

**Knowledge and practice of  
in Benghazi towards the pharmacists  
emergence of antibiotic resistance**

**Project Submitted for Partial Fulfilment of  
(Requirement of B. Pharm Degree)**

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**2023 / 2024**

## **Abstract**

Pharmacists are the most accessible healthcare professionals and are fully competent in all aspects of medicines. They serve as communicators and educators on healthy behaviors and infection prevention. They increase the coverage of immunization in hard-to-reach groups, and are in a good position to explain the importance of using antimicrobials only when needed.

This study was conducted to evaluate the knowledge and practice of pharmacists regarding antibiotic use and potential drug resistance besides assessing their behaviors about dispensing antibiotic without prescription and correlation of the outcomes with demographic variables. A cross-sectional survey was conducted on a random sample of 120 pharmacies.

Emergence of resistance for antibiotics in bacterial pathogens is a serious issue that causes significant morbidity and death. Multidrug resistance patterns in Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria are difficult to treat and may render regular antibiotics ineffective. There are now fewer effective medicines, fewer effective prevention measures, inappropriate antibiotic use, and just a few new antibiotics, necessitating the creation of novel treatment alternatives and alternative antimicrobial therapies.