medication (usually the nurse) and from other members of the healthcare team involved in the patient's therapy. In some settings, a clinical pharmacist monitors medication therapy in the hospital and consults on medication therapy that requires special expertise to ensure safety and efficacy, for example total parenteral nutrition, anticoagulation, or treatment with aminoglycosides antibiotics. Monitoring prescribed medication starts from the moment prescription is received in the pharmacy. A qualified and trained pharmacist evaluates and monitors for drug indications, correct route of administration, administration time, and report drugs that may affect patient equilibrium and increase the risk of fall. Significant drug-drug and drug-food interactions are immediately reported to the treating physician and corrective measures are done accordingly.

When appropriate, the patient should be observed by the nurse after administration of the drug product to ensure that the doses were administered as prescribed and have the intended effect and observe if any adverse reactions occurred. Allergy to prescribed medication constitutes a major patient safety issue. It is the responsibility of admitting physician to take drug history for any known allergies and communicate it in writing to the pharmacy. Pharmacy should not dispense any medication without knowing and documenting drug allergy in the patient drug profile. The pharmacy is authorized to stop dispensing any medication the patient is allergic to until clarification is made with the prescriber.

MM.40 The hospital has a process for detecting, managing and reporting adverse drug reactions (ADRs).

MM.40.1 The hospital has a multidisciplinary policy and procedure on handling Adverse Drug Reaction (ADR) reports.

MM.40.2 The policy has a clear definition of ADR and its severity.

MM.40.3 The treating physician is notified at the appropriate time.

MM.40.4 The patient affected by ADR receives appropriate care at the appropriate time.

MM.40.5 The ADR report forms are readily available and in use.

MM.40.6 All ADRs are documented in the patient's medical record.

MM.40.7 The hospital conducts analysis of all significant and serious ADRs.

MM.40.8 The hospital has a system for improving ADR reporting.

MM.40.9 The hospital reports all serious or unexpected ADRs to the Saudi Food and Drug Authority.

Standard Intent:

Adverse drug reaction (ADR) is a response to a drug which is noxious and unintended, and which occurs at doses normally used in humans for the prophylaxis, diagnosis or