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# SCENARIO OF USING BOTH OTC AND PRESCRIPTION MEDICINE WITHOUT THE HELP OF HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS AND ABUSE OF MEDICINE IN RANDOMLY SELECTED POPULATION IN DHAKA CITY

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#### **Abstract**

Always medicines should be, literally must be used according to the suggestion of healthcare professionals. In Bangladesh, most kind of drugs including prescription drugs are available to the consumers without any prescription. Which increase the percentage of drug resistance also. The main purpose of this survey study was to collect data regarding the use of OTC and prescription drugs and get an overall overview regarding the percentage of people taking those medicines without consulting Health care professionals in Bangladesh. About 500 volunteers participated in this survey. Among them almost 96% of volunteers using medicine without prescription or any suggestion from healthcare professionals. This percentage is very alarming for the Bangladesh situation.

**Keywords:** Prescription, OTC, Antibiotics, NSAID, Drug Resistance.

#### Introduction

The drug is any chemical you take that affects the way your body works. Alcohol, caffeine, aspirin, and nicotine are all drugs. A drug must be able to pass from your body into your brain. Once inside your brain, drugs can change the messages your brain cells are sending to each other, and the rest of your body. They do this by interfering with your brain's own chemical signals: neurotransmitters that transfer signals across synapses. Inappropriate use of drugs can be classified into either 'abuse'; typically defined as the use of a medication for nonmedical purpose or 'misuse' which is the use of medications for a legitimate medical reason, yet in ways other than as directed, in most cases by alteration of either dose or duration of use.

The main mission of this survey study was to collect data regarding the use of OTC and prescription drugs and get an overall overview regarding the percentage of people taking those medicines without consulting Health care professionals in Bangladesh. A specific area of Dhaka city was selected for collecting data. The participated volunteers were from a different age, sex, occupation, and education level. The questionnaire survey method was used for this research work. This study adopted a cross-sectional methodology using a self-developed anonymous questionnaire.

The main purpose of this survey study was to identify the percentage of people who are using a drug without a prescription and the percentage of the people who abused the drug. Including some other factors like, for which disease peoples take more drug without a prescription, Who or what influence people most for taking the drug without a prescription, The percentage of the people who complete the dose of the drug when he/she takes by themselves, etc..

### Methodology

This is the study which was based on a survey on misuse of medicine of both kinds of OTC and Prescription medicine and possible rate of medicine abuse. To collect data, a cross-sectional and random sampling method was applied. The study was

carried out in Dhaka in the month of November 2018. Randomly 468 people were selected. A designed questionnaire [Figure-1] was filled by the volunteers to collect information about their misuse and abuse experience of drug. After collecting all data, are put into MS Excel 2016 sheet [Figure-2]. From there by using different kind of ratio chart results were found out.

#### **Result and Discussion**

#### Gender

In this project, there are 468 volunteers are participated. Among them 223 were male and rest 245 were female [Figure-3, Table-1]

#### **Education level**

This project was done with people from a different place. Some of them were students, some were employs, some were day laborer, among female some were housewives. Education was one of the major factors for this project. Among these people were from different education level. I divided the education level into four major groups. They are; primary, secondary, undergraduate and graduate. Around 32 people were from primary level and another 32 from the secondary level. 367 people that means the major number of people were from the undergraduate level. Some of them were running student, some were already completed. And rest of 37 people were from graduation level. [Table-2], [Figure-4]

### Have volunteers used drug without prescription?

Among these people, 448 people are using different kind of medicine without taking suggestion of any healthcare professional or prescription. And 20 people don't take medicine without prescription. [Table-3], [Figure-5]

It seems that almost 96% are using medicine without a prescription. Which is very worrying for Bangladesh situation

# For which disease, you take the drug without prescription most?

People take drug for different disease. But gastric, fever, headache was common for most of the

people. About 166 persons are taking medicine for gastric problem. 113 people for fever and 89 for headache most. Besides this about 40 people taking medicine for pain, 13 people for diarrhea, 12 for cold and 17 people for other diseases like the sleeping problem, etc.

