FZZ-P22 FARMACEUTSKA ZDRAVSTVENA ZAŠTITA PACIJENATA SA ANKSIOZNOŠĆU I DEPRESIJOM: PERCEPCIJA FARMACEUTA I PREPREKE U PRAKSI

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Savremena uloga farmaceuta u zbrinjavanju pacijenata sa poremećajima mentalnog zdravlja obuhvata strukturirano savetovanje, podršku adherenci i interprofesionalnu saradnju. Cilj ovog istraživanja bio je da se proceni percepcija farmaceuta o pružanju farmaceutske zdravstvene zaštite pacijentima sa anksioznošću i depresijom. Studija preseka sprovedena je među 143 farmaceuta iz Srbije i regiona između 2022. i 2026. godine. Podaci su prikupljeni korišćenjem strukturisanog upitnika koji je obuhvatao sociodemografske karakteristike i nivo saglasnosti sa 10 tvrdnji na Likert skali. Primenjeni su neparametarski statistički testovi sa nivoom značajnosti $p < 0,05$. Unutrašnja konzistentnost ankete je procenjena korišćenjem *Cronbach's alpha* ($\alpha_{anksioznost} = 0,869$; $\alpha_{depresija} = 0,865$). Učesnike su pretežno činile žene (87,4%), prosečne starosti 37,85 ± 10,34 godina, sa 11,92 ± 10,11 godina radnog iskustva. Većina ispitanika radila je u javnim apotekama (92,3%). Nisu uočene razlike u percepciji zbrinjavanja pacijenata sa anksioznošću i depresijom, što ukazuje na ujednačen pristup ovim poremećajima. Takođe, sociodemografski faktori poput pola, godina, dodatnog stručnog usavršavanja nisu bili značajno povezani sa učestalošću i načinom pružanja farmaceutske zdravstvene zaštite. Najčešće prijavljene aktivnosti bile su savetovanje o pravilnoj upotrebi lekova i upućivanje pacijenata lekaru (85,3%). Nasuprot tome, direktna komunikacija sa lekarima i sistematsko praćenje pacijenata prijavljeni su znatno ređe, pri čemu je više od trećine farmaceuta navelo da ih sprovodi retko ili nikada. Farmaceuti smatraju da dosledno pružaju savete o terapiji za anksioznost i depresiju, a odsustvo sociodemografskog uticaja sugeriše na relativno homogenu farmaceutsku praksu. Ipak, ograničena interprofesionalna komunikacija i praćenje ishoda predstavljaju oblasti za unapređenje, čime bi se uloga farmaceuta ojačala.

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FZZ-P22 PHARMACEUTICAL CARE OF PATIENTS WITH ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION: PHARMACISTS' PERCEPTIONS AND BARRIERS IN PRACTICE

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The evolving role of pharmacists in managing patients with mental health disorders encompasses structured patient counseling, adherence support, and interprofessional collaboration. This study aimed to assess pharmacists' perceptions of providing care to patients with anxiety and depression. A cross-sectional study was conducted among 143 pharmacists from Serbia and the region between 2022 and 2026. Data were collected using a structured questionnaire covering sociodemographic characteristics and the level of agreement with 10 statements on a Likert scale. Non-parametric statistical tests were applied, with a significance level of $p < 0.05$. Internal consistency of the instrument was evaluated using Cronbach's alpha ($\alpha_{anxiety} = 0.869$; $\alpha_{depression} = 0.865$). Participants were predominantly female (87.4%), with a mean age of 37.85 ± 10.34 years and 11.92 ± 10.11 years of experience. Most worked in community pharmacies (92.3%). No differences were observed in perceptions between anxiety and depression care, indicating a uniform approach. Furthermore, sociodemographic factors such as gender, age, and additional professional training were not significantly associated with attitudes. The most frequently reported activities were counseling on proper medication use and referring patients to a physician (85.3%). In contrast, direct communication with physicians and systematic patient follow-up were less frequently reported, with more than one-third of pharmacists indicating that they rarely or never engage in these practices. Pharmacists reported consistent counseling on proper medication use for anxiety and depression, with no sociodemographic influence, suggesting a homogeneous practice. However, limited interprofessional communication and outcome monitoring remain areas for improvement, which could further strengthen the pharmacist's role.

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