International Journal of Pharmaceutical Research and Applications
Volume 8, Issue 5 Sep-Oct 2023, pp: 151-162 www.ijprajournal.com ISSN: 2249-7781

The Case Study of Cephalosporin (Cefoperazone+Sulbactam) Injection in UTI Patient

Siddhi Bhadekar[1], Kiran Bibave[2], Varsha Dudhe[3], Kalyani Jagdale[4], Dr.P.N.Sable[5]

1,2,3,4,5 SSP, Shikshan Sanstha's Siddhi College of Pharmacy. Newale Vasti, Chikhali 411061

Submitted: 05-09-2023 Accepted: 15-09-2023

ABSTRACT

The pharmacology department at MANIPAL HOSPITAL did a qualitative and brief cross-sectional study. After collating the negative reactions to drugs (ADR) that MANIPAL HOSPITAL's doctors had reported, an assessment of their causation, severity, and preventability was made. ADRs were observed with antibiotic agent Cephalosporin (Cefoparazone + Sulbactum). To guarantees secure drug use and patient care, the healthcare system may encourage spontaneous reporting of adverse reaction to top Pharma covigilance centers. The majority of ADRs that were reported were likely obviously avoidable, and of a mild nature. Pursuant to our study, rigorous monitoring of ADRs in care tertiary hospitals is necessary for prompt detective and safetypatient.

Keywords: probability, casuality, ADR, Seriousness.

I.INTRODUCTION

Any unfavourable drug impact that occurs during clinical usage and goes beyond the medicine's expected therapeutic effects is referred to as ADR. An adverse drug event, on the other hand, is a negative outcome following drug exposure that isn't always brought on by the drug.[1]small is called about a drug's safety in clinical use when it is marketed because just 1500 patients are expected to have been exposed to it. Since detection and diagnosis frequently depend on clinical expertise, medication safety evaluation should be seen as an essential component of routine clinical practise.[1,2] ADRs would significantly impact people's standards of life and burden the healthcare system.

ADRs are going to continue to be a major issue for public health as medications become more complex for dealing with a wide range of disease in an aging population. They rank among the top ten global causes of illness and mortality..[3,4]

After ingesting a single dose, after consuming a medicine or a long time, or after taking two or more medications, ADRs can occur. The phrase "side effect" has a different connotation because it can also suggest positive benefits, which is how this phrase differentiates from that phrase.[5]The field of pharmacovigilance is concerned with the analysis of ADRs. Any injury brought on by a drug (at a recommended dosage or as a result of an overdose) or An adverse drug event, or ADE for a nutshell is any harm involving the use throughout a drug (such as ending pharmaceutical issues therapy). A distinct subset of ADEs are ADRs.[6]

Despite the fact that these subcutaneous reactions are frequently observed, inclusive information on their frequency, rigidity, and supreme impact on health is occasionally insufficient. In their regular clinical tasks, almost all doctors encounter a variety of potential unfavorable dermal drug reactions (ACDR).The lacking because so many incidents go unreported. The likelihood of a new drug response presenting itself somewhere on some form in any part of the planet is unknown or undocumented in the modern world where a new drug enters the market virtually every day. Although symptoms are frequently mild and benign, early diagnosis of the illness and elimination of the offending substance at the earliest opportunity is crucial for care and the avoidance of a more serious drug rash. Because of this, all practising physicians—not just dermatologists—should be knowledgeable about these disorders in order to identify them quickly and be equipped to treat them appropriately. Adverse effects could result from the combined use of several medications. Drug interactions might induce other adverse events or affect the effects of the drug to increase or decrease. For instance, co-administration of the CYP3A4-metabolizing drug cyclosporine and the CYP3A4-inhibiting drug

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clarithromycinresults in elevated blood levels and delayed clearance of the former drug.[7]

ADR Detection Methods and Reporting:
Detection Method of ADRs

1) Post-marketing surveillance
2) Pre-marketing studies
3) Communicating ADRs
4) Postal Survey Method
5) Assessing Causality

ADRs, or adverse drug reactions, include those that send patients to the hospital as well as serious ADRs that affect taken in patients—those with a number of comorbid illnesses and those experiencing drugs that are only available in hospitals—can both be discovered in hospitals. The most often used techniques include trained specialists' thorough collecting, doctors and nurses' prompted spontaneous reporting, and, more recently, Regular data from the information systems of hospitals is used in computer-assisted operations. The various ADR detection techniques employed lead to a variety of ADR rates and types, and as a result, these ADRs are caused by various drug classes.[8]

