

About College

KLE College of Pharmacy is the constituent unit of KLE Academy of Higher Education & Research (Deemed to be University), Belagavi, which is Re-Accredited by NAAC "A Plus" grade by UGC. We are running D.Pharm, B.Pharm, M.Pharm, Pharm.D and PhD courses in a spacious well-equipped building of its own with hostel, library and sports facilities. The pharmacy curriculum is approved by Pharmacy Council of India (PCI) and All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE). The UG programme is accredited by the NBA (National Board of Accreditation).

Department of Pharmacy Practice

KLE Academy of Higher Education and Research (KAHER), Belagavi has started Doctor of Pharmacy course in its constituent college, KLE College of Pharmacy, Bengaluru in the year 2014. To impart education, the pharmacy practice department is having adequate infrastructure and facilities as per the requirement of statutory bodies for the students from Doctor of Pharmacy course and PhD programme. All the faculty members have rich experience to make the student excel in her/his studies and to suit the professional opportunities in the hospital, clinical research and pharmaceutical industries.

Our department is associated with Aster RV Hospital, JP Nagar, Bengaluru, which is located 12 kilometres away from the college premises. In addition, it is associated with Prakriya Hospital, Nagasandra, Bengaluru, which is 10 kilometres away from the institution. Moreover, KLE bus facility is available from KLE Hostel, College and Hospital.

The department is keen to have collaboration with other hospitals, clinical research organizations and pharmaceutical industries towards the pharmacy practice related research projects and services.

FUTURE OF PHARMACY PRACTICE: A PERSPECTIVE

Pharmacy has transitioned significantly over the centuries from dispensing of medicines to a broader and more integrated healthcare role. Historically, pharmacists primarily ensured the safety of prescriptions and provided advice to patients, but their responsibilities have grown considerably in recent decades to encompass preventive care, chronic disease management and even public health interventions.

Pharmacists today are extending their reach beyond the traditional tasks of medicine provision and dispensing. They are now critical players in healthcare systems, taking on therapeutic responsibilities traditionally handled by physicians. For instance, they help optimize therapies, monitor medication adherence, and support disease prevention initiatives like vaccination campaigns. One of the most notable advancements is the pharmacist's involvement in managing storage and administration of biologics such as antibodies and mRNA vaccines. Additionally, biosimilars are becoming increasingly common, with pharmacists playing a vital role in ensuring their safe and effective use.

The field of pharmacogenomics, studying how genetics influence a person's response to drugs, is redefining personalized medicine. Pharmacists are at the forefront of this shift, guiding medication therapy decisions based on genetic testing. This is especially impactful in areas such as oncology, psychiatry, and cardiovascular diseases, where tailored approaches can improve treatment outcomes and minimize the adverse effects.

Technological innovations are transforming pharmacy practice. Electronic prescriptions enhance medication safety and allow seamless communication among healthcare providers while artificial intelligence supports tasks like treatment monitoring and drug interaction analysis. Artificial intelligence driven algorithms, for example, are used to manage Warfarin dosages, thus improving patient outcomes and reducing medication related errors. Telemedicine is another area where pharmacists are making strides. By leveraging digital tools, they can remotely counsel patients, oversee chronic disease management and ensure continuity of care during transitions between healthcare settings.

Pharmacists' roles in prescribing are expanding globally. In few western countries, they are authorized to prescribe certain medications independently. In some regions, they can provide emergency contraception or dispense naloxone to reverse opioid overdoses. Additionally, pharmacists play a critical role in antimicrobial stewardship, working to curb the misuse of antibiotics and combat the growing threat of antimicrobial resistance.

Pharmacists contribute significantly to public health by offering services like smoking cessation programs, weight management support and needle exchange initiatives. Their role in vaccination campaigns including those for influenza and COVID-19, has highlighted their value in expanding healthcare access. During the COVID-19 pandemic, pharmacists demonstrated their ability to adapt and lead in crisis situations, underscoring their importance in managing the public health emergencies.

As populations age, pharmacists are addressing the complexities of managing multiple chronic conditions and the associated issue of poly pharmacy. Through structured medication reviews and information technology driven solutions, pharmacists aim to minimize overprescribing and ensure optimal treatment regimens for elderly patients. They are also likely to play a growing role in transplantation associated pharmacotherapy as aging increases the demand for organ replacements.

