



# PHARMACOVIGILANCE FEEDBACK REPORT



**JULY - SEPTEMBER 2022 (Q2)** 

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

NAMIBIA MEDICINES REGULATORY COUNCIL (NMRC)

THERAPEUTIC INFORMATION AND PHARMACOVIGILANCE CENTRE (TIPC)

PV REPORT \_\_\_\_\_\_ Q2 - FY 2022/2023

### INTRODUCTION

The Namibia Medicines Regulatory Council (NMRC) as established by the Medicines and Related Substances Act (Act No. 13 of 2003) has the mandate to regulate medicines and related substances on the Namibian market. This is to ensure that at authorization and throughout their shelf life, medicines continue to be safe, efficacious and of quality.

The Therapeutics Information and Pharmacovigilance Centre (TIPC) is the Council's administrative and technical arm that carries out the pharmacovigilance responsibility to ensure the safe and rational use of medicines. The TIPC shares quarterly reports with stakeholders as part of a feedback mechanism and also to encourage all stakeholders to report adverse events.

This report intends to provide an update of the adverse events reported during the second quarter of the 2022/23 financial year.

#### **ABBREVIATIONS**

PV Pharmacovigilance

AEFI Adverse Event Following Immunization

ADR Adverse Drug Reaction

AE Adverse Event

C Clinic

HC Health Centre

H Hospital

DH District Hospital

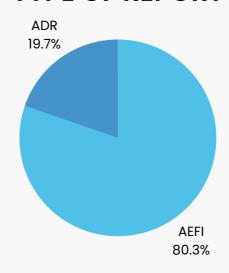
PH Private Hospital

SH State Hospital

IH Intermediate Hospital

### **STATISTICS**

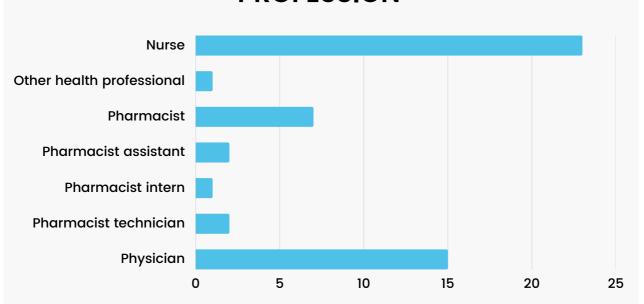




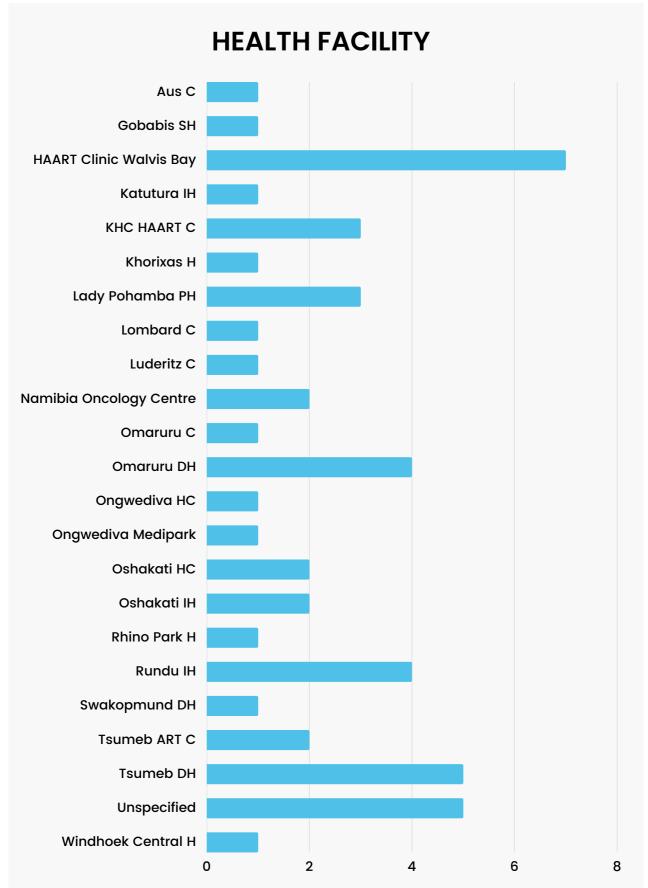
In this quarter, the number of reports received were 259. Of the total number reported, 208 reports were adverse events following immunization (AEFI) and 51 were adverse drug reactions (ADR) from non-vaccine medicines.

This report will only focus on the ADRs from non-vaccine medicines.

