

ABSTRACT

PHARMACY STUDENTS' QUALITY OF LIFE

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Introduction: The quality of life of pharmacy students may change throughout their university life and differ from the quality of life of the general population. In the Czech Republic, quality of life of pharmacy students was not yet examined.

Aim: The aim was to determine the quality of life of second year students at the Faculty of Pharmacy at Charles University in Hradec Králové. Secondary aim was to compare results of the Bern Subjective Well-Being Questionnaire with the short version of World Health Organization Quality of Life questionnaire and the Subjective quality of life analysis questionnaire.

Methods: The data were collected during 2011. Questionnaires were filled in by second-year students of Faculty of Pharmacy in Hradec Králové. The Bern Subjective Well-Being Questionnaire, the short version of World Health Organization Quality of Life questionnaire and the Subjective quality of life analysis questionnaire were used. The data were analyzed using the MS Excel computer program.

Results: The results of the questionnaires showed that most of the students rated their quality of life as good or very good (82 %). Fifty three percent and seventeen percent of the students were satisfied and very satisfied with their health, respectively. Students were mostly satisfied with the environment they lived in (housing, health care, safety, money). They were least happy with the lack of free time. Students lacked time for relaxation, hobbies and friends. A statistically significant difference between the quality of life of men and women was confirmed in third domain of the short version of World Health Organization Quality of Life questionnaire, at the scale of somatic disorders, at the scale of self-respect and at the scale of depressed mood of the Bern Subjective

Well-Being Questionnaire ($p < 0,05$). At the other scales, a statistically significant difference was not confirmed ($p > 0,05$). Worse results in quality of life of our respondents, compared with Prague's population have not been confirmed. We found relationships between second domain of the short version of World Health Organization Quality of Life questionnaire and the scale of a positive attitude towards life of the Bern Subjective Well-Being Questionnaire, between third domain of the short version of World Health Organization Quality of Life questionnaire and the scale of joy of life of the Bern Subjective Well-Being Questionnaire and between second dimension of the Subjective quality of life analysis questionnaire and the scales of somatic disorders of the Bern Subjective Well-Being Questionnaire.

Conclusion: We can indicate that quality of life of students from second year was good although our students were not satisfied with their free time. The same conclusion was found in students from the Czech Technical University in Prague. Further investigation into quality of life of pharmacy students across all years is needed.