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ابزارهای پژوهش



سرویس ترجمه تخصصی



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بلاگ مرکز اطلاعات علمی



سامانه ویراستاری STES



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روش تحقیق کمی

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آموزش مهارت‌های کاربردی در تدوین و چاپ مقالات ISI

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Cancer in Women

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Evaluation of distribution of prescription drugs in pregnancy

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ABSTRACT

Background: One of the most important steps in the evolution of a human is the fetal period, which can be influenced by many factors. One of these factors is maternal exposure to drugs and materials. For most of the treatments that are usually done in pregnancy, there is not enough information about fetal risk rate and this limited the chance of making good decision for the best treatment for acute and chronic diseases. This study aimed to evaluate the distribution of prescription drugs in pregnancy in a group of women who give birth in hospital, Doctor Ali Shariati of Isfahan.

Methods: This study was a cross sectional descriptive and exploratory study to determine the prevalence of prescription drugs in pregnant women admitted to hospital maternity ward Doctor Ali Shariati of Isfahan in the years 1393-1394. In this study, 400 pregnant women who have live births delivery (both of vaginal delivery and cesarean group) in Shariati Hospital, were selected. When the mothers in the maternity ward were admitted, oral interviews were done face to face and questionnaire of studies on each of the mothers were completed. Then the group of drugs based on the FDA categories for each of the drugs in the questionnaire was completed.

Results: This study concluded with 400 women with a mean age of 29.42 ± 5.2 years. The average number of medications use during pregnancy was 7.99 ± 3.0 in every pregnant woman. The most common drugs was "Folic acid" and followed by the "Ferrous sulfate", "Calcium" and "Omega-3", respectively. "Calcium" was the most commonly used drug in pregnancy in women with abnormal amniotic fluid status and abnormal neonate's birth weight. The highest consumption of drugs in pregnancy was "supplements". 73.9% of the drugs were prescribed by "Doctor" for pregnant women, and in other cases were prescribed by "non-Doctor". In 22.7% , pregnant women were unaware of medication safety that taking during pregnancy. 0.6% of medications during pregnancy was from D group and 2.4% of X group of FDA categories.

Conclusion: This study showed that potentially dangerous issue in consumption of drugs during pregnancy (such as prescribing drugs by non-doctor persons, consumption of D and X Group drugs and the average number of medications used by pregnant women) are common and require to special attention and planning for more control and avoid of possible complications.

Keyword: Drug, Prescription, Pregnancy

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