

**A Study on the Prevalence and Management of Adverse Drug  
Effects Associated With Antiretroviral Therapy on HIV-  
Infected Adult Patients in Defence Forces Memorial Hospital**

**A Research Project Submitted in Partial Fulfilment of the  
Requirements for the award of Bachelor of Pharmacy degree  
Department of Pharmacology School of Pharmacy**

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## ABSTRACT

The study explored various factors that determined adverse drug effects and their management among adult patients receiving antiretroviral at DFMH, Comprehensive Care Centre (CCC) for healthier management of HIV treatment. The study was a retrospective in nature to be carried out at DFMH, across sectional study to survey the patient's records and determine the overall effects of adverse drug reactions on patients on Highly Active Antiretroviral Therapy (HAART). The data was collected, tabulated and analyzed using soft techniques such as MS excel SPSS (Statistical Product and Service Solution) version 20. According to the study, Lipid abnormalities was the most prevalent ADR recorded at 26.7%, hepatotoxicity 13.3%, skin rash 6.7%. The study also established that 35.7% of non adherence to ART was a major contributor to the development of ADRs. The study concluded that hepatotoxicity and skin rash dominate the list of ADRs while non adherence to ART and alcoholism are human attributes that worsen ADRs. The study recommended that more work should be done to be able to detect ADRs early enough and subsequently manage the ADRs.