

**KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICE
TOWARDS PHARMACY PRACTICE
AMONG DRUG SELLERS
IN SELECTED TOWNSHIPS OF WEST
DISTRICT, YANGON REGION (2013)**

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ABSTRACT

Since the drug sellers are often the final link between the medication and the patient, it is important that the drug sellers should have correct and appropriate knowledge, attitude and practice on pharmacy practice in their pharmacies. This study aimed to determine the socio-demographic characteristics of the drug sellers, background characteristics of the pharmacies and their knowledge, attitude and practice towards pharmacy practice in the selected townships of West District of Yangon Region. This study was conducted in 168 drugs sellers from Hlaing, Kyauktada and Kamayut Townships of West District of Yangon Region. From each township, 62 pharmacies were selected by simple random sampling. The drug sellers were interviewed with structured questionnaire and checklists was also used as data collection tool. The data entry and analysis was done by using SPSS version 16.0.

The mean age of the drug sellers was 37 years and three fourth of them were female. Most of the drug sellers had a kind of bachelor degree. Their mean working experience was 8 years. Two third of the drug sellers had experience of drug selling from previous pharmacies and most the rest attended private pharmacy training for current pharmacy practice. The mean years of establishment of the pharmacies were 7 year, and only 13% of the pharmacies had a pharmacist. Only one in ten pharmacies applied for control drug selling license. For assessment of knowledge, attitude and practice towards pharmacy practice, 54 knowledge questions, 18 attitude questions and 19 checklist items were used respectively. Their response to each knowledge question was given score 1, 0 and 0 for correct, incorrect and don't know answer respectively. Their response to each attitude question was given score 4, 3, 2 and 1 for strongly agree, agree, disagree and strongly disagree responses. Each checklist item was given score 1 and 0 for proper and improper practice. Then, their knowledge, attitude and practice scores were divided into two levels depending on their 70 percent values of their score ranges. In this study, most of the drug sellers had high knowledge level and negative attitude level. However, most of them had poor practice on pharmacy practice.