

Factors Responsible For Self Medication Among The Rural Dwellers

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Abstract

Self-medication, the practice of diagnosing and treating one's own health conditions without professional medical guidance, is a prevalent phenomenon among rural dwellers. This paper explores the multifaceted factors that contribute to self-medication in rural communities. Drawing from existing literature and research findings, it highlights key determinants such as limited access to healthcare facilities, lack of healthcare awareness, traditional beliefs, economic constraints, and geographical isolation. Moreover, the paper emphasizes the significance of understanding these factors in the context of rural healthcare to develop targeted interventions, raise health literacy levels, and improve access to quality healthcare services. Addressing these factors is essential for promoting responsible self-care practices and ensuring the well-being of rural populations.

INTRODUCTION

In the past few years, self-medication has spread widely throughout the world. This is partly due to the fact that people are increasingly taking responsibility for their own health. On the other hand, social security is inadequate and not able to cover the growing expenses, which backs up the idea of self-medication out of financial consideration.

It has been observed generally that people will rather purchase over-the-counter drugs from a pharmacy than go to the hospital to consult a doctor for a diagnosis of symptoms and a prescription. Therefore, some drugs have been removed from the category of prescription drugs and put under the over-the-counter drugs category. Consequently, people experiencing milder symptoms do not need to see a doctor because they can see the pharmacist for advice and medication for the ailment. This goes further to point out the fact that the advisory function of the pharmacist is becoming more prominent, giving the doctor more time to attend to severe cases.

One major health concern in health care is also the excessive consumption of drugs, which can lead to other health problems and situations like drug dependence, addiction, and tolerance. This has become widespread and rampant in the developed and developing societies of today. It can be controlled if drug distribution is strictly restricted to only certified pharmacies with licenced pharmacists.

Drug manufacturers, on the other hand, have not helped the situation, as their chief concern is to promote the sales of medicines and products without giving adequate information to the public on such drugs, if possible, in their local language. This is further compounded by high illiteracy levels, poverty, and inadequate health facilities and personnel. In developed countries with sufficient health manpower and, in some cases, facilities, many people still buy non-dangerous medications without a doctor's prescription. This practice of self-medication cuts across culture, gender, health, or any other socio-demographic or socio-medical state.

Self-medication is, however, of public health concern because of the problem of drug misuse and abuse and its attendant medical (drug resistance and hypersensitivity), social (juvenile delinquency), and psychological (addiction and physical dependence) problems. Also, the lack of knowledge of possible side effects of self-administered medication and the sale of potentially dangerous drugs as over-the-counter drugs and nostrums, especially in developing and underdeveloped countries, could have negative effects on the general health of the members of the community.

In recent times, the problem of self-medication, though it has its advantages and plays a key role in self-care, has become widespread in the community at large, among both educated and uneducated individuals. Many people find it easier, as it were, to go to a pharmacy, chemist, medicine store, or herbalist to purchase medicine to ease whatever discomfort or health issue they might be experiencing. In other cases, they will rather take health-related advice from their friends, neighbours, colleagues, family members, classmates, acquaintances, etc. or rely on previous knowledge gotten from previous experiences of the same nature as the one they are currently feeling than go to a doctor or health care professional for advice, a check-up, a test, a diagnosis, or a prescription.

Due to this, many have found themselves in worse health situations than they originally were, with unrelieved symptoms or even life-threatening conditions. Others start experiencing physical dependence and addiction to these drugs because of the free access they have to them. Also, the practice of self-medication has helped increase the incidence of drug misuse and abuse. These can be attributed to a number of factors. This study seeks to illuminate these factors so that measures can be put in place to tackle the problems.

Concept of Medication/Drugs and Self-Medication

Medication is a medicine or substance for curing or relieving pain, medication refers to a licensed drugs taking to cure or reduce symptoms of an ailment or medical condition, as well as administration of such drug (Brook 2001). World Health Organization (WHO 2013; WHO 2015), defined drug as any substance that modifies or explores pathological status for the benefit of the recipient. Drug is a chemical substance capable of altering the physical and psychological function of the body.

