

ANTIBIOTIC USE AMONG FEMALE SHS STUDENTS

A STUDY BY THE GHANA YOUNG ACADEMY

INTRODUCTION

WHY THIS STUDY?

The recent rise in Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) globally jeopardises current and future prevention and treatment of common infections.



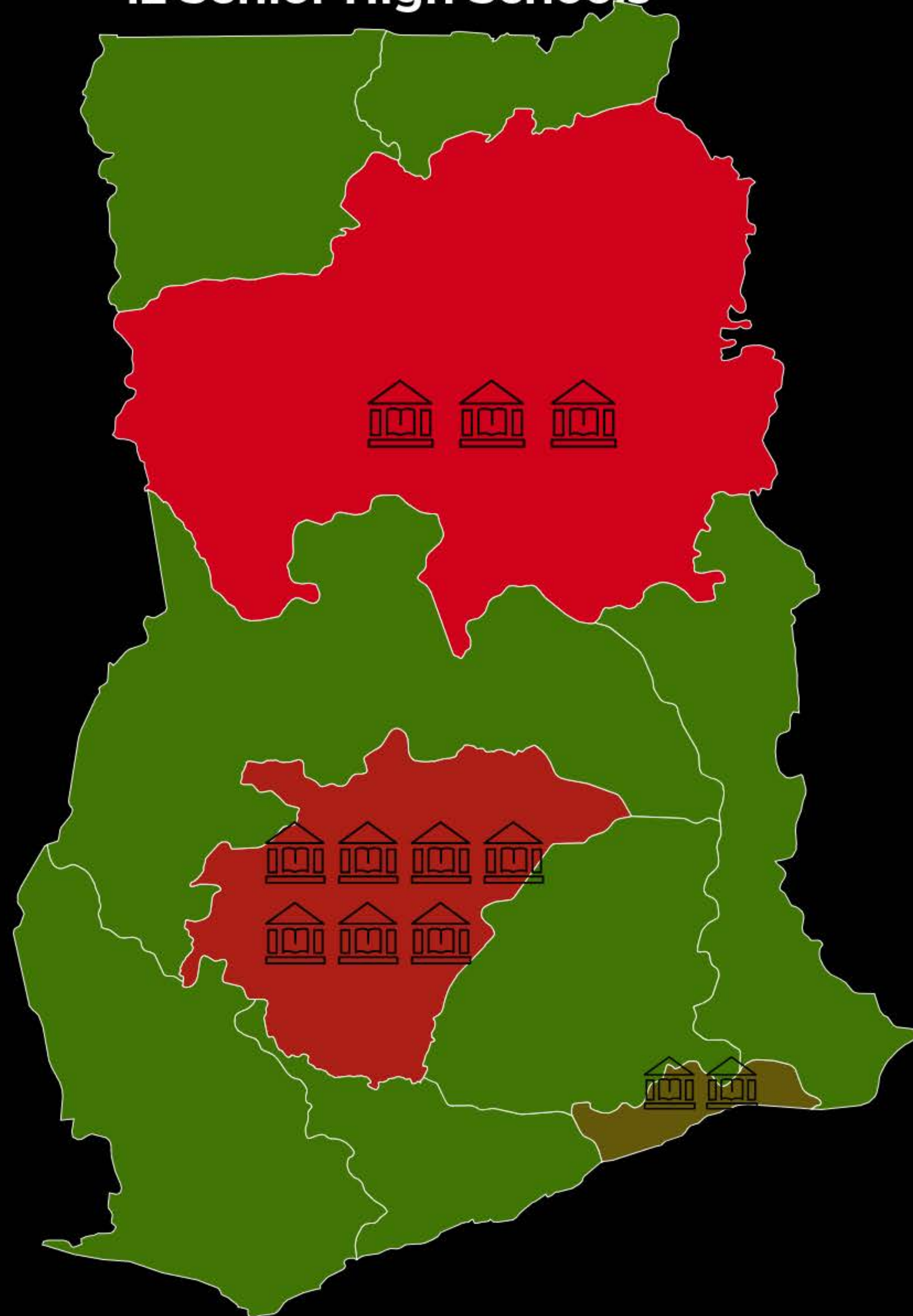
WHAT DO WE WANT TO CHANGE?

