Patient Knowledge and Attitude towards Antibiotic Usage and Creating Awareness among Patient

THAYASHINI A/P KUPUSAMY
PHARMACY SERVICES

KPJ HEALTHCARE
KPJ SENTOSA KL
SPECIALIST HOSPITAL

INTRODUCTION

Based on WHO Global Surveillance report 2014 state that increased in morbidity and mortality due to antimicrobial resistance which caused by serious consequences to individual and society in terms of clinical outcomes. Nevertheless, this resistance had been reached a critical state in some regions of the world The current lack of new drug development on the horizon to replace those that become in-effective bring in added urgency to the need to protect the efficacy of existing drugs .("WHO ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE Global Report on Surveillance 2014")

The urgency of Antimicrobials Resistance cause the resistance to first-line medicines and leads to the use of second or third-line drugs which is more toxic and costlier but less effective. As increase in resistance cause less effective antimicrobial therapy that lead to negative impact patient outcomes with major threat to patient safety, increase healthcare costs and limited treatment options.
(Hassan & Hashim, 2022)

CONTACT

Thayashini Kupusamy
KPJ Sentosa KL Specialist Hospital
Thayashini.k@kpjsentosa.com
012-5505893

PROBLEM STATEMENT

Mislead of information or conceptions that increases the risks of antibiotic resistance.

OBJECTIVE

To evaluate the level of knowledge and attitudes towards antibiotic usage among patient in private hospital

METHOD

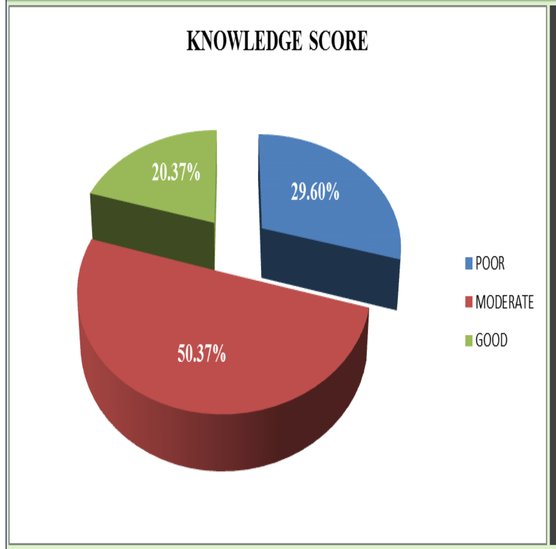
A cross-sectional was done on knowledge and attitude towards antibiotic usage among patients in Outpatient Pharmacy Department . The study conducted using a pre-validated questionnaire to collect the information around February to April 2018

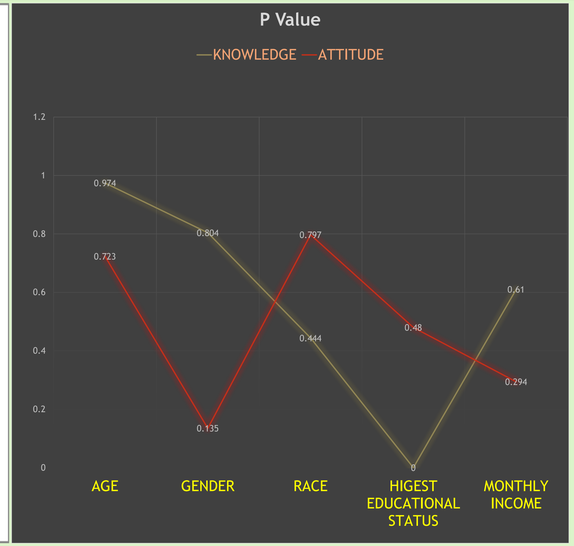
INCLUSION CRITERIA	EXCLUSION CRITERIA
1. Patient from Outpatient Department 2. Patient having competency to understand English and Bahasa Malaysia language	1. Patient below 18 years old 2. Incomplete questionnaire

CONCLUSION

Overall the study can be concluded there is significant difference between knowledge and attitude of a person on antibiotic usage. Whereas, in this study there is a weak correlation between knowledge and attitude retrieve a person with high knowledge not intended to have a positive attitude. Highest education background tends to shows a significant difference between attitude and knowledge.
Moreover, further studies required to be conduct to identify more factors that affect the knowledge and attitude. More intervention such as awareness program, education on antibiotic usage in public places should be implemented.

RESULT





The table above showed there was weak correlation between knowledge and attitude.Highest educational status indicated there is significance of p= 0.0 with knowledge besides others does not have significance and not correlated with knowledge and attitude towards antibiotic usage

DISCUSSION

The primary use of antibiotic was for fever followed by pain or inflammation and respiratory illness. The usage of antibiotic should be more precise either for treatment of bacterial or viral infection. Asghar et al. (2017) stated that usage of antibiotic was frequent been used more in sore throat treatment . Bacterial infection been the second reason of taking and follow by toothache. The role of physician is to identify the cause of the fever either it is viral or bacterial infection.

Furthermore, highest educational status is of one the most important predisposing factor. Respondents at college or university level tend to have a better knowledge (n=94) compared to respondents having secondary school background (n=35). In a study conducted in another hospital setting also proved that respondent having university background (n=212) tend to have better knowledge than others (Alili-Idrizi et al., 2014). This can be deduced stating that a person who tend to have greater knowledge and enthusiasm to learn tend to adapt and apply it in daily life for better lifestyle. Based on the result also can be concluded educational status has a statically significance difference of less than 5 %.

One of the Attitude questionnaire shows the responsible of the respondent towards his or her family member by sharing antibiotics. This attitude shows significance difference between age of respondents between 30 to 39 years old.In a study conducted in United Kingdom state that the respondent intended to share the medication as the respondent comes from low income family, they intended to share their medication to reduce the cost of living. That involves indirect costs such as physician cost, travelling, medication cost and diagnostic service. Whereas, the age of the patient more than 30 respondent and understands that it is important not to share medication (Vanden Eng et al., 2003).