

Pharmacist characteristics, medication use perceptions, and professional satisfaction: a first national survey in the state of Qatar

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Purpose: To characterize the professional demographics, opinions about the medication use process, perceived public satisfaction with pharmacy services, and professional satisfaction of pharmacists practicing in the state of Qatar.

Materials and methods: The study was designed as a hypothesis-generating, online, anonymous, opinion survey of practicing pharmacists in Qatar.

Results: Two hundred and sixty-four survey accesses were recorded during the 6-week study period, and 250 surveys containing responses to one or more questions were included in the analysis. Eighty-four percent of respondents reported graduating at least 5 years prior to the survey, and 86% held a baccalaureate degree in pharmacy as their highest degree. The most common source of the highest degree was one of five countries (Egypt, Jordan, India, Sudan, or Pakistan). Forty-five percent of respondents were working in a hospital setting, and 33% were in a community pharmacy. The lowest incidence of agreement across the 10 drug procurement and distribution process statements was observed for the adequacy of medication supplies statements (33% of all respondents). The highest incidence of agreement across the eight medication use process statements was for the statement pertaining to infrequent dispensing errors (68%), and the lowest incidence of agreement was observed for the statement pertaining to the adequacy of patient monitoring (30%). The pharmacist was chosen as the best candidate to resolve perceived unmet medication needs for four of eight statements, whereas physicians were most frequently chosen for three of the four remaining statements. Respondents' perceptions regarding patient satisfaction with the different elements of the medication use process revealed that the lowest incidence of agreement pertained to patients' satisfaction with the waiting time required to obtain their medications (35%). Forty percent of all respondents rated themselves as professionally dissatisfied. Improvements to their professional role, greater opportunities for professional development, and enhancements in human resource-related conditions were identified as potential remedies to this situation.

Conclusion: This study represents the first known attempt to formally solicit the opinions of pharmacists in Qatar. The study results have provided valuable information regarding the demographic characteristics, pharmacist perceptions about the medication use process, and professional satisfaction of practicing pharmacists in the country. This information is being utilized to guide workforce planning, to help identify potential shortcomings in the health care system, and to better understand continuing education and professional satisfaction needs of Qatar's pharmacy practitioners. We encourage other countries to conduct similar surveys in order to better understand the characteristics, perceptions, and needs of their health care workers.

Keywords: pharmacist, characteristics, medication use, perceptions, professional satisfaction

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Introduction

Health care systems in most countries are under increasing pressure to deliver better services to more people for less cost. Improvement of health care services requires a clear understanding of the characteristics of the health care workforce as well as the conditions of the current health care system. As recently described by Hawthorne and Anderson, the provision of an adequate health care workforce is now considered one of the most pressing global human resource issues worldwide.¹ To recruit and retain health care workers, attention to the professional satisfaction of these workers is essential. Professional satisfaction is positively associated with roles and responsibilities, interdisciplinary relationships, remuneration packages, and other societal factors such as public recognition of the discipline.¹⁻³

The health care system in any country is dependent, in part, on the cost-effective use of medications for the purpose of improving the quality of life of its citizens. It is now well recognized that pharmacists play a major role in ensuring that medications are properly used to achieve this purpose and to control the increasing costs associated with their use. Pharmacists practice in both community and institutional settings and are often considered the most accessible health care workers of the overall medical team.⁴ Accordingly, the opinions of this particular health care worker group about the medication use process may help us to better understand the health care system as a whole. As described by Law et al, developing a better understanding of the perceptions about medication use can complement other efforts aimed at health care system improvements.⁵

Qatar is a small Arabic country located in the Gulf Region of the Middle East. As a result of the discovery of oil and gas, the country has changed from a relatively poor British protectorate to an independent and wealthy state. Qatar has grown from a population of approximately 22,000 people at the turn of the 20th century to over 1.6 million people. Over 80% of the residents of Qatar are expatriates, drawn to the country by the economic and professional opportunities associated with its growth.⁶ One sector of the country that is also seeing tremendous change is the health care sector. Qatar has a public health care system that is primarily staffed by health care professionals trained outside Qatar. Qatar wishes to increase the involvement of its residents (both Qatari and non-Qatari) in the delivery of health care in the country. To support the training of domestic graduates, the country now hosts satellite campuses of the Weill Cornell Medical College (US based) and the University of Calgary – Qatar (Canada based) nursing

school, and, most recently, the College of Pharmacy was established at the national Qatar University.

Qatar currently relies entirely on internationally trained pharmacists.⁷ For the purposes of workforce planning and to assess the health care delivery system from the perspective of pharmacists in the country, the Supreme Council of Health recognized the need to better understand the professional characteristics of the existing health care workforce and to seek input from this workforce regarding the quality of the medication use process in the country. A review of agency records and the indexed English literature revealed that no information has been published in the English literature on this important subject.

Aims of the study

We initiated a nationwide survey to characterize the professional demographics, opinions about the medication use process, perceived public satisfaction with pharmacy services, and professional satisfaction of pharmacists practicing in the state of Qatar.

Material and methods

Study design

The study was designed as an anonymous opinion survey of a select health provider group within a Middle East country.

Participants

The eligible study participants were degree-prepared pharmacists from the various health system and community pharmacy practice settings within the state of Qatar.

