Title: Survey of knowledge and practice in woman who refer to health center about self -medication with drugs, based on Health Belief Model in Isfahan city.

Authors: asiyeh pirzadeh- gholamreza sharifirad

Abstract: Introduction: There is not any drug without side effects; the prevalence of self-medication in Iran's provinces is increasing. The purpose of this study was determining of knowledge and practice in woman who refer to health center about self -medication with drugs, based on Health Belief Model in Isfahan city.

Material and method: This was a cross-sectional study that was carried out on 385 women who refer to health centers. Data were collected by a questionnaire in 4 parts(knowledge, practice and H.B.M Variables). Finally data were collected and analyzed by descriptive statistics.

Results: The mean score of knowledge was 82.97±13.80 and means score of perceived susceptibility 72.48±17.11, severity 71.60±14.73, benefits 68.29±17.13 and barriers 61.64±19.67. 86% of women have done self –medication at least in 1 disease in 6 months ago, included: cold 225(57.6%), headache 28(53.7%), anemia 51(13.2%), menstrual disorder 45(11.6%), digestive diseases 25(6.5%), muscle diseases 23(5.9%), osteoporosis 10(2.6%) and joint diseases 25(6.5%). Most drug used included: cold pills208(53.7%), pain kills 184(47.5%)and, herbal medicines78 (20.2), folic acid 68(17.6%), antibiotics67(17.3%).

The main reasons for self –medication were previous experience and drug accessibility, not enough time, expensive doctor visits, lack of access to physition and main reasons for preventing self –medication was fear of side effects and.

Conclusion: It seem to educate people about non Self-Medication focused on barriers variable and improving perceived severity may be reduce self – medication. also, doctors can be effective in this matter by informing women about side effects of drugs.

Key words: self -medication, drug, knowledge, practice, Health Belief Model

Presentation: Poster