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KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTISE OF PROPHET MUHAMMAD (PBUH) DIETARY AND MEDICINE AMONG PHARMACY STUDENTS IN MALAYSIA

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Abstract: Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) dietary and medicine has been widely advertised and also commonly practised among Malaysians especially among the Muslim. The campaign on Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) dietary and medicine has aimed to increase awareness among the public, but the awareness among the pharmacy students remain unknown. This was a cross sectional study to assess the leve of student's knowledge, attitude and practise toward Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) dietary and medicine. This study was conducted at one university in north state of Malaysia. A total of 138 pharmacy students from Faculty of Pharmacy were invited to participate in this study. The number of students that aware of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) dietary and medicine practices (Mean Rank = 71.34, n=138) were significantly higher than those to unaware group of respondents. The majority (73.1%) of the respondents claimed that they practised the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) dietary and medicine with various reasons. However, the existing knowledge from the informal education on Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) dietary and medicine is not sufficient to give high impact on student's attitude and practise.

Key words: Knowledge, Prophet Muhammad (PBUH), practices, Malaysia and medicine
INTRODUCTION

The lifestyle and eating habits among Malaysians are influenced by local cultures (Fournier, Tibère, Laporte, Mognard & Poulain 2016). Malaysia as a multi-racial country has a lot of custom and tradition especially in dietary and medicine. In Malaysia, the complexity of the social cultural and ethnicity may contribute to the diversity of dietary and medicine practices. Although different ethnics have their own custom and tradition, Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) dietary and medicine are widely practised among Malaysians especially Muslims. In Islam, Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) was the last Messenger and prophet sent by Allah to guide humanity to the right way (Al Quran). There was a study on Sunnah diet’s perception among youth at International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM) which covered multi-discipline such as engineering, medicine, dentistry and nursing (Ishak et al. 2013).

OBJECTIVE

This study aimed to assess the level of knowledge about Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) dietary and medicine, specifically pharmacy students. We also determined the student’s information seeking method and their practise on Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) dietary and medicine.

METHODOLOGY

This study was conducted at Universiti Teknologi MARA Pulau Pinang, Bertam campus, Malaysia. A total of 138 of first year pharmacy students were invited to participate in this study. The protocol of study had been approved by the university Research Ethic Committee.

A set of questionnaire was constructed based on Che Lamin et al, (2017) and content validated. The questionnaire consisted three sections: i) demographic data, ii) student’s awareness and their practise and attitude toward Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) dietary and medicine, iii) knowledge of definition on Quran, Sunnah and Prophetic medicine and scientific facts of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) dietary and medicine.

FINDINGS

Based on the finding that have been made, we found out some factors that affect the the level of knowledge about Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) dietary and medicine, specifically pharmacy. There are as follows:

i. Student’s education background and their awareness.
ii. The choices of information sources type.
iii. The reason of not practising the Prophet Muhammad in the respondent’s diet and medicine practices.
iv. Reason of practising the Prophet Muhammad in the respondent’s diet and medicine.
v. Frequency of practising.
vi. Score of student’s knowledge on basic definition of Prophetic Medicine according to Al-Quran and Sunnah.
vii. Respondent’s opinion on the benefit of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) dietary and medicine.
CONCLUSION

Student's knowledge, attitude and practise towards the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) dietary and medicine has been influence by many factors. Informal education such as parental guide and mass media has contributed to limited level of knowledge and attitude to practise the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) dietary and medicine. Students may have a good perception on the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) dietary and medicine but it is not reflecting their practise which may be due to lack of knowledge in this area. Further investigation is suggested for better understanding of this behavioural because there could be many other influencing factors.

SELECTIVE REFERENCES