This study aimed at exploring the antibiotic knowledge gap among female senior high school students in Ghana and to help correct misconceptions and raise awareness through education.

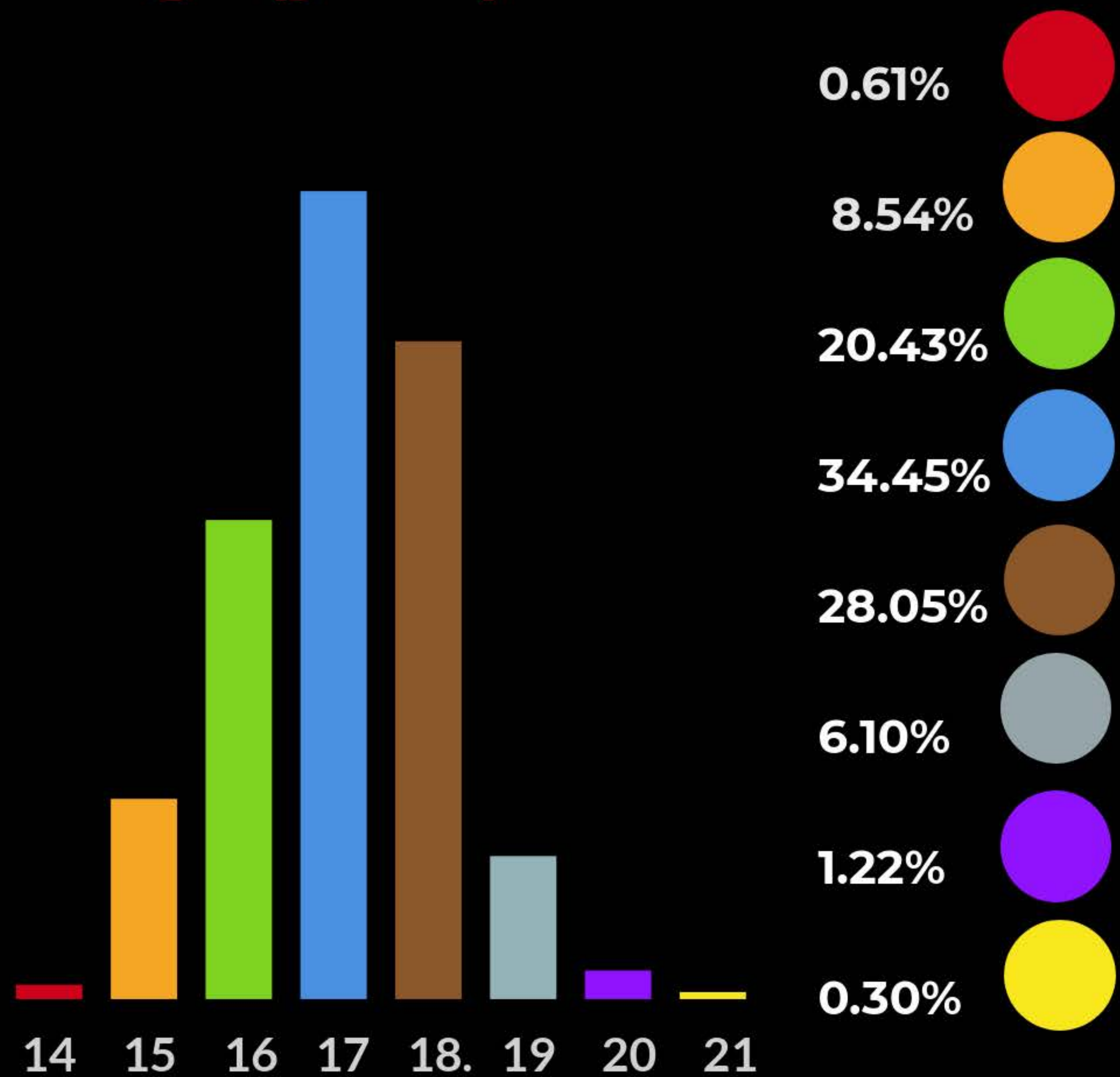
DEMOGRAPHICS

Study Site

 Kumasi, Ashanti Region, Ghana.
Tamale, Northern Region, Ghana
Accra, Greater Accra Region,
Ghana.
12 Senior High Schools