Jain et al., (2011), added that drug is any substance which is used for internal and external application to the body in the treatment of disease and for the prevention of infections. Medication and drugs are therefore formulated to prevent disease, promote and maintain health, alleviate pains and suffering and generally to save life. World self-medication Industry (WSMI 2015), defines self-medication as the treatment of common health problems with medicine especially designed and labelled for use without medical supervision and approved as safe and effective for such use. Self-medication

is further explained as the use of non-prescription medicine by people on their own initiative. Pharmacist plays a key role in providing assistance, advice for self-medication purpose (Jain et al., 2011). A person may also self-mediate by taking more or less than the recommended dose of a drug.

Medication or drugs refer to substances that are used to diagnose, treat, prevent, or alleviate symptoms of medical conditions or diseases. Medications can come in various forms, including pills, capsules, tablets, liquids, creams, injections, and more. They can be prescription drugs, which require a healthcare provider's authorization, or over-the-counter (OTC) drugs, which can be purchased without a prescription.

Self-medication, on the other hand, is the practice of individuals taking medications or using other medical treatments without consulting a healthcare professional. It involves diagnosing one's own symptoms or conditions and choosing and administering medications or treatments independently. Self-medication is a common practice, especially for minor ailments like headaches, allergies, or colds, where OTC medications are readily available.

Self-medication can be a convenient and effective approach for managing minor health issues when done responsibly. However, it is crucial to exercise caution, be well-informed about the medications you are taking, and seek professional guidance when dealing with more complex or serious medical conditions. Responsible self-medication involves striking a balance between self-care and seeking expert medical advice when necessary.

Predisposing Factors to Self-Medication

Numerous factors are implicated as possible causes for the act of self-medication Gray et al., (2002), opined that such factors could be social, physical or psychological. One of the strongest social reasons for people under involvement in self-medication is peer group. Both teenager and adults are involved. Such peer influence is characterized by the desire to be accepted among friends or in social circumstance. Many of the students, who use hard drug, obtain them from friends in the same school or neighbouring schools. Such drugs are used at social gathering or when students have symptoms of sickness or stay awake during examination (Gray et al., 2002)

Judith, (2012) stated that pain management is one of the main reasons for self-medication among adolescents (Hansen et al., 2003, Westerlund et al., 2008). Chambers et al., (1997) noted that 58% -76% of junior high school students in the USA (n = 650) reported taking OTC pain medications in the preceding 3 months without first consulting with an adult. Self-treatment, used for headaches, menstrual pain, stomach-aches, and ear, throat, muscle, joint, and back pain, began between the ages of 11 and 12 years and increased significantly with age. Higher prevalence of self-medication for pain was also noted among adolescent girls compared with boys (Chambers et al., 1997). Methods of self-treatment included OTC analgesics such as acetaminophen, ibuprofen, and aspirin and, less frequently, prescription pain relievers (Chambers et al., 1997; Handu, et al., 2006; Wu et al., 2008). In most cases nonprescribed medications were obtained from parents, home medicine cabinets, pharmacies or supermarkets, and friends (Chambers et al., 1997; Goldsworthy & Mayhorn, 2009; Handu, et al., 2006; Pommier et al., 2002; Stoelben, et al., 2000). Self-medication is a common practice, but it can have risks and negative consequences when not done responsibly Kuriachan, George, Cherian, Cheriyan Paul, (2016); Azami-Aghdash, Mohseni, Etemadi, Royani S, Moosavi A, Nakhaee M(2015). Several predisposing factors can contribute to self-medication:

Lack of Access to Healthcare: Limited access to healthcare services due to geographical, financial, or other barriers can lead individuals to self-medicate. When people cannot easily access healthcare providers, they may resort to self-diagnosis and treatment.

Previous Experience and Knowledge: Individuals with prior experiences in managing similar health issues may feel confident in self-diagnosing and self-medicating. This can be both an advantage and a risk, as it depends on the accuracy of their knowledge.

Cultural Beliefs and Practices: Cultural beliefs and traditions can influence self-medication practices. Some cultures have a long history of using herbal remedies and traditional medicine, leading individuals to rely on these treatments.

