

RESULTS/ WORK DONE

- A total of 112 ADRs with cancer chemotherapy were reported during the study period. Among the ADRs reported 89 (79.5%) were in males and 23 (20.5%) were in females as shown in Figure 1.

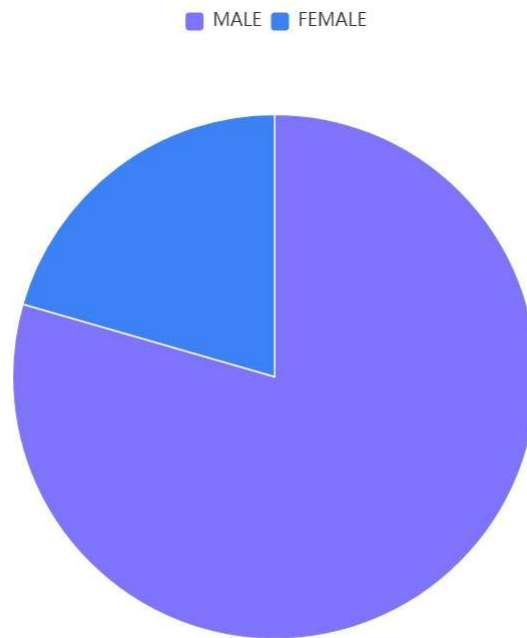


FIGURE 1

- Further analysis based on age, revealed more ADRs in the age group of shown in Figure 2

AGE_GROUP	ADR_COUNT
0-18	33
51-65	32
36-50	20
66+	17
19-35	10

FIGURE 2

- Age Group Analysis for ADR Occurrences:

The age groups are categorized as 0-18, 19-35, 36-50, 51-65, and 66+.

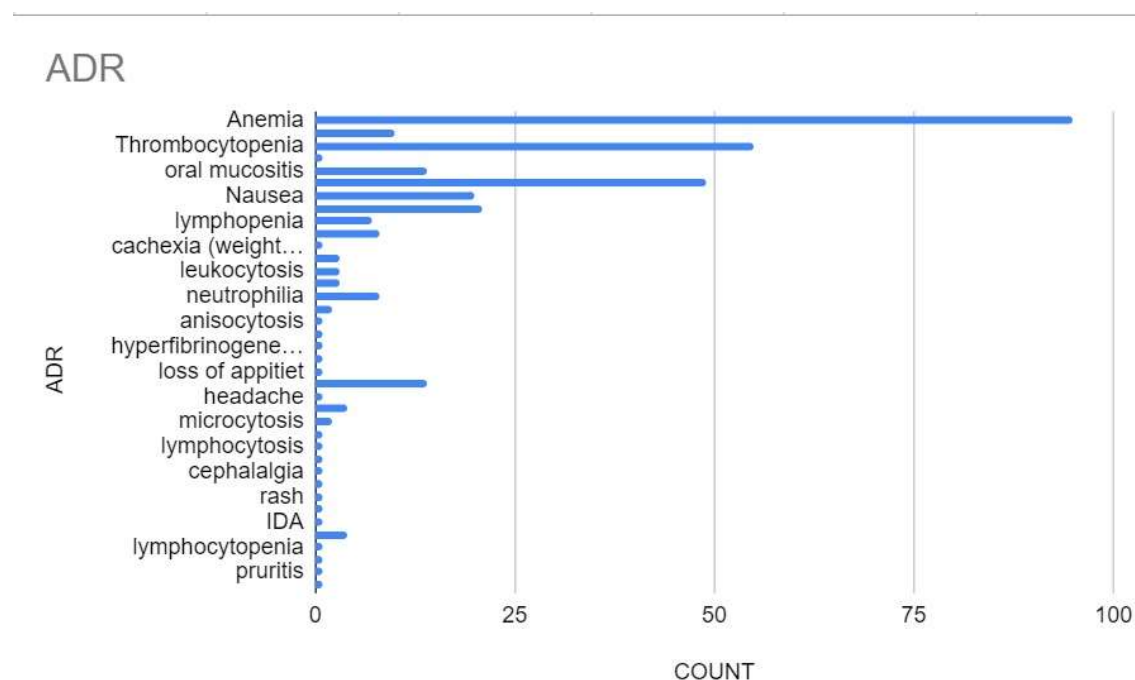
the age group 0-18 experiences the highest number of ADRs with a count of 33.

The second most affected age group is 51-65 with a count of 32.

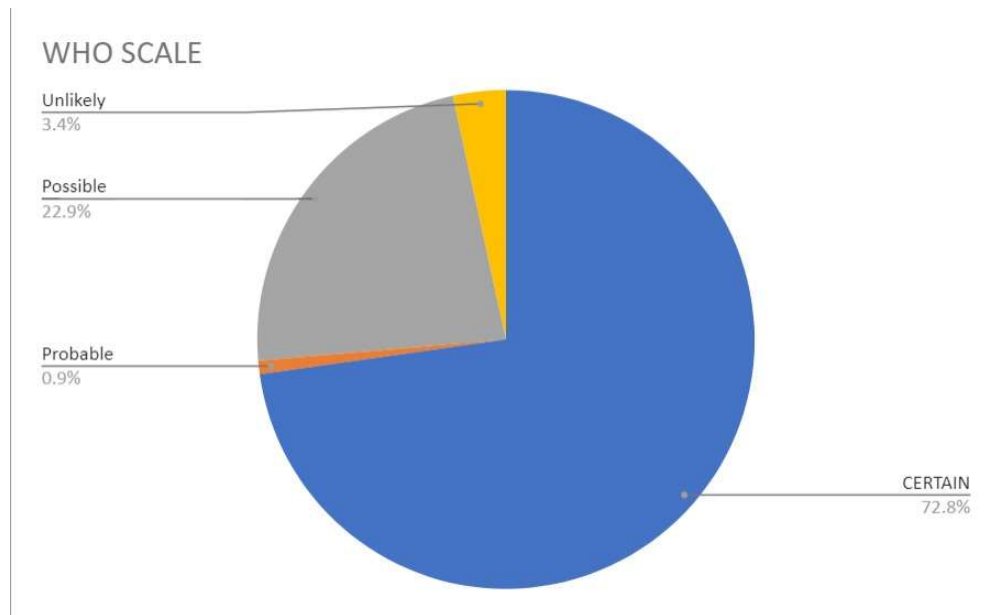
The age groups 36-50, 66+, and 19-35 have lower ADR counts of 20, 17, and 10 respectively.