Pharmacists are uniquely positioned to tackle the dual challenges of climate change by reducing the environmental impact of pharmaceutical practices and managing the health consequences of climate-related issues. For example, they can promote sustainable medication production and disposal methods while also addressing the rise of zoonotic diseases (HIV/AIDS, severe respiratory syndromes, and influenza) linked to ecological changes.

In conclusion, pharmacy practice is undergoing a profound transformation driven by technological advancements, the integration of personalized medicine and the increasing need for sustainable healthcare practices. Pharmacists are evolving into multifaceted healthcare professionals who can contribute to public health, address global challenges like antimicrobial resistance and climate change and play critical roles in patient-centered care. The future, pharmacy will likely involve even greater collaboration with other healthcare professionals, enhanced use of technology and a continued focus on optimizing healthcare delivery in a cost-effective and sustainable manner.

- <https://www.mdpi.com/2226-4787/10/5/125>

Dr. S. Spurthi, Dr. Mahesh N.M.
Department of Pharmacy Practice

Section Editor : Dr. Mahesh N.M.

Pharma Insight

DEPARTMENT SERVICES

Adverse Drug Reactions Reported*

Generic name	Dosage form	Adverse Drug Reactions
Metronidazole	Injection	Rashes
Atorvastatin	Oral	Black discoloration of urine
Tramadol	Oral	Constipation
Aldactone	Oral	Increased serum creatinine level
Fosphenyton	Oral	Ataxia with disorientation
Prednisolone	Oral	Increased blood pressure
Cefixime	Oral	Flatulence
*July to December 2024		

Case Presentation, Journal Club and New Drug / Medical Device Club Presentations*

Type of Presentation	College
Case Presentation	42
Journal Club Presentation	13
New Drug Presentation	11
*July to December 2024	

Department Publications*

Sl. No.	Type	Published
1	Research article	00
2	Review article	02
*July to December 2024		

Workshops and Short Term Courses Attended*

Type of workshop	Number
Webinar	3
Workshop	2
Guest talk	4
Short term program	5
Conference attended	4
*July to December 2024	

NEW DRUGS / DRUG FORMULATIONS APPROVED IN INDIA

GENERIC NAME	DOSAGE FORM	ROUTE AND STRENGTH	INDICATIONS	APPROVED DATE
Methenamine Hippurate	Injection	IV 1 gm	Prophylaxis and treatment of urinary tract infections	09-07-2024
Sodium Phenylbutyrate	Powder	Oral	Adjunctive therapy in the chronic management of patients with urea cycle disorder involving deficiencies of carbamyl phosphate synthetase.	09-07-2024
Elobixibat Hydrate	Tablet	Oral 5 mg	Chronic constipation (except for constipation associated with organic diseases)	15-07-2024
Tedizolid Phosphate	Tablet	Oral 200mg	Acute bacterial skin and skin structure infections.	19-07-2024
Pimavanserin	Capsule	Oral 34 mg	Parkinson's disease associated psychosis	02-08-2024
Elagolix Sodium	Tablet	Oral 150mg 200 mg	Moderate to severe pain associated with endometriosis	09-08-2024
Brigatinib	Tablets	Oral 30mg,90mg, 180mg	Anaplastic Lymphoma Kinase	18-09-2024
Mavacamten	Capsules	Oral 2.5mg, 5 mg, 10mg, 15 mg	Obstructive Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy	08-10-2024
Ferumoxytol	Injection	IV 510 mg /17mL	Iron deficiency anemia	08-10-2024
Belumosudil	Tablet	Oral 200 mg	Chronic graft-versus-host disease	22-11-2024
Lumateperone	Capsule	Oral 42 mg	Depression with bipolar disorder	26-12-2024
Trelagliptin	Tablet	Oral 25 mg, 50 mg,100 mg	Diabetes mellitus Type II	26-12-2024
IV: Intravenous				

- <https://cdsco.gov.in>



Ms. Shreya. K.
V Pharm D.