Age (years)

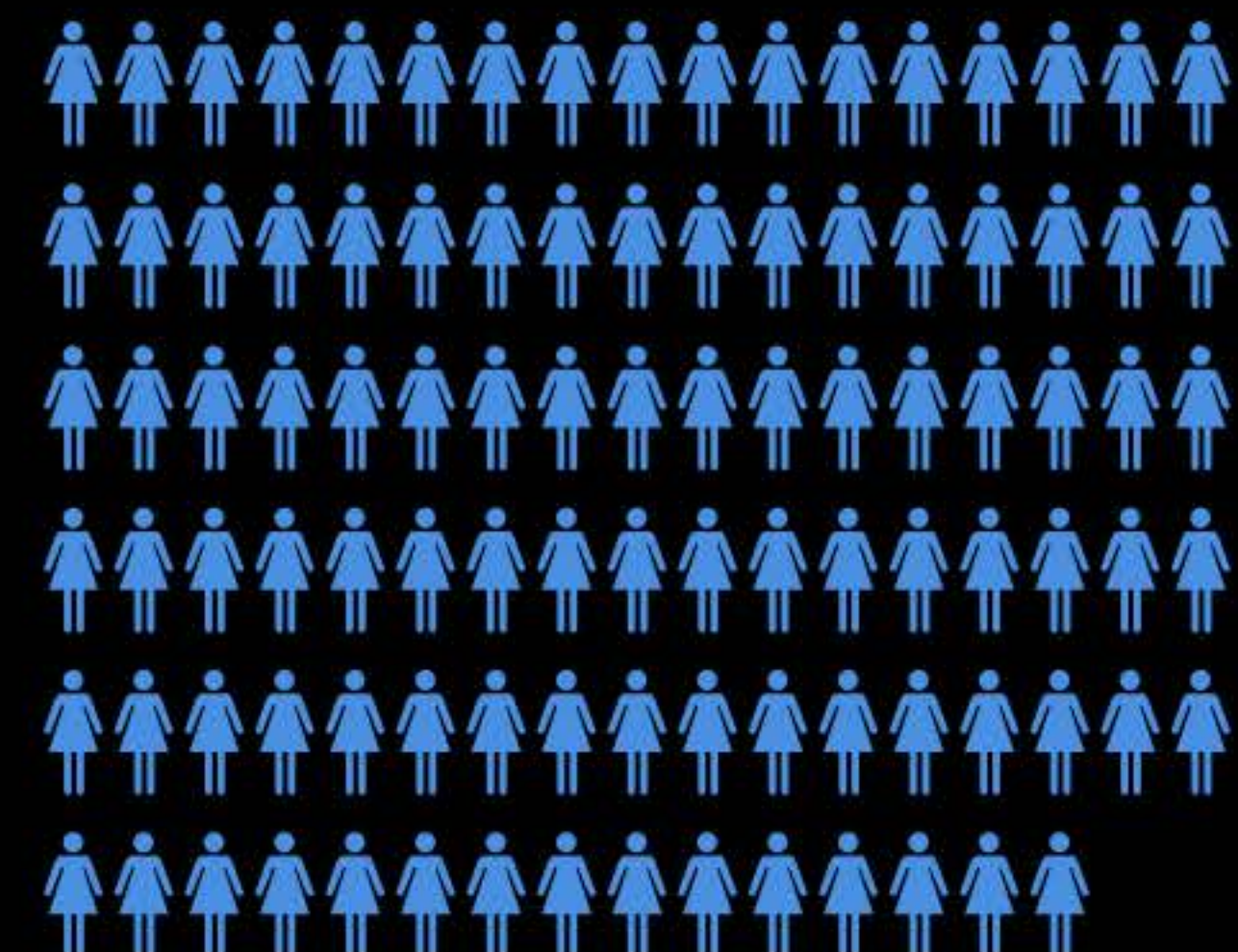


Gender



Female

Population



328 Students

RESULTS

Students who have taken antibiotics within the last year



79.5%

Yes

