

EVALUATING THE INFORMATION ABOUT USE OF PHARMACOTHERAPY FROM POPULATION IN SOME DISTRICTS IN SALAHUDDIN GOVERNORATE

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Abstract:

The study focused on 90 people (42 in urban areas, 48 in rural areas) from some districts (Tikri, Sherqat, Tuz) from January 2023 to May in Salahuddin Province. The aim of this cross-sectional study was to evaluate population-based information on the use of pharmacotherapy. The paper survey provided important information on the use of drug therapy in urban and rural area. These paper questionnaire include:-

- Do you go to the doctor when you don't feel well?
- Are the treatments carried out as prescribed by a doctor?
- Is the treatment carried out according to the doctor's instructions?
- Were the medications taken on time?
- Is the medicine taken during or after meals?
- How do I store medication at home?
- Which types of treatment should be preferred?
- If a treatment is not completed, will it be given to another patient at home?
- Do you pay attention to the expiry date when buying medication?
- If you forget to take the medicine on time, will you take it later or not?
- If your children get different diseases at the same time, do you treat them the same or go to the doctor?
- Should I consult a doctor or restart my current medication if I experience symptoms of an illness I previously suffered from?
- If a neighbor or friend gives you medication, do you use it or go to the doctor?
- Do you wash your hands before treatment?

The result of this study in all respects provides important information for the applications of pharmacotherapy.

Conclusion: This study provided good information about the use of pharmacotherapy in these districts, but required further information from other population questionnaires.

Keyword: population, paper questionnaire (direct interviewer form).



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1. Introduction:

In pharmacology, a drug is a chemical substance (1) with a well-known structure that produces a biological effect when administered to a living organism (2). Drug use can occur enterally, parenterally, or by other routes (3).

pharmaceutical drug, also referred to as a drug or a drug, is a chemical substance used to treat, cure, prevent, or diagnose ailment or to improve well-being(1). Traditionally, pills had been obtained through extraction from medicinal plants, however extra lately additionally with the aid of natural synthesis (4). For chronic diseases, the medicine can be used for a restrained time or regularly.

By therapeutic effect, we suggest responses resulting from treatment of any kind, the consequences of which are believed to be really useful or recommended (5). This applies regardless of whether the result is expected, unexpected, or even undesirable (6).

An destructive reaction is the opposite and refers to a unsafe or undesirable reaction. What constitutes a therapeutic effect and what constitutes a side impact depends on each the nature of the state of affairs and the desire of the treatment. There is no intrinsic difference that distinguishes therapeutic side effects from undesirable ones; Both responses are behavioral/physiological modification that occur in response(6-8).

In medicine, a contraindication is a condition (situation or factor) that is a reason to refuse a certain treatment because of the harm result it may cause to the patient (1-2).

A contraindication is the opposite of the indications that justify the use of a particular method of treatment. Absolute contraindications are contraindications in which there are no legitimate circumstances justifying a certain measure (for example, circumventing a ban). Relative contraindications are contraindications used in situations where the patient is at greater risk for treatment complications, but the risk can be offset or otherwise reduced by other considerations. Another major pair of terms for relative contraindications and absolute contraindications is contraindication precautions or (similarly) contraindication precautions: these pairs of terms are synonymous. The pair used depends on the nomenclature dictated by the style of each organization (9-11).

11- Materials and Methods:

A prospective observational study was conducted based on a population-based drug adequacy information survey in a specific district of Salahuddin Province from January 2023 to May 2023 and was completed. The survey included 10 items about helpful drug therapy as well as correct, incorrect or other answers. 90 patients (42 in urban areas and 48 in rural areas) were included in the study. Quantitative units of variable area are expressed as chi-square in applied mathematical information analysis. The Chi test was used to analyze the quantitative variables. Quantity $P < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant.

111- Results:

Modern information research is over. The aim of the study was to determine the level of information about drug use in the population (42 people in urban areas and 48 people in rural areas). result ($p < 0.05$) in the table. The result evaluates the information on drug therapy in the population.

Table 1: Do you see a doctor when you feel unwell and is the treatment taken according to the doctor's prescription?

Number of population	Do you see a doctor when you feel unwell?	Chi square	Is the treatment taken according to the doctor's prescription?	Chi square
90.0	64.0	46.78	70.0	29.44

Table 2: The treatment course taken according to the doctor's instruction and is the medication taken on time?

Number of population	Is the treatment course taken according to the doctor's instruction?	Chi square	Is the medication taken on time?	Chi square
90.0	80.0	36.11	79.0	35.34

Table 3: The medicine taken with or after food, how are medicine kept at the home and what types of treatment is preferred?

Number of population	Is the medicine taken with or after food?	Chi square	how are medicine kept at the home and what types of treatment is preferred?	Chi square	what types of treatment is preferred?	Chi square
90.0	30.08	36.11	36.11	62.0	50.68	46.05

Table 4 : The treatment course is not complete, is it given to another patient at home and when buying the medicine, do you look at its expiration date?

Number of population	when the treatment course is not complete?	Chi square	Is it given to another patient at home and when buying the medicine?	Chi square	do you look at its expiration date?	Chi square
90.0	60.0	25.0	61.0	25.34	50.0	22.77

Table 5: If you forget to take the medicine on time, do you take it later or not and if your children get sick in different sick's at the same time, do you give them the same treatment or see a doctor.

Number of population	if you forget to take the medicine on time?	Chi square	do you take it later or not and if your children get sick in different sick's at the same time?	Chi square
90.0	70.0	29.44	55.0	25.61

Table 6: If symptoms of a disease that I had previously were felt, should I see a doctor or should I take the previous medications?, If your neighbor or a friend gives you medicine to use, do you use it or see a doctor? and are hands washed before taking treatment?

Number of population	If symptoms of a disease that I had previously were felt, should I see a doctor or should I take the previous medications?	Chi square	If your neighbor or a friend gives you medicine to use, do you use it or see a doctor?	Chi square	are hands washed before taking treatment??	Chi square
90.0	55.0	23.61			52.0	23.04

IV- Discussion:

This research has certainly led to a better understanding of medical knowledge among the population of Salahuddin province districts. However, the lack and diversity of published research in this area makes comparisons with other countries difficult (12). This means that the surveyed population is characterized by a good level of knowledge(13). Differences in the types of questions asked and question styles may have contributed to these differences. In this study, all questions on the knowledge scale were closed in nature, in contrast to the more open style of some questions in the German study (14). In addition, because the German study was a pilot study, the sample size was limited. The majority of the population participating in this study correctly answered questions on many aspects of drug therapy. (Table 1-6) (15). On the other hand, this study demonstrated sufficient knowledge about several important aspects of the use of pharmacological therapy (16-17). This study has both strengths and weaknesses. The main strength of this study is that the gender distribution and socioeconomic status of the students are consistent with national data (18). This observation indicates that the results of the study sample are likely to be representative of the entire population of Salahuddin province (19). This study also had its limitations. A fixed, standardized questionnaire limits the depth and breadth of measurement (20-21). Future work incorporating qualitative methods could be used to complement this study to gain a better understanding of drug therapy knowledge in adolescents (22-24).

V- CONCLUSION:

The results of this study show that people in certain districts of Salahuddin province have a good level of knowledge about pharmacological uses.

Such measures can help people better understand the uses of pharmacotherapy. Such measures can help people become informed consumers, capable of making rational choices about medicines.

These study recorded good information of population about use of drug therapies in these districts but wanted more information about other questionnaire from population and according to the study, we knew that the information is good from population and we need to know if the application is also good.

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