NEW DRUGS APPROVED BY FDA

Brand Name	Generic Name	Route and Dose	Indications	Approval Date
Voranigo	Vorasidenib	PO: 40mg	Grade 2 Astrocytoma or Oligodendroglioma	Aug 06, 2024
Yorvipath	Palopegteriparatide	SC: 30mcg	Hypoparathyroidism	Aug 09, 2024
Nemluvio	Nemolizumab	SC: 60mg	Prurigo nodularis	Aug 12, 2024
Ebglyss	Lebrikizumab	SC: 500mg	Atopic dermatitis	Sep 13, 2024
Miplyffa	Arimoclomol	PO: 47mg, 62mg, 93mg, 124mg	Niemann -Pick disease type C	Sep 20, 2024
Itovebi	Inavolisib	PO: 9mg	Locally advanced or Metastatic breast cancer	Oct 10, 2024
Vyloy	Zolbetuximab	IV:800mg/m ²	Gastric or Gastroesophageal Junction Adenocarcinoma	Oct 18, 2024
Revuforj	Revumenib	PO: 25mg, 110mg, 160 mg	Relapsed or refractory Acute Leukemia	Nov 15, 2024
Ziihera	Zanidatamab	IV: 20mg/kg	Unresectable or Metastatic HER2 - Positive (IHC 3+) Biliary tract cancer	Nov 20, 2024
Bizengri	Zenocutuzumab	IV: 750mg	Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer and Pancreatic Adenocarcinoma	Dec 04, 2024
Ensacovetm	Ensartinib	PO: 225mg	Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer	Dec 18, 2024
Unloxcyt	Cosibelimab	IV: 1200mg	Cutaneous Squamous Cell Carcinoma	Dec 13, 2024

PO: Oral; IV: Intravenous injection; SC: Subcutaneous

- <https://www.fda.gov/drugs>



Ms. Ganavi. N
II Pharm D

NEW MEDICAL DEVICES APPROVED BY FDA

DEVICE NAME	CATEGORY & APPLICATIONS	APPROVAL DATE
Trusight oncology comprehensive – P230011	Class III - Trusight oncology comprehensive is a laboratory test that detects changes (mutations) in the DNA of 517 different genes or RNA. 25 different genes of tumor tissue samples from cancer patients who have been diagnosed with solid cancerous tumors.	Aug 21, 2024
Altius Direct Electrical Nerve stimulation system – P230020	Class III - Altius Direct Electrical Nerve Stimulation System is an implantable device to help reduce long-term (chronic) and difficult-to-manage phantom limb pain and residual limb pain in the legs of adult amputees post-amputation.	Aug 26, 2024
Unipure SF6 ophthalmic Gas Unipexy Gas Delivery System – P230012	Class III - Unipure SF6 ophthalmic gas is a gas that can be injected into the eye for the treatment of uncomplicated retinal detachments. The UNIPUR SF6 ophthalmic gas is delivered through one of two delivery systems, the UNIFEYE gas delivery system and the UNIPIXY gas delivery system.	Aug 26, 2024
Minima Stent System – P24003	Class III - Minima Stent System is an expandable metal (cobalt-chromium) mesh tube that can be used to reopen a narrowed pulmonary artery or a narrowed aorta. It is used to reopen a blood vessel in neonates, infants and children.	Aug 28, 2024
Oncomine DX Target Test – P160045/5046	Class III - Oncomine DX Target Test is a laboratory test designed to detect genetic changes in tumor tissue samples from someone with a specific type of cancer. The test is used to evaluate tumors from people with astrocytoma and oligodendroglioma.	Oct 17, 2024

- <https://www.fda.gov/drugs>



Ms. Harini C.J.
II Pharm D.

INVITED ARTICLES

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF CLINICAL PHARMACIST IN A TERTIARY CARE HOSPITAL

When choosing a profession as a clinical pharmacist, it is crucial to communicate precisely and thoughtfully during discussion or ward rounds, avoiding superficial statements with healthcare professionals. When proposing an alternative medication regimens or dosage adjustment, recommendation should be strongly supported by the evidence before presenting them to the healthcare professionals. While theoretical knowledge differs significantly from practical application, a clinical pharmacist must effectively translate the theoretical knowledge into practice.

Clinical pharmacists can contribute to pharmacoeconomic assessment thus helping to reduce medication cost for economically disadvantaged patients by recommending low-cost generic medicines with equivalent efficacy. Managing polypharmacy in patients with multiple medical conditions is a complex challenge. In such cases, clinical pharmacists play a key role by collaborating with healthcare teams to design appropriate dosage regimens. This involves identifying drug-drug, drug-food, drug-alcohol and drug-disease interactions and providing all necessary renal or hepatic dose adjustments for the patients with specific condition.

