

GENDER DIFFERENCE IN ADVERSE DRUG REACTION: ANALYSIS IN ITALIAN POPULATION



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OBJECTIVES

Adverse drug reactions (ADRs) are a major burden in health care. The scientific literature described that the **women tend to have a higher risk of adverse drug reactions than men** due to differences in pharmacokinetics, pharmacodynamics and drug use.

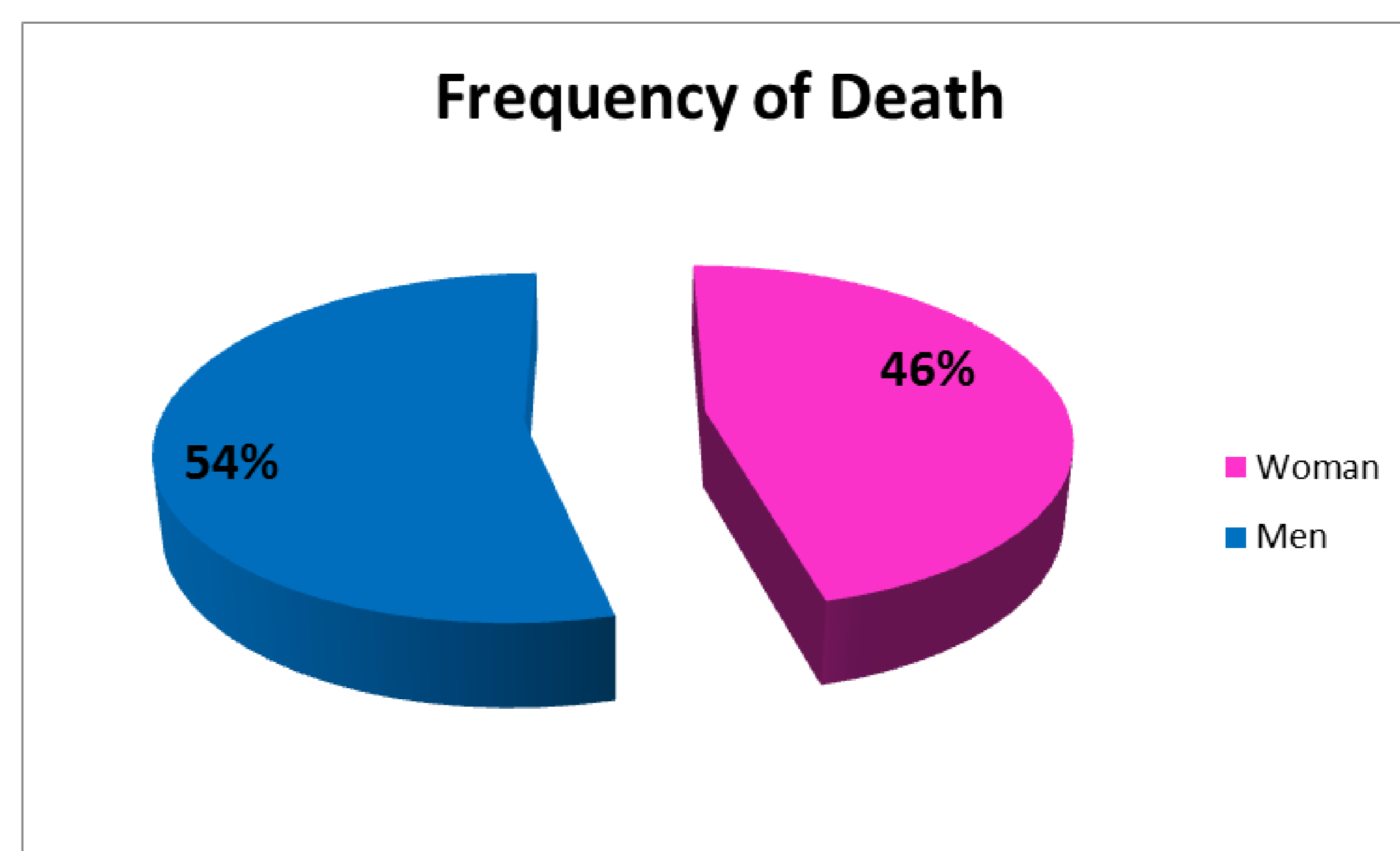
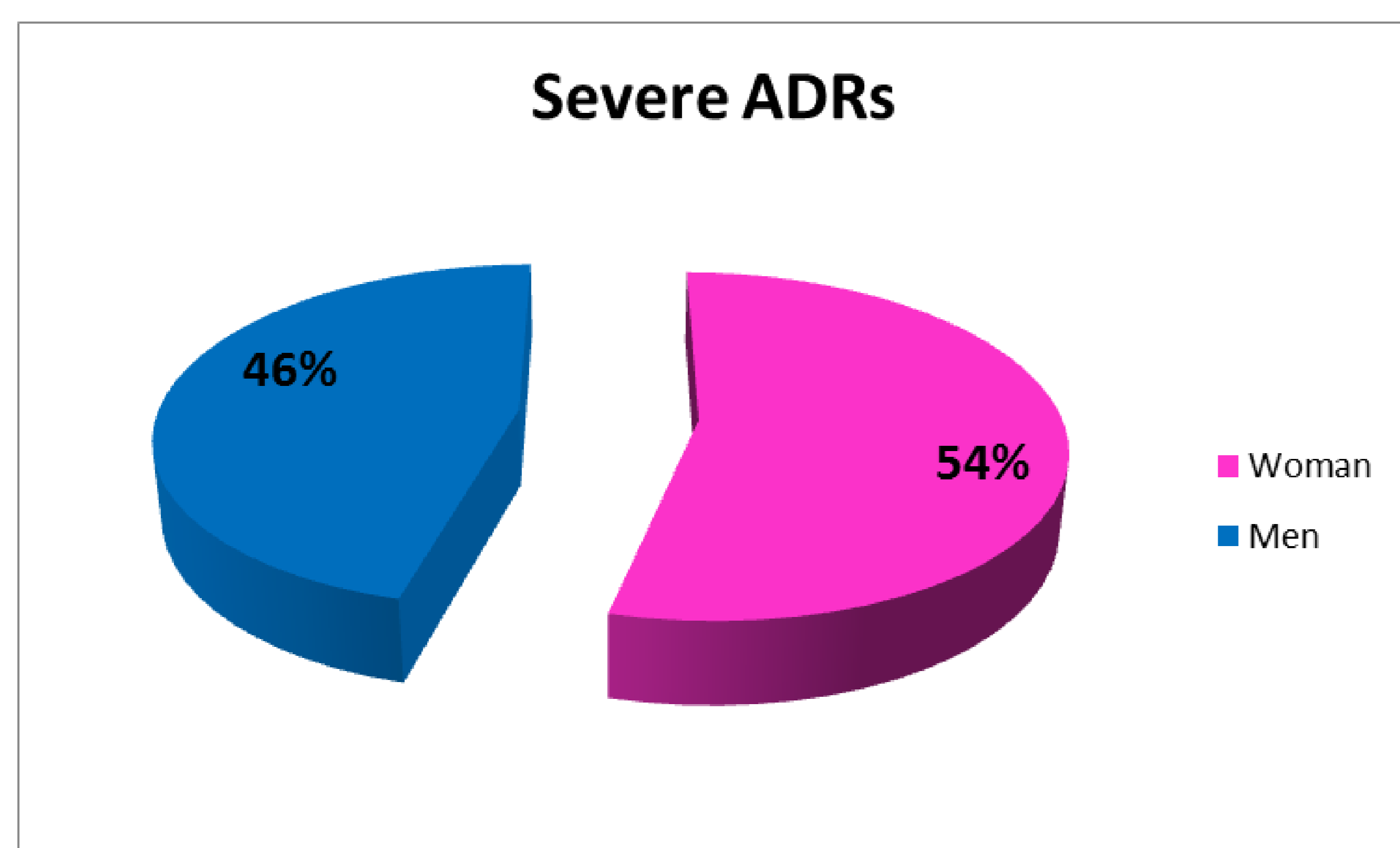
The aim of this study was to investigate the gender-related differences in ADRs between sexes in the Italian populations on the basis of gender during a 15-years period of observation in order.

