

EVIDENCE BASED MEDICINE RESOURCES KNOWLEDGE USED IN PHARMACY RESEARCH IN THE KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA

Alomi YA¹, Alabdullatif AA², Altebainawi A³, Alharbi A⁴

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¹ Ministry of Health, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. ²Ministry of National Guard-Health Affairs, Dammam, Saudi Arabia

³Ministry of National Guard-Health Affairs, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, ⁴College of Pharmacy, Pharmacy Practice, Buraydah, Saudi Arabia

Objectives

To explore the knowledge of Evidence-Based Medicine Resources used in the Pharmacy Research in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Methods

It is a 4-months cross-sectional survey of pharmacist and pharmacy research knowledge. The survey consisted of two-part demographic information, and second part forty-nine questions divided into three domains. It included domain 1: Primary or essential information about pharmacy research domain 2: pharmacist information about the knowledge of Evidence-based medicine (EBM) resources used in pharmacy research, and domain 3: pharmacist knowledge about pharmacy research proposal, and 4: pharmacist information about Biostatistics analysis knowledge used in pharmacy research. The investigation made an electronic format, and it analyzed the the knowledge of evidence-based resources used in pharmacy research through survey monkey system

Results

The total responded was 209 pharmacists. The average score level of knowledge of using resources EBM database for research was (3.18) 63.6 %. The top highest scores of the knowledge of EBM database was Medline or Pubmed (4.04), Google Scholar (3.76), and BMJ (3.39). While the lowest score knowledge of EBM database was ProQuest (2.85), Sage database (2.90), and Web of Science ISI (2.93). There is no statistically ally significant between male or female of all sixteen elements of Evidence-based medicine resources used in the Pharmacy research ($p>0.05$). The pharmacist holds Pharm. D had statistically significant with complete knowledge of only nine EBM resources used in Pharmacy research than BSc. Pharm holders ($p<0.05$).

The Level of knowledge about the using resources database for research

		Complete knowledge		Incomplete knowledge		Weak knowledge		I do not have knowledge		I do not need this knowledge		Total	Weighted Average
1	Medline or PubMed	43.54%	91	29.67%	62	14.35%	30	12.44%	26	0.00%	0	209	4.04
2	CINAHL	8.70%	18	24.15%	50	24.64%	51	41.55%	86	0.97%	2	207	2.98
3	EBSCO	13.53%	28	21.26%	44	22.71%	47	40.58%	84	1.93%	4	207	3.04
4	Ovid	18.84%	39	18.84%	39	20.77%	43	39.61%	82	1.93%	4	207	3.13
5	Science Direct	25.12%	52	18.84%	39	18.84%	39	35.27%	73	1.93%	4	207	3.30
6	Springer database	17.87%	37	17.87%	37	24.64%	51	38.16%	79	1.45%	3	207	3.13
7	Sage database	7.77%	16	22.33%	46	24.27%	50	43.20%	89	2.43%	5	206	2.90
8	ProQuest	9.13%	19	18.27%	38	22.60%	47	48.56%	101	1.44%	3	208	2.85
9	Clinical Key	13.59%	28	18.93%	39	21.84%	45	44.66%	92	0.97%	2	206	3.00
10	Dynamed Plus	17.79%	37	17.79%	37	23.56%	49	40.38%	84	0.48%	1	208	3.12
11	Willy online library	16.35%	34	20.67%	43	22.12%	46	39.42%	82	1.44%	3	208	3.11
12	Web of Science ISI	12.08%	25	17.39%	36	24.15%	50	44.44%	92	1.93%	4	207	2.93
13	Scopus	13.53%	28	17.39%	36	22.71%	47	43.00%	89	3.38%	7	207	2.95
14	BMJ	28.02%	58	19.32%	40	19.32%	40	30.43%	63	2.90%	6	207	3.39
15	Google Scholar	38.94%	81	22.60%	47	15.87%	33	20.67%	43	1.92%	4	208	3.76
16	Cochrane Library	22.60%	47	19.23%	40	22.60%	47	34.62%	72	0.96%	2	208	3.28
	Average												3.18
												Answered	209
												Skipped	0

Conclusion

The knowledge of Evidence-Based Medicine Resources used Pharmacy Research among pharmacists in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is inadequate. Most of the research resources knowledge elements were necessary information of research. The pharmacist with higher professional qualification had more knowledge in EBM resources the research. Targeting improve education and training of EBM resources used in pharmacy research is highly recommended in Saudi Arabia

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