

## Attitudes and Opinion of Hospital Pharmacists towards Extemporaneous Compounding and Related Issues in Khartoum City: Part II

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**Objectives:** To examine the frequency, nature and extent of extemporaneous compounding undertaken by Sudanese hospital pharmacists and determine their attitude on aspects related to extemporaneous compounding.

**Methods:** 200 questionnaires were administered to randomly selected hospital pharmacies in Khartoum city. Feedback to most question was measures on 1-5 Likert scales. Data was collected from December 2015 to March 2016.

**Results:** Response rate was 60%; 75.2% were females and 24.8% were males. 28.2% of respondents compounded 1-5 prescriptions weekly that comprised 3-5% of total prescriptions; most prescriptions were dermatological preparations; major reasons for compounding were product (53%), pediatric strength 42% and official preparations 41%; Major prescribers were dermatologist; Pharmacist who often compound prescriptions; appreciable number of respondents rated standard of equipments and quality of ingredients as high, respectively; 25% and 15.8% of respondents indicated that lack of ingredients and lack of time limited their immediate extemporaneous dispensing; Factors that greatly inhibit compounding were lack of equipments, lack of practice in compounding and time constrains; 49.6% of respondents stated that demand for compounding greatly decreased over the past few years; 52.2% of the respondents thought that, extemporaneous compounding will be decreased in the future; 54.0% of respondents felt that their skill in compounding were increased since graduation; most respondents had high confidence and professional satisfaction in extemporaneous compounding; 54% of respondents felt that their training was inadequate and emphasis should be placed in training 31, 7%; 71.2% agreed for periodical assessment of pharmacists in compounding; overall respondents felt that a refreshing course in extemporaneous compounding is useful.

**Keywords:** Extemporaneous, compounding, Hospital affiliation, Hospital pharmacists, attitudes, constraints, dispensing, confidence, satisfaction, reasons.

**Conclusion:** Extemporaneous compounding constitutes small part of hospital pharmacy activities, and respondents were strongly agreed that it should be kept within the profession. Several areas of improvement were identified and continuous education was highly demanded.