5th International Conference on Public Health 2019 (ICOPH 2019)

"Promoting Global Health Equity towards a Sustainable Future"

10th – 12th July 2019 | Subang Jaya | Malaysia.

Author : R.A. Rayan
Address : Alexandria University, High Institute of Public Health, Egypt
Paper ID : ICOPH 2019 A 247
Paper Title : **KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES ABOUT ANTIBIOTIC USE AND RESISTANCE: A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY AMONG PRIMARY HEALTHCARE CENTER ATTENDEES IN AN URBAN AREA, ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT**

Notification Date : 2nd April, 2019

NOTIFICATION OF ABSTRACT ACCEPTANCE

Dear R. A. Rayan,

Congratulations! Your paper has been accepted for a Poster presentation subjected to a double blind peer reviewing process conducted by the scientific reviewing committee of The 5th International Conference on Public Health (ICOPH 2019). On behalf of the Conference Organizing Committee, I would like to formally invite you to attend the 5th International Conference on Public Health (ICOPH 2019) to present your paper on 10th – 12th July 2019, at Dorsett Grand Subang, Subang Jaya, Malaysia.

ICOPH 2019 is being co- hosted by the Mahsa University, Malaysia and Taylor's University, Malaysia. It will be organized by The International Institute of Knowledge Management (TIKM), Sri Lanka in collaboration with The Independent University Bangladesh Bangladesh, Bryan University United States, Universiti Sultan Zainal Abidin (UniSZA), Malaysia, University of Ghana Ghana, Faculty of Medical Sciences, University of Sri Jayewardenepura, Sri Lanka, and Sikkim Manipal Institute of Medical Sciences, India as Academic partners of the Conference.

The 5th International Conference on Public Health will witness the participation of the Academicians, Universities, Professionals and Industry Experts gathering on a single platform to discuss how to Promote Global Health Equity towards a Sustainable Future.

All accepted Abstracts (of registered participants of the Conference) will be published in the Conference Book of Abstracts with the associated ISBN. All accepted full papers post a double blind peer reviewing process (of registered participants of the Conference) will be submitted in the ICOPH 2019 Conference Proceedings with ISSN 2424-6735 and a DOI Number (DOI prefix: 10.17501) Post the Conference. We will submit the proceedings for possible indexing in the Thomson Reuters, SCOPUS and Google scholar.

ICOPH 2019 will also be supported by high ranked internationally peer reviewed journals which are indexed in The Thomson Reuters and SCOPUS. The best papers will be published subjected to a peer reviewing process in the supporting journals. For more details please go through our publication page <https://publichealthconference.co/publications/>

Conference Secretariat,
ICOPH 2019.

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Please visit the ICOPH 2019 website <https://publichealthconference.co/> for more information.
More details and instructions will be communicated closer to the event.

We look forward to meet you at the Conference.

Yours Sincerely,

Isanka P. Gamage
Conference Convener
ICOPH 2019

Conference Secretariat,
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5th International Conference on Public Health 2019 – ICOPH 2019

“Promoting Global Health Equity towards a Sustainable Future”.

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Abstract Details	
Abstract Title:	Knowledge and Attitudes about Antibiotic Use and Resistance: A Cross-Sectional Study among Primary Healthcare Center Attendees in an Urban area, ☺Alexandria, Egypt
Abstract No:	ICOPH 2019 - 247

Abstract

Antibiotic misuse and bacterial resistance is a significant public health concern worldwide. Egypt lacks policies and regulations concerning medication prescriptions. The study explores the knowledge and attitudes regarding antibiotic use and resistance among adults attending a primary healthcare center in an urban area of Alexandria. The researcher conducted a single point, descriptive cross-sectional study on 87 adults aged ≥ 18 years attending a primary healthcare center in an urban area of Alexandria in January 2019 using a semi-structured questionnaire to gather data about the knowledge and attitudes of using antibiotics and resistance through face-to-face interviewing method. The data were analyzed by descriptive statistics to explore the respondents' level of knowledge with respect to the use of antibiotics and resistance. High level of knowledge was assigned as $> 66.7\%$ of the total score. About 52.8 % of the respondents (63.2% of them were females) lack adequate knowledge about the use and resistance of antibiotics. Almost 65.6 % of males had less restrictive knowledge about the use of antibiotics and resistance than 45.5 % of the females. Simultaneously, 47.1 % of the respondents erroneously believed that antibiotics work on both bacterial and viral infections and 14.9 % thought it just fights viruses. Approximately, 66.7 % of them were unaware of the meaning of antibiotic resistance. Moreover, 33.3 % stated they have no role to play against bacterial resistance. 83.9 % of respondents knew that vaccination can prevent bacterial resistance. The findings display poor knowledge and attitudes of proper antibiotic use and resistance among respondents. Healthcare providers should utilize these findings to educate the public on how to rationally use antibiotics and the health hazards of bacterial resistance.

Keywords: Antibiotics, Antibiotic Resistance, Knowledge, Public Health, Egypt

Themes: General epidemiology and methodology, Health Promotion and Health Education, Preventive Health