GENDER DIFFERENCES ON ATTITUDES TOWARDS MEDICATION AMONG YOUNG ADULTS.

E. Vrioni[1], V. Koutras[2], E. Dragioti[1], E. Kotrotsiou[1], M. Gouva[1]

[1]Postgraduate Program "Primary Care Health" - Medical School, University of Thessaly, Larissa, Greece ; [2]Department of Pre-School Education, University of Ioannina, Ioannina, Greece

Introduction: Existing studies for both the representation and the attitude to medicines is not enough and there shortage of population surveys on this topic.

Objectives: This study examined the potential and expected results of people's attitude towards the use of medication and their representation.

Aims: To investigated students' pedagogical faculties and student health schools as a qualification to their attitude to the use of medicines.

Methods: In this study participated 164 post graduate students from various higher education departments. More specifically, 61 (37.2% rate) from the Department of Early& Infant Childhood, 36 (rate 22.0%) students from medical schools, 30 (total of 18.3%) students from nursing schools, 15 (rate 9.1%) students from School Speech 12 (rate 7.3%) students from kindergarten sections and 10 (6.1%) students from pedagogical faculties.273 community individuals from different regions of Greece participated in the present study. A questionnaire concerning socio-demographic characteristics and attitudes towards medication were applied.

Results: Univarate analysis and multi factorial applied for statistical analysis, which showed that a) the attitude of students towards drug and drug intake not statistically different between students of teaching faculties and students of the schools of health and b) the attitude of the students in the sample against specific classes of drugs are highly positive. We also found statistical significant drug intake differences between boys and girls (p=.003).

Conclusions: Our findings underscore the importance and value of prevention against drug intake relate to gender.