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Motivation and Obstacles in Enrolling to the Community Pharmacy Accreditation (CPA)

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Introduction: Although the quality of care in general community pharmacy is increasingly considered, the numbers of enrollment to become standard community pharmacy are not well correlated. This cross-sectional study was therefore aimed to determine the motivation and obstacles that affected the pharmaceutical entrepreneurs to enroll in community pharmacy accreditation (CPA). **Materials and Methods:** The subjects were 360 community pharmacy entrepreneurs in the Northeast of Thailand who did not joined the CPA program. The data were collected using self-administered questionnaires which were distributed to subjects by post during July to November 2012. **Results:** There were 341 correspondents (94.7 percent). The results showed that 322 (94.4 percent) and 335 (98.2 percent) of the correspondents knew about the standard of community pharmacy and the CPA, respectively. Moreover, 310 subjects (90.9 percent) agreed to the concept of CPA. The motivations that highly affected the pharmacy entrepreneurs' decision to enroll the CPA were the willing to improve services with mean score of 4.93 (total score of 5), followed by knowledge and the customers' well-being with mean score of 4.61, the law enforcement with mean score of 4.0, the primary care development with mean score of 3.59, and the pharmacy competition with mean score of 3.23, respectively. However, the most important obstacles to enroll in this project were from standard 1 location, equipment, and services with mean score of 4.8 (total score of 5), standard 2 the management with mean score of 4.7, standard 3 good pharmacy practice with mean score of 4.5, standard 5 community's service together with participation with mean score of 2.1 and standard 4 regulations and moral practice with mean score of 2.0, respectively. Moreover, the results also revealed that age, sex, education, the pharmacy display, membership in professional council, number of customers had no significant difference in affecting the entrepreneurs' motivation and obstacles to enroll in community pharmacy accreditation (p-value 0.05). **Conclusion:** These findings indicated that though the community pharmacy had positive motivations about CPA, the major barriers in each standard still existed. Thus, modifications or promoting some aspects of each standard should be taken into account.

Keywords: community pharmacy, standard of pharmacy, community pharmacy accreditation (CPA), motivation, obstacle

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Pattern of Antipsychotic Drug Therapy in Psychiatric Patients: A Case Study at Prasrimahabodi Psychiatric Hospital, Ubon Ratchathani

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Introduction: Antipsychotic agents are commonly used to treat patients with psychiatric problems. There are varieties of these drugs with different characteristics and treatment outcomes including their effectiveness and adverse events. This study was aimed to identify the pattern of antipsychotic drug therapy in psychiatric patients at Prasrimahabodi Psychiatric hospital, Ubon Ratchathani. **Materials and Methods:** The study was conducted in schizophrenic patients who were prescribed any of antipsychotic agents in the inpatient department during June - August, 2012. Descriptive data, including the Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale (PANSS) and the medication history were recorded. **Results:** 111 patients were recruited in the study. Of those, 70.27% were male with their mean age of 38.31 ± 10.68 years old and 38.73% were diagnosed with paranoid schizophrenia type. In addition, the highest physical co-morbidity was due to alcohol dependence at 16.21%. In terms of the pattern of antipsychotic drug therapy, the two drug-combinations were commonly reported at 47.75%, followed by 39.0% of three drug-combination and 19.0% of only single agent use. Moreover, the difference of PANSS between admission and discharge were significantly different (p-value <0.001) with the mean scores of 43.93%, 44.0% and 34.84% in the group of two drug- combinations, three drug-combinations and single antipsychotic drug, respectively. The common adverse reactions reported were tachycardia (4.50%), acute dystonia (3.60%), rash and constipation (1.80%). **Conclusion:** The results from these findings indicated that the combination therapies with at least 2 antipsychotic drugs were commonly used in schizophrenic patients at this hospital site. Additionally, the difference in average PANSS tended to increase in the patients who used more than 1 antipsychotic drug therapy.

Keywords: Antipsychotic drugs, Schizophrenia, PANSS

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