

ABSTRACT

Factors Affecting Adverse Drug Reactions (ADRs) Reporting by Healthcare Professionals in Several Hospitals in Surabaya

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The practice of reporting ADRs in Indonesia is relatively low, illustrated by data from previous studies where out of 109 respondents only 3% were categorized as good practitioners of reporting ADRs (Wangge and Akbar, 2016). The study aimed to analyze the influence of knowledge, attitudes, availability and accessibility of means of reporting, the environment (behavior of other health workers), and policies / regulations on the practice of reporting ADRs in Hospital A, Hospital B, and Hospital C. A total of 209 respondents consisting of doctors, pharmacists and nurses completed the questionnaire in full. The questionnaire used previously has been tested for validity and reliability. The questionnaire contains statements that include demographics, knowledge and attitude, access to facilities reporting, environmental influences, and practices related to monitoring and reporting ADRs. In addition to using data retrieval questionnaires also use the interview process for availability facility to reporting and also policies and incentives. In the regression test using multiple linear regression obtained environmental variables (behavior of other health workers) have a significant influence on the practice of reporting ADRs ($p < 0.05$). It was concluded that environmental variables had an influence on the practice of reporting ADRs by health workers in hospitals.

Keywords: Healthcare Professional, Adverse Drug Reactions (ADRs)

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