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The level of pharmacological culture among students of the Faculty of Education

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ABSTRACT

In light of the scientific progress and rapid technological development in the field of health and scientific discoveries and the production of many kinds of pharmaceuticals and chemicals, so there is an urgent need for quality in how to use the medicine and its benefits and effects and how to use so as not to become a dangerous threat to the health of the individual, which negatively affects the progress of the state and its development. All aspects of this study were to identify the level of pharmacological culture among students as well as to detect the significance of cultural differences in the students of the Faculty of Education according to the gender variable (male, female) and also the objectives of detecting the significance of differences of the international culture Faculty of Education according to specialization (scientific, human). In order to achieve the objectives of the research, a tool was developed to measure the level of the drug culture. This study adopted a measurement and after exposure to a group of 100 students for the academic year 2016-2017 from the period 25-5-2016 - 27-5-2016. The results were in favor of scientific specialization. Based on these results, the researchers presented recommendations and recommendations, including the subject of culture And the dissemination of awareness among the students through the establishment of symphonies, workshops and cultural seminars on the importance of medicine and its effects on the human and activating the role of the media as it plays a significant role in the dissemination of pharmaceutical culture between the purchase of the community and the most important proposals is a study On the pharmaceutical culture on the slides and other stages of study.

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INTRODUCTION

The Health is the true measure of happiness and human well-being. If an individual wants to enjoy life, must pass through the gate of health and wellness. Illness afflicts the quality of life. This is confirmed by the prevailing view: "Health is a crown on the healthy heads, which only the sick sees." The process of changing their ideas and behavior with regard to their health and provide them with the necessary expertise in order to influence their information, attitudes, and practices positively, and also teach the community how to protect itself from diseases and health problems that appear within it (Qasim, 2005). Here comes the role of the pharmaceutical culture in achieving this because it has an important role in educating the individual about the medicine and the correct rules for its use in order to get rid of the risks that result from its misuse (Muhammad et al., 2009).

The Pharmaceutical culture is one of the building blocks of health education in the community, which includes the prevention of side effects of drugs or complications resulting from either the misuse of the drug dose during the treatment period or the frequent use without medication. Many of international Bodies and organizations, including the World Health Organization (WHO), have been interested in this concept and have formulated it on scientific grounds for reporting, evaluation, prevention and early detection of drug side effects. The concept was launched in 1961 when WHO organized a worldwide drug control workshop as result of catastrophe (Thalidomide), which resulted in the deformities of tens of thousands of newborns, although this drug was common for the treatment of nausea inpregnant women, the idea of drug education for the community in that time began to be interesting in all its aspects where it was the first of its objectives is to spread specialized programs in this field and work to achieve its reach to all countries of the world as the participating countries in this regard about 134 countries led by many experts and scientists interested in the mechanism of medical education of the community (Mohamed et al., 2009). The medicine is an elongated drug and a drug, and the breaker is a language in it. It is said that the medicine is broken, it is the source of medicine, and the narcotic is hemorrhagic: the disease, and it has a loud bang, i.e., sickness and other diseases, ie sick, and treat something, which is treated by him (Al-Zawahiri, 2003)

The drug is a convention: - It has been known by both Ray & Charles (2004) "it is any natural or artificial substance (non-food) which by its chemical nature changes the composition or function of the organism's body (Ray & Charles, 2004), Kassem et al. (2006) "it is any single, compound, chemical or physical substance of animal, plant or mineral origin that enters the body to have a certain effect, be it preventive or diagnostic, lead to pain relief or have a therapeutic effect"(Kassem et al., 2006). The importance of medicine: - The drug is one of the most important substances that take a large role and play a role mainly in maintaining the health of the individual and reduce the nation, which reflected positively on the public health of the individual and society ,as well as it contributes to the preservation of the capabilities of individuals in work and production because the loss of health away from the individual produced by work and medicine works to return the sick individuals to the labor market, and the patient wants the drug at a certain time with specific doses and effective static, no matter how different forms of pharmaceutical and varied, All patients are equal in all parts of the world (Al-Nassor, 2009)

We can get the drug from many sources and the distinction between the drug and the drug, drug is the active substance in the drug. The drug may be compounded by one or more drugs (Khalil, 1991) 1 - Metal: - such as iron, iodine, sulfur, sodium salts, magnesium salts, aluminum salts, some of which use substances that remove the acidity of the body. - The majority of modern drugs and medicines are derived from a plant derived from any of its organs (flowers, fruits, seeds, leaves, etc.). For example, the aspirin will be extracted from aspirin, which is used to remove pain and reduce body temperature. 3 - Manufactured: - The majority of the sources of medicines at present. (Al-Halaq and Rabie, 2010) 4 - Animal: - where they extract hormones and serums, and one of the most important drugs derived from the animal is insulin, which is used to treat diabetes and is drawn from the pancreas of some animals (Al-Sagheer, 2012).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The current research aims at identifying the level of drug culture in the students and to detect the significance of the differences according to gender (male, female) and the academic specialization (scientific, human). Therefore, the researchers adopted a descriptive approach that seeks to determine the current situation of the phenomenon studied, which appears on what it is in fact and cares about as a precise description and expresses it correctly (Melhem, 2000: 324)