Healthcare System Issues: Inadequate healthcare services, long wait times, or dissatisfaction with the healthcare system can discourage people from seeking professional medical advice and encourage them to self-medicate instead.

Ease of Access to Over-the-Counter (OTC) Drugs: The availability of OTC medications in pharmacies, supermarkets, and convenience stores makes it convenient for individuals to purchase medications without a prescription, leading to self-medication.

Perceived Severity of the Condition: People may be more inclined to self-medicate for conditions they perceive as minor or non-threatening. They might not see the need to consult a healthcare provider for what they consider a common ailment.

Time Constraints: Busy lifestyles and work schedules can discourage individuals from taking time off to visit a doctor for minor health concerns. Self-medication may seem like a quicker solution.

Self-Diagnosis Through Online Information: The internet provides a wealth of health information, but it can also lead to self-diagnosis and self-medication. Some individuals may rely on online sources for health information and treatment recommendations.

Peer Influence: Recommendations from friends, family, or colleagues who have experienced similar symptoms can influence self-medication choices. However, what worked for one person may not necessarily be suitable for another.

Economic Factors: Economic factors, such as the cost of healthcare and medications, can play a significant role in self-medication. Individuals may choose to self-medicate to save money on doctor's visits and prescription drugs.

Fear or Stigma: Some individuals may fear a formal diagnosis or have stigmatized views of certain medical conditions, leading them to avoid seeking professional help and self-medicate instead.

Patient Autonomy: Some people value autonomy and control over their healthcare decisions and may prefer to self-medicate as a way to exercise personal choice and self-care.

It's important to note that while these factors can predispose individuals to self-medication, responsible self-medication involves informed decision-making, adherence to dosage instructions, and awareness of the potential risks and limitations. In cases of serious or chronic health issues, consulting a healthcare professional is essential for proper diagnosis and treatment.

Consequences/Dangers of Self-Medication

Goldsworthy and Mayhorn. (2009) asserted that the potential risk of self-medication practices include: incorrect self-diagnosis delays in seeking medical advice when needed, infrequent but severe medical adverse reactions, dangerous drug interactions, incorrect manner of administration, incorrect dosage, incorrect choice of therapy, masking of a severe disease and risk of dependence and abuse. Other particularly important dangers related to self-medication and abuse includes: poly-pharmacy and drug interactions, medications abuse or dependence, misdiagnosis and incorrect choice of treatment.

Numerous and varied dangers are associated with self-medication. This is because the consumer has no knowledge of the efficacy of drugs or their hazards, thus resulting to high number of toxic reactions. According to Ekwe (2002), the dangers of self-medication are problems to contemporary medical personnel. It brings serious adverse consequence to the user, his family, community and the larger society.

Indulgence in self-medication could result to dangerous drug interactions due to combination of drugs. Famakinwa (2003), explained that drug interact in four different ways with other drugs, additive, synergistic, potentiating or antagonist. Some of the individual is not a medical experts, he may not have the knowledge of drugs that should not be combined in self-medication thus exposes the individual to harmful adverse effect. Self- prescription and administration could therefore pose serious health problems.

Self-medication could lead to disorganization of the physiological nature of the body. Some medications are capable of interfering with the ability of the body to absorb or use certain vitamins and minerals in food, consequently leading to risk of malnutrition in certain situation. Some drugs are food sensitive, others are fat and oil sensitive and often time, this leads to dangerous drug – food interactions (Axis Residential Treatment 2015).

Segall (1990) introduced the theory that drug dependence or addiction results from self-medication for the distress caused by the pre-existing condition. Physical dependence called addiction can develop with the use of tranquilizers, pain relievers and narcotics. But the psychological dependence called habituation results due to pleasurable sensations or relief from stress or anxiety from such drugs as cocaine, marijuana etc.

Self-medication can have various consequences and dangers when not done responsibly or without proper medical guidance. Some of the potential risks and negative outcomes associated with self-medication include:

Misdiagnosis: Self-medication often begins with self-diagnosis, which can be inaccurate. Misdiagnosing a medical condition can lead to inappropriate or ineffective treatment, potentially worsening the underlying problem.

