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Isra University

**ASSESSMENT OF ADULT PATIENTS KNOWLEDGE OF
THEIR PRESCRIBED MEDICATION IN GHOUR AL-SAFI
HOSPITAL IN JORDAN**

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to my beloved parents; Mr. Mohamad AL Shamaileh and Mrs. Wafa`a AL Shamaileh.

To my son Yamen. Who suffered during my study time.

And those lovers who support me: my sister Wa`ed who gave me a lot of her support.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS OR SYMPOLS

ABBREVIATION	DEFINITION
AMOS	Analysis of Moments (correlations) Software
CATPCA	Categorical Principal Components Analysis
CFA	Confirmatory Factor Analysis
Meds	Medications
MMAS-8	Morisky medication adherence scale-8
Rh	Spearman rank correlation co-efficient
RII	Relative Importance Index
SD	Standard deviation
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
WHO	World Health Organization
SES	Socioeconomic Index Score

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Abstract

A well known considerable proportion of the population are elderly. Adult patients often undertake multiple medication regimes to manage their disease, in order to prevent complications and to maintain their quality of life. A patient's medication knowledge is needed to improve the awareness of drug names, indications, administration schedules, adverse effects or side-effects and any more special administration instructions. Poor medication knowledge may result in a negative impact on medication adherence and patient safety that may be related to their understanding of medication use. There for the pharmaceutical education is highly needed for those patients in order to prevent such misuses. A cross sectional analytical study was carried out on adults over forty patients in Ghour AL-Safi region of Jordan where some of them are with the probability of getting risk of medications misuse. The aim of this study was to assess these patients knowledge of pharmacotherapy. The study was done to measure the impact of pharmacotherapy education among patients visiting the outpatient clinics. Inclusion criteria for subjects were: being 40 years old or over, at the moment of holding in their hands at least one medication dispensed from the pharmacies of Ghour AL-Safi hospital. The sample included 325 individuals who accepted the participatation in this study from December 2017 to March 2018. Males

were (52%) of patients and the patient educational level were (47.4%) with secondary education .

Self-caring patients were (92.2%). and (83.7%) of them were attending follow up hospital clinic visits. About half of patients (54.8%) could remember the names of their prescribed medications, meanwhile (45.2%) could not remember the names. The majority of patients (93.2%) could recall quantities of their medications they're supposed to take, (94.5%) of patients could also indicate the correct frequency of taking their prescribed medications. Patients that could correctly identify the indications for each of their prescribed medications were 84%. Other hand, the majority of patients (97.2%) could not identify at least one of their prescribed medication potential side effects, and (99.1%) of them could not name at least one potential safety measure corresponding to managing their prescribed medications. The overall Knowledge of pharmacotherapy for all the patients were generally categorized between poor to intermediate in general.

Lastly, it was concluded that elderly patients were in general: self caring, attending, followup clinical visits, they can recall medication quantities, and the correct frequency of taking medication. Meanwhile they lack knowledge on side-effects and precaution of their medications which could potentially impact medication compliance and medication safety. It was recommended that pharmaceutical care clinics must be introduced in each hospital for the purpose of continuous pharmacotherapeutic counseling.

Keywords: elderly, medication, therapeutic knowledge, adherence