

EVALUATION OF THE INFORMATION LEVEL ON DOPING WITH SERBIAN PHARMACISTS

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The aim of this research was to establish pharmacists' level of information, knowledge and attitudes towards doping. This survey was performed as a transverse study with empirical characteristic and included 173 participants of different sex and age. With the purpose of collecting data, a questionnaire was used as a non-standard research technique. The small number of respondents was informed about the Prohibited list (9.5%). Pharmacists gained knowledge and pieces of information about doping from media (34.8%) and internet (33.6%). The majority of participants knew that urine is the most common sample for doping analysis (86.3%). The correct answers that spironolactone, pseudoephedrine, tuaminoheptane and intravenous corticosteroids are prohibited in sport were given by less than half of respondents (36.6%, 19.9%, 26.7% and 37.8%, respectively). Also, that inhaled salmeterol, inhaled corticosteroids, creatine and diclofenac are allowed in sport knew 42%, 40.6%, 47.7% and 52.9%, of respondents, respectively. The correct answer that athletes are allowed to use the medicine which contains doping substance, but only if they have granted Therapeutic Use Exemption, was given by 64.1% of participants. Pharmacists had polyvalent attitudes towards doping in sports. The results of this study show that pharmacists have insufficient information level on different aspects of doping. Since all patients, as well as athletes, are treated by them, their knowledge should be on higher level in order to prevent accidental doping positive cases. These results could be a good direction for planning actions which would be directed to the education of pharmacists about doping.

PROCENA NIVOA INFORMISANOSTI FARMACEUTA O DOPINGU U SPORTU

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Cilj ovog istraživanja bio je da se proceni nivo informisanja, znanje i stavovi farmaceuta koji obavljaju apotekarsku delatnost o doping. Istraživanje je realizovano kao transversalna studija empirijskog karaktera i bilo je uključeno 173 farmaceuta različitog pola i godina starosti. Za prikupljanje podataka korišćen je anketni list kao nestandardna istraživačka tehnika. Mali broj ispitanika je bio informisan o „Listi zabranjenih supstanci i metoda u sportu“ (9,5%). Znanje i informacije o doping u sportu sticali su putem medija (34,8%) i interneta (33,6%). Većina je znala da je urin uzorak koji se testira na doping (86,3%). Tačan odgovor da su spironolakton, pseudoefedrin, tuaminoheptan i intravenski kortikosteroidi zabranjeni u sportu dalo je 36,6%, 19,9%, 26,7% i 37,8% ispitanih farmaceuta. Sa druge strane, da su salmeterol unet inhalacijom, inhalatorni kortikosteroidi, kreatin i diklofenak dozvoljeni u sportu tačno je odgovorilo 42%, 40,6%, 47,7% i 52,9% ispitanika. Sportista može da koristi lek koji sadrži doping supstancu, ali samo ako ima odobreno Izuzeće radi terapijske upotrebe (TUE) i na to je tačno odgovorilo 64,1% ispitanika. Učesnici su imali polivalentne stavove po pitanju dopinga u sportu. Rezultati ovog istraživanja pokazuju da su farmaceuti nedovoljno informisani o različitim aspektima dopinga u sportu. Budući da su uključeni u rad sa pacijentima koji mogu biti sportisti, njihovo znanje o doping u sportu bi trebalo biti na višem nivou. Jedan broj lekova i suplemenata koji se nalaze u apotekama sadrži supstance koje su doping u sportu. Rezultati ovog istraživanja bi mogli biti dobra smernica za planiranje aktivnosti koje mogu dovesti do edukacije farmaceuta o doping u sportu.