Delay in Proper Treatment: When individuals self-medicate instead of seeking professional medical advice, they may delay receiving appropriate treatment for serious or potentially life-threatening conditions. Delayed treatment can reduce the chances of a successful recovery.

Masking Symptoms: Self-medication can suppress symptoms without addressing the root cause of a medical issue. This can make it more challenging for healthcare providers to diagnose and treat the underlying condition when individuals do seek professional help.

Drug Interactions: Self-medication can lead to the use of multiple medications without proper consideration of potential drug interactions. Some medications can interact negatively with one another, causing adverse effects or reducing their effectiveness.

Allergic Reactions: Without knowledge of allergies or sensitivities, individuals may unknowingly take medications that trigger allergic reactions, which can range from mild rashes to severe anaphylaxis.

Overdose: Self-medicating without understanding proper dosages or failing to adhere to recommended dosing schedules can lead to overdose, resulting in serious health complications or even death.

Development of Drug Resistance: Inappropriate or excessive use of antibiotics, in particular, can contribute to the development of drug-resistant strains of bacteria, making certain infections more difficult to treat in the future.

Side Effects: Even when taken as directed, medications can have side effects. Self-medication increases the risk of experiencing adverse effects without guidance on how to manage them.

Dependency and Addiction: Some medications, especially those containing opioids or other controlled substances, carry a risk of dependency and addiction when used improperly or for extended periods. Self-medication can inadvertently contribute to addiction issues.

Incomplete Treatment: People may stop taking medications prematurely if they feel better, even if the full course of treatment is not completed. This can lead to relapses and the development of antibiotic-resistant bacteria.

Mental Health Implications: Self-medication with substances like alcohol or non-prescribed drugs can have serious mental health implications, leading to substance abuse disorders or exacerbating existing mental health conditions.

Legal Consequences: In some cases, self-medication with prescription medications obtained without a valid prescription or the misuse of controlled substances can lead to legal consequences, including fines and criminal charges.

Worsening of Health Condition: Without proper medical assessment and follow-up, self-medication can lead to the worsening of health conditions, creating a cycle of repeated self-medication.

Financial Costs: In the long run, self-medication can lead to increased healthcare costs due to the need for more extensive treatments or medical interventions resulting from untreated or improperly managed conditions.

To mitigate the risks associated with self-medication, it's crucial to consult a healthcare professional when dealing with serious or persistent health issues. Responsible self-medication involves informed decision-making, strict adherence to dosage instructions, awareness of potential side effects, and an understanding of when professional medical advice is necessary. Additionally, individuals should disclose all medications and supplements they are taking to their healthcare providers to avoid drug interactions and ensure safe and effective treatment.

Factors Associated with Self- Medication

Medical knowledge about diseases and medication has been shown to influence self- medication practice (Almasdy and Sharrif, 2011). Other factors that have been reported in Iran that influence self-medication include age, gender, family and professional status, availability of drugs and pharmaceutical promotional activities (Sarhroodi, 2010). High level of education and knowledge of drugs and their clinical indications contribute to the increased trend of self-medication. A study conducted by Sawalha, (2008) in Palestine showed that increased potential to manage certain illnesses through self-care has contributed to the self- medication.

A study done by Al-Bakri (2005) in Jordan showed that the most common type of symptom treated using antibiotics was common cold. This raises questions about the appropriateness of antibiotic use because such health problems are mostly non-bacterial in origin, where antibiotics are not supposed to be used. The failure of a health care system, when there is irregular distribution of health resources such as drugs has been mentioned as a factor in self-medication (Kahabuka *et al.*, 2012).

Individuals may purchase insufficient amounts of antibiotics because of economic constraints (Kamat and Nichter, 2004). These issues lead to the risk of development of bacterial resistance as well as lack of therapeutic effect, treatment failure, toxicity and side effects (Kelesidis, 2007).

