

# RESEARCH ON FOOD-DRUG INTERACTIONS:A NECESSARY STEP FOR BETTER THERAPEUTIC APPROACH

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**ABSTRACT:**This is a retrospective research study conducted on 800 case studies of various departments of private medical hospitals in Hyderabad and Mahabubnagar of which 260 cases were reported with food-drug interactions(FDI). The most commonly recorded FDI accordingly are categorised in conditions of infection(30.76%), followed by allergies(23.07%), which is preceded by arthritis,fever and pain accounting(21.15%), cardio-vascular disorders(17.30%) and the least was seen in asthma(7.69%). The given statistical data on research study can be useful in wide range of pharmacological, pharmacoepidemiological studies. It is most common form of food-drug interactions occurring due to lack of knowledge and can be prevented by providing basic therapeutic patient counseling to improve the efficacy of treatment. Thus, it is the most common yet important role of a clinical pharmacist in the health-care system.

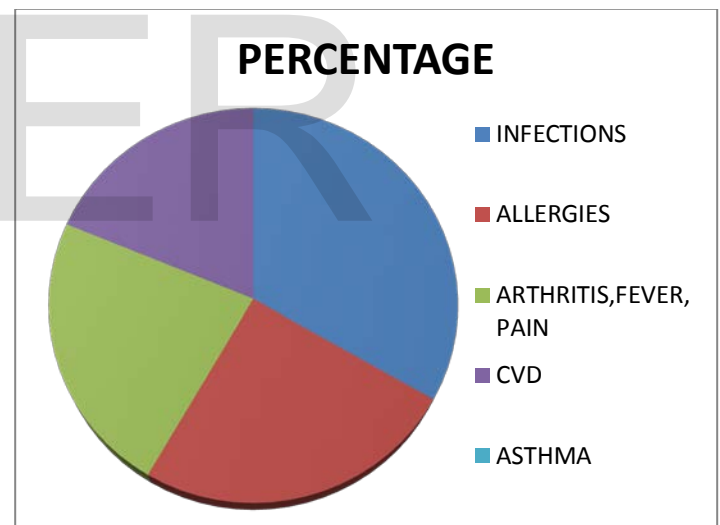
**KEYWORDS:** Retrospective study, FDI, efficacy of treatment.

## 1.INTRODUCTION:

This is a retrospective research study conducted on 800 case studies of various departments of private medical hospitals in Hyderabad and Mahabubnagar of which 260 cases were reported with food-drug interactions(FDI).

**2.METHODS:**The provide data was categorised according to severity and represented diagrammatically for easy assessment of the FDI prevalence.

**3.RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:** This is a retrospective research study conducted on 800 case studies of various departments of private medical hospitals in Hyderabad and Mahabubnagar of which 260 cases were reported with food-drug interactions(FDI). The most commonly recorded FDI accordingly are categorised in conditions of infection(30.76%), followed by allergies(23.07%), which is preceded by arthritis,fever and pain accounting(21.15%), cardio-vascular disorders(17.30%) and the least was seen in asthma(7.69%).



**4.CONCLUSION:**The given statistical data on research study can be useful in wide range of pharmacological, pharmacoepidemiological studies. It is most common form of food-drug interactions occurring due to lack of knowledge and can be prevented by providing basic therapeutic patient counseling to improve the efficacy of treatment. Thus, it is the most common yet important role of a clinical pharmacist in the health-care system.

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