

●教育

医薬品情報学教育における社会人大学院生の問題点の分析と その対策に関する検討

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Investigation of the need for, and ability to use drug informatics in a continuous education program for pharmacotherapists in postgraduate school

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Purpose: We have found that postgraduate students working as pharmacists have problems dealing with drug information, and therefore we investigated this issue.

Methods: We chose at random 32 students who had been working as pharmacists and were enrolled in the postgraduate school master's and doctor's programs from 1997 to 1999. We issued them with a questionnaire, which asked about conditions before entry to the postgraduate school. The answer forms were returned to the university by mail or FAX.

Results: The response rate was 96.9% (31 students). The average period after graduation at the time of postgraduate school entrance was 12.1 ± 6.6 (mean \pm S.D.) years; 61.3% of the students worked in community hospital pharmacies or community pharmacies. It was clear that the students lacked ability to collect drug information by themselves. They were strongly dependent on information provided by the medical representatives and were unable to grasp the characteristics of well-known tertiary references about drug information. We also found that they could not evaluate the contents of papers by themselves.

Conclusion: It was found to be necessary for students who have been working as pharmacists to acquire the ability to choose suitable sources of drug information, to improve their English reading comprehension, and to evaluate the contents of the medical literature critically.

Key words – pharmacy, graduate, education, information service, drug