The interaction that occurs between the patient and health care provider often is telling and listening. Unfortunately, there is not a one-to-one communication between telling and knowing and doing. Patients take information and process it with their own cognitive ability, which is based upon their interpretation of their own experiences and henceforth make a personal decision on self-medication (Sawalha, 2008). Self- medication with antibiotics is a choice of treatment for common medical conditions as reported from a study done in Kuwait (Abdelmonein *et al.*, 2008).

The cost of visiting the physician and the limited purchasing power is the reason for use of non-prescribed antibiotics by people practising SMA (Byarugaba, 2010). A study done by Geest (2006) showed that lay people, particularly family members, relatives or friends are popular advisors. The advice given by lay people is mainly based on their experience in using either prescribed or non prescribed antibiotics. Many people resort to the practice SMA instead of contacting professional health care workers because of long waiting periods in hospitals (Major *et al.*, 2007), minor ailments cost to save money and time, lack of accessibility, shortage of doctors, or a feeling that their ailment is beyond the knowledge of western trained doctors (Schwenkglens, 2007).

A study done in Ethiopia showed that prior experience and the non-seriousness of the illness were the top two reported factors for self-medication and access to literature was the top ranked source of information (Abay *et al.*, 2010).

Counterfeit drugs and generic antibiotic has been an issue which has greatly influenced the practice of self-medication with antibiotics due to their cost and availability (Bird, 2008). Generic product substitution has been associated with notable monetary savings for society in several settings including in making decision on drug choice in SMA (Anderson *et al.*, 2007).

Several factors are associated with self-medication, contributing to its prevalence and practice. These factors vary from individual to individual and can be influenced by personal, societal, and healthcare-related factors. Here are some key factors associated with self-medication:

Availability of Over-the-Counter (OTC) Medications: The ready availability of OTC drugs in pharmacies, supermarkets, and convenience stores encourages self-medication. People can purchase these medications without a prescription, making it convenient to address common health issues independently.

Knowledge and Information: Access to health information, especially through the internet, empowers individuals to self-diagnose and self-medicate. Online resources and medical websites provide information about symptoms, conditions, and potential treatments.

Previous Experience: Positive experiences with self-medication in the past may lead individuals to continue the practice. If they've successfully managed minor ailments with OTC medications, they are more likely to self-medicate for similar issues in the future.

Cost of Healthcare: Concerns about the cost of healthcare, including doctor's visits and prescription medications, can drive people to self-medicate as a cost-saving measure.

Minor Ailments: Self-medication is often associated with minor, self-limiting conditions such as headaches, colds, allergies, and minor pain. People may be more inclined to self-medicate for these types of issues.

Time Constraints: Busy lifestyles and work schedules can discourage individuals from taking time off to visit a healthcare provider for minor health concerns. Self-medication can seem like a quicker and more convenient option.

Cultural Beliefs and Practices: Cultural beliefs and traditions may influence self-medication practices. Some cultures have a long history of using herbal remedies and traditional medicines, leading individuals to rely on these treatments.

Peer Influence: Recommendations from friends, family members, or colleagues who have experienced similar symptoms can influence self-medication choices. People may try the same remedies that have worked for others.

Fear or Stigma: Stigmatization or fear associated with certain medical conditions may lead individuals to avoid seeking professional help and resort to self-medication instead.

Self-medication can be appropriate for minor, self-limiting conditions when done responsibly, it's important to exercise caution, be well-informed about the medications you are taking, and seek

professional guidance when dealing with more complex or serious medical conditions. Responsible self-medication involves striking a balance between self-care and seeking expert medical advice when necessary.

Sources of Knowledge on the use of Medications/Drugs

The sources of information or knowledge of medication or drug use according to most surveys include: pharmacists, general medicines dealers, general and private medical practitioners, household members, product information leaflets, friends, relatives (not healthcare professionals), and media advertisements with the largest prevalence shown in surveys being from pharmacists and previous prescription given to subjects. In parallel to this is the health information relating to the therapeutic and side effects of commodity self-medicated drugs that are more relevant and useful to the end user (Jain et al., 2011). However, among the numerous source of information and knowledge on drug use and side effects mention above, those indulging in self-medication rely essentially on their selves, peer group, friends, relations and previous prescriptions given to their friends rather than consulting trained and qualified health experts for their medications.