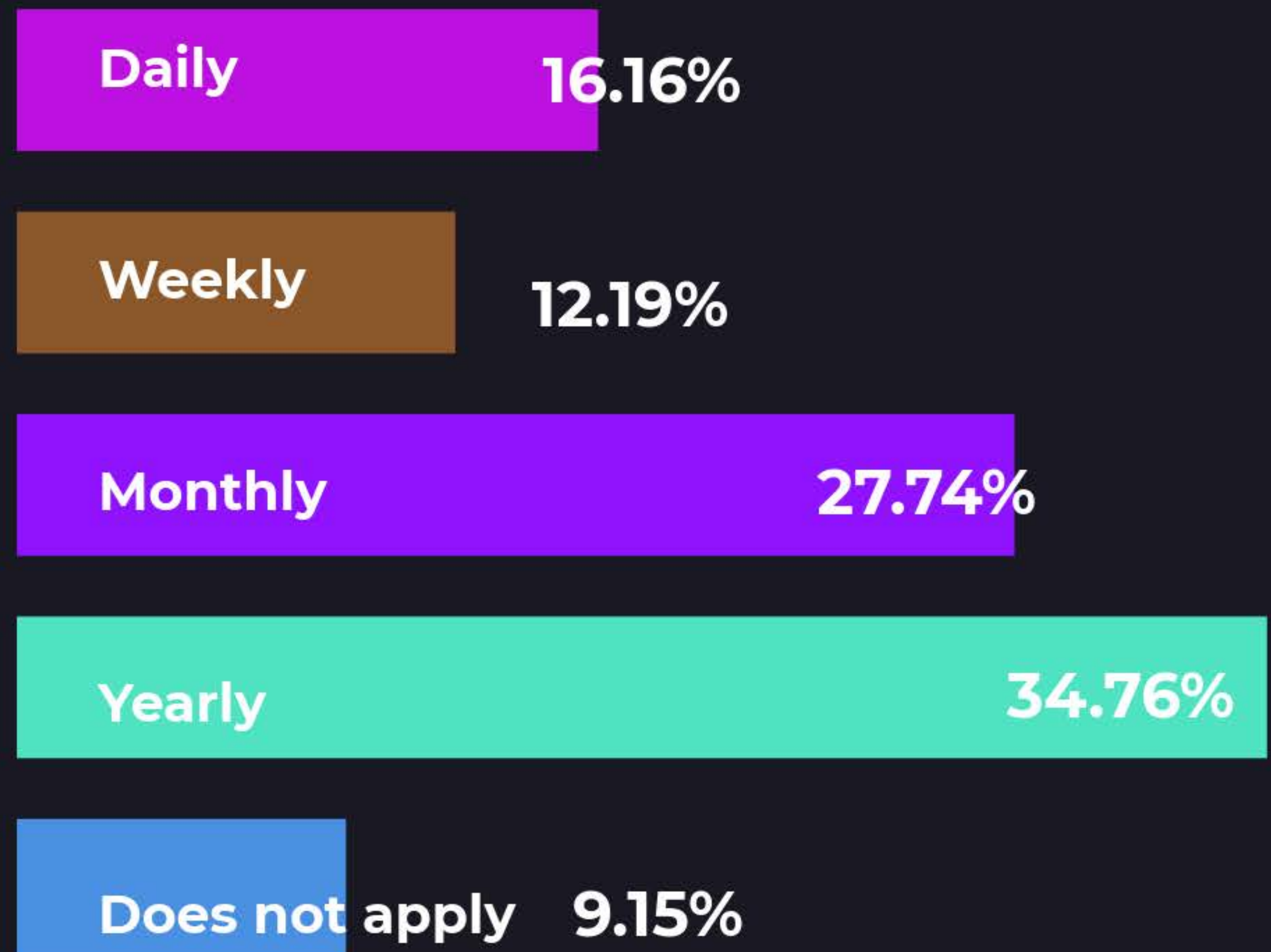
28.7%

No

0.8%

I Don't Know

How often students have taken antibiotics within the last year



Daily

16.16%

Weekly

12.19%

Monthly

27.74%