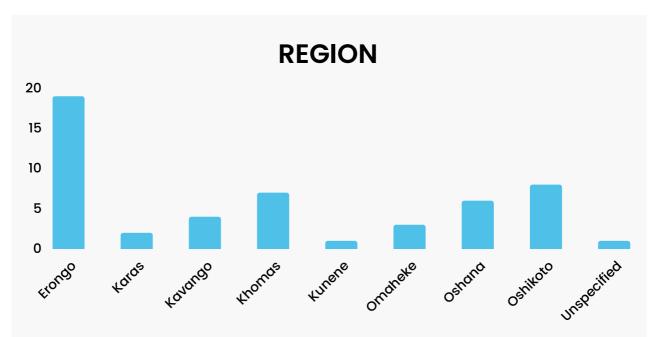
#### **PROFESSION**



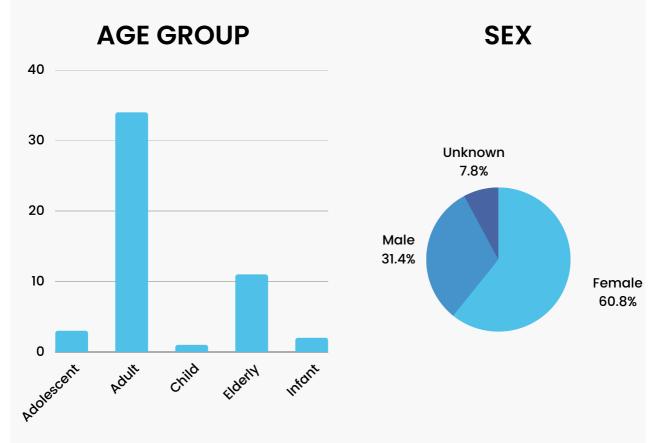
The majority of reports received were from nurses (45.1%), followed by physicians (29.41%) and then pharmacists (13.73%).



Majority of the reports received were from Walvis Bay HAART Clinic (13.73%), followed by Tsumeb District Hospital (9.8%), Rundu Intermediate Hospital and then Omaruru District Hospital (7.84%).

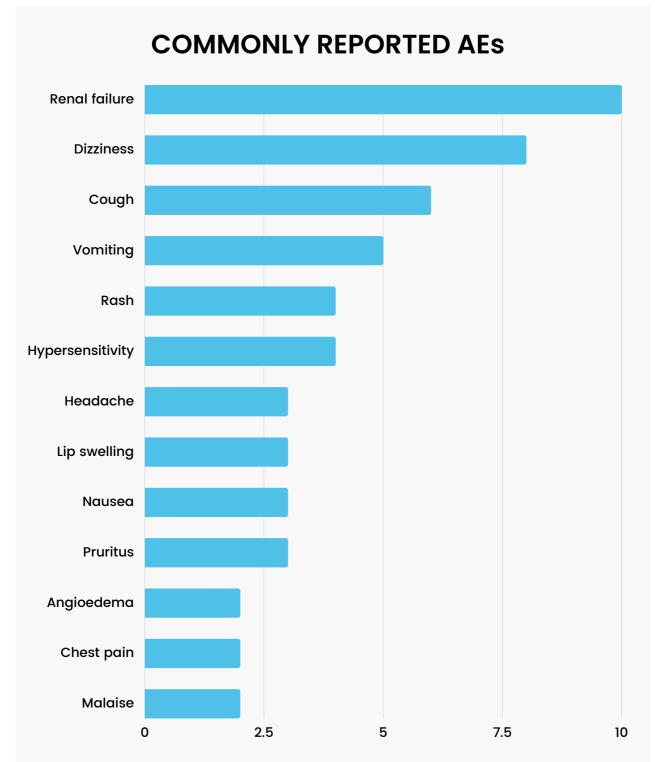


ADR reports were received from 8 out of the 14 regions in Namibia. The majority of the reports received were from Erongo region (37.25%), followed by Oshikoto region (15.69%) and then Khomas region (13.73%).