Assessment tool

A survey instrument was developed to solicit opinions from the study participants (Appendix A). The survey instrument was Web based and employed a commercially available software.^{8,9} Web-based surveys are comparatively inexpensive, rapidly distributed, avoid transcription and survey alteration issues, and allow anonymity in addition to fast and efficient data collection and analysis. Response rates for Web-based surveys are similar to paper-based surveys.¹⁰

The survey contained 16 closed-ended and open-ended questions that could be completed within 15 minutes. The survey was designed by the investigators and was based in part on a review of the literature to identify any existing published and validated surveys. The general principles of good survey design were followed.¹¹⁻¹³ The survey contained five primary sections: 1) respondent demographics and

practice characteristics, 2) drug procurement and distribution processes, 3) medication use process, 4) public perception and professional satisfaction, and 5) general respondent comments. The medication use process itself can be divided into at least nine sequential components, and these were included in the survey.⁵ A 5-point Likert scale was used to determine the degree of agreement with statements within the relevant sections. Multiple-choice responses and closed- and open-ended questions were used for the balance of the survey.

The survey was tested for face validity (question clarity, understandability by both English first and second language respondents, and time to completion) by a small group of volunteer pharmacists, and refinements were made before distribution to the intended sample group.

Survey implementation

The survey was opened at a Qatar University pharmacy program stakeholder meeting on December 4, 2007 and closed on January 15, 2008. Initial online surveys were completed on site by attendees using laptop stations arranged in one of the meeting rooms. Immediately following the meeting, potential respondents were contacted by email, telephone, or fax to solicit their participation. Key personnel in each practice setting were identified and requested to assist the investigators by promoting the participation of their colleagues.

A selection of other methods was used in an attempt to enhance response rates, including: 1) ensuring that the survey was user-friendly, 2) ensuring anonymity and uncensored responses from our neutral academic unit, 3) the use of several contact methods (meeting, telephone, fax, email, newspaper articles) to solicit participation, 4) ensuring timely respondent access to survey results, and 5) promoting the potential benefits of the results to the profession within the country. This was a voluntary anonymous survey. Completion of the survey was considered consent for participation.

Main outcome measures

The main outcome measures for this study were professional demographics and the extent of agreement to positively phrased statements regarding the medication use process, perceived public satisfaction with pharmacy services, and pharmacist professional satisfaction.

Data analysis

For the purpose of this study, data analysis was descriptive in nature. To simplify interpretation, degree of agreement with statements was aggregated into three categories

(agree, neutral, disagree). Responses were analyzed as a single cohort or with stratification by practice area. Private pharmacists were defined as those pharmacists practicing in a private community pharmacy practice setting. Public clinic pharmacists were those pharmacists practicing in a public clinic (ie, primary health care) setting. Hospital pharmacists included those pharmacists practicing in either a public or a private hospital setting. Other pharmacists were those respondents who did not meet one of those definitions.

Online survey data were downloaded to an Excel spreadsheet and then imported into standard statistical software (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences [SPSS], Version 16; SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA) for descriptive analysis. Responses were collapsed into three general categories (agree, neither agree nor disagree, disagree) to simplify data interpretation. Incomplete surveys were included in the analysis, provided that basic demographic information and a response to the particular question were provided. Accordingly, the denominator (ie, number of respondents) for each response may vary.

The study was one component of an unfunded assessment solicited by the Qatar Supreme Council of Health. To minimize any perception of potential bias and loss of anonymity, the investigators were solely responsible for the administration of the survey, data collection, analysis, and interpretation. The investigators had no vested interest in the specific outcomes of the survey.

Results

Two hundred and sixty-four online survey accesses were recorded during the 6-week survey collection period. This represents an approximate response rate of 35% of all pharmacists practicing in Qatar. Fourteen surveys were found to contain no responses or represented duplicate survey attempts and were thus excluded. The remaining 250 surveys contained responses to one or more questions and were included in the analysis. Not all participants provided a response to all survey questions.

Respondent demographics

The sociodemographic and practice characteristics of participants are summarized in Table 1. Two hundred and seven (84%) respondents reported graduating at least 5 years prior to the survey. Two hundred and eleven (86%) respondents possessed a baccalaureate degree only, and the balance reported holding advanced degrees, including MSc, MBA, PharmD, or PhD degrees. The five most common countries awarding the highest degree were Egypt, Jordan, India,

Table 1 Pharmacist sociodemographic and practice characteristics

Characteristic	N (%)
Number of years since pharmacy graduation	
<5	39 (16)
6–10	94 (38)
11–15	59 (24)
16–20	18 (7)
>20	36 (15)
Highest pharmacy degree	
Bachelor of Pharmacy	211 (86)
Pharm D	6 (3)
MSc or MPharm	12 (5)
PhD	5 (2)
MBA	3 (1)
Other	8 (3)
Country awarding highest degree	
Egypt	74 (31)
Jordan	46 (19)
India	36 (15)
Other countries	37 (15)
Sudan	21 (9)
Pakistan	17 (7)
Philippines	10 (4)
Pharmacy practice history prior to Qatar	
No previous practice	43 (18)
Egypt	47 (19)
India	23 (10)
Sudan	23 (10)
Jordan	20 (8)
Other countries	20 (8)
Saudi Arabia	12 (5)
More than one Middle Eastern country	11 (5)
Pakistan	10 (4)
One Middle Eastern country and Sudan	10 (4)
One Middle Eastern and one South Asian country	9 (4)
Philippines	6 (2)
Syria	4 (2)
Middle Eastern plus (New Zealand or Canada or a European country)	3 (1)
Years of practice in Qatar	
<2	42 (17)
2–5	95 (40)
6–10	57 (24)
11–15	19 (8)
>15	27 (11)
Current general area of pharmacy practice	
Public hospital setting	104 (42)
Independent community pharmacy	45 (18)
Chain community pharmacy	37 (15)
Public clinic	26 (11)
Private clinic	11 (4)
Government	6 (3)
Private hospital setting	6 (3)
Academia	4 (2)
Industry	3 (1)
Other	2 (1)
Current pharmacy practice role	
Hospital pharmacist	104 (42)
Community pharmacist	77 (32)
Coordinator, manager, or supervisor	40 (16)
Other	19 (8)
Director	5 (2)

Sudan, or Pakistan (194 [81%] respondents). Nine other countries were also represented in the survey.