One person takes medicine for gastric that doesn't mean he/she didn't take others medicine. He/she also take medicine for another disease. Some people take several medicines at a time without any prescription. [Table-4], [Figure-6]

### How frequently, people used medicine?

Almost 60% of people take medicine occasionally. About 107 among this volunteer use to with different medicine frequently. They take several doses of medicine without prescription almost like daily routine. Only 99 people among these people take medicine rarely in case like very emergency or some kind of this. [Table-5], [Figure-7]

# From whom people got information about the drug?

One common question may rise form where or who insist them to take medicine without the suggestion of any healthcare professionals or any prescription. It seems in this project; family personal is mainly most responsible for this occurrence. Among these volunteer 48% personals are insist by family to take medicine. After this, some personal are responsible for their own self. Like they were prescribed before for a disease. After a long if they feel like facing same problem as before they started to take medicine from previous prescription. For a single moment they don't feel, it could be dangerous or can cause health hazard.

Those personals who worked in retail pharmacy shop, they are also responsible for insisting people to take medicine. Very few percents of people got information about drug from their friends or others known personal. [Table-6], [Figure-8]

#### Have the people known about the dose?

There is another question, though lots of people take medicine without any prescription but how many of them have knowledge about the drug or about the dosage of that drug. In this case, about 288 thought they know about the drug they have taken. And 160 people taking drug without knowing any information about the drug. [Table-7], [Figure-9]

### How do people know these drugs?

Most of the people know the drug by their brand name. The percentage of these kinds of people is about 63%. About 89 (20%) people know drug with their generic name. 76 person taking medicine they don't know even the name of medicine. Most of case they get medicine from shop or provided by other personal like family member. [Table-8], [Figure-10]

### Why do you use drugs without prescription?

Why people take medicine without any suggestion from healthcare. What's the main reason behind this? Most of the volunteer of this project informed that they take medicine by their own self to get quick remedy. Almost 338 of these volunteers agreed with it. About 29 people informed that they want to take suggestion from doctor but they don't have time. About 77 people can't take suggestion from doctor because of their high fee. [Table-9], [Figure-11]

# Do you think drugs without prescription curing your specific disease?

When people take medicine on their own, are those medicine worked properly? Are those drug really helpful to get relief from their disease? The volunteers of this project informed that those medicine what they take are not working all the time. And about 294 confirmed this. About 132 people get relief after taking medicine. 32 people don't get any relief but still they take medicine without prescription. [Table-10], [Figure-12]

# Have you felt sick any time after taking a drug without a prescription?

After taking medicine by own (without a prescription) about 85 volunteers felt or got sick at different times. Here the worrying matter is after being sick they still continuing to taking medicine. Others 363 volunteer didn't get sick because of taking drug on their own. [Table-11], [Figure-13]

### Did you abuse drug anytime?

Abuse of the drug is also a worrying subject for Bangladesh in current situation. About 32 people among the volunteers of this project mean almost 8% of total abused drug in previous time. This is not a small number among these people. 92% people didn't abuse drug anytime in their life. [Table-12], [Figure-14]

# Did you suggest anyone for taking the drug without prescription ever?

Most of the volunteers of these project are the victim. The reason for calling them victim because they already have started harming themselves by taking medicine without prescription. 239 (almost 32%) volunteer insist others take medicine without help of any doctor or other healthcare professionals. Rest 229 didn't suggest drug for others. [Table-13], [Figure-15]

# Do you complete your dose when you take the drug without a prescription?

To get proper effect from a drug it's mandatory to complete the dose of that drug. Here, there was a question to determine, how many of those volunteers who were taking the drug without prescription, completing their dose. 211 volunteer took drug but they didn't complete the dose anytime. Which lead them to the resistance of drug. Some of these volunteers, about 174 volunteer complete dose but not every time. Only 63 people complete full dose of drug whenever they took medicine. [Table-14], [Figure-16]

## Have you taken the antibiotic drug without prescription?

Antibiotic is one of the highest classes of medicine among different drugs. In case of being specific for antibiotic drug, 426 volunteers took antibiotic without taking any suggestion from any healthcare professionals. Though 448 people among the volunteers taking a different drug, only 22 of them don't take the antibiotic. In total 42 persons don't take antibiotic without prescription. [Table-15], [Figure-17]