The research community

The current research is determined by the students of the college of Education distributed according to the gender variable (male, female) as follows:

The research society consists of (4665) undergraduate students in the College of Education registered for the academic year 2016-2017. The research sample is a model that forms part or part of the original community units of research and is represented to bear the common characteristics. This model or part The researchers enrich the study of all the units of the society and its vocabulary, especially in the case of the impossibility or difficulty of studying all these units. Therefore, the College of Education was chosen to represent the sample of the research. It also includes all specializations (human and scientific)

College of Education (9) sections by (4) scientific sections (physics, chemistry, mathematics, life sciences) and human sections (6).

The researchers chose randomly (100) students from the departments of (50) students and (50) students. The researchers took care to choose the

sample all grades, as well as sections and rows as in the table below:

Search's Tool

The researchers used a scale of (NRI, 2015) as a tool for collecting research data, which is (70) paragraphs that were presented to a number of experts and approved by 10%. The following procedures were followed by the following tools:

Tool's Validation

A. Virtual honesty: If the contents of the tool and its paragraphs are identical to the attribute that is measured, they are more honest, and this type of truth is not the true truth, but it gets the confidence of the respondents and their cooperation with the researcher.

B. The Building Sincerity: The Building honesty or concept refers to the ability to choose the theoretical predictions of the attribute or capacity or measured behavior, where this type of honesty assumes that each measure or measurement tool lies behind one of the theories of the attribute or the capacity that it puts forward the expectations and suggestions about that attribute or ability if the

month of the first semester of the academic year 2016-2017 in the College of Education University OF Al-Qadisiyah and data were processed using the statistical bag for social and human sciences.

Statistical means

To address the data of this research statistically, the researchers used the following statistical means:

1. Pearson correlation coefficient for stability calculation by re-test method.
2. TEST for one sample T.TEST for differences (Kubaisi, 1987).
3. Test for two independent samples to find out the significance of differences between the sex variables and specialization. Using the statistical truth of social and human sciences (SPSS)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The level of the pharmacological culture among the students of the University of Al-Qadisiyah of was the mean of the university sample at the level of pharmacology (157.56) and the standard deviation (13.64). After applying the T-test for one sample, the calculated T value (2) was higher than the T-

Table 1: The level of pharmacological culture among the students

No. of sample individuals	Arithmetic Average	standard deviation	T-Value Calculated	T-Value Tabled	Significance
100	157.56	13.64	2	1.98	D

Table 2: The level of pharmacological culture among the students in terms of sex

Value	No.	Arithmetic Average	standard deviation	Calculated T-Value	Tabled T-Value	Significance
Male	50	95.2	14.18	2.86	1.98	Not significant
Female	50	87.8	12.33			

Table 3: The level of pharmacological culture among the students

Value	No.	Arithmetic Average	standard deviation	T 1 Calculated	T 2 Tabled	Significance
Humanity	50	156.58	13.48	0.68	1.98	Not significant
Scientific	50	158.72	13.88			

choice Effective in measuring that attribute or capacity (sincerity), overall scores must predict those expectations and assumptions.

Fixed selection

(A tool that produces close results or the same results if applied more than once in similar circumstances is rarely true and not fixed)) The measure is fixed but the reverse is not true, and Pearson's constant coefficient (0.761) (10) students after passing Two weeks of application.

Final Application

The scale was applied to a sample of (100) students by the researchers during the period of one

table value, the level of significance (0.05) and the degree of freedom (99), indicating that the university students have an average level in the culture of medicine. Measuring the level of pharmacological culture among the students of College of Education in terms of sex variable as shown in the table below The second objective was to measure the level of pharmacological culture among the students of College of Education by sex, by gender (50), females (50) with mean value of males (95.2), T calculated value (2.86) and table value (1.98). The t-tab value at the level of significance (function) in favor of males is higher than that of females. Measuring the level of pharmacological culture in the

students of the Faculty of Education in terms of specialization as shown.

The third objective was to measure the level of the pharmacological culture among the students of the Faculty of Education in terms of the variable of specialization (scientific, human) by scientific (50), human (50), scientific (158.58), human (156.72), scientific (13.72) and human (13.48) (5.85) and a tabular value (1.98). The calculated T value is greater than the tabular T value at the level of the indication of the existence of a function in the specialization variable in favor of the scientific specialization above the human specialization.

CONCLUSION

The members of the sample of the students of College of Education are of an average level of awareness of the pharmaceutical culture. There are statistically significant differences in the level of pharmacological culture according to a variable (scientific, human) as well as the existence of differences of statistical significance in the level of transparency of medicine according to the variable male females.

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