Conducting daily prescription audits is essential to ensure the safe and appropriate use of medications. Clinical pharmacists should engage freely with the patients to gather critical information about personal history, allergies, past medical conditions and past medication use to avoid prescribing drugs that could cause serious adverse interactions and adverse drug reactions (ADR).

When assessing ADRs, it is essential to have a thorough understanding of the medicine's classification, mechanism of action, pharmacokinetics, and associated ADR, along with daily monitoring of laboratory parameters. The reported ADR should be assessed properly, categorized, and reported to Pharmacovigilance Program of India (PVPI). Clinical pharmacists need to be prepared to address any drug-related queries from the healthcare team in a hospital setting.

Errors may arise from illegible handwriting, incorrect drug choices, improper medication storage, and dose omissions due to insufficient training, workload, transcription mistakes, or inadequate documentation. By addressing these issues proactively, clinical pharmacists ensure the patient safety and improve overall quality of care.

Clinical pharmacists play a crucial role beyond the patient care, ensuring accurate documentation of medication errors and adverse drug reactions. They are responsible for educating patients, caregivers, nursing staff, and other healthcare professionals on the safe use of medications while staying informed about the latest drug updates and potential adverse effects. Any new adverse drug reactions/events about a generic or brand medicine must be promptly addressed to regulatory bodies, manufacturers, doctors, or suppliers by segregating and recalling the responsible medications.

Active participation in the pharmacotherapeutic committees and antimicrobial stewardship programs is another key responsibility, enabling pharmacists to contribute to the refinement and implementation of best practices in prescribing, administering, and monitoring of medications.

Equally important is the annual review and update of medication management policies to align with NABH standards and hospital protocols. All these responsibilities must be carried out in strict adherence to NABH guidelines, ensuring the highest standards of medication safety and healthcare quality.



Dr. Poovarasan A.

Clinical Pharmacist
St. Martha's Hospital, Bangalore

ALUMNI EXPERIENCE



Myself, Dr. R. Arpithashree from outgoing batch of 2024, my journey at KLE College of Pharmacy has been one of profound learning, growth, and transformation. As a Doctor of Pharmacy (Pharm D.) graduate, my time at KLE played a pivotal role in shaping my professional identity and preparing me for the challenges of the healthcare and pharmaceutical industry. KLE College of Pharmacy has provided a rigorous academic curriculum that combined theoretical knowledge with practical applications. The well-structured coursework covered key subjects such as clinical pharmacology, pharmacotherapeutics, hospital and community pharmacy, regulatory affairs, and pharmacovigilance. This strong academic foundation enabled me to understand the complexities of drug interactions, patient care and the importance of evidence-based medicine. Faculty members at KLE were instrumental in nurturing our critical thinking and problem-solving abilities. Their guidance, mentorship and support went beyond the classroom, helping me develop a deeper interest in clinical research and patient-centered care. The institution not only equipped me with the knowledge and technical expertise needed for a successful career but also instilled in me a sense of responsibility toward patient care and healthcare advancement. As an alumna of KLE, I am immensely grateful for the experiences, friendship and mentorship I received during my journey. The education and training I received have been invaluable in my career path, particularly in my transition into the pharmaceutical and clinical research industry.

Dr. Arpithashree. R
Clinical Operations Assistant
Paraxel International, Bengaluru

“A Journey of Growth and Transformation”

Looking back at my time at KLE College of Pharmacy, Bengaluru, pursuing a Pharm. D. degree (2018-2024) has been an incredible journey of growth, self-discovery, and transformation. When I first stepped onto the campus, I was filled with a mix of excitement and uncertainty about what the future held. However, over the years, this college has become much more than just a place of education—it has become a second home. The faculty's unwavering support and dedication played a crucial role in shaping my academic and professional journey. From their engaging lectures to the invaluable practical experiences, every moment was a lesson in itself. Beyond academics, I found myself immersed in cultural fests, sports events and extracurricular activities, which not only helped me break free from my comfort zone but also allowed me to discover new passions and talents. The friendships I formed here have been some of the most meaningful. My peers became my greatest support system, sharing moments of joy, laughter and even the occasional struggle over assignments and examinations. Together, we created memories that I will cherish forever. As I stand at the threshold of a new chapter, I realize how much this college has shaped me—not just as a student, but as an individual ready to embrace the challenges of the healthcare field. For that, I am profoundly grateful.



