

Abstract

Analysis of education of pharmacists in the Czech Republic after graduation

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Introduction and aim of study: A Pharmacist, as a worker in a health service has to continue to further the education of themselves throughout their career in pharmacy. The main goal of this diploma thesis was to analyse continuing education after graduation used by selected members of the District Association of Pharmacists.

Methods: Data for a practical part of this diploma thesis were collected by a questionnaire survey. A 39-item survey was administered to selected pharmacists (members in the Czech Chamber of Pharmacists) from randomly chosen the District Associations of Pharmacists. The address to access the survey was added in a recruitment letter. In this letter, the study was also described and was sent to 858 pharmacists through their e-mail addresses. The first mailing was sent after 7 days, the second mailing after 14 days. The respondents who filled in compulsory questions were included in the analysis. Descriptive statistics were used for analysing the results of the survey.

Results: The survey of the 299 respondents was completed (recoverability was 34,8 %). The survey filled in 262 women (87,6 %) and 37 men (12,4 %). The average age of the respondents was 42 years old. Most of the respondents were working in a community pharmacy. The most important for the respondents were a topic of seminar and a distance of the place where was the seminar taken. Pharmacists said that they most commonly educate themselves through contact lectures (67 %), then e-learnings (46 %), interactive seminars (34 %) and webinars (22 %). The analysis showed that the majority of respondents were fully satisfied or partly satisfied with some reservations about the system of continuing education. The Czech Chamber of Pharmacists created a system of compulsory continuing education. This compulsory professional development was not fulfilled by 20% of respondents.

Conclusion: The respondents were aware of the need to continue education after graduation and relative majority were actually educating themselves. The results of this thesis have to be verified on a larger sample of pharmacists in the Czech Republic. The survey could be realised also in foreign countries.

Keywords: Pharmacist, education, Czech Republic.