



Evaluation of Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices of Community Pharmacists in Morocco Regarding Nonsteroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs (NSAIDs) Misuse



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Table No. 1: KAP survey among community pharmacists on the misuse of NSAIDs.

Knowledge :	1 (%)	2(%)	3(%)	4(%)	5(%)
Misuse is the intentional and inappropriate use of a medication not in accordance with its marketing authorization.Haut du formulaire	60	12	5	14	9
NSAIDs are associated with cardiovascular risk	83	15	1	1	0
NSAIDs are associated with a risk of gastrointestinal ulcer	97	2	1	0	0
Attitudes : I believe that patients misuse NSAIDs for the following reasons:					
Persistent pain	30	52	13	5	0
Misunderstanding of indications	28	43	18	9	2
Misunderstanding of potential side effects	28	51	13	7	1
Practices:					
I dispense NSAIDs without a prescription	32	32	27	7	1
I dispense NSAIDs without a prescription because the patient may obtain the medication from another pharmacy	20	35	22	7	16
I inform patients about the maximum dose not to exceed	62	22	11	3	2
I inform patients about the duration not to exceed	57	28	12	2	1
I check for the absence of contraindications	51	19	11	9	11
In the event of misuse, I raise awareness among patients about the associated risks	38	26	25	7	4

In the knowledge section: 1 corresponds to True, 2 to Likely, 3 to Unlikely, 4 to False, and 5 to I don't know.

In the attitudes section: 1 corresponds to Completely Agree, 2 to Agree, 3 to Neither Agree nor Disagree, 4 to Disagree, and 5 to Completely Disagree.

In the practices section: 1 corresponds to Always, 2 to Often, 3 to Sometimes, 4 to Rarely, and 5 to Never.

CONCLUSION

This study underscores the high prevalence of NSAID misuse in Morocco, emphasizing the urgent need for a multidisciplinary approach to combat this issue.

INTRODUCTION

The widespread over-the-counter dispensing of NSAIDs in Morocco raises concerns about potential misuse of these medications.

Objective

This study aims to assess the knowledge, attitudes, and practices of community pharmacists in Morocco regarding the misuse of NSAIDs.

Materials and Methods

A survey was conducted among community pharmacists in Morocco using a questionnaire that gathered information on their sociodemographic data, knowledge of NSAID misuse and its risks, attitudes toward the reasons and situations of misuse, and dispensing practices.

RESULTATS

One hundred pharmacists (mean age 43.8 ± 12 years, 54% female, average years of practice 17 ± 11) participated in the survey. The results of our KAP (Knowledge, Attitudes, Practices) study are represented by Table No. 1.