Adverse drug responses (ADR) should be reported on the spot:
An important part of voluntary disclosure of adverse drug interactions (ADR) is played by health professionals, which is an efficient way to ensure postmarketing surveillance of pharmaceuticals.[9]

Report on Individual Case Safety (ICSR):
A safety service document known as a People Case Study Document (ICSR) comprises the information required to document negative incidents, product-related problems, and customer complaints for any product.[10]

objectives for ADR surveillance:
1. To define the different ADR kinds and rates
2. Drug Marketing Authority, Public Health Programs, Academics and Consumer Society are working together to reduce ADRs.
3. Giving health care professionals the most recent drug safety information.
4. To improve the packaging insert and provide suitable package insert content and information dissemination for marketing.
5. Information dissemination through the creation of effective consumer education programmes
6. To find risk variables that could be a factor in the occurrence, severity, or development of ADRs.[11]

What to Report.
1. All ADRs resulting from both prescription and over-the-counter medications.
2. Regardless of the product details provided by the manufacturer, all alleged ADRs
3. Unfortunate react to the product, no matter how severe or what it is
4. A noted rise in the frequency of a specific reaction
6. Any and all potential ADRs associated with unanticipated or expected drug-food supplement interactions,drug-drug, or drug-food.
7. ADRs resulting from pharmaceutical errors or overdoses
8. Atypical lack of effectiveness or probable pharmacological flaws.

Who Must Report?
1. Healthcare professionals and vendors
2. product producers
3. Medical facilities

When to Report
1. As soon as feasible, an ADR should be reported
2. Delayed reporting results in erroneous and misleading reporting[12]

How to Report
1. The report must be on an ADR reporting form that is standardised.
2. Downloads of this form are available at www.ipc.gov.in and www.cdsco.nic.in
3. When an ADR is encountered, incompletely filled out the ADRs in the reporting form.
4. Fill out a separate form for each patient with all the necessary details.
5. The completed ADR form should then be sent to the adverse drug monitoring center (AMC) or national coordination center.
6. Any additional information concerning an ADR case that has already been disclosed may be communicated through phone, fax, email, or another ADR form.
7. Monitoring reports should be recognizable, and they should include the information listed below.
1. Follow-Up Details
2. Original Report Date
3. The Patient's Name[12,13]

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Classificationof ADRs :

Sr. No.	Questions	Yes	No	Do Not Know	Scores
1.	Exist any conclusive accounts of this response from the past?	+1	0	0	
2.	Did the unpleasant reaction occur after the suspected medication was taken?	+2	-1	0	
3.	When the medication was stopped or a particular antagonist was given, did the side effect become better?	+1	0	0	
4.	Did the negative reaction return when the medicine was administered again?	+2	-1	0	
5.	Existany more factors that, by themselves, may have brought about the reaction?	-1	+2	0	
6.	Did the response return after receiving a placebo?	-1	+1	0	
7.	Was the medication found in recognized hazardous amounts in the blood or other bodily fluids?	+1	0	0	
8.	When the dose was raised, did the reaction get worse, or did it get better when it was reduced?	+1	0	0	
9.	Has the patient ever experienced a comparable response to the same or similar drugs?	+1	0	0	
10.	Was there any factual proof that the unfavorable occurrence occurred?	+1	0	0	

ADR REPORTING'S IMPACT IN INDIA:

Adverse medication responses are the fourth- to sixth-leading cause of mortality for hospitalized patients, accounting for just under three percent to seven per cent of all hospital admissions. There are significant ADRs 6.7% of the time. Since the last few decades, the number of new pharmaceuticals entering the market has increased significantly. Given that there are over a billion potential drug consumers in India, the second most populous nation, and that no amount of pre-clinical or clinical data is sufficient to determine a drug's complete safety, it is necessary to report any adverse reactions to pharmaceutical products in order to determine their safety and efficacy in order to ensure the best possible patient health.[14]

Objectives and Goals:

Goal:

Aim of this cross sectional study is to analyse the adverse drug reaction of cephalosporins (Cefoperazone+Salbactam) injection in UTI patient.

Objective:

- To study the drug from which the ADR has been occur

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- To study the adverse drug reaction occurs in an patient.