### Do you know about the dose of Antibiotic?

Among these volunteers, some of them know about the normal drug dose but in terms of antibiotic how many of them know about antibiotic dose. Only 236 volunteers know about antibiotics' dose. Others 232 people don't know. Still, they take the antibiotic drug. [Table-16], [Figure-18]

### From where you get knowledge about antibiotics?

Though in general terms family members were responsible for taking drugs without prescription. But Retail shop personals and the victims by own self are responsible for antibiotic administration. 146 person insist by retail pharmacy and another 146 people taking antibiotic by following the previous prescription. 122 people take antibiotics by the suggestion of their family members. 12 people from their friends or another known person. [Table-17], [Figure-19]

### Did you complete the dose in time of taking antibiotic?

The percentage of completing dose of antibiotics is a little bit higher than normal medicines. About 164-person complete dose properly. Another 164 people complete but not all times. Among these volunteers, 98 people didn't complete the antibiotic dose whenever they took those medicine. [Table-18], [Figure-20]

### Conclusion

After seeing this survey result one thing is assured that the people of Bangladesh are at high risk of

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drug resistance and here, 90% of people among 500 are using every kind of medicine without thinking about the dose or side effect. Most of these volunteers are educated. Then the condition of the rural area can be assumed easily. Family members and retail sellers are mainly responsible for this situation. This is the high time to take care of this situation with more seriously. If once medicines are starting to resist it will cause irreparable damage to the healthcare system.

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### Table-01: Number of Male and Female.

MALE	FEMALE
223	245

#### Table -02: Education level of volunteers.

PRIMARY	SECONDARY	UNDERGRADUATE	GRADUATE
32	32	367	37

### **Table-03:** Number of people using medicine with or without prescription.

YES	NO
448	20

### **Table-04:** Diseases, for which peoples take medicine more.

FEVER	GASTRIC	DIARRHEA	COLD	HEADACHE	PAIN	OTH
						ERS
113	166	13	12	89	40	17

### **Table-05:** Frequency of using the medicine.

OFTEN	SOMETIMES	RARE
107	242	99

### **Table-06:** Source of Information about medicine.

FAMILY	FRIEND	PREVIOUS PRESCRIPTION	RETAIL SHOP
215	26	110	95

### **Table-07:** People has knowledge about medicine or not.

YES	NO
288	160

### Table-08: People knew drugs in which terms.

BY GENERIC NAME	BY BRAND NAME	BY HELP OF SHOPKEEPER
89	283	76

### **Table-09:** Why people use the drug without prescriptions.

DOCTOR FEE IS HIGH	LACK OF TIME	QUICK REMEDY
77	29	338

### **Table -10:** Are these drugs working properly.

YES	NO	NOT ALWAYS
122	32	294

### Table-11: Volunteers Fall in sick after administration of the drug.

YES	NO
85	363

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**Table-12:** How many people abuse drug.

YES	NO
38	430

**Table-13:** How many of these volunteers suggests drug for others.

YES	NO		
239	229		

**Table-14:** How many of these volunteers completed dose.

YES	NO	SOMETIMES
63	211	174

**Table-15:** How many people using antibiotic.

YES	NO
426	42

**Table-16:** How many people know about antibiotic.

YES	NO
236	232

**Table-17:** People get knowledge about antibiotic from which source.

	- 1 1 - 0		
FAMILY	FRIEND	PREVIOUS PRESCRIPTION	RETAIL SHOP
122	12	146	146

Table 18: Number of the volunteer completed a dose for the antibiotic.

YES	NO	SOMETIMES
164	98	164

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Figure-01: Question Model.

