Journal of Neonatal Surgery
ISSN(Online): 2226-0439
Vol. 14, Issue 1s (2025)
https://www.jneonatalsurg.com

OPEN ACCESS

Evaluating the Impact of Medicaid Expansion on Pharmacy Access and Health Outcomes

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Cite this paper as: Naimish Nanda, Syed Sajid Ali Syed Sabir Ali, (2025) Evaluating the Impact of Medicaid Expansion on Pharmacy Access and Health Outcomes *Journal of Neonatal Surgery*, 14 (1s), 572-577

ABSTRACT

Any noxious and unintended response to a drug that occurs at doses used in man for the prophylaxis, diagnosis or therapy of disease, or for the modification of physiological function" is how the World Health Organization defines an adverse drug reaction (ADR). Adverse drug responses, or ADRs, are undesirable or harmful side effects of a medication. In addition to drug factors like drug type, dosage, length of treatment, co-ingestion of other drugs, and route of administration, patient characteristics like age, gender, body weight, coexisting diseases, ethnicity, genetics, or geography also affect the frequency and severity of adverse drug reactions (ADRs). The purpose of this project is to identify, assess, manage, document, and share adverse drug responses. The current investigation determined the ADR pattern that the patients on ATT experienced. The incidence of ADRs was greater in males. The most frequent ADRs were related to the gastrointestinal tract. The majority of ADRs had a "possible" link with the implicated medications, according to an assessment of their causality. The majority of ADRs had "mild" severity. During the trial period, no serious, life-threatening adverse drug reactions were noted. For pupils to do well, procrastination is essential. The reviews of previous studies by researchers are included in the second chapter. The third chapter also provides examples of the study's methodology, which will outline the subjects being examined and the selection process for them. Additionally, the substance of the instrument that will be used to gather information will be described. Analyzing links or differences, separating or comparing with original or new hypotheses, and applying statistical tests of significance are all part of the fourth chapter, which aims to ascertain the validity of the data used to support any conclusions. The research conclusion is the final chapter.

Keywords: *Healthcare, Medicine, pharmacy, Pharmaceutical.*

1. INTRODUCTION

ADRs are characterized as adverse drug reactions (ADRs) that are also potentially harmful.[1] Patient demographics, including age, gender, body weight, pre-existing conditions, ethnicity, genetics, and geography, as well as drug characteristics, including drug classification, dosage, length of treatment, administration of other medications, and route of administration, all influence the incidence and severity of adverse drug reactions. Haematological (as in anaemia, neutropenia), dermatological (as in skin reactions), central nervous system (as in depression, epilepsy), metabolic (as in acidosis, diabetes, hyperkalaemia), reproductive (as in gynecomastia, sexual dysfunction), gastrointestinal (as in nausea, vomiting, diarrheal), cardiovascular (as in arrhythmia, coronary angioplasty), hepatic (as in pancreatitis), or other events can be classified as adverse drug reactions (ADRs). Depending on their severity, adverse drug reactions (ADRs) may result in hospitalization, severe impairment, a life-threatening illness, or even death. ADRs are frequently brought on by either pharmacodynamic (drug-drug interactions) or pharmacokinetic (drug absorption, drug excretion, enzyme induction, and inhibition) factors. Additionally, allergic reactions and the combination of two or more medications can cause ADRs [2]. These happen when people don't know enough about a drug and its possible side effects before it's put on the market (Jink H et al. 2002). Additionally, it is frequently not possible to identify drug interactions prior to marketing [3]. But some ADRs are also brought on, accelerated, or exacerbated by humans. These include prescription and dispensing errors, as well as patient noncompliance with pharmaceutical regimens. Although these issues appear to be unavoidable, there are strategies to reduce their incidence and frequency, such as concentrating research and attention on specific populations that frequently have medication allergies and drug-drug interactions.