- **Naranjo Dimensions:**

The Naranjo procedure, Naranjo Scale, or Naranjo had the Nomogram is a questionnaire developed by Naranjo et al. to determine the likelihood that the ADR (adverse drug reaction) is actually brought on by the drug compared to being the consequence of other factors. A score is used to categorise probability as definite, probable, possible, or uncertain. Peer reviews frequently use the values from this algorithm to validate the accuracy of an author's conclusions about adverse drug reactions. The Naranjo Scale or Naranjo Score are other names for it.[15]

The ADR Risk Scale has ten items, and the responses are "Yes," "No," or "Don't know." A distinct point score (-1, 0, +1, or +2) is assigned to each response. A shortened list of the ten queries is provided below:

V.Scale of Adverse Drug Interaction Probability:
Total Points:
VI.Naranjo Algorithm - ADR Probability Scale:

Grade	**Interpretati on of Grade**	
Entire Points ≥ 9	**Specific**	**The feedback** 1)a drug or in which a dangerous drug level had been established in bodily fluids or tissues, followed a suitable sequence following a drug, 2)a recognizable reaction to the alleged substance, and 3)was supported by an improvement after stopping the medicine and a recurrence after reexposure..
EntirePoints 5 to 8	**Possible**	**The feedback** 1)following a medication, followed a logical temporal sequence, 2)followed a known reaction to the alleged substance, 3)was shown by withdrawals but not by drug exposure.
		, and 4)couldn't be well accounted for by the recognized features of the patient's clinical state..
EntirePoints 1 to 4	**Practical**	**The feedback** 1) after taking a medication, following a temporal sequence, 2) possibly traced the suspected substance to a known pattern, and 3)possibly be accounted for by the patient's disease's features..
EntirePoints ≤ 0	**Uncertain**	Most likely, causes other than the medicine were responsible for the response.

Naranjo Algorithm - ADR Probability Scale

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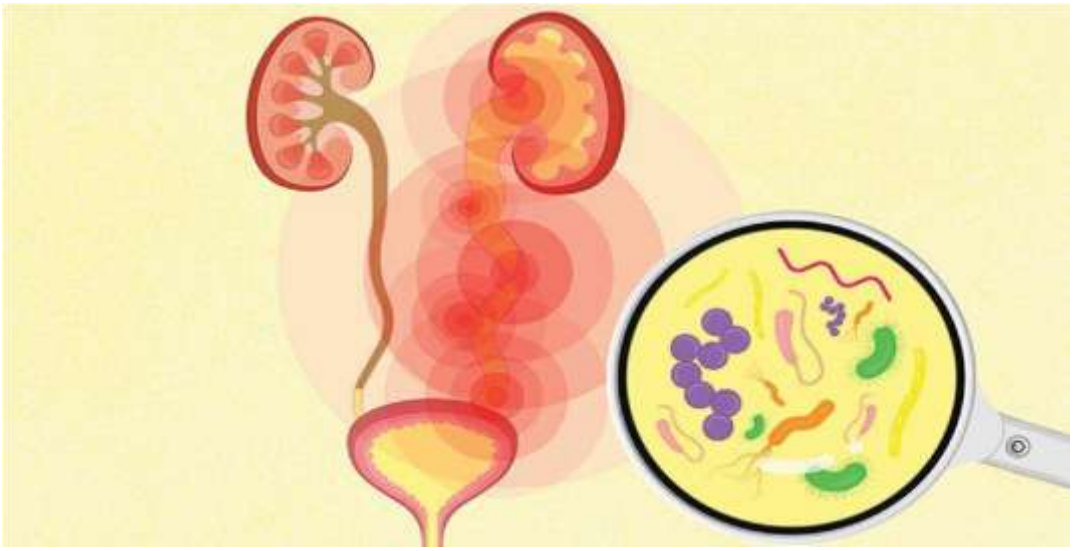
Preventability of ADRs:
Although it is impossible to completely prevent ADR, some of them may be if they can provide at least one Schumock and Thornton Scale response.

ADR predictability:
Previously taking the medicine patients: In contrast, an adverse reaction is PREDICTABLE if the patient has a track record of allergy or prior response to the medication. The ADR is No PREDICTABLE if the medication had previously been accepted at the same dose and route of administration. Those who have never used the drug before: The frequency with which the ADR is mentioned in product datasheet or other publications determines how predictable it is.[16]

Disease
Urinary Tract Infection
Any disease of the kidneys or bladder is referred to as an infections of the urinary tract (UTI). The bladder, urethra, ureters, and kidneys are all components of the urinary system. The lower urinary tract, which includes the bladder as well as the urethra, is where the majority of infections occur.

