Pharmacovigilance is the study of adverse drug reactions (ADR). It affords unique information from which to detect adverse update of drugs and drug use. Impact of drugs on environment is another emerging problem. Recent withdrawal of Diclofenac use in veterinary medical sciences and many other such instances which have direct relation with environment heralded a new discipline which is called as Pharmacovigilation. Evaluation of the potential environment risks posed by the medical product at therapeutic doses is thus needed. This impact should be assessed and, on a case by case basis, especially arrangements to limit it should be envisaged. The ADR multicentric reporting system in India was first established as ICMR Project (1989) and ICMR Taskforce Project (1992). WHO established working relationships with two centres in India as ‘special centers’ collaborating with the WHO Drug Monitoring Programme (UMG) in 1997. ‘National Pharmacovigilance Centre’ and Society for Pharmacovigilance, India (SOFPI) in addition was designated in 1998. In the meantime, the Pharmacovigilance system in India developed a number of communication and training packages with the intention of advocating safer medicines and rational drug use. Eventually, a comprehensive structure for ADR Monitoring viz. National Pharmacovigilance Program (NPP) in India was developed by CDSCO, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India in 2004 but till now no comprehensive book on this subject has been written by any Indian authors. The book written by Dr. Dinesh Badyal and Dr. R. S. Bhatia is the first book distictively written on ADRs. In the book, authors looked at the affairs of ADRs in Indian perspective. It is an excellent pocket-size book with complete information on Pharmacovigilance. Apart from general information like definitions, history and classification of ADRs, authors have also very logically cited examples of ADR in different systems of the body like cutaneous, gastrointestinal, hepatic, renal, pulmonary and endocrinal. In addition, they discussed about the drug induced fever and emergencies; ADRs associated with drug interaction, self medication and alternative medicine and methods on how to minimize ADRs. Correlated with ADRs, topics like drug allergy, TDM and CPA are also covered. Last chapter although mentioned as “Examples of ADRs” is all about relevant information in tabular form. The book is significantly for those scholars who are working on Pharmacovigilance / reporting ADR. The book will definitely help in contributing to the prevention, recognition and treatment of ADRs. It should be available at all Zonal, Regional and Peripheral Centers of NPP and at major DICs. A person may adept with intricacies of Pharmacovigilance if he / she read this book thoroughly. The book could have been better if it was written with references. Bibliographies particularly at the end of each chapter generally provide direct indications to further reading to help those who seek more information.

I congratulate authors for writing such a nice book with substantial facts on ADR.

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