

Ključni dejavniki trajnostnega ravnanja z neporabljenimi zdravili

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Raziskovalno vprašanje (RV): Kateri so ključni dejavniki, ki vplivajo na trajnostno ravnanje z neporabljenimi zdravili?

Namen: Namen raziskave je bil opraviti sistematičen pregled dosedanjih empiričnih raziskav o dejavnikih, ki vplivajo na trajnostno ravnanje z neporabljenimi zdravili pri uporabnikih v gospodinjstvih.

Metoda: Opravili smo pregled domačih in tujih empiričnih raziskav. Uporabili smo baze ProQuest, ScienceDirect, Google Scholar, Springer Link in Pubmed. Iskali smo tudi v repozitorijih Univerze na Primorskem, Univerze v Novi Gorici, Univerze v Ljubljani, Univerze v Mariboru ter v elektronski knjižnici Fakultete za organizacijske študije v Novem mestu.

Rezultati: Ugotovili smo, da so avtorji raziskav trajnostnega ravnanja z zdravili kot ključne dejavnike, ki vplivajo na namero za ravnanje največkrat izpostavili stališča, nadzor nad ravnanjem, subjektivne norme, znanje, ozaveščenost, zaznane koristi, zaznane grožnje in namige/spodbude za ravnanje. Namera za ravnanje je najbolj proksimalen napovedni dejavnik za ravnanje. Med preučevanimi znanstvenimi deli smo ugotovili, da avtorji v nobeni empirični raziskavi niso zajeli vseh dejavnikov, ki bi vplivali na trajnostno ravnanje. Prevladujoči metodi raziskav za pridobivanje podatkov sta bili anketiranje preko vprašalnikov ter izvedba intervjujev, za analizo podatkov pa opisna statistika ter faktorska analiza.

Organizacija: S predstavitvijo psiholoških, socialnih, okoljskih in drugih dejavnikov na področju trajnostnega ravnanja so izpostavljeni najpomembnejši izzivi, ki se tičejo izobraževanja, ozaveščanja, nadzora nad trajnostnim ravnanjem z neporabljenimi zdravili. Na podlagi tega imajo deležniki v teh procesih priložnost preučevati trajnostno ravnanje z neporabljenimi zdravili in prepoznati morebitne priložnosti za izboljšanje.

Družba: Racionalna raba zdravil je bistvena za zagotovitev varnosti zdravil v skupnosti. Posamezniki zato potrebujejo informacije ter nova znanja o tem, kako trajnostno ravnati z neporabljenimi zdravili. Zavedanje o negativnih učinkih napačne rabe neporabljenih zdravil in zavrženih zdravil v naravno okolje se povečuje, vsi porabniki zdravil pa s trajnostnim ravnanjem lahko prispevajo k zmanjševanju napačne uporabe in napačnega odlaganja neporabljenih zdravil.

Originalnost: Raziskava je pokazala pomanjkanje raziskave v Sloveniji, ki bi raziskovala trajnostno ravnanje z neporabljenimi zdravili v povezavi s sociopsihološkimi modeli. Večina dosedanjih raziskav v Sloveniji temelji na okoljski problematiki in na okoljskih ter ekonomskih posledicah netrajnostnega ravnanja z zdravili, medtem ko nismo zasledili preučevanja dejavnikov, ki pri posamezniku vplivajo na ravnanje z neporabljenimi zdravili.

Omejitve/nadaljnje raziskovanje: Pregled literature v raziskavi je bil omejen na pet javno dosegljivih baz podatkov. Glede na prepoznane raziskovalne predloge oziroma zaznane vrzeli bi kvantitativna raziskava dejavnikov za trajnostno ravnanje z zdravili pomembno prispevala k novim znanjem na tem področju.

Ključne besede: farmacija, gospodinjstva, management, odpadna zdravila, ravnanje, trajnostni razvoj.

