



Self-prescription of Paracetamol by Undergraduate Students in BP Koirala Institute of Health Sciences

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Self-prescription of medicines are common especially in low income countries. Paracetamol is a common medicine that is self-prescribed also among university students. Incorrect use of paracetamol can lead to ill effects on health including liver failure. There is scarce evidence of the use of paracetamol by self-medication in Nepal. The objective of this study is to evaluate the paracetamol use by self-prescription among the undergraduate students of BPKIHS.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted among 570 undergraduate students of BPKIHS from February 2016 till July 2016. Pretested semi-structured, self-administered questionnaire was used to collect information regarding socio-demographic characteristics, paracetamol use and perception regarding paracetamol use. Systematic random sampling was done from a list of all medical dental and nursing students to select the study sample.

Results: Most (86%) students are in the category of 20-24 years. Female students are slightly more than male. Majority of the students are from Nepal. More than half of the students are from medical stream. Self-prescription of paracetamol is seen among 90.1% of the students in our study. Correct dose of paracetamol was mentioned by less than half (49.3%) of the students. Self-prescription of paracetamol is considered beneficial by all participants of this study.

Conclusions: Self-prescription of paracetamol by health sciences students of B P Koirala Institute of Health Sciences is high, while the knowledge of correct dose of paracetamol for adults is low. There is a need to further explore this gap and possibly conduct further studies for other medicines as well.

Keywords: *paracetamol; self-prescription; health sciences students; undergraduate students.*

INTRODUCTION

Paracetamol is used for pain and fever. Paracetamol interacts with some drugs and there are some reports of blood disorders as thrombocytopenia, leucopenia and neutropenia. High dose of paracetamol can cause liver damage and renal tubular necrosis.¹ Poor knowledge dose and easy availability of has contributed to increase in morbidity.²

Self-medication is common in low income countries.³⁻⁶

Paracetamol self-prescriptions is more common among university students.⁷ Self-medication refers to the selection and use of medicines by individuals to treat self-recognized illnesses or symptoms.⁸ Paracetamol

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is commonly used also for self-poisoning.^{2,9-11} Self-medication is one component of self-care, more organised and balanced approach may be necessary for self-medication to be beneficial to health of the people.¹²

Around the world, studies show 38.5% of students⁷ to 77% students¹³ practiced self-medication with paracetamol.¹⁴

With limited literatures found about paracetamol consumption, this study explores the paracetamol use by self-prescription among the undergraduate students of BPKIHS.

METHODS

A cross-sectional study was conducted among 570 undergraduate students of BPKIHS from February 2016 till July 2016. A pretested semi-structured self-administered questionnaire was used to collect information regarding socio-demographic characteristics, paracetamol use and perception regarding paracetamol use among the undergraduate students. All current undergraduate students of BPKIHS willing to participate in the study were included. Elective students, interns, short course participants and foreign elective students were excluded in this study.

Systematic random sampling was done from a list of all medical dental and nursing students to select the study sample. We obtained the required sample size using the prevalence of self-prescription of paracetamol among undergraduate students in Srilanka¹³ as 77% as; prevalence (p) = 77%, compliment of prevalence (q) = 23%, allowable error (l) = 5% of 77% = 3.85; sample size = $4 \times (pq)/l^2 = 4 \times (77 \times 23)/3.85^2 = 479$ students. We also added 20% for non-response which gave us the final sample size as 575 students.

Data are presented as frequency, percentage and mean. Chi-square test was used to test the association of the categorical variables at 95% Confidence Interval and 5% level of significance. The study was conducted after approval from the Institutional Review Committee (IRC) of B P Koirala Institute of Health Sciences, Dharan. Informed verbal consent was taken and the questionnaire was provided for self-administration. Data regarding personal identification was not taken from the students.