Women are more prone to have a UTI than males. Even a bladder-specific infection can be unpleasant and painful. However, a UTI can spread beyond the kidneys and result in serious medical problems.[17]These infections are often caused by bacteria like Escherichia coli, K. pneumoniae, Vibrio spp., enteric bacteria spp., etc. that are already living in the host.
[18,19]



- An infection of the bladder (UTI) is the term used to describe an infection in the urinary system. Affected by this type of illness may be:
  - Urethra (urethritis).
  - Bladder (cystitis).
  - Kidneys (pyelonephritis).[20]

Symptoms
Not all UTIs result in symptoms. When they do, they may cause the following symptoms:
• a persistent, strong desire to use the restroom
• an uncomfortable burning when urinating
• frequent urination and tiny volumes of pee flowing
• Cloudy urine
• Crimson, hot pink, or coke-colored urine are signs that there's blood in the urine.
• Strongly smelling poop Women experiencing pelvic pain typically experience discomfort in the pelvic core and the region around the pubic bone.[21]

Pathophysiology
If the urine sample has a bacterial count of less than 104 colony forming units per millilitre (c.f.u./ml.), it can be regarded as having an infection and should be examined under a microscope. The severity of the infection can be evaluated by the amount of CFU/ml. If the count is considered to be low—less than 102 c.f.u./ml—acute infection can be detected. Due to the short urethra, females typically have a high infection rate, and males with impaired prostate function

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who have Since prolonged urine retention promotes bacterial colonization, those with excessive urine retention are more prone to illness. Using a dipstick to assess the activities of nitrate reductase and leukocyte esterase, UTI is identified. Pyuria, a sign of inflammation, is revealed by leukocyte esterase activity. The nitrate reductase test relies on finding nitrites, which are created from uropathogens' nitrates in the urine. For UTI testing, the morning pee is better since it flushes away impurities. To prevent sample misinterpretation, the male foreskin is typically pushed back while collecting the sample.[22,23,24]

Treatments

Consuming medicines and receiving immunizations is the normal UTI treatment plan. Additionally, vaginitis and a burning sensation in the vaginal area brought on by a UTI can be treated at home with cranberry juice. Given that uropathogens are multidrug-resistant, it is essential to find a medicinal source or a medicinal system that can be effective. The treatment of UTI has shown potential in both conventional and alternative medical systems. These practices include nanomedicine, bacteriophage treatment, herbal medicine, homoeopathy, and unani. Ayurveda has a wide range of UTI remedies. [25]

Following are some preventative steps you may take to lower your risk of UTIs:

• To stimulate frequent urination and flush away germs, drink lots of water.
• After using the loo, wipe your hands from front to back to stop bacteria from the anal area from entering the urethra.
• Urinating both before and after sex to help remove any bacteria.
• Refraining from using irritable feminine products like powders and douches.
• Changing tampons and pads frequently while having a period.
• Using the shower instead of the bathtub.

if spermicides or diaphragms irritate the urinary tract, avoid using them. To ensure that urinary tract infections are diagnosed and treated correctly, speak with a healthcare expert. Based on unique circumstances, they can offer individualised guidance and recommend suitable treatments.[26]

STUDY LOCATION METHOD AND MATERIAL:

The Manipal Hospital will host both the outpatient and inpatient departments for the trial.

DESIGN STUDY:

The research will be prospective, descriptive, and observational in nature.

RESOURCE SETTING:

The study will only include patients who experienced a negative side effect from medicine administered either during their hospitalization stay (IPD) through appointments to the outpatient center (OPD).

RESEARCH CRITERIA:

Inclusions:

- Name, age, and gender of the patient.
- Prescribed Drugs.
- Prescribed drug dose and dosing form.
- Administration Route.

Exclusions:

• Insufficient patient information

COLLECTION OF DATA:

Data on the observations of ADRs will be analyzed in order to comprehend the pattern of the observed ADRs with respect to patient demographics, disease, the nature of reaction, the properties of the pharmaceuticals involved, and the results of the reactions.

The study will take into account and include any ADR discovered by doctors.

Examining ADRs:

The reported ADDRs' kind and description.

ADR'S CAUSALITY ASSESSMENT USING AN ALGORITHM:

With the use of Naranjo's algorithm, the degree of a drug's correlation with a negative reaction is determined.

SERIOUSNESS OF ADR'S:

Following the determination of cause, the severity of the ADR is evaluated using an adaptation of the Hart wig severity scale.

According to the Scale:

1. Mild: an unfavorable response that doesn't require hospitalization or medical treatment.

2.Moderate:a response that demands medical treatment or requires at least one extra day in the hospital.

