

Electronic Supplementary Material 2 – Additional results

Feasibility and educational value of a student-run pharmacovigilance programme – a prospective cohort study

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Feasibility and educational value of a student-run pharmacovigilance programme – T. Schutte et al.

Baseline characteristics of participating students			
		Pre-participation	Post-participation
	Respondents	31	32
Sex	Female	22 (71.0%)	25 (78.1%)
	Male	9 (29.0%)	7 (21.9%)
In which year of medical school are you?			
	1st year (Bachelor 1)	8 (25.8%)	2 (6.2%)
	2nd year (Bachelor 2)	6 (19.3%)	7 (21.9%)
	3rd year (Bachelor 3)	14 (45.2%)	14 (43.8%)
	4th year (Master 1)	3 (9.7%)	8 (25.0%)
	5th year (Master 2)	-	1 (3.1%)
	6th year (Master 3)	-	-
Have you reported an adverse drug reaction before?			
	No		26 (81.3%)
	Yes		6 (18.7%)

Table S2-1: Baseline characteristics (pre- and post-participation e-questionnaire).

Skills and knowledge concerning reporting adverse drug reactions (after).			
Items students mentioned as being necessary for a qualitatively good ADR report.			
	Respondents % (n)		Respondents % (n)
Patient information (general)	34.5% (10)	Start date of suspected drug	37.9% (11)
Age / Sex	48.3% (14)	Stop date of suspected drug	24.1% (7)
Weight/Length	17.2% (5)	Description of the ADR	62.1% (18)
Patient history	48.3% (14)	Start date of the ADR	27.6% (8)
Comedication	72.4% (21)	Stop date of the ADR	10.3% (3)
Comorbidity	24.1% (7)	Latency time	24.1% (7)
Additional information	17.2% (5)	Action taken	17.2% (5)
Suspected drug	37.9% (11)	Outcome	17.2% (5)
			Respondents % (n)
Summary of product characteristics (SmPC)			60.7% (17)
Farmacotherapeutisch Kompas			57.1% (16)
Netherlands Pharmacovigilance Centre Lareb			50.0% (14)
Pubmed			28.6% (8)
Micromedex solutions©			14.3% (4)
Other sources			7.1% (2)
			Respondents % (n) with correct answer
All ADRs, irrespective of severity, must be reported (*No)			72.4% (21)
Medical doctors should report serious ADEs even if uncertain that product caused the event (*Yes)			96.6% (28)
Medical doctors should report serious ADEs even if do not have all details of event (*Yes)			86.2% (25)
All serious ADRs are known before a drug is marketed (*No)			89.7% (26)
Lareb does not disclose ADR reporter's identity (*Yes)			93.1% (27)
One can report ADRs anonymously to Lareb (*Yes)			93.1% (27)
Medical students can report ADRs to Lareb (*Yes)			75.9% (22)
Patients can report ADRs independent of a health professional (*Yes)			75.9% (22)
Adverse experiences with cosmetics and special nutritional products may be reported to Lareb (*No)			86.2% (25)
One case reported by a doctor does not contribute much to knowledge on drug risks (*No)			86.2% (25)
I know what pharmacovigilance means (*Yes)			51.7% (15)
I know the meaning of: The black triangle (*Correct)			37.9% (11)
I know the meaning of: Dechallenge and Rechallenge (*Correct)			69.0% (20)

Table S2-2, Students' skills and knowledge concerning the reporting of adverse drug reactions (ADRs) (cross-sectional). Upper table: Items students considered necessary for a qualitatively good ADR report. Middle table: Resources students would consult when encountering an ADR. Lower table: Percentage of correctly answered questions concerning pharmacology and pharmacovigilance.