One hundred and ninety-eight (82%) respondents reported previous practice experience in at least one other country prior to arrival in Qatar. One hundred and ninety-nine (82%) respondents reported having practiced for at least 2 years in the country. One hundred and ten (45%) pharmacists reported working in a hospital setting, whereas 82 (33%) were working in a community pharmacy setting, 26 (11%) practiced in a public clinic, and 11 (4%) were in a private clinic. The remaining 15 (7%) respondents worked in a governmental, academic, industry, or other setting. Seventy-seven (32%) respondents were community pharmacists, and 104 respondents (42%) were in the hospital setting. Forty (16%) respondents were in managerial positions, and the balance were in other positions.

Perceptions of drug procurement and distribution processes

Tables 2, 3, and 4 show the extent of agreement with statements regarding drug procurement and distribution. The majority of respondents tended to agree with four statements related to formulary (Table 2). The overall range of agreement across the four statements for this category ranged from 57% to 65%, with 12%–19% of respondents providing a neutral response. There were some differences in agreement between and across the respondent groups, with a generally higher incidence of agreement with the four statements in the “other” group.

Fewer respondents tended to agree with the three statements related to supplies and regulations, and there was a two-fold range (33%–62%) in the incidence of positive responses (Table 3). The lowest overall incidence of agreement across the 10 drug procurement and distribution process statements (Tables 2, 3, and 4) was observed for the adequacy of medication supplies statement. Only 33% of all respondents and 17% of the “private” respondent group agreed with the statement.

Most respondents (53%–63%) agreed with the three statements pertaining to dispensing (Table 4). The “private” group tended to report the lowest incidence of agreement (32%–49%), whereas the “public clinic” group reported the highest percentage of positive responses (59%–86%) across the statements.

Perceptions of the medication use process

Table 5 shows the extent of agreement with the eight medication use process statements. Overall, the highest

Table 2 Pharmacist perceptions of drug procurement and distribution processes (formulary)

Statement	Group ^b	N (%) ^a		
		Agree	Neutral	Disagree
The formulary process for selecting medications for sale is adequate	Private	40 (56)	10 (14)	21 (30)
	Public clinic	13 (57)	6 (26)	4 (17)
	Hospital	52 (60)	21 (24)	14 (16)
	Other	19 (76)	2 (8)	4 (16)
	Total	124 (60)	39 (19)	43 (21)
New and beneficial medications are added to the formulary in a timely manner	Private	39 (55)	8 (11)	24 (34)
	Public clinic	15 (66)	4 (17)	4 (17)
	Hospital	61 (70)	10 (11)	17 (19)
	Other	19 (79)	3 (13)	2 (8)
	Total	134 (65)	25 (12)	47 (23)
The range and types of prescription medications available for sale are adequate	Private	37 (51)	7 (9)	29 (40)
	Public clinic	14 (64)	6 (27)	2 (9)
	Hospital	47 (57)	22 (27)	13 (16)
	Other	17 (68)	1 (4)	7 (28)
	Total	115 (57)	36 (18)	51 (25)
The range and types of over-the-counter medications available for sale (including those requiring a prescription in the hospital) are adequate	Private	36 (49)	8 (11)	29 (40)
	Public clinic	18 (78)	3 (13)	2 (9)
	Hospital	46 (57)	18 (22)	17 (21)
	Other	17 (74)	1 (4)	5 (22)
	Total	117 (59)	30 (15)	53 (26)

Notes: ^aResponses have been collapsed into a 3-point scale; neutral implies “neither disagree nor disagree”; ^bPrivate: pharmacists practicing in private community pharmacies; public clinic: pharmacists practicing in public clinic pharmacies; hospital: pharmacists practicing in public and private hospital pharmacies; other: pharmacists in other government, academic, industry, or undeclared settings.

incidence of agreement was for the statement pertaining to infrequent dispensing errors (68%), and the lowest incidence of agreement was observed for the statement pertaining to the adequacy of patient monitoring (30%). There was close agreement across the respondents in terms of within-group agreement ranking, with two exceptions. The “other” group had the highest incidence of agreement with the statement

regarding dispensing errors (57%), and the “public clinic” group had the lowest incidence of agreement with the statement regarding the appropriateness of physicians’ decisions to use medications (31%).

