

THE 2ND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON PHARMACY EDUCATION AND RESEARCH NETWORK OF ASEAN

ABSTRACT BOOK

INVITED SPEAKERS
ORAL PRESENTATIONS
POSTER PRESENTATIONS

21-22 November 2017
Grand Season Hotel
Kuala Lumpur

ASEAN PharmNET 2017

"Advancing Multidimensional Roles of Pharmacy Education and Research"

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THE 2ND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON PHARMACY EDUCATION AND RESEARCH
NETWORK OF ASEAN (ASEAN PharmNET 2017)

21 & 22 November 2017
GRAND SEASON HOTEL, KUALA LUMPUR

Theme:
Advancing Multidimensional Roles of Pharmacy Education and Research

Organised by:
Faculty of Pharmacy, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia

Co-organised by:
Faculty of Pharmacy, Universiti Teknologi Mara, Malaysia
School of Pharmacy, Taylor's University, Malaysia

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THE ROLE FOR PHARMACY EDUCATION TO OVERCOME THE PROBLEM ON ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE

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Keywords: Pharmacy Education, Awareness, Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)

INTRODUCTION

The role of pharmacy higher education is to educate professionals and create graduates who are ready to become rational health practitioners in improving the health and quality of life of the surrounding community.

OBJECTIVES

Increase awareness of health practitioners, increase knowledge and improving behavior of the community on antimicrobial resistance.

METHODS

Corresponding Tridarma of Higher Education that includes Teaching, Research and Community services, the first thing to do is mapping of the current condition by involving students to conduct surveys in various primary health centers, pharmacies, and hospitals in several areas to map the profile of antibiotics use and antimicrobial sensitivity pattern. Survey results are summarized into a database that can be referred to and serve as a baseline data for further action. The data is also published to meet the lack of comprehensive data published in Indonesia. Subsequently community service was devoted to interventions for the improvement of knowledge and behavior.

OUTCOMES

Feedback to improve the content of infectious disease management topics in the curricula by incorporating available survey and publication data as issues to be discussed by the students. Teaching modules for knowledge enhancement and awareness of rational antibiotic use, knowledge of surveillance, resistant bacteria, and their impact to the community. Soft skill education resulting in better communication and collaboration among health personnel. In terms of behavior, include the hand washing habits, rational prescribing and the application of evidence-based practice.

RECOMMENDATION

Pharmacy higher education needs to play an active role in helping society to increase awareness and help prevent antimicrobial resistance (AMR).