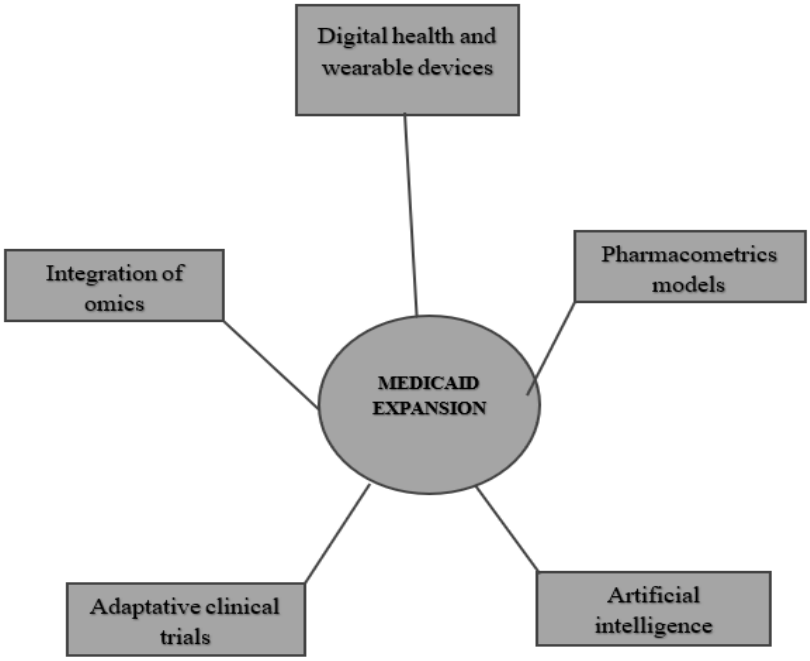

Figure 1: Health care

Genetic factors (G6PD, changes in cytochrome enzymes), sex (hormonal disparities, volume of distribution, and differences in drug exposure), elderly people (due to polypharmacy and physiological changes), renal and hepatic impairment (impairment of metabolism and elimination), and numerous disease states.A few medications cause sodium retention and raise blood pressure, which leads to major adverse drug reactions (ADRs); social behaviors (such as smoking and drinking alcohol). When one or more medications alter the pharmacological effect of another given agent, drug interactions are seen. Drug interactions involving two or more substances can have major negative consequences or reduce the medications' therapeutic effectiveness [4]. Elderly people who frequently take multiple medications are at significantly higher risk. One result of polypharmacy in the elderly is that drug interactions might reduce the therapeutic benefit of some medications or cause major unintended side effects. Interactions can happen in any age group, but the elderly's frequent polypharmacy may significantly increase the risk [5]. According to conventional guidelines, people with a number of chronic diseases may benefit from certain medications, but there is a chance that these medications will cause serious drug interactions [6].

Aim:

to detect, evaluate, and report any possible adverse drug reactions in patients admitted to the tertiary care super specialized hospital's inpatient department.

Objectives:

- The incidence of adverse drug reactions (ADRs) and an examination of their causes and preventability.
- Researching health care workers' knowledge and attitudes regarding adverse drug reactions and creating plans to enhance their reporting of ADRs
- To find out how often adverse drug reactions (ADRs) are across different departments.
- Using various valid ratings, evaluate the putative ADRs for predictability, severity, preventability, and cause.
- To assess the common risk factors for likely negative medication interactions.
- To ascertain which organ systems are most affected by adverse drug reactions.
- To evaluate the difficulty and difficulty of ADRs.

2. METHODS

This study was conducted in a number of wards at Global Hospitals. There are 220 beds in this private, multispecialty teaching hospital in Hyderabad, Telangana. General medicine, surgery, paediatrics, psychiatry, neurology, nephrology, pulmonology, neurology, ophthalmology, gastroenterology, orthopaedics, urology, obstetrics and genecology (OBG), ENT,

skin and sexually transmitted diseases (STD), oncology, and radiology are some of the departments that the hospital manages. Patients are either transferred from the wards of other clinical specialties or are admitted straight from the ward, emergency and casualty department, or outpatient department [7-9].

Patients Selection

The study participants were general medicine department inpatients based on the inclusion and exclusion criteria.

Designing Of Data Collection Form (DCF):

To gather, record, and analyze the data, an appropriate data collection form was created. The DCF also came with an informed consent form. For DCF, a pilot test was conducted. The patient's demographics (name, age, and sex), family history, past medical history, history of alcohol and tobacco use, diagnoses, co-morbid conditions, medication use while in the hospital, and laboratory findings were all included in the data collection form.

3. DISCUSSION ANALYTICS

Of the 623 recorded cases, 240 (38.52%) patients were hospitalized or admitted as a result of adverse drug reactions, and 383 (61.47%) ADRs occurred while the patient was in the hospital.

