

## 姫路獨協大学薬学部における早期体験学習前後の学生アンケート調査

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### Questionnaire Survey to Students before and after “Early Exposure” Programme at Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Himeji Dokkyo University

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#### Abstract

**Objective:** In the faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Himeji Dokkyo University, an “early exposure” programme was added to the curriculum for first-year students starting in April 2007. As part of this programme, hospitals, community pharmacies, drug companies, nursing homes, institutions for handicapped persons, a refuse disposal place, a water purification plant, and public research facilities such as SPring-8 were inspected. A questionnaire survey was conducted among the students in order to examine the usefulness of this “early exposure”.

**Methods:** Before and after programme, an identical questionnaire was distributed to the students, and changes in the students’ ability to recognize the duties of a pharmacist were analyzed. Moreover, responses to the questionnaire were analyzed by analysis of covariance structures, and the usefulness of our programme was evaluated.

**Results:** Before the training, only 9% of students indicated the hospital pharmacist’s duties were “well-known” or “fairly well-known”. However, the answers were improved to 57% after the exposure. Similarly, recognition of the pharmacist’s duties increased with regard to community pharmacy, drug company, nursing home and institutions for handicapped person, after the training. Therefore, the importance of observing at the working places of pharmacists was shown.

Path analysis was tried by analysis of covariance structures. The path coefficient for pharmacist’s works in hospitals, community pharmacies, nursing homes and institutions for handicapped person increased to 0.6-0.7 after the programme, and the influence of knowledge about them became equal. However, the path coefficient for pharmacist’s work in drug companies increased to 0.91, showing a high value. This appeared to be because lectures were delivered by a medical representative and a person involved with certifying good clinical practice after inspection of a drug company. Accordingly, in the early exposure programme, the importance of performing not only inspection but also related lectures became clear.

**Conclusion:** Based on these results, it was confirmed that our early exposure programme, which includes inspections of pharmacist’s duties at various work-sites, is effective for increasing motivation.

**Key words:** early exposure, first-year students, motivation, questionnaire survey, pharmaceutical education