3. Severe: The patient is rendered permanently crippled, develops a birth abnormality, cancer, or unintentionally overdoses as a result of a

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potentially lethal response, which need rapid medical treatment.

The investigation of ADR onset:

1. Acute: Events classified as acute are those that take place within 60 minutes following a medication administration.

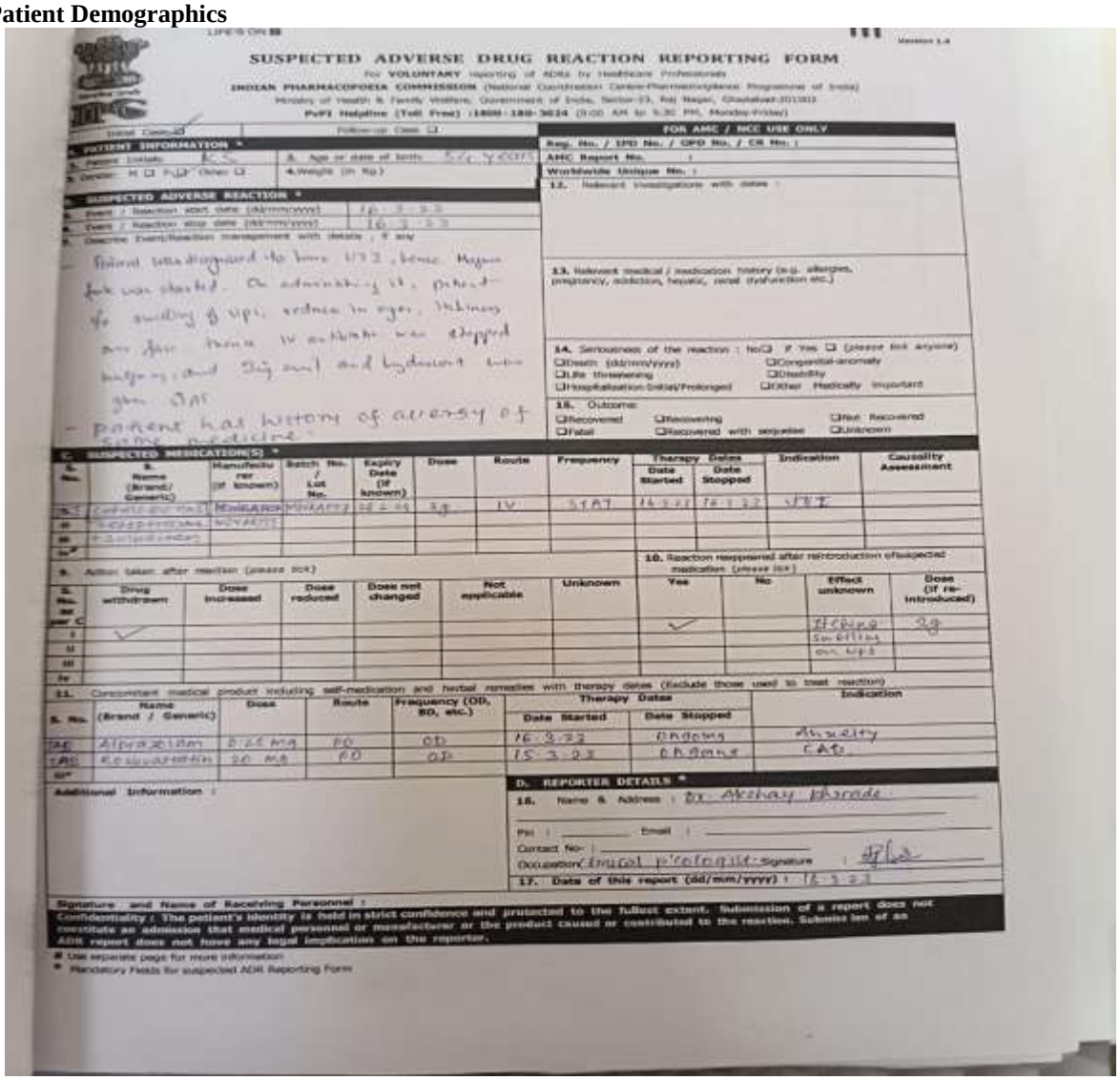
2. Sub-Acute: These occur one to twenty-four hours after the medicine has been taken.

