

## Evaluation of Knowledge, Attitude, Practice of Rational use of Medicine among Residents in a Tertiary Care Hospital of Central India

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### Abstract

**Aim and objectives:** To assess knowledge, attitude and practice of residents about rational use of medicine (RUM), Essential medicine list (EML), P-drugs and sources of drug information. **Materials and methods:** It was a cross-sectional, questionnaire based study, consisting 94 junior residents (JRs) in a tertiary-care teaching hospital. **Results:** 84% residents opined that knowledge of RUM was vital for medical practice. Half of the participants (52%) believed that, they sometimes felt conflicted by occurrence of huge variations between their knowledge of RUM and actual clinical practice, while 36% experienced this all the times. Majority of them (40%) sometimes accepted gifts/ luxury provided by pharmaceutical industries, 47% residents always used essential drug list, in prescription and most of them (44%) used Indian essential drug list. 65% were unaware of the concept of “p” drug, while 60% knew about the concept of Scheduled “H” drug. **Conclusion:** Rectification of fallacies in drug prescribing which pave the way to irrationality, as pointed out in this study, should be corrected. Regular monitoring should be done to check for the implementation of these corrections and their use in daily clinical practice and not just for the sake of the study.