

# Do medical students in France feel prepared to prescribe antibiotics responsibly?

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## Objectives

To identify how well prepared final year French medical students feel across a wide range of topics related to responsible antibiotic use.

## Methods

Online survey with 40 points

Accessible from January – June 2015

All final year students at a French medical school eligible

Invitations and two reminders sent by email by local medical school coordinator

Part of Student-PREPARE pan-European study

## Conclusions

Most final year students feel they need more medical education on antibiotics

We have identified curriculum areas where students feel well-prepared as well as areas for improvement

These results are being used to support improvements in medical education

## 1. Respondents

2093 students at 31/33 medical schools

Mean response rate 27% (range 12%-51%)



## 2. Preparedness levels across topics

### Areas of high preparedness

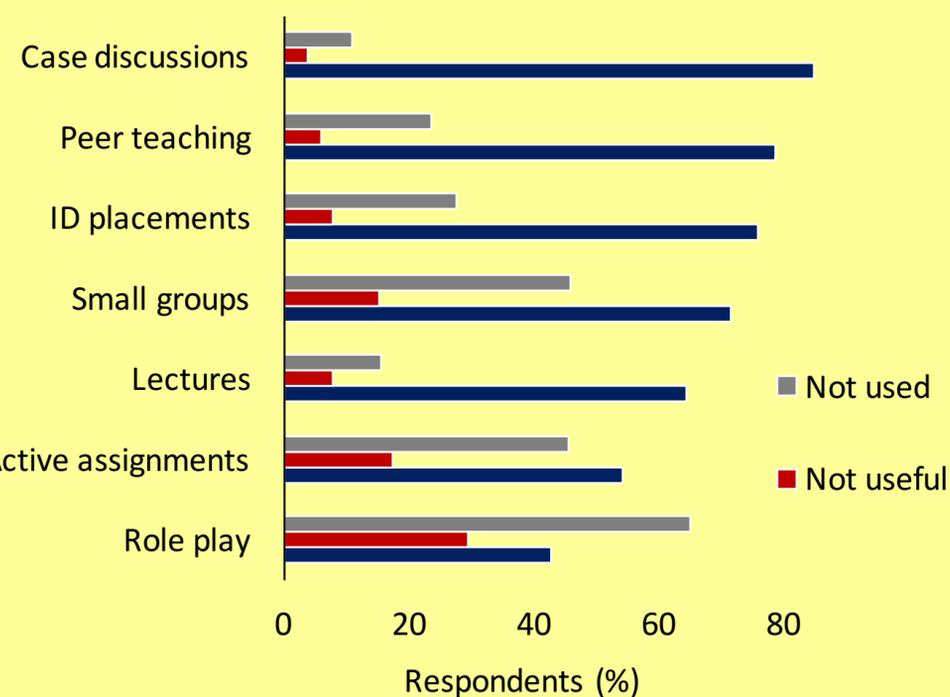
1. Recognising the clinical signs of infection (99%)
2. Interpreting biochemical markers of inflammation (98%)
3. Identifying clinical situations when antibiotics are not needed (88%)
4. Differentiating between bacterial and viral URTIs (84%)
5. Practising effective infection control and hygiene (79%)

### Areas of low preparedness

1. Using epidemiological knowledge of bacterial resistance (34%)
2. Using principles of surgical antibiotic prophylaxis (43%)
3. Communicating with senior doctors when I feel antibiotics are unnecessary (44%)
4. Deciding the shortest adequate duration of antibiotic therapy for an infection (50%)
5. Measuring and interpreting antibiotic use in clinical settings (55%)

Male students felt marginally more prepared than female students ( $p < 0.05$ ) across topic areas, but there were no differences with age

## 3. Teaching methods and their perceived usefulness



## 4. Most students feel they need more education

