Reviewer's report

Title: Attitudes among healthcare professionals to the reporting of adverse drug reactions in Nepal

Version: 1 Date: 17 October 2012

Reviewer: Albert A. Figueras

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Underreporting is one of the cornerstones of pharmacovigilance, specially in present times, when new medicines are marketed earlier and faster, and strong marketing campaigns rocket up the population exposed to them. To try to identify attitudes to the reporting is more important than ever, in order to have a basis to begin educational and attitude change interventions.

The present study describes the results of a survey carried out in Nepal. It would be interesting to know the attitudes in the Eastern Hemisphere as compared with previous results in the Western Hemisphere, due to different attitudes in front of life and attention to health. Perhaps the authors could add a comment on this point.

There are some results that could be further highlighted and discussed. At the end, to report an ADR is a decision making process that is the result of both, knowledge and emotional components. Both are acceptably represented in the survey. Notwithstanding, special attention should be paid to, for example, three of the main results of the study (from my point of view):

- 35% of the respondents think that they have "lack of time to actively look for an ADR while at work". This is amazing! Adverse drug reaction ARE diagnoses. Drugs as a cause of the current "disease" should be included always in any differential diagnosis list. And not identifying a sign or symptoms as an ADR is just malpractice. So, this is a point to justify an educational intervention (in Nepal, but probably all over the World).

- 33% of participants belief that only safe drugs are marketed. This is also worrying. It is a result that we have found in other countries. And perhaps it should be the basis of future educational campaigns, revision of clinical pharmacology courses at universities, and UMC global campaigns.

- The role of mirror neurons also in reporting... 47% of respondents aggree that other colleagues are not reporting ADRs. Is this influencing underreporting? is this a projection of the own respondent's attitude? Anyway, perhaps it is an opportunity to think on that.

My comments are probably general and with a global accent, because the authors explain that the questionnaire was prepared by a panel including experts from the UMC in Sweden. So, perhaps the discussion could be improved with
some more general / global comments to provide ideas for intervention that could be useful not only for Nepal, but also for many other countries.

**Level of interest:** An article of importance in its field

**Quality of written English:** Acceptable

**Statistical review:** No, the manuscript does not need to be seen by a statistician.

**Declaration of competing interests:**

'I declare that I have no competing interests'