

EVALUATION OF KNOWLEDGE OF THE NUPEMLOYEES AS OF THE MAIN RULES OF ANTIBIOTICSAPPLICATION

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The goal of the research is statistical assessment of knowledge of patients as of the rules of rational application of antibacterial preparations.

Materials and methods of the research. An anonymous questionnaire survey of employees of the National University of Pharmacy has been carried out, 371 respondents have participated. The respondents are mainly females – 77.4%, 25-50 years old – 45.7%, university-educated – over 97.5% (362 respondents): pharmacists – 59.7%, engineers – 9.1%, economists – 9.1%, doctors – 6.9%, clinical pharmacists – 4.5%, chemists – 4.4%, biologists – 3.9% and laboratory technicians – 2.5% respondents. Research methods: statistical, sociological, method of computer data processing and analytical method.

Research results. The research has shown that respondents with medicinal or pharmaceutical education reach 71% of the total number of respondents with university education (257 persons), 68.5% of which take antibiotics on doctor's prescriptions, 3.5% - on the recommendation of a pharmacist in a drug store, and 25.3% prescribe antibiotics themselves (65 respondents). At this, 33.1% of respondents consider a pharmacist allowing patients to buy antibiotics on the first demand, without a prescription, being right, 22.5% of respondents are at a loss to answer this question and 44% of respondents consider selling of anti-bacterial preparations, which are in "prescribed" list, over the counter being wrong. Those respondents, who prefer self-treatment: 23.1% use antibiotics for curing of acute respiratory diseases, 21.5% stop taking antibiotics when the disease symptoms disappear and the patient subjective state gets better, while all the respondents say, that they are aware that non-control antibiotics application and their wrong application results in formation of resistive microbial strains, infectious matters.

Conclusion: Despite the fact, that most respondents are persons with university education, and area of their professional activity is related to health protection, the results of the analysis have shown that most respondents take antibiotics not considering the basic rules of rational application of antimicrobial preparations, which fastens development of resistive microbial strains. As we know, antibiotics resistance increases the cost of patient adjunctive treatment. A longer course of the disease and more complex schemes increase cost of patient treatment, as well as financial loss of individual families and society in whole. Experts consider that the total load of antibiotic resistance equals about 1.5 billion euro in countries of European Union each year.