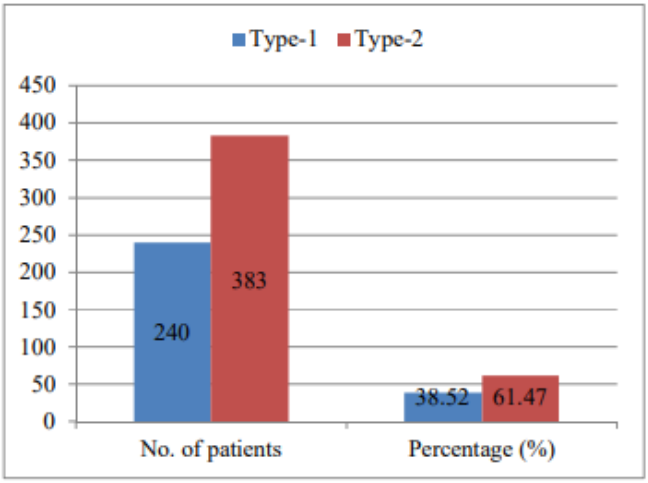

Figure 2: Patients were distribution according to type of ADR

280 ADRs were found among the 240 cases, indicating the likelihood of several ADRs in a single patient. The 240 patients in the following table were arranged by age, with a class interval of 10.

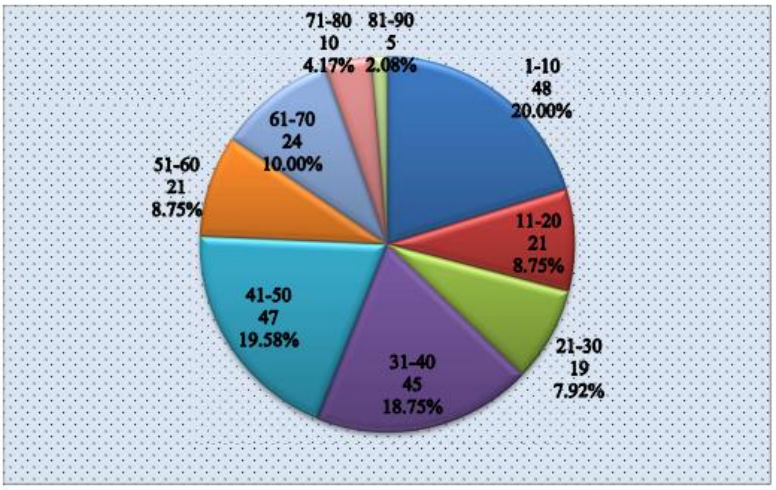

Figure 3: Age wise Distribution

The following list includes the 396 risk factors that were found to be responsible for 280 adverse medication responses.

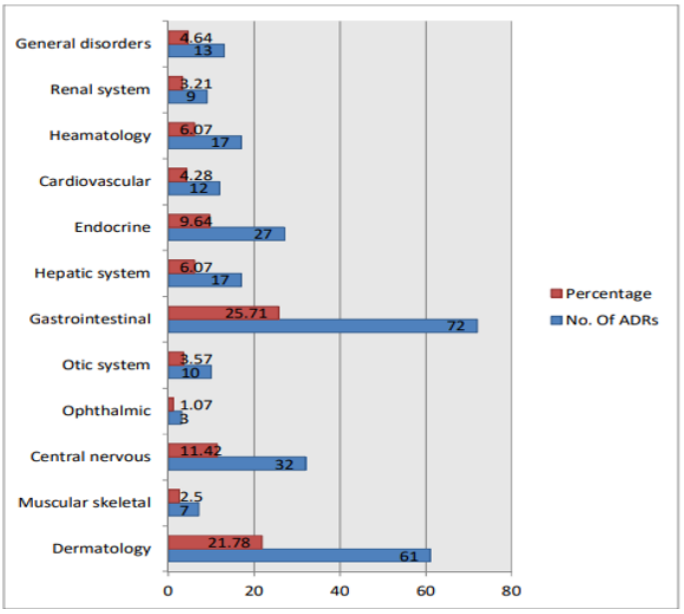

Figure 4: ADRs were distributed according to the WHO ART system codes

Doctors or prescribers represented 132 (47.14%) of the ADRs, trailed by other medical services experts (79; 28.21%), patients and patient consideration suppliers (47; 16.79%), and drug specialists (22; 07.85%).