METHODS

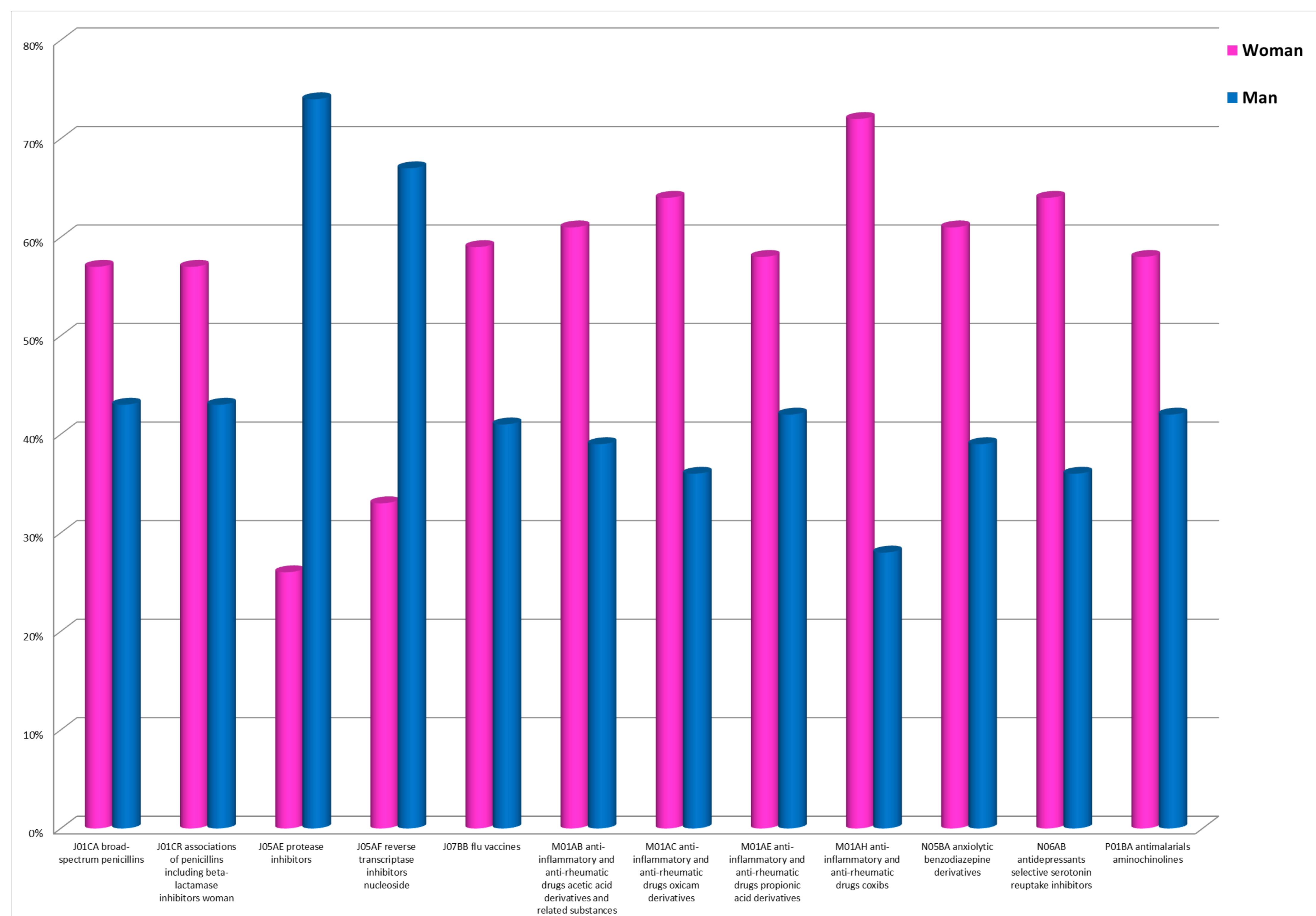
1. Data were obtained from Italian National Network of Pharmacovigilance
2. We focused our attention on ADRs in the period between 2001 and 2016.
3. We identified:
ATC (Anatomic, Therapeutic, Chemical Classification) most reported, seriousness of ADRs and sex.

RESULTS

During the observation period were collected 341599 ADRs.
The woman have higher risk of ADRs, especially after the first 2 years (55,4%).



Major toxicity was reported for this ATC:



DISCUSSION

- Most of the ADRs were not severe and with positive outcome.
- Although female population had more prevalence of ADRs, also serious, the death was most reported in male population.
- The antibiotic drugs, anti-inflammatory, anti-rheumatic, flu vaccines, anxiolytic, antidepressants and antimalarials drugs were the medicines with most ADRs observed in woman than men.
- The antiviral drugs were most reported in men.

CONCLUSION

The previous data suggest that, the ADRs are more frequent and severe in women than in men but death mainly occurred in male. This data indicating the **need to include women in the clinical studies and the importance to monitoring of ADRs to ensuring a safer drug therapy.**

Authors report no conflict of interest