Pharmacovigilance Workshop

Facilitators

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Background

Pharmacovigilance, defined by the World Health Organisation as 'the science and activities relating to the detection, assessment, understanding and prevention of adverse effects or any other drug related problems', plays a key role in defining the safety of modern healthcare practice.[1] In the Middle East, lack of effective pharmacovigilance systems[2] as well as under-reporting of suspected Adverse Drug Events are a major issues potentially undermining patient safety. Identifying and addressing barriers to effective pharmacovigilance in clinical practice is imperative to promote patient safety.[3]

Workshop Aim

This workshop will aim to consider evidence-based strategies to promoting pharmacovigilance in the Middle East.

Participants will be provided with materials to take home following the workshop for application to and development of their own practice.

Workshop objectives

- To describe pharmacovigilance in the context of healthcare practice

- To provide international perspectives on pharmacovigilance- this includes discussion of pharmacovigilance systems in place in the UK and the Middle East including Qatar

- To discuss key barriers to effective and efficient pharmacovigilance in clinical practice

- To discuss evidence-based strategies in overcoming barriers to effective and efficient pharmacovigilance from healthcare practitioners' perspectives. This includes pharmacovigilance system, education, training, access to reliable information and importance of effective communication.

- Identifying research priorities in pharmacovigilance in the Middle East.

Powerpoint Presentation

To cover:

- Pharmacovigilance: Introduction and international perspectives
- Pharmacovigilance in the context of healthcare practice in Qatar
- Effective and efficient pharmacovigilance systems
- Barriers to effective pharmacovigilance: lessons from current research and practice
- Evidence based strategies in overcoming barriers to effective and efficient pharmacovigilance
- Use of theory in pharmacovigilance research
- Summary.

Active Learning

- o Shared learning amongst participants with regards to barriers to effective pharmacovigilance
- o Group based discussion on strategies to overcoming barriers to effective pharmacovigilance
- o Identifying research priorities in pharmacovigilance in the context
- o Problem based learning.

Assessment Method

- A series of MCQ questions relating to the topics covers in objectives
- Jigsaw puzzle
- Feedback.

References

1. World Health Organisation. Pharmacovigilance. Available: http://www.who.int/medicines/areas/quality_safety/safety_efficacy/pharmvigi/en/ Accessed 10 March 2016.
2. **Wilbur K**. Pharmacovigilance in the Middle East: a survey of 13 Arabic-speaking countries. Drug Saf., 36 (2013):25–35.
3. Stewart D, McLure K, **Paudyal V**, McLay J, Courtney M, Hughes C. Non-medical prescribers and pharmacovigilance: participation, competence and future needs. International Journal of Clinical Pharmacy 2013 35:268–274.