



## PvPI and Challenges

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Dying from a disease is sometimes unavoidable; dying from a medicine is unacceptable. Let us not forget Thalidomide Catastrophe 1960. History of PV in India 1982 & 1989 - ADR monitoring system for India proposed (12 regional centers), 1997 - India joined WHO-ADR monitoring programme

The vision of PvPI : Improve patient safety and welfare in Indian population by monitoring drug safety and thereby reducing the risk associated with use of medicines. Long term Goals of PvPi is to expand the pharmacovigilance programme to all hospitals (govt. & private) and centers of public health programs located across India, To develop and implement electronic reporting system (e-reporting),

To develop reporting culture amongst healthcare professionals, To make ADR reporting mandatory for healthcare professionals. ADR Monitoring Centres (AMCs) under PvPI are the Medical Council of India (MCI) approved medical colleges & hospitals, medical/central/autonomous institutes, public health programmes or corporate hospitals; Pharmacy colleges.

There is a Great opportunity for all pharmacy colleges and attached hospitals to start AMC for training students and reporting ADRs. India has more than 6,000 licensed drug manufacturers, over 60,000 branded formulations. India is the fourth largest producer of pharmaceuticals in the world and is emerging as a hub for clinical trials. Many new drugs are being introduced in the country; there is an immense need to improve the pharmacovigilance system to protect the Indian population from potential harm that may be caused by some of the new drugs.