

**UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA**

**KNOWLEDGE AND PERCEPTION OF GENERAL PUBLIC ABOUT  
ADVERSE DRUG REACTION REPORTING IN PUNCAK ALAM,  
MALAYSIA**

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**Dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the  
Bachelor of Pharmacy (Hons)**

Faculty of Pharmacy

2013

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First of all, all praise to Almighty Allah S.W.T for the strength and patience that He gave to me in order to finish my final year's thesis project. Besides, this thesis cannot be completed without the support of others as well. I would like to express my deepest appreciation to my supportive supervisor, Dr Mahmathi Karuppattan whose contribution in stimulating suggestion and continues encouragement, helped me to coordinate my thesis especially in writing this thesis. Her opinions and guidance are very much appreciated.

I would also like to acknowledge with much appreciation the crucial role, the residents in Puncak Alam, who have willingly answered my questionnaires. Special thanks goes to people who had helped in completion of this thesis, my parents for their continual encouragement, moral support and love throughout the thesis period. Last but not least, many thanks to friend and other people who have in contributed directly or indirectly to this thesis.

Thank you.

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## ABSTRACT

**Objective:** Patient reporting to MADRAC for reporting adverse drug reaction in Malaysia is still new. As patients' reports is important, it is significant to include them in spontaneous reporting system. As first step, we would like to investigate the publics' awareness of MADRAC and ADR reporting system. **Method:** A cross-sectional study was conducted to population of Puncak Alam City and they were selected using the convenience random sampling method. Data was analyzed using SPSS for windows version 17.0. Data will be describes using frequencies and percentages. **Results:** A total of 200 questionnaires were collected. Majority of respondents reported taking medicine (90.0%, (n=180). 47 of respondents who had experienced adverse drug reaction,(14.9%, (n=7) of respondents had reported to the MADRAC. (28.5%, (n=57) aware existence of MADRAC. **Conclusion:** The result of this study demonstrates publics have poor knowledge and awareness about the existence of MADRAC. Low reporting of ADRs among public and majority of the respondents do not know the existence of MADRAC to submit their ADRs' report.

**Keyword:** Adverse drug reaction, patient reporting, public awareness, MADRAC

# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

Adverse drug reaction (ADR) is a response to a drug that is noxious and unintended and occurs at doses normally used in humans for prophylaxis, diagnosis or therapy of disease, excluding failure to accomplish the intended purpose as defined by the World Health Organization (WHO) (Palaian, Alshakka, & Izham, 2010). An ADR to a drug is dangerous and is claimed to be the 4<sup>th</sup> leading cause of death, exceeding pulmonary disease, AIDS, accidents and automobile deaths in the world (Bertram G. Katzung, 2007). Many studies have studied the incidence rate of ADRs. A study in Iran reported that about 11.8% of the patients had experienced at least of one ADR (Ahmed A M, Izham IM and Subih P., 2010). Another study from South Indian showed that the overall incidence rate of the ADRs in the country was 9.8% (Ahmed A M, Izham IM and Subih P., 2010). ADR is responsible for hospital admissions and significant cause of morbidity and mortality (Fadare, Enwere, Afolabi, Chedi, & Musa, 2011). A major study of hospital patient in the United Kingdom (UK) found that up to 6.5% of admissions were due to ADR and 2.3% of the patient admitted with an ADR died as a result (Blenkinsopp, Wilkie, Wang, & Routledge, 2007).