3. Latent: Another two days pass before these effects start to show.

Predictability of ADRs:

previously taking the medicine patients: The adverse response to the drug (ADR) be NOT PREDICTABLE if the medication was previously tolerated successfully at an identical dose and method of administration; nevertheless, it IS PREDICTABLE if someone has a history of allergic or prior exposure to the medication.those who have never used the drug before: The frequency with which the ADR is mentioned in product datasheet or other publications determines how predictable it is [27,28]

Patient Demographics


SUSPECTED ADVERSE DRUG REACTION REPORTING FORM

Suspected Adverse Drug Reaction Reporting Form

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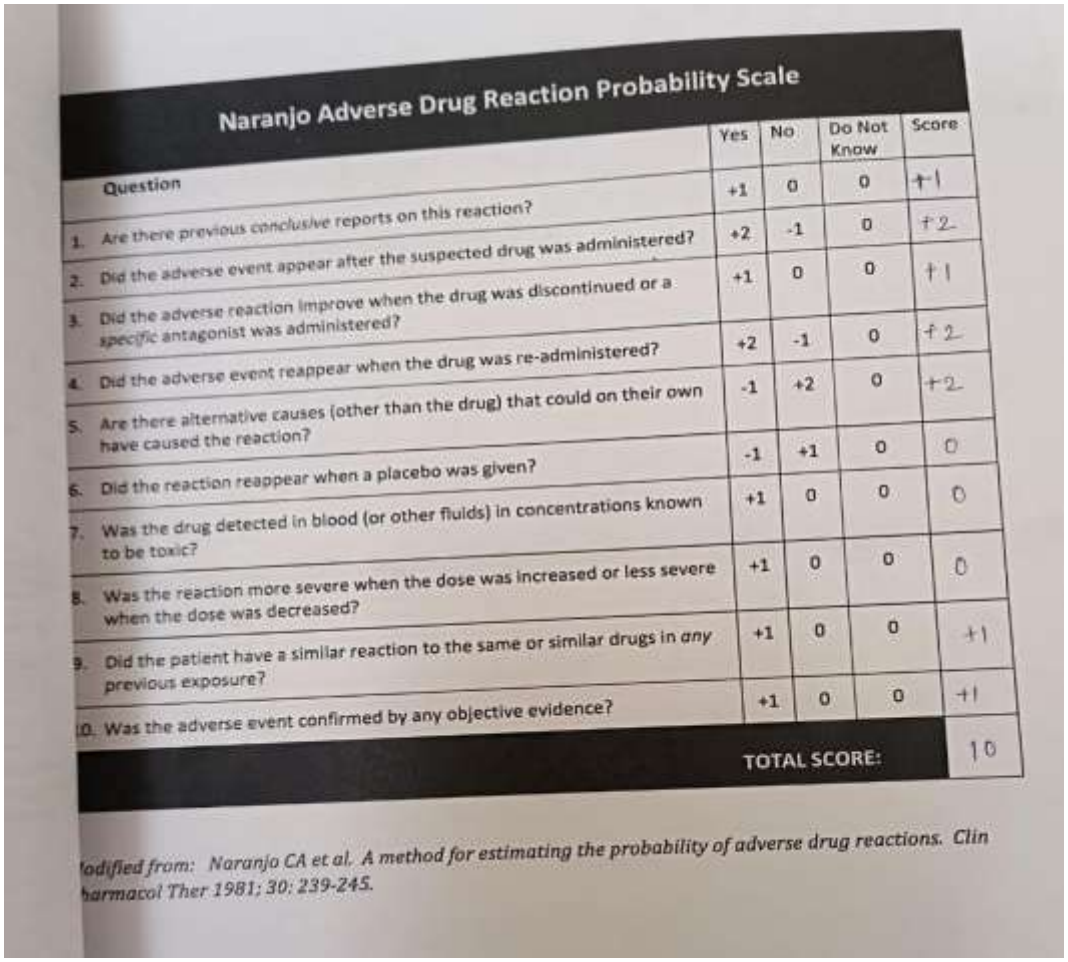
A female patient of 54 years having UTI comes to the hospital complaining chest pain on walking since four weeks, she was advised tablet Rozucore ASP (Rozuvastatin + Aspirin) , tablet Nitrocortin (Nitroglycerin), Olmesar-A (Olmesartan + Amlodepin) OD.On the third day patient had reaction to the Cephalosporin (Cefoparazone + Sulbactum) 3gm Patient was complaining swelling over body and complaining anxiety. Hence antibiotic was stopped and Inj. Avil to prevent swelling and itching and hydrocort and tablet Alprazolam 0.5 mg to prevent anxiety was given STAT. Patient has history of allergy of same medicine.

