenous administration.	62
Figure (16):	The frequency of the Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical (ATC) classification of suspected drugs.....	66
Figure (17):	The percentage of valid and invalid cases of the yellow cards reported.	69
Figure (18):	Causality Assessment	74
Figure (19):	Pie chart showing the percentage of concomitant drugs which could be responsible for the reaction and those which could not.	75

List of Figures (Cont ..)

Fig. No.	Title	Page No.
Figure (20):	Categorization and number of Medication Errors according to the severity of the outcome.....	83
Figure (21):	Different types and corresponding percentage of Medication Errors according to the stage in the medication use process	84
Figure (22):	The frequency of different types of prescribing errors	86
Figure (23):	Frequency of different types of monitoring errors detected	89
Figure (24):	Types and frequency of wrong drug preparation error	91
Figure (25):	Pie chart presenting the percentage of causes of medication errors.....	96

Abstract

Introduction: Health care professionals (HCPs) may still think of pharmacovigilance (PV) strictly in terms of identifying and reporting adverse drug reactions (ADRs), however, the scope of national pharmacovigilance centres (PVCs) has expanded to identify, analyse and prevent medication errors (MEs) through collection of reports of MEs.

Aim: To detect MEs which were inadvertently collected as ADRs by Alexandria Regional Center of the Egyptian Pharmaceutical Vigilance Center (EPVC-ALEX) and to establish a valid national medication error reporting form within pharmaceutical vigilance system to strengthen the capacity of EPVC to detect MEs.

Methods: The study is an ambispective study, conducted on 3 phases: Pre-interventional phase: Retrospective analysis of PV database operated by EPVC was applied on reports received from the primary care units dated from March to November 2013 and additional fatal ME reports dated in 2014. Interventional phase: The proposal of a National Reporting Form for detection of medication errors within pharmaceutical vigilance system. Post-interventional phase: Prospective study was conducted in 2019 to validate the newly developed reporting form by conducting two rounds of Delphi technique on experts in clinical pharmacy practice by using Likert scale questionnaire. Pharmacists successfully reported MEs by using the developed form.

Results: The current study revealed that the Egyptian PV database was a rich source of MEs, many of which were found to originate in the hospital setting and reported as ADRs (66%) from March to November 2013. 91% of the detected ME cases were not encoded as ME $p < 0.001$ and 61% of errors were encountered in Direct Healthcare Professional Communication ($p < 0.05$). Characteristics of the yellow card (YC) revealed that male patients exposed to MEs were more than females, most of them were 18 years and older, the weight was not mentioned by the reporters in the majority of the reports. The most commonly used route was intravenous IV. Most of the suspected drugs reported were antibiotics, antithrombotic agents, systemic antihistamines and rabies vaccine. Most reporters were pharmacists who used the YC English version more than the Arabic one. Case follow up was done mostly by phone.

The current study showed the limitations and invalidity of the existing ADR reporting form within EPVC (YC) to report MEs. Although 4% of the yellow cards were considered invalid, this percentage is underestimating the real rate due to the inability of the items on the yellow card to capture near misses, potential or prevented errors because the reaction is missing. Seriousness of the suspected reactions was inaccurately judged by both EPVC assessors and reporters in most cases. Moreover, reporters were significantly confused in rating reactions severity and confused between what should be reported as "reaction" versus the "outcome" in 22% of the cases as in case of death, which was reported as a "reaction" although it is an "outcome", the analysts got confused as well in 17 % of the cases $p < 0.001$.

The causality criteria of the YC didn't apply on 75% of ME cases $p < 0.001$. Assessors assigned "Possible" causation between the suspected drug and the reaction in 42% of the cases; which confirms that ADR has no certain pharmacological relation to