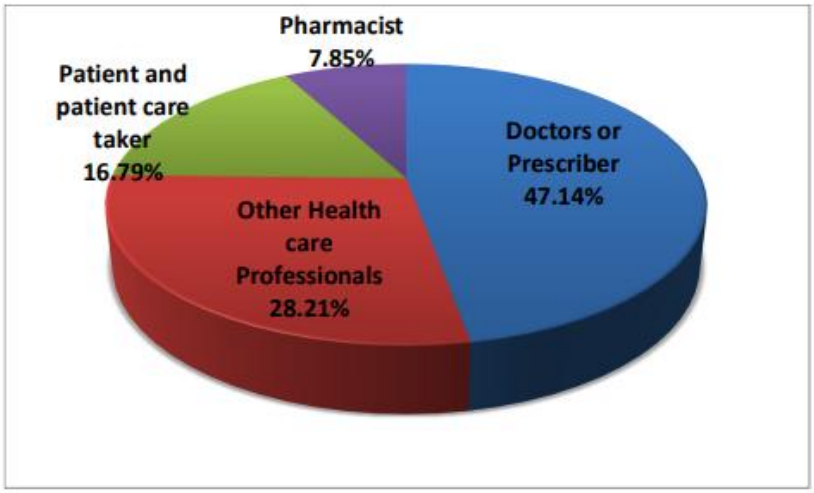

Figure 5: ADR's reported

Long-term use of symptomatic medicine increases central serotonergic receptors, which is linked to the suppression of serotonergic pain modulation pathways. Following cessation of excessive drug use, serotonin levels in the blood have increased in patients with chronic daily headaches. Patients with migraine may experience frequent headaches as a result of using various symptomatic medications. The antinoceptive system is depleted in migraines, and using more symptomatic medicine than is advised leads to more suppression, which ultimately results in metamorphosis.

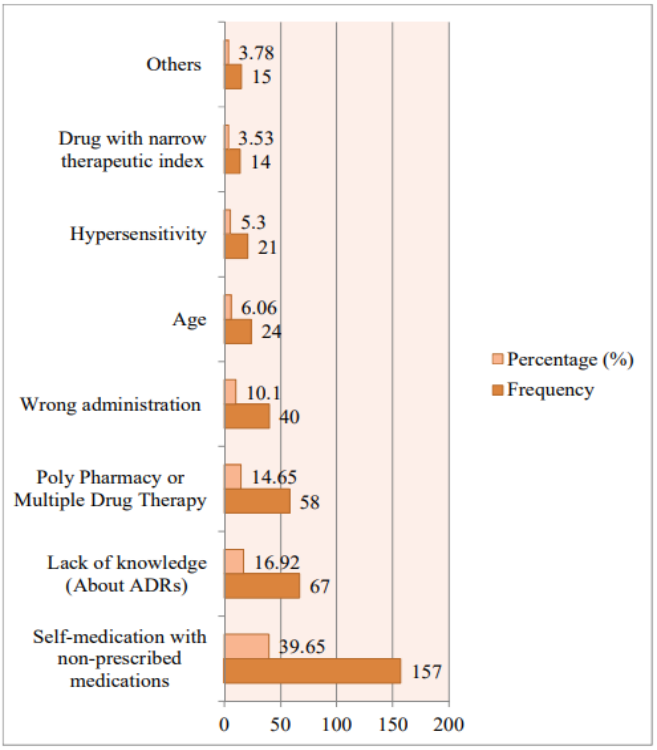

Figure 6: Risk factors involved in ADRs

Interventions are necessary to reduce the use of antibiotics, such as educating patients who visit clinics and community health centers, educating the public about antibiotic use, conducting campaigns to raise awareness, and soliciting feedback from physicians. Antibiotic overuse is regarded as a global public health concern. In addition to introducing specific antibiotic use regulations, many health organizations in society should also look for previous policies that promote antibiotic misuse. It is impossible to estimate the rate of antibiotic misuse precisely.

4. CONCLUSION

Numerous pieces of evidence make it abundantly evident that no tool has been fully tested to assess the variables influencing the population's overuse of antibiotics. Numerous existing scales serve as the foundation for creating these scales that are effective in identifying the causes of antibiotic misuse, and they must pass a number of validation procedures. To assess the factors associated with children's overuse of antibiotics for upper respiratory tract infections, an accurate and dependable tool will be needed. There is an opportunity to control the overuse of antibiotics by determining these parameters. Therefore, for a validation instrument to be considered complete, it is necessary to follow validation procedures such as construct and criterion related validity. A comprehensive, verified tool will be needed to classify the variables that affect antibiotic misuse. This tool also aids in the execution of presumptive protocol-related treatments and further permits a reduction in the prevalence of irrational antibiotic usage in diverse communities.

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