Dr. C. Arun Karupiah
Research Associate I
Advarra, Bengaluru

MITIGATING VITAMIN DEFICIENCIES IN PARENTERAL NUTRITION: CHALLENGES, RISKS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Parenteral nutrition (PN) serves as a vital lifeline for patients unable to sustain themselves via the gastrointestinal tract. However, PN administration often leads to significant challenges, particularly regarding the provision of essential vitamins. This article explores the misconceptions and risks associated with vitamin deficiencies in PN therapy and emphasize the critical role of adequate supplementation.

Misconceptions among the clinicians such as assuming patients receive sufficient vitamins from food or neglecting to administer intravenous multivitamins (MVI) due to shortages may contribute to preventable deficiencies. These deficiencies can manifest in a myriad of symptoms ranging from neuropathy to confusion, underscoring the importance of vigilant monitoring and supplementation. The prevalence of MVI shortages poses a substantial barrier to optimal PN management. Data from surveys by the American Society of Parenteral and Enteral Nutrition (ASPEN) reveal alarming statistics: a significant percentage of clinicians and patients have experienced nutrient deficiencies due to supply chain disruptions. Such shortages necessitate rationalising strategies and adherence to ASPEN guidelines advocating for individual vitamin supplementation in lieu of complete MVI.

Furthermore, the article discusses the complexities of PN related omissions, categorizing them beyond mere product shortages to include errors in the formulation, administration and monitoring. The Institute for Safe Medication Practices identifies PN as a high-alert medication, highlighting the potential for serious harm if vitamin deficiencies are not promptly addressed.

Certain clinical conditions can increase the risk of nutrient deficiencies in patients reliant on PN. For example, diseases like short bowel syndrome or critical illness can significantly impair the nutrient absorption and metabolism. These situations require personalized PN formulations and careful monitoring to detect early signs of deficiencies.

Recommendations for mitigating these risks include ensuring daily administration of MVI or individual vitamins even during shortages and enhancing education and communication among the healthcare teams and patients. Timely recognition of symptoms and adherence to monitoring protocols are crucial in preventing irreversible harm from deficiencies.

While PN remains indispensable for patients with compromised gastrointestinal function, the risk of vitamin deficiencies demands heightened awareness and proactive management strategies. By addressing misconceptions, implementing robust monitoring practices, and adhering to evidence-based guidelines during shortages, clinicians can significantly enhance patient outcomes and mitigate the risk of serious complications associated with PN therapy.

- <https://www.pharmacypracticenews.com/Clinical/Article/11-22/DOAC-Conversion-Done-Right-Pharms-Hit-95-Compliance/68545>

Dr. Rishma R.
Pharm D Intern

STUDENTS DESK

NEW AND LATEST PHARMACY PRACTICE APPROACHES AND CONCEPTS



Pharmacy practice is rapidly evolving, embracing innovative approaches and concepts to enhance patient care and adapt to the dynamic healthcare landscape. Key features include, expanding clinical roles for pharmacists including direct patient care, collaborating with healthcare teams to optimize medical therapy and improving patient health outcomes.

This shift from traditional dispensing to patient-centered care is exemplified by the concept of pharmaceutical care, which is identifying and resolving drug-related problems in collaboration with patients and other healthcare professionals such as doctors and nurses. By utilizing clinical evidence, pharmacists can make informed decisions that improve patient outcomes and ensure safe use of medications. Integrating evidence-based practices into pharmaceutical care enhances the quality and effectiveness of patient services by utilizing the clinical evidence. Implementing quality improvement methodologies within pharmacy practice aims to enhance service

delivery and patient outcomes. By adopting systemic approaches to identify and address inefficiencies, pharmacists can contribute to safer and more effective healthcare systems. Advanced pharmacy education is being given where educational advancements are aligning with the expanding roles of pharmacists. For instance, in Australia the introduction of an extended master's degree allows pharmacists to attain the title "Doctor of Pharmacy," reflecting their advanced clinical training and capabilities. In addition, artificial intelligence (AI) is being applied across various facets of pharmacy, including drug discovery, development, and personalized medicine. AI-driven tools assist in analyzing large datasets to identify potential drug candidates, predict interactions, and optimize formulations, thereby accelerating the drug development process and enhancing patient-specific treatments.