Age:			Gender:	MALE	/ FEMALE
Educational Ba	ckground:				
Primary	Secor	ndary	Undergraduate		Graduate
1. Have you	ı used drug v	vithout prescripti	on?		
		YES		DNO	
2. For which	h disease, yo	u take drug witho	out prescrip	tion most?	
• FEVER	DGASTRIC	DIARRHEA	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	DUGH-COLD	• HEADACHE
•	PAIN	OTHRE	s (		
3. Which m	edicine you t	ake most?			
		•			
4. How free	quently do yo				
<b>●</b> OF	TEN	<b>⊕</b> so	METIMES		● RARE
5. From wh	om you get i	nformation abou	t drug?		
FAMILY I	MEMBERS	• FRI	ENDS	PRE	VIOUS PRESCRIPTION
		● RE	TAIL SHOP		
6. Do you h	ave the knov	vledge about the	dose?		
		YES		DNO	
7 How do	ou know the	se drugs?			
7. 110W do	you know the	se urugs:			

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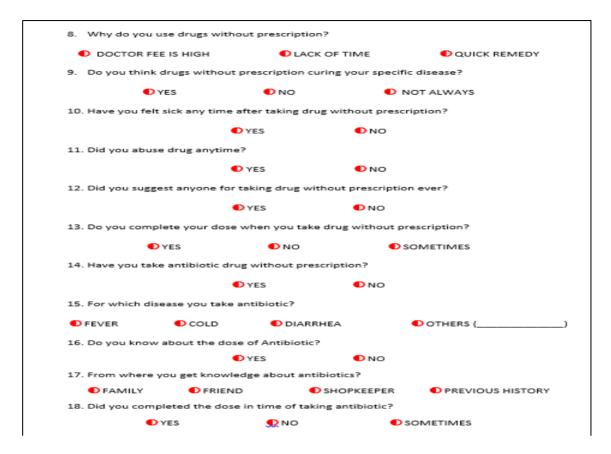
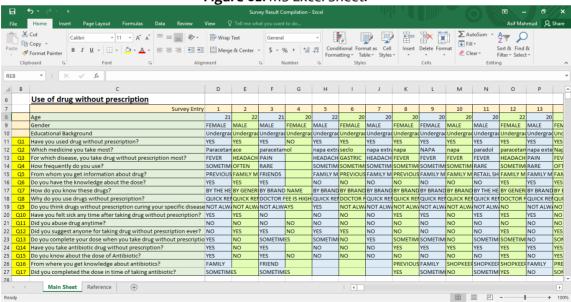
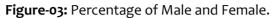


Figure-02: MS Excel Sheet.





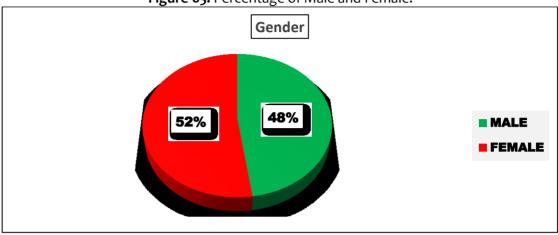


Figure-04: Education level of volunteers.

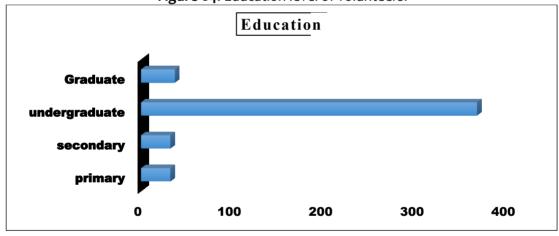
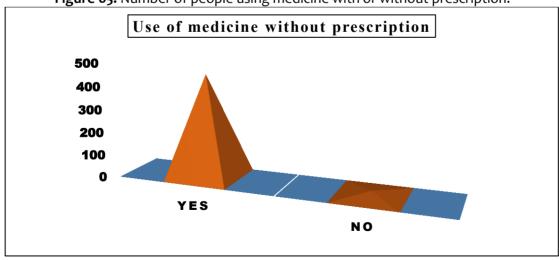


Figure-05: Number of people using medicine with or without prescription.



**Figure-06:** Diseases, for which peoples take medicine more.

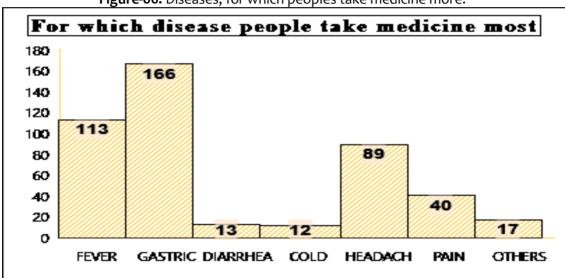


Figure-07: Frequency of using medicine.