Concomitant Medications

- Clopidogrel Aspirin 75 mg OD
- Nitroglycerie 2.5 mg BD
- OlmesartanAmlodepin 20 mg BD
- Pantoprazole Domperidone 20 mg OD
- Alprazole 0.25 mg
- Rozuvastatin 20 mg
- Injection Inoxaparin 60 mg
- CefoparazolSalbactum

Suspected Medications

Brand Name – Inj. Cephalosporins(Cefoperazone + Sulbactam)
Manufacturer- NOVATIS
Batch No. / Lot No. – MWRAP07
Expiry Date – 28/02/2024
Dose – 3gm
Route – Intravenous (IV)
Frequency – STAT
Date Started – 16/03/2023
Date Stopped – 16/03/2023
Indication - UTI



Naranjo Adverse Drug Reaction Probability Scale

Question	Yes	No	Do Not Know	Score
1. Are there previous conclusive reports on this reaction?	+1	0	0	+1
2. Did the adverse event appear after the suspected drug was administered?	+2	-1	0	+2
3. Did the adverse reaction improve when the drug was discontinued or a specific antagonist was administered?	+1	0	0	+1
4. Did the adverse event reappear when the drug was re-administered?	+2	-1	0	+2
5. Are there alternative causes (other than the drug) that could on their own have caused the reaction?	-1	+2	0	+2
6. Did the reaction reappear when a placebo was given?	-1	+1	0	0
7. Was the drug detected in blood (or other fluids) in concentrations known to be toxic?	+1	0	0	0
8. Was the reaction more severe when the dose was increased or less severe when the dose was decreased?	+1	0	0	0
9. Did the patient have a similar reaction to the same or similar drugs in any previous exposure?	+1	0	0	+1
10. Was the adverse event confirmed by any objective evidence?	+1	0	0	+1
			TOTAL SCORE:	10

odified from: Naranjo CA et al. A method for estimating the probability of adverse drug reactions. Clin harmacol Ther 1981; 30: 239-245.

Naranjo Adverse Drug Reaction Probability Scale

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Suspected Medication:- Inj. Cephalosporins (Cefoperazone + Salbactam)

Inj. Cephalosporin

An antibiotic combination medication called cefoperazone/sulbactam is utilised. For the treatment of urinary tract infections, it works well. It includes the β-lactam antibiotic cefoperazone as well as the β-lactamase inhibitor sulbactam, which works to stop bacteria from metabolising cefoperazone.[29,30,31]

How Cefoperazone + Sulbactam works

Cefoperazone and Sulbactam are two medications that are combined in Cefoperazone + Sulbactam. An antibiotic is cefoperazone. It functions by inhibiting the bacterial protective coating from forming, which is necessary for bacteria to survive. Sulbactam, a beta-lactamase inhibitor, lowers resistance and increases Cefoperazone's effectiveness against germs.[32]

Dosage: Intravenous

Adult: Infections that are mild to moderate: 1-2 g daily, administered in evenly spaced doses every 12 hours.

For severe infections, the maximum daily dose of sulbactam is 4 g, administered in evenly spaced doses every 12 hours.

Child: Recommended dosages are 20–40 mg/kg/day, distributed equally every 6–12 hours.

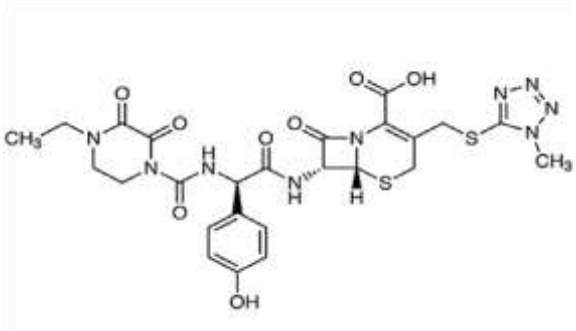
For severe infections, 2-4 evenly spaced dosages of up to 160 mg/kg/day may be utilised.

Sulbactam maximum dose: 80 mg/kg/day

Renal impairment: Possible dose modifications.