In an emerging field, pharmacocybernetics focuses on supporting medication use through informatics and internet technologies. It integrates medicine, computer science, and psychology to design and evaluate technological innovations that improve drug management and prevent drug-related problems. The autonomous pharmacy model leverages automation and data-driven processes to manage medication inventory and dispensing. By reducing manual tasks, this approach aims to decrease medication errors, lower costs, and allow pharmacists to focus more on clinical activities and patient care.

The role of a pharmacist is now evolving in three directions such as the enlargement of the role of the pharmacist in the area of provision and dispensing of medicines, secondly, the traditional role in healthcare is expanding as the therapeutic tasks that were once the responsibilities of the medical practitioner become increasingly shared with pharmacists and thirdly, changes occur as the pharmacist adapts to climatic changes, and as they are medicine specialists in the healthcare process, where the main focus is on the prevention of illness, relief of acute symptoms, treatment of chronic diseases, and as antidotes for adverse effects of other medicines.

The provision of pharmaceutical care and services via digital communication tools especially in remote or underserved areas. In the latest practice, telepharmacy includes services like remote dispensing, virtual consultations, and medication therapy management. It's becoming essential in rural and underserved locations where pharmacists are in short supply, efficiently increasing access to pharmaceutical services, particularly areas with limited healthcare infrastructure. Programs aimed at reducing opioid misuse and abuse while ensuring patients still have access to necessary pain management, and here pharmacists are key players in opioid stewardship, ensuring appropriate prescribing, monitoring, and education about risks. They also help patients explore alternative pain management strategies. Use of technology in packaging to improve medication adherence, where smart pill bottles or blister packs equipped with sensors that remind patients to take their medications and alert caregivers when doses are missed, improved adherence to prescribed therapies and better management of chronic diseases. A synchronized prescription refill system streamlines medication management by aligning refill dates for multiple prescriptions, simplifying the process for patients with chronic conditions. Pharmacists play a crucial role in coordinating these refills, ensuring all of a patient's medications are synchronized. This approach improves medication adherence, reduces gaps in therapy and minimizes missed doses making medication management easier for patients.

In addition to this innovation, advancements in compounding have enabled the creation of individualized medications, such as personalized hormone replacement therapies, specialized dosage forms and custom dermatological formulations. Furthermore, the integration of technology and data systems enhances the quality of care, streamlines pharmacy operations, and ensures patient safety. Pharmacists are increasingly leveraging informatics tools to analyze large healthcare datasets, identify medication errors, enhance prescription accuracy, and support clinical decision-making. They are also actively involved in managing medications for mental health, contributing to improved outcomes in this critical area of care.

- Concepts of Pharmacy Practice.
- <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/>



Ms. T. Sumana, Sathvika NG
I Pharm D.

Section editors: Ms. Aishwarya C.H.

DEPARTMENTS PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY

Date	Topic	Type & Speaker Name
19/07/2024	Briefing on Innovation Summit 2024	Workshop Ms. Priyanka Tiwari
20/08/2024	Advancement in Patient Safety with Clinical Pharmacology	Guest Talk Dr. Nisha Rajan
22/08/2024	Current Trends in Pharmaceutical Industries	Guest Talk Dr. Sameer Padhye
05/09/2024	Role of Clinical Pharmacist in Super speciality Hospital	Guest Talk Dr. Prasanna Babu
14/09/2024	Pharmaceutical Process validation	Guest Talk Dr. J. Ayyappa
07/10/2024	Utilizing Design Thinking in Improving Patient Experience and Drug Development 2024	Workshop Ms. Priyanka Tiwari
19/10/2024	IPR Fundamentals and Case Studies	Guest Talk Dr. Patima Narayan
19/10/2024	Professional Consulting Business 101	Guest Talk Mr. Madhusudan P G
24/10/2024	The Deceptive World of Cloned Journals	Workshop Dr. Priyanka Kamaria
07/11/2024	Clinical Pharmacists are a Major Contributor to Quality Patient Care	Guest Talk Dr. Prasanna R
08/11/2024	Innovation and Entrepreneurship as Career Opportunity	Guest Talk Ms. Priyanka Tiwari
09/11/2024	Role of Pharma Professionals in Medical Writing	Guest Talk Mr. Dharmapal Sharoff
11/11/2024	Challenges in Herbal Drug Development	Guest Talk Dr.Sateesha S B
16/11/2024	Regulatory Affairs-Quality Management system	Guest Talk Mr. Ramachandra
22/11/2024	Rise Training Career Guidance 2024	Guest Talk Dr. Premnath Shenoy
07/12/2024	Computer Aided Drug Design	Guest Talk Dr. Sonal Dubey