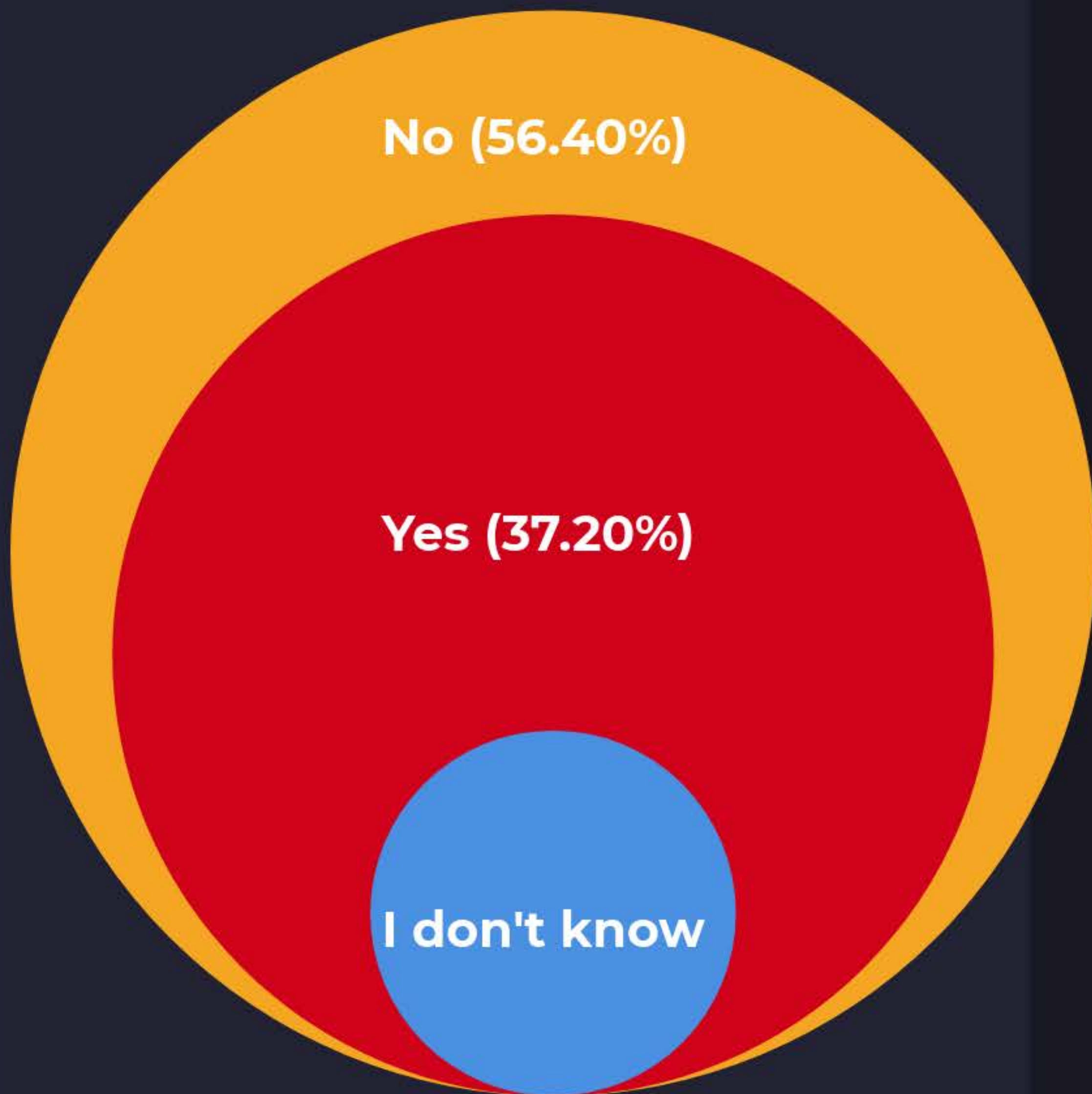
Yearly

34.76%

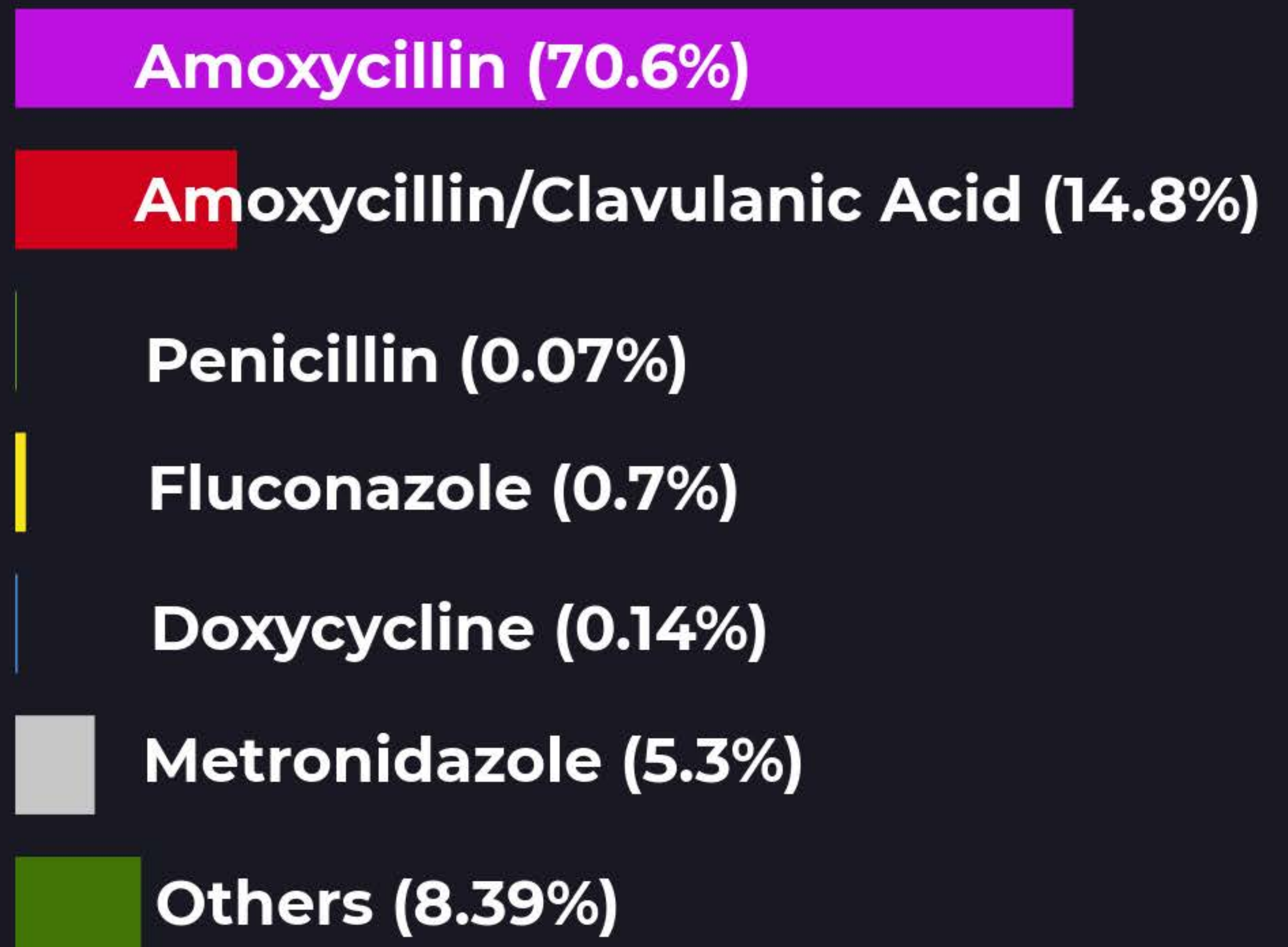
Does not apply **9.15%**

RESULTS

Students who remember name of antibiotic(s) taken