➤ Types of adverse drug reactions (ADRs)

ADRs were found in 112 patients out of the 112 participants. The ADRs were seen more in male participants than in female participants. Among the ADRs encountered, the most common were hematological reactions such as Thrombocytopenia (16.08%) and anorexia (2.92%), Anemia (27.78%), neutropenia (1.9%) and Alopecia (4.09%) were the most common hematological reactions that were recorded, followed by symptoms of Oral Mucositis: 0.29%



➤ WHO SCALE:



- Certain (72.8%):

This large segment indicates that almost three-quarters of the assessed events are deemed certain to occur.

Interpretation: A high level of confidence or evidence supports that these events will definitely happen. This could be due to strong predictive factors or historical trends.

- Possible (22.9%):

This is the second largest segment, covering nearly a quarter of the events.

Interpretation: These events have a moderate chance of occurring. The factors influencing these events are significant but not as strong as those in the "Certain" category. This suggests some level of uncertainty or variability in the factors involved.

- Unlikely (3.4%):

This small segment shows that a minor proportion of events are considered unlikely to occur.

Interpretation: These events have a low probability, indicating that the factors necessary for these events to occur are not strongly present or the events are rare.

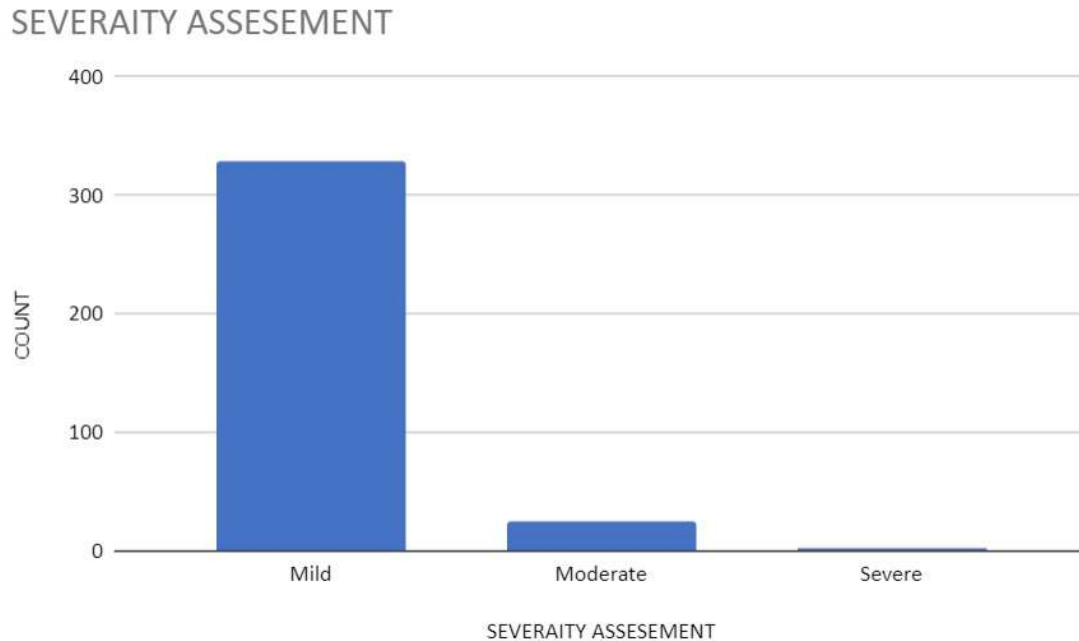
- Probable (0.9%):

This is the smallest segment, indicating a very low proportion of events.

Interpretation: These events are very unlikely, almost negligible. This could mean that either the conditions required for these events are rarely met or there is very little historical data supporting their occurrence.

Overall, the chart highlights that most events fall into the "Certain" category, with "Possible" events being significantly less common, and "Unlikely" and "Probable" events being rare.

➤ SEVERAITY ASSESMENT



- Mild:

This category has the highest count, with approximately 300 events.

Interpretation: Most events are classified as mild, indicating that the majority of occurrences have minimal impact or severity. This suggests that the general environment or conditions tend to produce events with low severity.

- Moderate:

This category has a much lower count, around 20 events.

Interpretation: Events with moderate severity are significantly less common than mild ones. This suggests that conditions necessary to elevate the severity to a moderate level are less frequently met or the criteria for moderate severity are stricter.

- Severe:

This category has the lowest count, with only about 1 or 2 events.

Interpretation: Severe events are extremely rare, indicating that the conditions or factors that lead to high severity are either well-controlled or uncommon. This could imply effective risk management or inherently low risk in the assessed environment.