8.1.15: Efforts made by the Institution for carrying out Pharmacovigilance activities related to Ayurvedic drugs

Pharmacovigilance, as per the World Health Organization's definition, encompasses the scientific and operational endeavours involved in identifying, evaluating, comprehending, and averting adverse occurrences or any potential drug-related issues. For ages, Ayurveda and other traditional systems of medicine have been practiced on this continent. They are widely recognised as the most secure medical systems. Nevertheless, within the scientific mindset, all claims are either rejected or approved solely based on the available clinical evidence. Therefore, the establishment of a pharmacovigilance programme is crucial in order to enhance the credibility of pharmaceuticals. The Ministry of AYUSH has implemented a new plan at the central level to enhance the monitoring and reporting of adverse effects of Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani, and Homoeopathy (ASU&H) drugs. The objective of the Pharmacovigilance project for ASU&H pharmaceuticals is to systematically gather, organise, and examine data in order to create conclusive evidence about the clinical safety of these treatments. The aim is to scientifically describe the safety profile of ASU&H drugs. In order to adhere to the safety recommendations provided by the World Health Organisation for herbal medicines and to establish a robust pharmacovigilance system for Ayurveda, Siddha, and Unani (ASU) pharmaceuticals, the Ministry of AYUSH, Government of India, New Delhi, initiated proactive measures based on pharmacovigilance activities. In order to foster a culture of notification and engage healthcare professionals and professional associations in the processes of drug monitoring and information dissemination, educational programmes were conducted to raise awareness among teachers, physicians, and chemists about the concept of pharmacovigilance and the proper procedure for reporting adverse drug reactions (ADRs). Our institution has established a Pharmacovigilance committee consisting of six members.

The Pharmacovigilance committee convenes monthly meetings. Members periodically assess the visit to the Pharmacy, Raw material department, prepared pharmaceuticals, and the production date and expiration date of the drugs in the pharmacy. Regular inspections of the hospital's dispensing area are conducted. Drug data is examined, specifically focusing on expired medications. The committee's objective is to raise awareness among medical

professionals, including doctors, consultants, nurses, chemists, postgraduate and undergraduate students, and service providers, about the importance of identifying and reporting adverse drug reactions (ADR). The goal is to identify ADRs in patients admitted to teaching hospitals and promptly report them to the relevant authorities. Goals. The objective is to raise awareness among healthcare workers about the significance of adverse drug reaction (ADR) reporting and provide them with training on this matter. To oversee the benefit-risk profile of medications. The institution has submitted an application to become the central hub for Pharmacovigilance. A reporting form is specifically built for the National Pharmacovigilance initiative for ASU Drugs. OS-ADR programme enables users to submit reports online. ADRs in hospital are reviewed on a monthly basis or as needed. No adverse drug reactions (ADRs) have been identified so far.

PRINCIPAL
S.S.V.P. Ayurved College & R.I.
Hatta.Tq.Basmath Dist.Hingoli