Table 6 shows the extent of agreement with statements about the best candidate(s) to address any perceived unmet medication needs. The pharmacist was chosen as the best

Table 3 Pharmacist perceptions of drug procurement and distribution processes (supplies and regulations)

Statement	Group ^b	N (%) ^a		
		Agree	Neutral	Disagree
The stock of medication supplies is adequate and shortages are uncommon	Private	13 (17)	8 (11)	53 (72)
	Public clinic	10 (44)	4 (17)	9 (39)
	Hospital	33 (37)	14 (16)	41 (47)
	Other	12 (52)	6 (26)	5 (22)
	Total	68 (33)	32 (15)	108 (52)
The regulatory processes for the procurement and storage of medications are adequate	Private	44 (63)	14 (20)	12 (17)
	Public clinic	12 (52)	4 (17)	7 (31)
	Hospital	51 (61)	17 (20)	16 (19)
	Other	17 (71)	4 (17)	3 (12)
	Total	124 (62)	39 (19)	38 (19)
The regulatory processes for the marketing and pricing of medications are adequate	Private	32 (44)	9 (13)	31 (43)
	Public clinic	10 (46)	8 (36)	4 (18)
	Hospital	35 (48)	22 (30)	16 (22)
	Other	16 (69)	2 (9)	5 (22)
	Total	93 (49)	41 (22)	56 (29)

Notes: ^aResponses have been collapsed into a 3-point scale; neutral implies “neither disagree nor disagree”; ^bPrivate: pharmacists practicing in private community pharmacies; public clinic: pharmacists practicing in public clinic pharmacies; hospital: pharmacists practicing in public and private hospital pharmacies; other: pharmacists in other government, academic, industry, or undeclared settings.

Table 4 Pharmacist perceptions of drug procurement and distribution processes (dispensing)

Statement	Group ^b	N (%) ^a		
		Agree	Neutral	Disagree
In general, the processes for dispensing medications from community pharmacies are adequate	Private	35 (49)	15 (21)	22 (30)
	Public clinic	13 (59)	4 (18)	5 (23)
	Hospital	44 (59)	17 (23)	13 (18)
	Other	10 (42)	7 (29)	7 (29)
	Total	102 (53)	43 (22)	47 (25)
In general, the processes for distribution of medications from public clinics (eg, primary health care center) pharmacies are adequate	Private	20 (32)	17 (28)	25 (40)
	Public clinic	17 (74)	2 (9)	3 (13)
	Hospital	43 (60)	14 (19)	15 (21)
	Other	14 (63)	5 (23)	3 (14)
	Total	94 (53)	38 (21)	46 (26)
In general, the processes for distribution of medications from public hospital outpatient (eg, HMC) pharmacies are adequate	Private	30 (46)	14 (22)	21 (32)
	Public clinic	18 (86)	0 (0)	3 (14)
	Hospital	54 (67)	9 (11)	18 (22)
	Other	15 (75)	3 (15)	2 (10)
	Total	117 (63)	26 (14)	44 (23)

Notes: ^aResponses have been collapsed into a 3-point scale; neutral implies “neither disagree nor disagree”; ^bPrivate: pharmacists practicing in private community pharmacies; public clinic: pharmacists practicing in public clinic pharmacies; hospital: pharmacists practicing in public and private hospital pharmacies; other: pharmacists in other government, academic, industry, or undeclared settings.

candidate for four of eight statements (45%–81%), whereas physicians were most frequently chosen for three of the four remaining statements (55%–66%). For three statements (decision to use medications, prescription writing errors, and patient monitoring), respondents tended to select a combination of both pharmacists and physicians. The patient was selected as the best candidate for one category (visit their physician at the right time), whereas managers and government staff were infrequently identified as the best candidate to resolve the unmet medication needs identified.

Using open-ended questions, respondents were also asked to provide general opinions regarding those aspects of the medication use process that they felt were the best, those in need of greatest improvement, and their recommendations for change.

Ninety-two respondents (37% of total respondents) provided opinions in response to at least one of these two questions regarding those aspects of the medication use process that would be considered the best, and those in greatest need of improvement. More than 70% of these responses came from pharmacists from the private and hospital sectors. The private sector respondents most commonly identified the medication distribution (eg, drug quality, price, procurement, and dispensing) and the health care providers and institutions as being both the best aspect of the overall medication use process and that in greatest need of improvement. The hospital sector respondents most commonly identified medication availability as the best aspect of the overall process, but they identified medication distribution as the component in greatest need

of improvement. Public clinic sector pharmacists identified health care providers and institutions as the best aspect, and distribution as that in greatest need of improvement; however, the overall number of responses from this group was low.

Perceptions of patient satisfaction with the medication use process

Table 7 shows the extent of agreement with statements regarding the level of patient satisfaction with the different elements of the medication use process. Overall, there was less than 60% agreement with each of the five statements. The incidence of agreement across statements for the combined subgroups varied from 35% to 58% (1.6-fold). The lowest incidence of agreement across the statements pertained to patient satisfaction with the delays to obtain medications, whereas the highest perceived satisfaction was related to quality of medications. Response characteristics between practice groups were relatively similar, with the exception of the private practice and the hospital groups. The private practice group reported the lowest percentage of agreement with statements related to perceived patient satisfaction with the availability (37%) and cost (9%) of medications. The hospital group reported the lowest percentage of agreement with the statements pertaining to patient satisfaction with outpatient prescription waiting time (18%).

Professional satisfaction

The proportion of professionally satisfied pharmacists was similar to those who reported themselves as being professionally dissatisfied (40% vs 41% of respondents).

