

# MEDICAL AND PHARMACY STUDENTS' KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS ON PHARMACOLOGY AND -THERAPY



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## BACKGROUND

Interdisciplinary collaborations and shared education of pharmacists and physicians can improve patient care.

Both professions have their own knowledge of and skills in pharmacology and pharmacotherapy, however up till now not studied in detail.

Undergraduate curricula in medicine and pharmacy or working environments could be explanations for these differences.

## AIM

To study the contribution of undergraduate curricula in differences between pharmacists' and physicians' knowledge and skills as a fundament for meaningful interdisciplinary education.

## METHODS

Cross-sectional design

Pharmacy and medical students were included

50 questions assessment on pharmacology and pharmacotherapy knowledge and skills

Unpaired t-tests and ANCOVA,s with covariates age, sex, previous relevant study, study start year

## CONCLUSION

Undergraduate curricula probably contribute to differences between pharmacists' and physicians' knowledge and skills.

Relevant in interdisciplinary education:

Almost equal on applied pharmacology knowledge

Pharmacy students have more basic knowledge

Medical students have more recipe skills

## RESULTS

602 students included

Period August 2010-July 2012

Scheduled Pharmacology/Pharmacotherapy education (excl self study)

Pharmacy students 197 h

Medical students 35 h

	Medical students (n=451)	Pharmacy students (n=151)	p value
Age (y, range)	22 (19-45)	23 (20-40)	<.001
Female %	75	72	.355
Start study (y, range)	2007 (2005-2009)	2006 (1998-2008)	<.001
Previous study			
Not or not relevant (n)	411	142	.166
Relevant (n)	40	8	

Table 1. Baseline characteristics

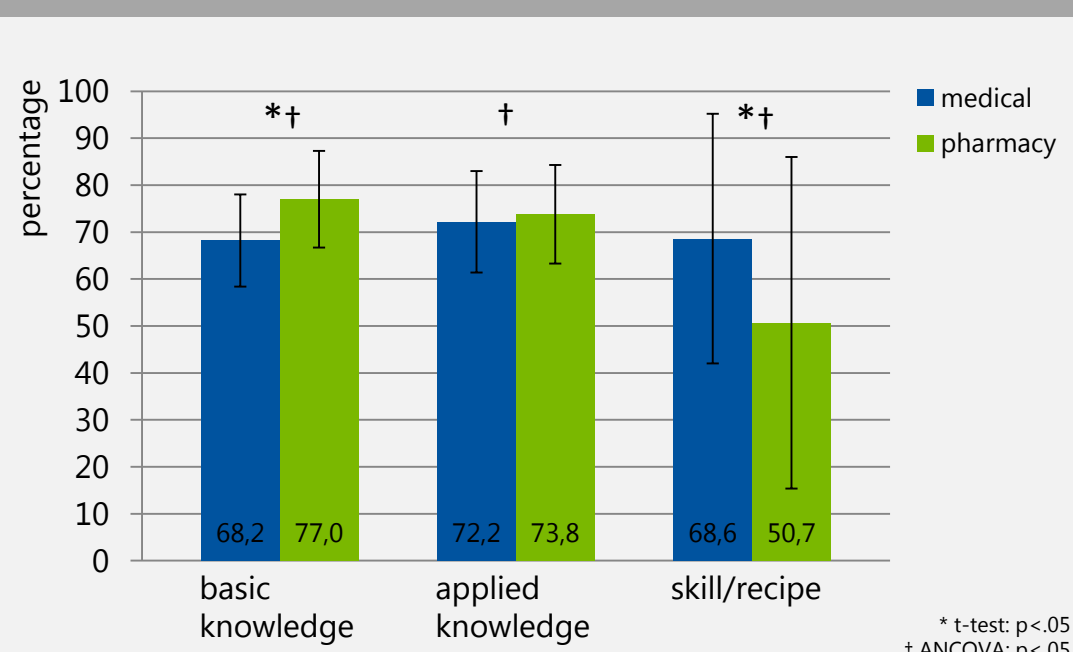


Figure 1. Differences on pharmacology and -therapy knowledge and skills



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