UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA

ATTITUDES OF FUTURE PHYSICIANS AND PHARMACISTS TOWARDS COLLABORATION AND DISPENSING SEPARATION POLICY

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Dissertation submitted in partial fulfilment of requirements for the degree of

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APPROVAL SHEET

I hereby recommend that the dissertation prepared under my supervision by Nur Azmiah Binti Zainuddin "Attitudes of future physicians and pharmacists towards collaboration and dispensing separation policy" be accepted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for Master in Pharmacy Practice from Faculty of Pharmacy, UiTM.

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AUTHOR'S DECLARATION

I declare that the work in this dissertation was carried out in accordance with the regulations of Universiti Teknologi MARA. It is original and is the result of my own work, unless otherwise indicated or acknowledge as referenced work. This dissertation has not been submitted to any other academic institution or non-academic institution for any degree of qualification.

I hereby acknowledge that I have been supplied with Academic Rules and Regulations for Post Graduate, Universiti Teknologi MARA, regulating the conduct of my study and research.

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ABSTRACT

Background: Collaboration between physicians and pharmacists is one of the strategies for improving healthcare delivery. Strong working relationships are believed to improve patient outcomes. There appears to be little to no collaborative working relationship between physicians and pharmacists in the private, as well as public sector, hence it is crucial to develop and understand precursors of developing necessary collaborations. This study aims to validate an instrument that measures attitudes toward collaboration; to measure the perceptions of interprofessional learning and dispensing separation policy among pharmacy and medical students.

Methodology: Data were collected using three sets of questionnaires; Scale of Attitudes Toward Pharmacist-Physician Collaboration (SATP²C), Multiprofessional Shared Learning Questionnaire (MSLQ), and Dispensing Separation Questionnaire (DSQ). The questionnaires were self-administered by the final year medical and pharmacy students in Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM) Puncak Alam by a convenient sampling.

Results: The response rates were 62% and 92% from medical and pharmacy students respectively. The factor analysis confirmed the validity of SATP²C questionnaire thus, can be use for our local students. Majority of the students reported positive attitudes towards interprofessional shared learning however divergent agreements were observed for dispensing separation policy.

Conclusion: Pharmacy students showed more positive attitudes toward pharmacistphysician collaboration and interprofessional education. Conflicting opinions regarding dispensing separation policy entails for interprofessional education system to be formulated.

Keywords: Interprofessional collaboration, interprofessional education, physicianpharmacist collaboration, dispensing separation.

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