Table 5 Pharmacist perceptions of medication use process

Statement	Group ^b	N (%) ^a		
		Agree	Neutral	Disagree
Patients visit their physician at the right time	Private	18 (26)	15 (22)	35 (52)
	Public clinic	9 (39)	5 (22)	9 (39)
	Hospital	32 (40)	13 (16)	35 (44)
	Other	7 (30)	6 (26)	10 (44)
	Total	66 (34)	39 (20)	89 (46)
The physician's decision to use medications is appropriate	Private	35 (50)	19 (27)	16 (23)
	Public clinic	7 (31)	10 (43)	6 (26)
	Hospital	32 (40)	25 (31)	23 (29)
	Other	11 (48)	5 (22)	7 (30)
	Total	85 (43)	59 (30)	52 (27)
Less than 5% of prescriptions received by pharmacists contain errors	Private	43 (62)	9 (13)	17 (25)
	Public clinic	8 (35)	3 (13)	12 (52)
	Hospital	31 (39)	7 (9)	42 (52)
	Other	8 (36)	3 (14)	11 (50)
	Total	90 (46)	22 (12)	82 (42)
Patients get their prescriptions filled in a timely manner	Private	35 (56)	14 (22)	14 (22)
	Public clinic	15 (65)	3 (13)	5 (22)
	Hospital	46 (56)	11 (13)	26 (31)
	Other	12 (54)	2 (9)	8 (36)
	Total	108 (57)	30 (15)	53 (28)
Dispensing errors are low	Private	51 (74)	8 (12)	10 (15)
	Public clinic	15 (65)	2 (9)	6 (26)
	Hospital	54 (66)	8 (10)	20 (24)
	Other	13 (57)	4 (17)	6 (26)
	Total	133 (68)	22 (11)	42 (21)
Patients receive adequate medication counseling	Private	31 (45)	8 (12)	29 (43)
	Public clinic	11 (48)	0 (0)	12 (52)
	Hospital	29 (35)	12 (15)	41 (50)
	Other	13 (54)	5 (21)	6 (25)
	Total	84 (43)	25 (13)	88 (44)
Patients take (or are administered) their medications as directed	Private	29 (44)	12 (18)	25 (38)
	Public clinic	14 (64)	5 (23)	3 (13)
	Hospital	34 (44)	25 (32)	19 (24)
	Other	5 (22)	9 (39)	9 (39)
	Total	82 (43)	51 (27)	56 (30)
Patients are monitored appropriately	Private	17 (27)	17 (27)	29 (46)
	Public clinic	11 (50)	5 (23)	6 (27)
	Hospital	25 (32)	17 (21)	37 (47)
	Other	4 (16)	11 (46)	9 (38)
	Total	57 (30)	50 (27)	81 (43)

Notes: ^aResponses have been collapsed into a 3-point scale; neutral implies "neither disagree nor disagree"; ^bPrivate: pharmacists practicing in private community pharmacies; public clinic: pharmacists practicing in public clinic pharmacies; hospital: pharmacists practicing in public and private hospital pharmacies; other: pharmacists in other government, academic, industry, or undeclared settings.

More pharmacists in the public clinic environment (58%) reported themselves to be professionally satisfied than the other groups, and hospital pharmacists had the lowest proportion (30%) of professionally satisfied respondents.

Seventy-eight respondents offered suggestions to improve their level of professional satisfaction. Forty-five respondents (58%) identified improvements to the professional role of the pharmacist and greater opportunities for professional development. Thirty-six respondents (46%) recommended enhancements in human resource-related conditions

(eg, adequate staffing, reduced workload, and better compensation). The remaining responses (each accounting for less than 10% of the total) involved recommendations for advancements in the medication distribution process, pharmacists' professional activities, and changes to drug regulation.

Discussion

This study represents the first published report to characterize the professional demographics, medication use process

Table 6 Pharmacist perceptions of best candidate(s) to resolve unmet medication needs

Statement	N (%)						
	Pharmacist	Physician	Nurse	Patient	Manager	Government	Unknown
Patients visit their physician at the right time	18 (17)	20 (19)	7 (7)	46 (44)	19 (18)	19 (18)	6 (6)
The physician's decision to use medications is appropriate	40 (46)	50 (57)	1 (1)	5 (6)	1 (1)	6 (7)	4 (5)
Less than 5% of prescriptions received by pharmacists contain errors	41 (42)	65 (66)	4 (4)	2 (2)	9 (9)	10 (10)	4 (4)
Patients get their prescriptions filled in a timely manner	35 (45)	15 (19)	5 (6)	19 (24)	19 (24)	8 (10)	6 (8)
Dispensing errors are low	60 (78)	17 (22)	6 (8)	6 (8)	7 (9)	5 (6)	5 (6)
Patients receive adequate medication counseling	81 (81)	27 (27)	11 (11)	5 (5)	17 (17)	12 (12)	3 (3)
Patients take (or are administered) their medications as directed	44 (55)	16 (20)	17 (21)	35 (44)	2 (2)	5 (6)	3 (4)
Patients are monitored appropriately	42 (43)	54 (55)	26 (26)	13 (13)	9 (9)	12 (12)	8 (8)
Average (range)	45 (17–81)	33 (19–66)	10 (1–26)	16 (2–44)	10 (1–24)	10 (6–18)	5 (3–8)

perceptions, perceived public satisfaction with pharmacy services, and professional satisfaction of pharmacists practicing in the state of Qatar.