The Mechanism Of Action:

Cefoperazone: Like all beta-lactam antibacterial agents, cefoperazone prevents the development of the third and final stage of the bacterial cell wall by binding to particular penicillin-binding proteins (PBPs) there. Cell lysis is then mediated by microbial cell wall autolytic digestive enzymes like autolysins. [33]



Structure of Cefoperazone

Sulbactam: Because sulbactam binds to and inhibits the β-lactamase produced by bacterial cells, it can stop the enzyme from decreasing the effectiveness of antibiotics. Sulbactam is an

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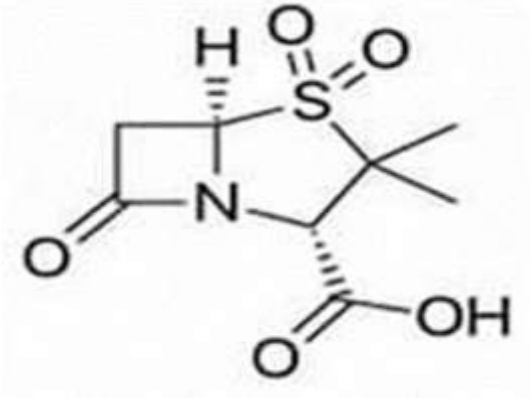
irreversible inhibitor of β-lactamase. While whole organism investigations have revealed that sulbactam restores ampicillin action against beta-lactamase generating organisms, sulbactam alone exhibits no effective antibacterial activity, particularly against the Neisseriaceae. The clinically significant plasmid-mediated beta-lactamases that are commonly to blame for transmitted drug resistance are particularly responsive to sulbactam's good inhibitory action.[33]



Structure of Sulbactam

Cefoperazone and sulbactam work in concert to treat infections brought on by bacteria that are vulnerable to them. The direct target of cefoperazone is the formation of the bacterial cell wall, while sulbactam shields cefoperazone from degradation by beta-lactamases, hence broadening the range of its activity.

Common side effects of Cefoperazone + Sulbactam

White blood cell counts (neutrophils and lymphocytes) and haemoglobin levels are both decreased. reduction in hematocrit, decreased blood platelets, coagulation abnormality, a rise in the number of white blood cells (eosinophils), Diarrhea, Nausea, An increase in aspartate aminotransferase, alanine aminotransferase, and increased blood levels of alkaline phosphatase, Vomiting, elevated blood bilirubin levels

Severe side effects of Cefoperazone + Sulbactam

allergic response, anaphylactic shock Hypersensitivity, Hypoprothrombinemia, Hemorrhage, Vasculitis, Low blood pressure, or hypotension false membrane colitis, toxins on the skin, Stevens-Johnson syndrome, dermatitis that exfoliates, rash with maculopapules pee with blood.[32]

Common side effects of Cefoperazone + Sulbactam

White blood cell counts (neutrophils and lymphocytes) and haemoglobin levels are both decreased. reduction in hematocrit, decreased blood platelets, coagulation abnormality, a rise in the number of white blood cells (eosinophils), nausea, diarrhoea, An increase in aspartate aminotransferase, alanine aminotransferase, and increased blood levels of alkaline phosphatase, Vomiting, elevated blood bilirubin levels.[32]

Drug-Drug Interactions: A diuretic (furosemide), an anticoagulant (warfarin), and other antibiotics (gentamicin) may interact with CEFOPERAZONE+SULBACTAM.

Drug-Food Interactions: No interactions were discovered or confirmed.

Drug-disease interactions: Colitis (inflammation of the colon lining), seizures, dialysis, kidney, and liver failure may interact with CEFOPERAZONE+SULBACTAM.

Drug-Drug Interactions Checker List:

- FUROSEMIDE
- WARFARIN
- GENTAMICIN[34]

II. CONCLUSION:

ADRs are potentially preventable reasons to contact a doctor. They add to the workload and can pose a fatal risk, furthering the general public's misperception of allopathy. Since there are more pharmaceuticals being marketed every year, it is crucial to have a thorough understanding of any potential bad reactions. A physician can only do this if they have had the proper training and are familiar with the prevalence of various adverse drug reactions. Cephalosporin Injection (Cefoprazone+Salbactam), among other treatments,

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was frequently to blame. The assessment of causality also produced a high score for a specific category. A strong reporting system is necessary since the doctor must constantly be on the watch for ADRs. Therefore, in order to reduce the frequency of ADRs, doctors should focus their attention on anticipating, avoiding, identifying, and responding to ADRs.

The study's findings highlighted the necessity of ADR reporting in tertiary care hospitals to assist in determining the benefit-risk ratio of medications. It has been determined from this study that the occurrence of ADR is caused by the antibiotic cephalosporin injection (cefoprazone+salbactam), and additional research is required.

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International Journal of Pharmaceutical Research and Applications
Volume 8, Issue 5 Sep-Oct 2023, pp: 151-162 www.ijprajournal.com ISSN: 2249-7781

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