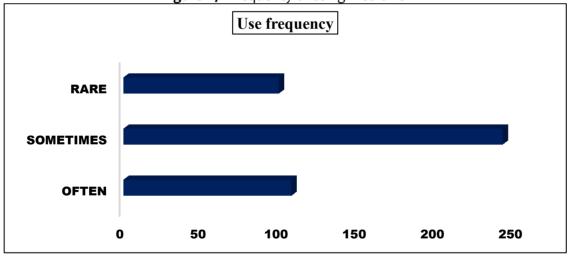


Figure-08: Source of Information about the medicine.

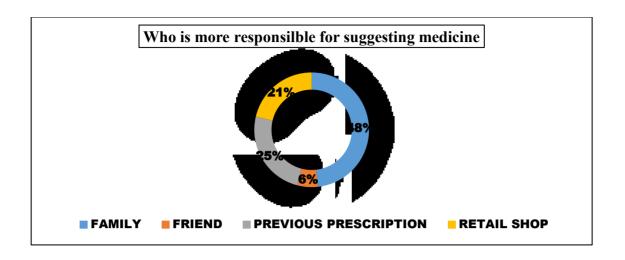
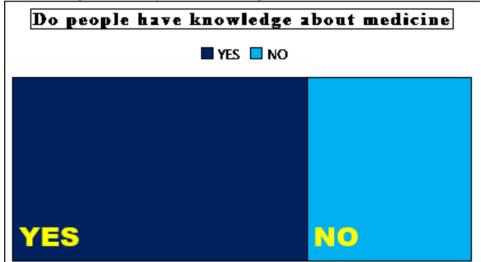


Figure-o9: People has knowledge about medicine or not.



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Figure-10: People knew drugs in which terms.

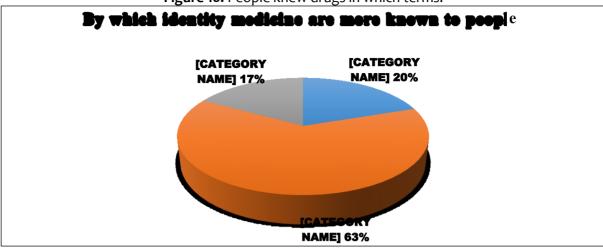
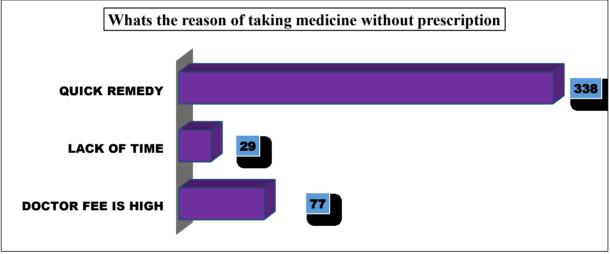


Figure-11: Why people use drug without prescriptions.



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**Figure-12:** Drugs working properly for how many volunteers.

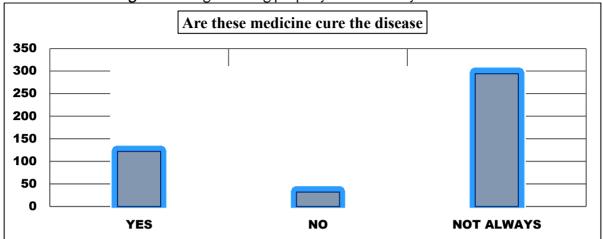


Figure-13: Number of volunteer fall in sick after administration of drug.