The study reveals that the majority of pharmacists practicing in the country are educated in one of five countries located within the overall region. We recently published a

regional assessment of pharmacy education and practice and found that Egypt was the greatest contributor of baccalaureate pharmacy graduates within the 12 Arabic-speaking countries assessed.⁷ In the present study, we found that Egyptian-trained BSc (Pharm) graduates are also the most prevalent pharmacy practitioners in Qatar, followed by Jordan, India, Sudan, and

Table 7 Pharmacist perceptions about patient satisfaction with the medication use process

Statement	Group ^b	N (%) ^a		
		Agree	Neutral	Disagree
Patients are usually satisfied with the availability of supplies of their medication	Private	25 (37)	9 (14)	33 (49)
	Public clinic	12 (60)	2 (10)	6 (30)
	Hospital	45 (58)	16 (20)	17 (22)
	Other	15 (60)	5 (20)	5 (20)
	Total	97 (51)	32 (17)	61 (32)
Patients are usually satisfied with the quality of their medications	Private	40 (60)	15 (22)	12 (18)
	Public clinic	10 (50)	3 (15)	7 (35)
	Hospital	45 (58)	18 (23)	15 (19)
	Other	13 (52)	5 (20)	7 (28)
	Total	108 (58)	41 (21)	41 (21)
Patients are usually satisfied with the waiting time required to obtain their medications ^c	Private	33 (49)	11 (17)	23 (34)
	Public clinic	9 (45)	4 (20)	7 (35)
	Hospital	14 (18)	6 (8)	58 (74)
	Other	10 (40)	4 (16)	11 (44)
	Total	66 (35)	25 (13)	99 (52)
Patients are usually satisfied with the cost of their medications	Private	6 (9)	11 (16)	50 (75)
	Public clinic	14 (70)	3 (15)	3 (15)
	Hospital	54 (69)	7 (9)	17 (22)
	Other	10 (38)	8 (31)	8 (31)
	Total	84 (44)	29 (15)	78 (41)
Patients are usually satisfied with the quality of pharmacy services provided to them	Private	42 (63)	17 (25)	8 (12)
	Public clinic	12 (60)	2 (10)	6 (30)
	Hospital	32 (41)	26 (33)	20 (26)
	Other	13 (52)	6 (24)	6 (24)
	Total	99 (52)	51 (27)	40 (21)

Notes: ^aResponses have been collapsed into a 3-point scale; neutral implies "neither disagree nor disagree"; ^bPrivate: pharmacists practicing in private community pharmacies; public clinic: pharmacists practicing in public clinic pharmacies; hospital: pharmacists practicing in public and private hospital pharmacies; other: pharmacists in other government, academic, industry, or undeclared settings. ^cOutpatient department prescriptions in the hospital setting.

Pakistan. Accordingly, the level of practice of pharmacy in Qatar is heavily dependent on the training provided in the pharmacy programs within these countries. As the newly Canadian-accredited pharmacy degree program in Qatar begins to graduate domestically trained pharmacists, dependence on international pharmacists will be reduced, as well as the heterogeneity of training background.

Most respondents to the survey had practiced for at least 5 years in another country before moving to Qatar, and most had 2 or more years of practical experience in the country. Accordingly, the respondents were considered to have had sufficient experience to develop informed opinions about conditions in the country. According to our results, the majority of these pharmacists believed that the formulary process in Qatar is adequate and that new drug products are being added to the formulary in a timely manner. Pharmacists were also of the impression that the range and types of prescription and over-the-counter medications available for sale are adequate to meet local needs. That said, fewer pharmacists were of the opinion that medication supplies are adequate and that shortages are uncommon in the country. Qatar currently has no local pharmaceutical industry and thus is reliant on importation of all medications. As medication supplies compete with shipments for other goods in this rapidly developing country, delays can be expected.

Most pharmacists reported that the processes for drug procurement and distribution in the country are adequate. They appeared to be satisfied with the processes associated with dispensing of medications in the retail setting, public clinics, and public hospital outpatient pharmacies, and felt that the regulatory processes for the procurement, storage, marketing, and pricing of medications are also acceptable. Considering that the rules and regulations governing the practice of pharmacy in Qatar generally resemble those of the countries of origin for the respondents, this finding was not unexpected.

When asked for opinions regarding the medication use process in Qatar, most respondents felt that dispensing errors were infrequent, and fewer believed that patient monitoring was inadequate. Although Law et al reported a similar finding for dispensing errors, a higher proportion of pharmacists in the previous study believed that patient monitoring was satisfactory.⁵ This impression is likely associated with the lack of patient medication profiles in the community sector in the country and with the lack of integrated electronic health records in the hospital sector. In the absence of these records, pharmacists and physicians are unable to adequately monitor medication use to ensure that desired outcomes are being achieved.

Finally, this study also revealed that pharmacists perceive that the public is generally unsatisfied with current medication use process conditions. Not unexpectedly, the lowest perceived patient satisfaction regarding medication availability and cost was in the private practice sector. Patient satisfaction regarding waiting times was lowest in the hospital sector where outpatient volumes are very high in the country. Although quality of medications received the highest perceived patient satisfaction rating, it did not exceed 60% for any one group. This suggests that patients may have concerns about the medication source and standards in the country. This finding may warrant attention by the drug regulation agency, at least in terms of providing the public with information pertaining to the drug product approval process in Qatar and designing strategies to further improve the current medication use system. Finally, only half of pharmacists believed that patients were satisfied with the level of pharmacy services provided to them. Although further investigation is necessary to better understand the pharmacist impressions of public satisfaction, we interpret these findings to mean that pharmacists believe that they are capable of providing more services to patients than current conditions permit.