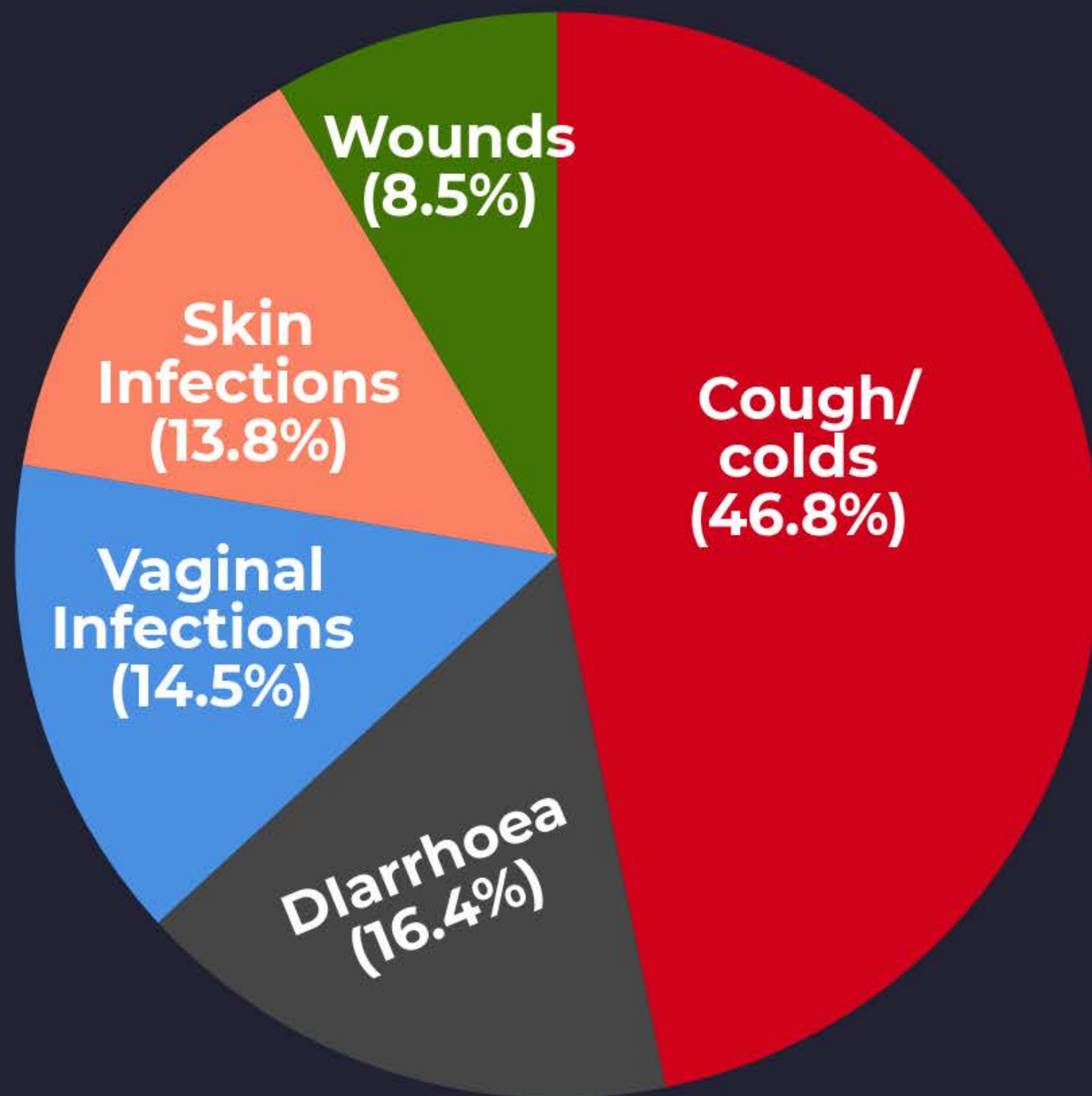


Medicines listed

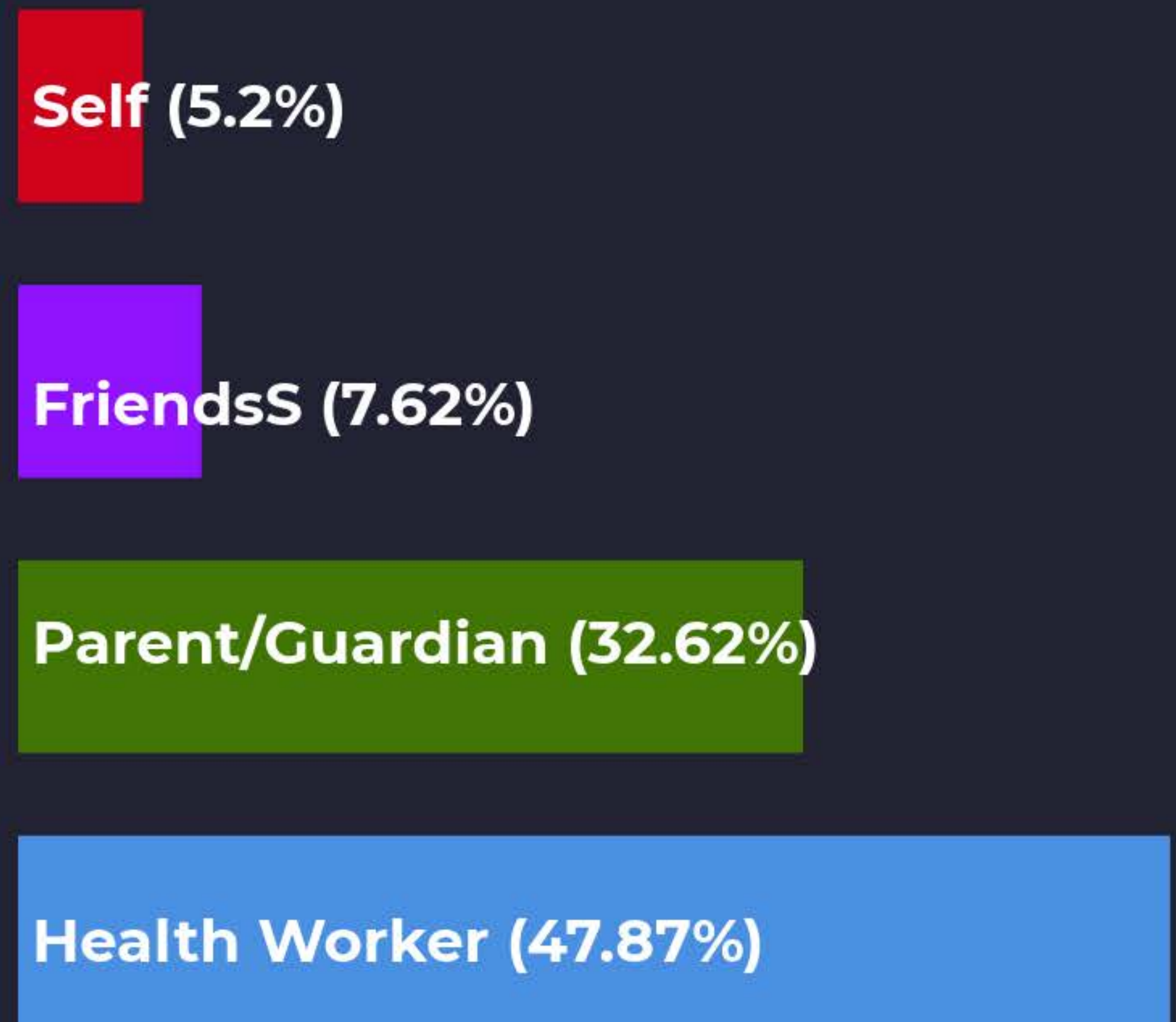


RESULTS

Conditions for which antibiotics were taken



On whose recommendation antibiotic was taken



RESULTS

Failure to complete antibiotics regimen contributes to microbial resistance



 **Strongly Agree**
(51.83 %)

Agree Somewhat
(25.30%) 

Willingness to take advice from health worker



 **Willing**
(96.3%)

Unwilling
(3.1%) 

CONCLUSION

Extensive education about antibiotic use among teenagers should help improve antibiotic awareness and promote responsible use.