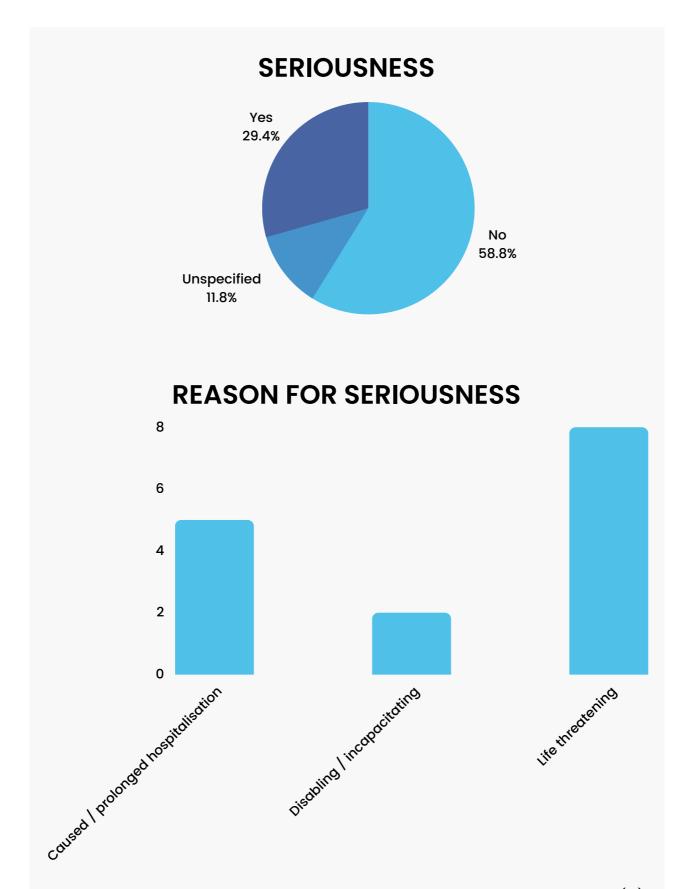


The incidence of AEs was highest amongst the adult age group (66.67%), followed by the elderly (21.57%) and then the adolescent (5.88%).

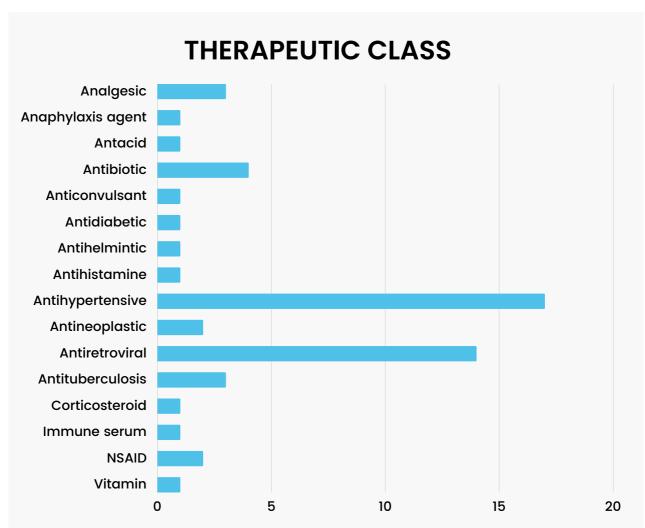
The frequency of reported adverse events (AE) was higher in females (61%) compared to males (31%).



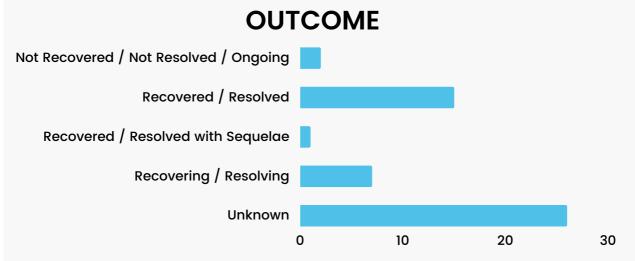
Most commonly reported AEs were renal failure (12.82%), dizziness (10.26%) and cough (7.69%).



Of the total ADR reports received, 29% were classified as serious. Five (5) reports indicated the reason for seriousness as caused/prolonged hospitalization, two (2) indicated disabling/incapacitating and eight (8) indicated life-threatening.



The antihypertensives (31.48%), followed by antivirals (25.93%) and antibiotics (7.41%) were the top reported therapeutic classes suspected to have caused a high number of the AEs.



For most of the reported AEs the outcome was unknown (50.98%), 29.41% of the reported AEs were recovered/resolved, and 13.73% were recovering/resolving.

## Thank You

The TIPC team would like to thank all the healthcare professionals for their continuous contribution to the National Medicines Safety Monitoring System (i.e. pharmacovigilance) by reporting suspected AEs. A special thanks to the top three regions who submitted a high number of reports (Erongo, Oshikoto and Khomas) as well as the top four health facilities (Walvis Bay HAART Clinic, Tsumeb District Hospital, Rundu Intermediate Hospital and Omaruru District Hospital).

Please do not hesitate to contact TIPC for any medicine-related query, and kindly report adverse drug events to TIPC via email, fax2mail or e-Reporting.



Fransina Nambahu REGISTRAR OF MEDICINES