According to our study, pharmacists in the country also perceive that they are the most appropriate health care professional to resolve the majority of unmet needs in the medication process. This is also similar to responses reported by Law et al, and we consider this to be a critical finding of the current study.⁵ Accountability for medication outcomes is a key to the advancement of the pharmacy profession in any country, and those in Qatar wish to emulate a national vision for pharmacy such as that recently adopted by Canada.¹⁴ We were encouraged to observe that respondents commonly identified that medication use improvement would best be achieved by improving pharmacist professional skills and through the enhancement of the role of pharmacists in the delivery of health care in Qatar.

We found that 4 out of every 10 pharmacists in the country considered themselves to be professionally dissatisfied, and this was highest in the hospital sector. When compared with some other countries, the level of professional satisfaction appears to be lower.^{15–17} Consistent with recommendations toward improving the medication use process, pharmacists pointed to a lack of professional recognition and opportunities for advancement as the primary reasons for this professional dissatisfaction. Human resource issues, including workload and compensation, also appeared to be responsible for dissatisfaction in the country. These results deserve attention, considering that pharmacist professional dissatisfaction has

been linked to employment attrition, dispensing errors, and potential negative health outcomes.^{18,19}

Although Arabic is the first language in Qatar, it is also apparent from this study that a Web-based English language survey is an effective and inexpensive tool for the purpose of obtaining input from the practicing pharmacist population in the country. Accordingly, this instrument will be used for future surveys of pharmacists in the country.

Limitations

As this was a voluntary survey, the responses may have contained self-reporting data inaccuracies resulting from intentional deception, poor memory, or misunderstanding of the question. The survey was English based and online only. This limited the survey to those pharmacists who had access to an online computer and prohibited pharmacists who were not conversant in the English language from participating. Finally, the response rate of about 30% of all practicing pharmacists means that we must be cautious about the generalizability of the study findings.

Conclusion

This study represents the first known attempt to characterize the professional demographics of pharmacists in Qatar, as well as to solicit the opinions of practicing pharmacists regarding issues of the medication use process, perceived patient satisfaction with pharmacy services, and professional satisfaction. This information has proven valuable to better understand the current pharmacy workforce and medication use process in the country, and is being used to plan for future improvements to the overall health care system. We encourage other countries to conduct similar surveys in order to better understand the needs and perceptions of their health care workers.

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Mekoth, Dr Ibrahim Mohamadi, Ms Banan Mukhalalati, Dr Noora Obaidan, Ms Elham Al Saga, Mr Ahmad Abed El Samad, Ms Maha Samaii, Mr Diaa Sawaftah, Dr Aisha Al Ansari, and Dr Michael Walsh.

Disclosure

The authors of this manuscript have no conflicts of interest to declare.

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Appendix A

Online study survey instrument

The screenshot shows the SurveyMonkey 'Edit Survey' page. The survey title is 'Medication Use Process in Qatar: An Opinion Survey'. The user is logged in as 'pj@interchange.ubc.ca'. The interface includes a left sidebar with options like 'Edit Survey', 'Survey Options', 'Print Survey', and 'Restore Questions'. The main content area is divided into two sections: 'Page #1' and 'Page #2'. 'Page #1' is titled '1. Purpose' and contains a welcome message, a description of the survey's purpose, and a thank you message. 'Page #2' is titled '2. Demographics' and contains a prompt for basic information. Both sections have buttons for 'Add Question Here' and 'Add Page Here'.

SurveyMonkey.com
because knowledge is everything

Logged in as "pj@interchange.ubc.ca" Log Off

Home Create Survey My Surveys Address Book My Account Help Center

survey title:
Medication Use Process in Qatar: An Opinion Survey Edit Title design survey collect responses analyze results

Edit Survey Preview Survey

Survey Options

Print Survey

Restore Questions

To change the look of your survey, select a theme below.
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Page #1 Edit Page Move Copy Delete Add Logic Show this Page Only

1. Purpose

Welcome (ahlan wa sahlam) to the Medication Use Process in Qatar Survey.

This simple online anonymous survey is a part of a pilot study that is being conducted as a collaborative effort by the Qatar University and the National Health Authority. The survey is intended to help us better understand the medication use process in Qatar. The survey is designed to capture opinions about various aspects of the process from the perspective of one of the primary stakeholders, namely the pharmacist. Future distribution to other stakeholders is also planned.

The results of this anonymous survey will be used to design future activities aimed at improving the medication use process in this country.

As a pharmacist in Qatar, your opinions are important to us. Would you please take the 8 minutes required to complete the questions on the survey and let us know what you think. Please complete one survey only. Again, your submission will be anonymous. No information regarding your personal identity or your computer address is being collected.

Thank you (shukran) for your time.

Medication Use Process in Qatar Investigation Team

Add Question Here

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2. Demographics

Let's start with some basic information about you. Would you please answer the following questions to help us better interpret the survey responses:

Add Question Here

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1. How many years ago did you graduate from a pharmacy degree program?

☐ Less than 5 years
 ☐ 6-10 years
 ☐ 11-15 years
 ☐ 16-20 years
 ☐ More than 20 years

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2. What academic degrees have you obtained?
☐ BPharm, BSc or BSc (Pharm)
 ☐ PharmD
 ☐ MSc
 ☐ PhD
 ☐ MBA
 ☐ Other (please specify)

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3. In which country did you obtain your highest pharmacy degree?
☐ Egypt
 ☐ India
 ☐ Jordan
 ☐ Phillipines
 ☐ Saudi Arabia
 ☐ Sudan
 ☐ U.A.E.
 ☐ Other (please specify)

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4. In which countries did you practice pharmacy before moving to Qatar?
☐ No previous practice
 ☐ Egypt
 ☐ India
 ☐ Jordan
 ☐ Phillipines

☐ Saudi Arabia

☐ Sudan

☐ U.A.E.

