

What was done?

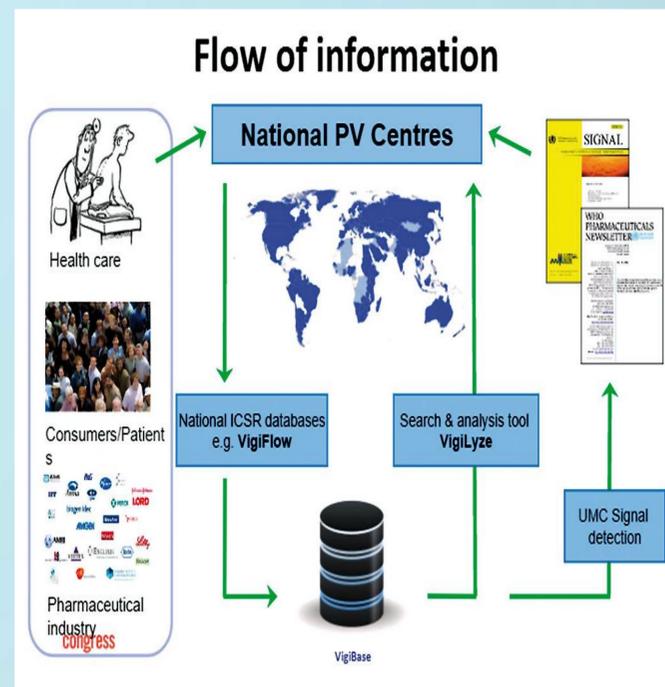
Asthma is a respiratory disease that poses a significant public health problem: 335 million people in the world suffering from asthma, in Morocco, 10 to 20% of the population are concerned. Given its high incidence, the adverse effects related to the treatment of asthma impose another issue in the therapeutic management of this disease.

Why was it done?

Identify the undesirable effects linked to the treatment of asthma by the Moroccan population.

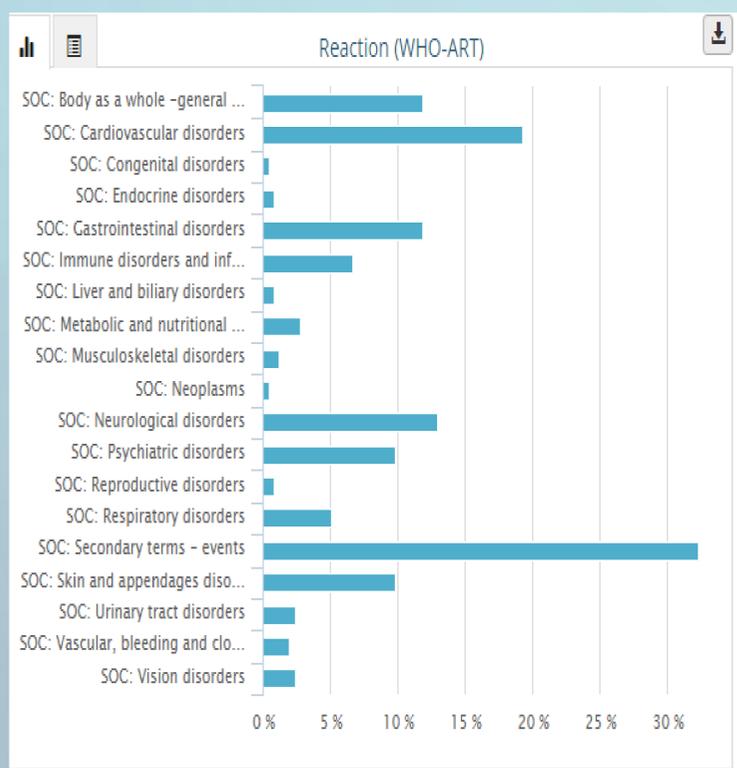
How was it done?

We conducted a retrospective study of adverse reactions reported to the Poison Control and Pharmacovigilance Center of Morocco from January 2011 to July 2017. From the national database, we selected notifications for asthmatic patients. From these data, drugs were classified using the anatomical therapeutic and chemical classification system (ATC) and the various reported adverse reactions were classified according to the organ system class (SOC). Finally, we calculated: the percentages of each class of drugs in relation to the number of notifications; the percentages of each category of adverse effects in relation to the total of the notified effects.

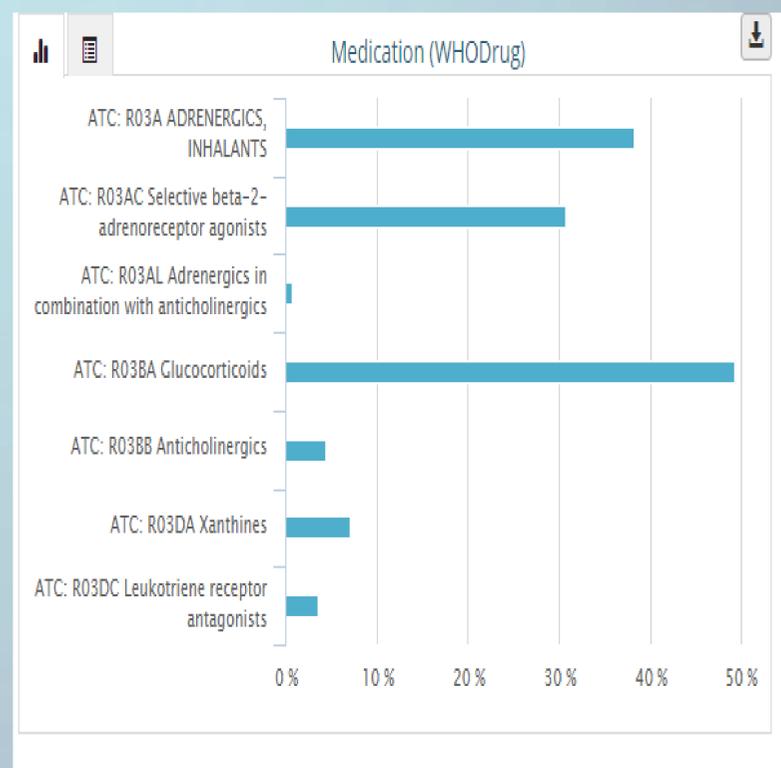


What has been achieved?

Of the 268 patients with 328 adverse effects, the most incriminated drugs are: glucocorticoids "ATC-R03BA" which represent 49%(131) of reported adverse reactions, followed by inhaled adrenergic "ATC-RO3A" 38%(101), selective beta -2-adrenoreceptor agonists "ATC-RO3AC" 31%(83)...The most common adverse effects are: Secundary terms-wind 35%(114), cardiovascular disorders 19%(62), neurological disorders 13%(42), gastrointestinal disorders 12%(39)...



The most common adverse effects



the most incriminated drugs

What next?

This study confirms some theoretical data on the adverse effects of medication treating asthma. However some adverse effects are more common in our population compared to what is mentioned in the literature. This puts into question the different risks that can be enterrage when taking these drugs.

References and/or Acknowledgements

The International Study of Asthma and Allergies in Childhood (ISAAC) Learn more at <http://lavieeco.com/news/economics/asthme-the-prevalence-rates-is-10-to-maroc.html>