RESULTS

A total of 570 out of 575 students approached for this study responded to the questionnaire giving a response rate of more than 99%. Most (86%) students are in the category of 20-24 years. Female students are slightly more than male. Majority of the students are from Nepal. More than half of the students are from medical stream. The socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents can be found in table 1.

Table 1. Socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents.

Characteristics	n (%)	
Age	upto 19 years	59 (10.4%)
	20-24 years	490 (86.0%)
	25 and above	21 (3.7%)
Sex	Male	275 (48.2%)
	Female	295 (51.8%)
Country	Nepal	507 (88.9%)
	India	63 (11.1%)
Stream	Medical Students	330 (57.9%)
	Dental Students	140 (24.6%)
	Nursing Students	100 (17.5%)
Year of Study	Year 1	152 (26.7%)
	Year 2	153 (26.8%)
	Year 3	132 (23.2%)
	Year 4	133 (23.3%)
Involved in Sports	Yes	327 (57.4%)
	No	243 (42.6%)
Total	570 (100%)	

Correct dose of paracetamol was mentioned by less than half (49.3%) of the students. Only less than 10% of the students took paracetamol with doctor's prescription. More than 80% of the students got paracetamol from the local pharmacy shop.

Table 2. Characteristics regarding paracetamol consumption regarding of the respondents.

Characteristics		n (%)
Knowledge of Correct Dose (n = 570)	Yes	342 (60.0%)
	No	228 (40.0%)
Pattern of Taking Paracetamol (n = 570)	Only with Doctor's prescription	94 (16.5%)
	Self-prescription	476 (83.5%)
Source of Obtaining Paracetamol (n = 570) *	Left over tablet	69 (12.1%)
	Pharmacy and retailers	464 (81.4%)
	Friends	148 (26.0%)
Self-prescription is based on (n = 518)	Advice of Parents	73 (14.1%)
	Advice of Friends	68 (13.8%)
	Own Experiences	293 (56.6%)
	Internet search	78 (15.1%)

There was equal proportion of student who thought prescription was not necessary for paracetamol, avoiding time wasting and having good knowledge as reasons for using paracetamol without prescription.

The knowledge of the correct dose of paracetamol increased with the year of the study among the student. The self-prescription also increased with the year of the study. The association of knowledge of the correct dose and the self-prescription with the year of the study was found to be highly significant.

Table 3. Reasons for paracetamol use without prescription and perception regarding paracetamol use.

Characteristics		Frequency
Reason for using Paracetamol without prescription (n = 518)	Prescription Not Necessary	173 (33.4%)
	Avoid time wasting	174 (33.6%)
In practice, it is better not to use paracetamol should without prescription (n = 570)	I have good Knowledge	171 (33.0%)
	Strongly disagree	25 (4.4%)
	Disagree	184 (32.3%)
	No Idea	92 (16.1%)
Overall Concept of using Paracetamol (n = 570)	Agree	239 (41.9%)
	Strongly Agree	30 (5.2%)
	PCM is OTC drug and can be taken without prescription	225 (39.5%)
	I have experiences and can advise others	171 (30.0%)
Self-prescription is not harmful for PCM		117 (20.5%)
	Self-prescription is time saving and cost effective	57 (10.0%)

Table 4. Association between year of study with Knowledge of dose and self-prescription of paracetamol (n = 570).

Year of study	Know ledge of correct dose		p-value	Self-Prescription		p-value
	Yes	No		Yes	No	
Year 1	46 (30.3%)	106 (69.7%)	0.000	114 (75.0%)	38 (25.0%)	0.000
Year 2	92 (60.1%)	61 (39.9%)		124 (81.0%)	29 (19.0%)	
Year 3	94 (71.2%)	38 (28.8%)		114 (86.4%)	18 (13.6%)	
Year 4	110 (82.7%)	23 (17.3%)		124 (93.2%)	9 (6.8%)	
Total	342 (60.0%)	228 (40.0%)		476 (83.5%)	94 (16.5%)	

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