☐ Other (please specify)

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5. How many years have you practiced as a pharmacist in Qatar?

☐ Less than 2 years

☐ 2-5 years

☐ 6-10 years

☐ 11-15 years

☐ More than 15 years

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6. Which of the following best describes your current pharmacy practice location?

☐ Community Pharmacy (Chain)

☐ Community Pharmacy (Private/Independent)

☐ Clinic (Public; e.g. Primary Health Centre)

☐ Clinic (Private; e.g. QP Medical Services)

☐ Hospital (Public/Government)

☐ Hospital (Private)

☐ Industry

☐ Academic

☐ Government (National Health Authority or other)

☐ Other (please specify)

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7. What best describes your current pharmacy practice role?

☐ Community Pharmacist

☐ Clinic Pharmacist

☐ Hospital Pharmacist (primarily a dispensing role)

☐ Hospital Pharmacist (primarily a clinical role)

☐ Coordinator/Manager/Supervisor

☐ Director
 ☐ Other (please specify)

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3. Drug Procurement and Distribution Processes

Now that we have some information about your background, we would like to determine your opinions about the drug procurement and distribution processes in your practice area.

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8. Please indicate your level of agreement with the following statements about the drug procurement and distribution situation in Qatar:

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	I Don't Know
The formulary process for selecting medications for sale is adequate.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
New and beneficial medications are added to the formulary in a timely manner.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The range and types of prescription medications available for sale is adequate.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The range and types of "over-the-counter" medications available for sale (including those requiring a prescription in the hospital) is adequate.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The stock of medication supplies is adequate and	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

shortages are uncommon.

The regulatory processes for the procurement and storage of medications are adequate.

The regulatory processes for the marketing and pricing of medications are adequate.

In general, the processes for dispensing of medications from community pharmacies are adequate.

In general, the processes for distribution of medications from public clinics (e.g. primary health care centre) pharmacies are adequate.

In general, the processes for distribution of medications from public hospital outpatient (e.g. HMC) pharmacies are adequate.

Comments?

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4. The Medication Use Process

Now we would like to determine your opinions regarding the medication use process in your practice area.

[Add Question Here](#)

9. Please indicate your level of agreement with the following general statements describing the current medication use situation in your practice area:						
	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	I Don't Know
Patients visit their physician at the right time.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The physician's decision to use medications is appropriate.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Less than 5% of prescriptions received by pharmacists contain errors.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Patients get their prescriptions filled in a timely manner.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Dispensing errors are low.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Patients receive adequate medication counseling.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Patients take (or are administered) their medications as directed.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Patients are monitored appropriately.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Comments?	<input type="text"/>					

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10. If you answered "Disagree" or "Strongly Disagree" to any of the statements in the question above, please identify who you believe would be the BEST possible candidate(s) to resolve the particular unmet need for each statement that you disagreed with:							
	Physician	Pharmacist	Nurse	Patient	Management/Owner	Government(NHA)	I Don't Know
Patients see the physician at the right time.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

The physician's decision to use medications is appropriate.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Less than 5% of prescriptions have errors.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Patients get their prescriptions filled in a timely manner.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Errors in dispensing medications are low.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Patients receive adequate medication counseling.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Patients take (or are administered) their medications as directed.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Patients are monitored appropriately.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (please specify)	<input type="text"/>						
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Page #5

5. Public Perceptions and Professional Satisfaction

We are interested in your opinions about how the public perceives the medication use process in your practice area, and your level of professional satisfaction.

11. Please indicate your level of agreement with the following general statements regarding patient perceptions about the current medication use situation in your

practice area:		Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Patients are usually satisfied with the availability of supplies of their medication.		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Patients are usually satisfied with the quality of their medications.		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Patients are usually satisfied with the waiting time required to obtain their medications.		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Patients are usually satisfied about the cost of their medications.		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Patients are usually satisfied about the quality of pharmacy services provided to them.		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Comments?						
<input type="text"/>						
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12. Please indicate your level of agreement with the following general statement describing your professional satisfaction:						
		Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
As a pharmacist, I am professionally satisfied		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
What would increase your level of satisfaction?						
<input type="text"/>						
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6. Other Comments and Suggestions

And finally, we are interested in your general opinions about the medication use process in Qatar and ways that you believe it could be improved.

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13. What aspects of the medication use process in Qatar do you consider to be best?

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14. What aspects of the medication use process in Qatar do you feel are in need of the greatest improvement?

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15. What do you think can be done to further improve the medication use process in Qatar?

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16. Do you have any other suggestions or comments regarding the medication use process, or anything else related to the delivery of health care in this country?

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7. Thank you (Shukran)

Thank you very much for your anonymous contribution to this survey! Once the survey is closed and the responses analyzed, the results will be presented

at a future meeting. Survey results will also be posted to the QU Pharmacy Program website (www.qu.edu.qa/qu/colleges/pharmacy/), distributed by email, and may also be published in the pharmacy literature.

If you would like to discuss this survey or any other matter, please feel free to call us at 974 485-1940/2. Alternatively, email us at pharmacy@qu.edu.qa.

Shukran!

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