Knowledge about the use of medications and drugs can be obtained from various sources. It's important to rely on credible and evidence-based sources to ensure that the information is accurate and safe. Here are some common sources of knowledge on the use of medications and drugs:

Healthcare Professionals: Healthcare providers, such as doctors, nurses, pharmacists, and physician assistants, are primary sources of information about medications. They can provide personalized advice, prescribe medications when necessary, and offer guidance on proper usage.

Prescription Labels and Medication Inserts: Prescription labels and medication package inserts provide essential information about the drug, including its name, dosage, administration instructions, potential side effects, and contraindications. Always read these materials carefully.

Pharmacies: Pharmacists are highly knowledgeable about medications and can offer guidance on OTC drugs as well as prescription medications. They can answer questions, provide dosing instructions, and offer advice on managing side effects.

Online Medical Resources: Reputable medical websites, such as those run by healthcare institutions, government agencies (e.g., FDA, CDC), and medical associations (e.g., American Medical Association), provide valuable information about medications, including drug interactions, side effects, and proper usage.

Drug Information Hotlines: Many countries have drug information hotlines or helplines that individuals can call for information about medications and their use. These hotlines are often run by healthcare agencies or poison control centers.

Medication Apps: There are smartphone apps designed to provide information about medications, including dosages, interactions, and reminders for taking medications on time. These apps can be a convenient resource for managing medications.

Medical Books and Publications: Medical textbooks, journals, and publications are valuable sources of information for healthcare professionals and those seeking in-depth knowledge about medications and drug therapies.

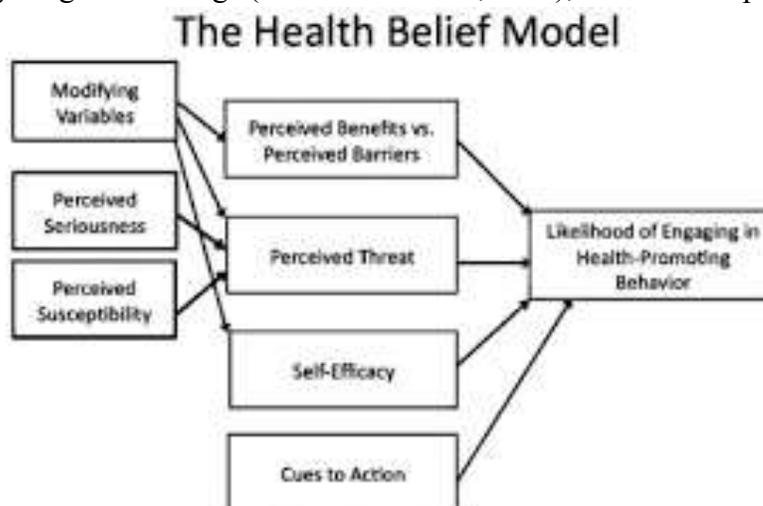
Patient Package Inserts (PPIs): PPIs are documents that come with prescription medications and provide detailed information about the drug, its usage, potential side effects, and more. Patients can request these from their pharmacists.

When seeking information about medications, it's crucial to verify the credibility of the source and consult healthcare professionals for personalized advice, especially for prescription medications. Additionally, always follow the prescribed dosages and instructions provided by healthcare providers and printed on medication labels to ensure safe and effective use.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Health Belief Model

The Health Belief Model provides a framework for understanding the potential influence on an individual's decision to make use of available health services. Although the model provides a framework for understanding factors operating at the individual level to influence the decision to use reproductive health services, it does not examine factors operating beyond the individual level, nor does it include the role of community and health system characteristics in shaping this decision. Thus, previous studies on the use of sexual and reproductive health services focus largely on the barriers and facilitators involved in the decision to seek care, that is, the modifying factors taken into account in the Health Belief Model (Stephenson & Tsui, 2002; Glover et al., 2003). These studies highlighted a range of potential modifying factors in a woman's propensity to seek health care that are broadly categorized as demographic, socio-economic, cultural and health experiences characteristics. Demographic factors that have been shown to increase the likelihood of health service use are low parity (Magadi et al., 2000; Stephenson & Tsui, 2002); young maternal age (Bhatia & Cleland, 1995); women's employment status and educational level.