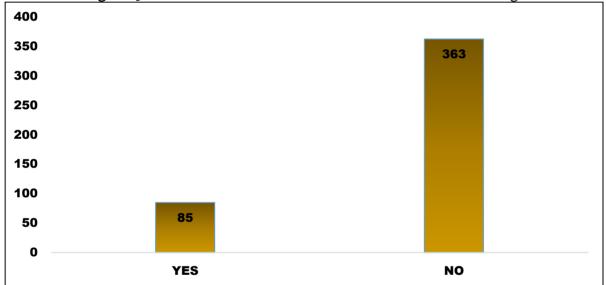
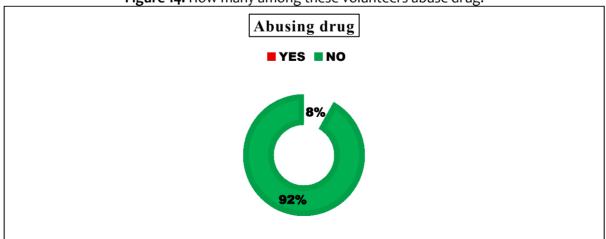


Figure-14: How many among these volunteers abuse drug.



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**Figure-15:** How many of these volunteers suggests drug for other.

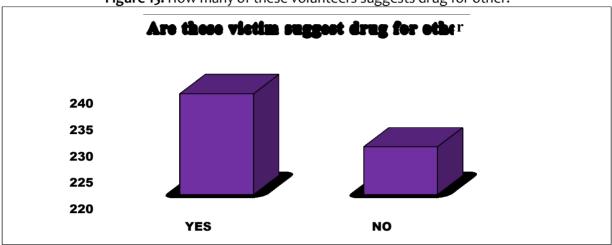
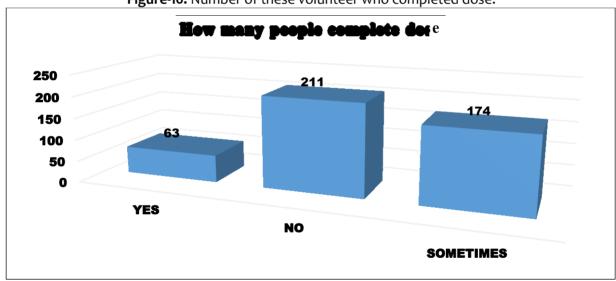


Figure-16: Number of these volunteer who completed dose.



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Figure-17: Number of people using antibiotic.

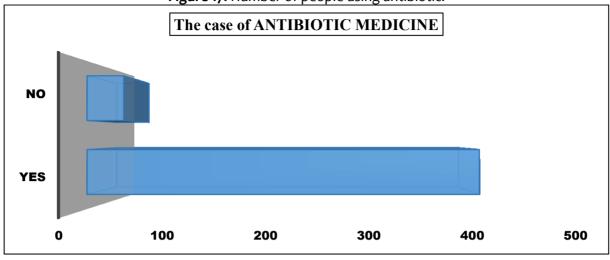


Figure-18: How many people know about antibiotic.

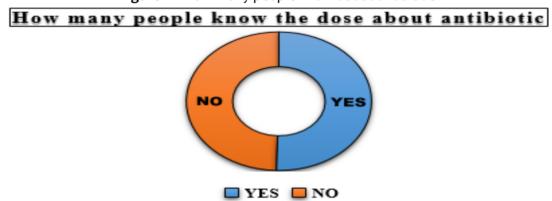
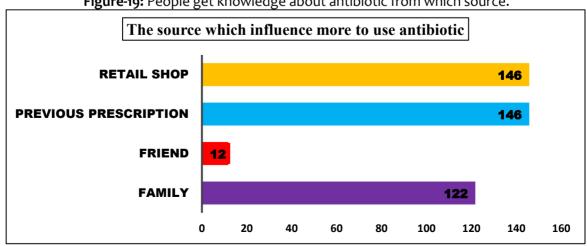


Figure-19: People get knowledge about antibiotic from which source.



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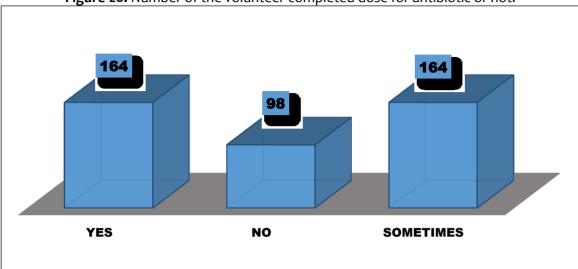


Figure-20: Number of the volunteer completed dose for antibiotic or not.