BEAUTY BEYOND RISK: UNVEILING THE POWER OF COSMETOVIGILANCE

Cosmetics are products intended to be applied to the human body for cleansing, beautifying, enhancing attractiveness, or altering appearance. They include items such as makeup (lipstick, foundation, eye shadow), skincare products (moisturizers, cleansers, sunscreen), hair care products (shampoo, conditioner, styling gels), and perfumes. Cosmetics are widely used for grooming, self-expression, and aesthetic purposes.



Cosmetovigilance is the process of systematically monitoring and assessing the safety of cosmetic products to identify, evaluate, and prevent their adverse effects. In India, the Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO), under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, oversees cosmetovigilance activities. This ensures that cosmetic products are safe, of high quality, and used appropriately to protect public health. The Cosmetovigilance Program of India (CPI) is governed by the Drugs and Cosmetics Act of 1940 and the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules of 1945, which regulate the cosmetics industry. While the CPI aims to monitor and report adverse effects of cosmetic products, India currently lacks a dedicated and comprehensive system for reporting such events. The key objectives of cosmetovigilance are to detect adverse effects, ensure product safety, risk management, regulatory support, and continuous improvement of cosmetic products.

Role of Pharmacists in Cosmetovigilance

Pharmacists play a crucial role in ensuring the success of cosmetovigilance by reporting adverse reactions, educating consumers about the safe use, collaborating with healthcare professionals to improve safety practices, supporting regulatory compliance and adherence to safety standards, conducting research and collecting data to promote the product safety and innovation.

Who can Report?

- Consumers and individuals using cosmetic products who experience adverse reactions.
- Healthcare professionals such as pharmacists, dermatologists, and general practitioners.
- Cosmetic manufacturers and importers.
- Academic and research institutions studying the safety of cosmetics.

Why to Report?

Reporting cosmetic adverse effects is crucial to ensure product safety, protect public health, and help regulatory authorities identify and address potential risks associated with cosmetics use.

How to Report?

Suspected ADR Reporting Form is used for reporting adverse reactions related to both drugs and cosmetic products, available at <https://ipc.gov.in>. PvPI Helpline: 1800-180-3024 PvPI mail ID: pvpi.compat@gmail.com

Whom to Report?

- Report on official website
- Nearest Adverse Drug Reaction Monitoring Centres (AMCs) under the Pharmacovigilance Programme of India (PvPI)

In conclusion, integrating cosmetovigilance into regulatory and healthcare system is essential to prevent adverse reactions linked to cosmetic products. This approach not only enhances consumer safety but also bolsters public confidence in the cosmetic industry. By adopting advanced technologies, fostering global collaborations, and promoting awareness, India can establish itself as a global leader in cosmetic product safety. A well-implemented cosmetovigilance system ensures a sustainable and ethically responsible cosmetic market, prioritizing the health and well-being of its consumers.

Reference

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- <https://www.fda.gov/cosmetics/cosmetics-news-events/fda-issues-updated-instructions-serious-adverse-event-reporting-cosmetic-products>
- Journal of Medicine, Surgery, and Public Health. 2024;100175.

Dr. S Spurthi
PhD Scholar



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Registrar
Dr. M.S. Ganachari
Dean of Pharmacy Faculty
Dr. V.S. Mastiholimath

Correspondence: pharmacypractice.kleblr@gmail.com

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College Address:

KLE College of Pharmacy (A constituent college of KAHER, Belagavi)
II Block, Rajajinagar, Bangalore-560010, Karnataka, India. Ph: 080-23325611
Email: klepharmacy.blr@gmail.com ; Web: <http://www.kleblrpharm.org>

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