

Abstract

Identification and analysis of therapy used by pregnant women III.

Author: Edita Cimbálová

Thesis Supervisor: PharmDr. Josef Malý, Ph.D.

Thesis Consultant: Mgr. Pavel Horký

Department of Social and Clinical Pharmacy, Faculty of Pharmacy in Hradec Králové, Charles University

Introduction and purpose: Therapy of pregnant women is accompanied by a variety of changes that need to be accounted for. The purpose of the theoretical part was to summarise available information in selected health issues of pregnant women. The purpose of the practical part was to identify and analyse the therapy used during pregnancy and the attitudes, opinions and awareness of women after delivery about over-the-counter drugs, medical devices and other forms of complementary and alternative medicine.

Methods: The data were collected at the maternity ward of Jičín Hospital from November 2017 to February 2018 via questionnaires. The questionnaire contained information about the study and it consisted of 50 questions of open, semi-closed and closed format focused on health issues during pregnancy, attitudes and opinions about homeopathy, herbal medicine, vaccination and the way to get informations during pregnancy. The collected data were transferred into an electronic form and subsequently analysed by methods of description statistics and chi-square test ($p < 0.05$)

Results: At the time of the survey, 177 patients were hospitalised at the maternity ward. In total, 105 questionnaires were obtained and analysed, that is 59.3 % of the total patient number. The average age of the respondents was 29.9 years. Almost 75 % of the total respondents number had at least secondary school education. The majority of respondents were primiparous and 16.0 % of respondents studied or worked in a healthcare field. 96.2 % of the respondents reported at least one health issue during pregnancy. 89.5 % of respondents use at least one drug, food supplement, medical device or some form of complementary and alternative medicine. Homeopathics were used by 12.5 % of the respondents. Herbal medicine was used by 61 % of respondents, vitamins by 65.7 %, food supplements by 80 %. None of the respondents was vaccinated during pregnancy. 65.7 % stated that they were in need of information about drug use during pregnancy.

Conclusion: The use of drugs, food supplements and other forms of complementary and alternative medicine by pregnant women isn't rare. Results showed that it is necessary to raise the awareness of women before and during planned pregnancy.

Key words: pregnancy, therapy, attitudes and opinions of pregnant women