Rok Gomezelj je doktorand študijskega programa Management na Fakulteti za management v Kopru. Po izobrazbi je magister farmacije, specialist klinične farmacije. Na področju prodaje in marketinga zdravil deluje že preko 10 let in je vodja blagovnih znamk v farmacevtskem podjetju Krka d. d., Novo mesto. Je član sekcije za klinično farmacijo pri slovenskem farmacevtskem društvu. Kot vodja blagovnih znamk aktivno sodeluje s prispevki na različnih zdravniških in farmacevtskih strokovnih srečanjih.

Mirko Markič je doktoriral na Fakulteti za organizacijske vede Univerze v Mariboru s področja organizacijskih ved na temo inoviranja. Po dvanajstih letih delovanja v avtomobilski industriji se je zaposlil na Fakulteti za menedžment Univerze na Primorskem. Je redni profesor za področje menedžmenta in znanstveni svetnik ter vodja ali član 17 raziskovalnih projektov in projektov z gospodarstvom. Njegova bibliografija obsega več kot 690 enot s področja upravnih in organizacijskih ved ter javnega zdravstva (varstvo pri delu).

Key Factors of Sustainable Behavior with Unused Medicines

Research question (RQ): What are the key factors influencing the sustainable management of unused medicines?

Purpose: The purpose of the research was to carry out a systematic review of existing empirical research on the factors that influence the sustainable handling of unused medicines by users in households.

Method: We conducted a review of domestic and foreign empirical research. We used the ProQuest, ScienceDirect, Google scholar, Springer Link and Pubmed databases. We also searched in the repositories of the University of Primorska, the University of Nova Gorica, the University of Ljubljana, the University of Maribor and in the electronic library of the Faculty of Organizational Studies in Novi Mesto.

Results: We found that the authors of studies on sustainable medicine management highlighted attitudes, control over behavior, subjective norms, knowledge, awareness, perceived benefits, perceived threats, and cues/incentives as key factors influencing the intention to act. Intention to act is the most proximal predictive factor for behavior. Among the studied scientific works, we found that the authors did not cover all the factors that would influence sustainable behavior in any empirical research. The dominant research methods for obtaining data were surveying via questionnaires and conducting interviews, while descriptive statistics and factor analysis were used for data analysis.

Organization: By presenting psychological, social, environmental and other factors in the field of sustainable management, the most important challenges related to education, awareness raising, control over the sustainable management of unused medicines are emphasize. Based on this, stakeholders in these processes have the opportunity to study the sustainable management of unused medicines and identify multi-faceted opportunities for improvement.

Society: The rational use of medicines is essential to ensure the safety of medicines in the community. Individuals need information and new knowledge on how to sustainably handle unused medicines. Awareness of the negative effects of the misuse of unused medicines and discarded medicines in the natural environment is decreasing, and all users of medicines can contribute to reducing the misuse and incorrect disposal of unused medicines through sustainable behavior.

Originality: The research showed a lack of research in Slovenia that would allow the researcher to sustainably handle unused medicines in connection with socio-psychological models. Most of the research so far in Slovenia is based on environmental issues and on the

environmental and economic consequences of the unsustainable handling of medicines, while we have not found any study of factors that affect the sustainable behaviour of unused medicines in an individual/household.

Limitations/further research: The research literature review was limited to 5 scientific bases. Based on the recognized research proposals or known gaps, quantitative research of factors for sustainable behaviour in drug handling would significantly contribute to new knowledge in this field.

Keywords: households, management, pharmacy, sustainable development, unused drugs, waste drugs.

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Mirko Markič obtained a PhD from the Faculty of Organizational Sciences of the University of Maribor in the field of organizational sciences about innovation. After twelve years of working in the automotive industry, he got a job at the Faculty of Management of the University of Primorska. He is a full-time professor in the field of management and a scientific adviser, as well as a leader or member of 17 research projects and projects with the economy. His bibliography includes more than 690 units in the field of administrative and organizational sciences and public health (safety at work).