According to the Health Belief Model, individual perceptions such as perceived seriousness of pregnancy, perceived benefits and perceived barriers are more likely to affect the preventive actions such as using contraception which can prevent a specified condition such as unplanned pregnancy. In addition, perceived barriers such as difficult access to sexual and reproductive health services (SRH) and providers' negative attitudes can prevent use of services. In contrast, the perceived benefit of

communicating with parents may result in more effective use of contraception. This model promotes an ability to weigh benefits and make changes when confronting a health risk. An example of a scenario for this model would be: a young woman having unprotected intercourse who must first perceive that sexual activity involves consequences such as an unintended pregnancy (susceptibility); then, that the consequence could be negative, such as having a child and dropping out of school to support her child (severity); and finally, that the prescribed interventions such as using contraception and finishing school before becoming a parent are useful (benefits) and outweigh potential negative side effects, such as weight gain from contraceptive use or potential loss of social status by delaying parenthood (Brindis & Davis, 1998)

Conclusions

In conclusion, several factors contribute to the practice of self-medication among rural dwellers. While self-medication can offer some advantages, such as convenience and cost savings, it is important to recognize the associated risks and potential consequences. The factors responsible for self-medication among rural dwellers include:

Limited Access to Healthcare Services: Rural areas often face challenges in terms of geographical distance to healthcare facilities, transportation issues, and a shortage of healthcare professionals. This limited access can lead rural residents to rely on self-medication for minor ailments.

Socioeconomic Factors: Economic constraints can deter rural dwellers from seeking professional medical care due to concerns about the cost of healthcare, including doctor's fees, transportation expenses, and the cost of prescription medications.

Lack of Health Awareness: Limited health education and awareness about the importance of seeking medical advice can result in rural residents not recognizing the need for professional healthcare, especially for seemingly minor health issues.

Cultural and Traditional Beliefs: Rural communities may have strong cultural and traditional beliefs regarding healthcare and healing practices. These beliefs can influence the preference for home remedies and self-medication using herbal or traditional remedies.

While self-medication is a common practice, it is crucial for rural dwellers to strike a balance between self-care and seeking professional medical advice when necessary. Promoting health education and awareness, improving healthcare access in rural areas, and addressing socioeconomic barriers can help mitigate the risks associated with self-medication and ensure that rural communities receive appropriate and timely healthcare. Encouraging individuals to consult healthcare providers for accurate diagnosis and treatment, especially for more serious or chronic health conditions, is essential to their well-being.

Recommendations

Self-medication is a common practice among rural dwellers, and several factors contribute to its prevalence in rural areas. To address these factors and promote responsible healthcare practices, recommendations can be made:

Improve access to healthcare facilities and services in rural areas. This includes increasing the number of rural clinics, mobile healthcare units, and telemedicine services to make professional medical advice more accessible.

Train and empower community health workers or volunteers to provide basic healthcare information, identify common health issues, and guide rural residents on when to seek professional medical help.

Ensure that healthcare providers and educators in rural areas have cultural competency training to understand and respect the cultural beliefs and practices related to healthcare in rural communities.

Implement policies and programs that make healthcare services more affordable for rural populations. This can include subsidies, health insurance coverage, or government-supported healthcare initiatives.

Organize mobile healthcare clinics and outreach programs that regularly visit rural communities to provide medical check-ups, screenings, and consultations.

Establish community health education centers in rural areas where residents can access reliable health information, educational materials, and resources to make informed healthcare decisions.

Form community-based health committees or associations that collaborate with healthcare providers to address local health issues, raise awareness, and provide support for healthcare initiatives.

Efforts to reduce self-medication in rural areas should focus on empowering individuals with knowledge, improving healthcare infrastructure, and addressing the unique challenges and opportunities presented by rural communities. Collaborative efforts involving healthcare professionals, community leaders, and policymakers are essential to create sustainable solutions and improve healthcare outcomes in rural settings.

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