

Prevalence and associated factors of self-medication in adults living in the Federal District, Brazil: a cross-sectional, population-based study*

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Paulo Henrique Faria Domingues¹
Taís Freire Galvão²
Keitty Regina Cordeiro de Andrade¹
Paula Caetano Araújo³
Marcus Tolentino Silva⁴
Maurício Gomes Pereira¹

¹Universidade de Brasília, Faculdade de Medicina, Brasília-DF, Brasil

²Universidade Estadual de Campinas, Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas, Campinas-SP, Brasil

³Universidade Federal de Uberlândia, Faculdade de Odontologia, Uberlândia-MG, Brasil

⁴Universidade de Sorocaba, Programa de Pós-Graduação em Ciências Farmacêuticas, Sorocaba-SP, Brasil

Abstract

Objective: to assess the prevalence of self-medication and to investigate its associated factors in adults living in the Federal District, Brazil. **Methods:** this is a cross-sectional population-based study conducted with adults selected through probabilistic sampling; self-medication prevalence was obtained from those who reported having used any medicine in the previous seven days; Poisson regression model with robust variance was applied to adjust the prevalence ratios. **Results:** 1,820 individuals were interviewed, of which 646 had taken at least one medicine; self-medication prevalence was of 14.9% (95%CI: 12.6%;17.5%); the adjusted analysis showed negative association in people aged 50 to 65 years (PR=0.26; 95%CI: 0.15;0.47) and with chronic diseases (PR=0.38; 95%CI: 0.28;0.51); adults with difficulties in performing daily activities (PR=2.25; 95%CI: 1.43;3.53) practiced more self-medication. **Conclusion:** self-medication was associated to young adults and those with problems in performing daily activities.

Keywords: Self Medication; Pharmaceutical Preparations; Pharmacoepidemiology; Cross-Sectional Studies; Prevalence Ratio.

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Correspondence:

Paulo Henrique Faria Domingues – Faculdade de Medicina, Universidade de Brasília, Campus Universitário Darcy Ribeiro, Asa Norte, Brasília-DF, Brasil. CEP: 70904-970
E-mail: paulohdom@gmail.com

Introduction

Medicines are important for treating diseases, and they are responsible for improving the population's life quality. However, indiscriminate use of medicines might cause health risks. The practice of self-medication is worrisome because of the easy access to therapeutic products and potential damages to health caused by such practices.¹

For the World Health Organization (WHO), self-medication is the selection and use of medicines to treat symptoms and self-reported diseases without the counseling of a qualified health professional for a certain function, comprising a stage of self-care.² Within communities, reasonable self-medication might save resources for the treatment of minor diseases, as well as reduce work absences due to minor symptoms.^{3,4} Although self-medication constitutes an important form of population self-care, it presents inherent risks.³ Using medicines without prescription might cause severe consequences to the population's individual and collective health.⁵

Self-medication is the selection and use of medicines to treat symptoms and self-reported diseases without the counseling of a qualified health professional.

Several factors induce the practice of self-medication, such as indiscriminate sale of medicines, especially because of the difficulty to access health systems and the costs of health plans and medical consultations.² On the other hand, little is known about the characteristics of the population associated to this practice. A better understanding of the characteristics presented by individuals who self-medicate will facilitate the observation of groups at higher risk and, therefore, more attention should be dedicated to them.⁶

In Brazil, notwithstanding cases of intoxication⁷ involving medicines and the high number of people using them⁸, there are few studies estimating the prevalence of self-medication and investigating its associated factors.⁹ The Federal District does not have surveys that analyzed self-medication in its resident adult population. In this context, there are several singularities within the population and in its political and administrative

organization. Thus, it is important to investigate the profile of self-medication among the residents.

The aim of this study was to estimate the prevalence and to investigate the associated factors of adult self-medication in the Federal District, Brazil.

Methods

A cross-sectional population-based study was carried out with adults (18 to 65 years old) living in the Federal District (FD). Data from the survey "Medicine consumption by adult population living in the Federal District" (*Consumo de medicamentos pela população adulta residente no Distrito Federal*) was used, and it refers to the population who used at least one medicine in the last seven days.¹⁰

The survey was taken from February, 2012 to May, 2012. The participants were approached at their home, where they answered a questionnaire applied by previously trained interviewers. The questionnaire, which was previously tested in a pilot-study run with 150 individuals, presented most of its questions closed, and was organized in four thematic blocks.

- 1) Demographic - sex, age, education, marital status and number of residents per household.
- 2) Socioeconomic - economic class and employment situation
- 3) Health status - section divided into self-reported chronic conditions: diabetes, hypertension, depression, heart conditions, respiratory diseases, other chronic diseases; and health state measured through an instrument that assess life quality, EuroQol five dimensions questionnaire (EQ-5D), which comprehends five dimensions, (i) mobility; (ii) self-care; (iii) performance of daily activities; (iv) pain or discomfort and (v) anxiety or depression. Answers were absence or presence of limitation in each domain.
- 4) Medicine consumption - identification of medicine, availability of medicine bottle and/or medicine package, used dosage, time of use, person who prescribed or recommended the medicine, and access to health services.

Presence or absence of medical prescription was reported for each medicine used.

The sample was selected in three stages: census sector, households and individuals. The 20 Administrative Regions in the Federal District were considered, and census sectors characterized by Brazilian Institute

of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) were drawn as "urbanized area of town or village", except for those with less than 200 inhabitants.¹¹ The first two stages were probabilistic, whereas at an individual level the selection was made based on sex and age quota in order to achieve representativeness, considering the Federal District population.

In the first stage, 4,016 sectors were selected, and those with less than 200 inhabitants were disregarded, totaling 3,886 eligible census sectors.¹¹ These sectors were submitted to an assortment, and 182 were selected to be part of the sample, besides 38 which were separated for replacement. In the second stage, 10 households were systematically elected, and in each census sector a number from 1 up to 20 was randomly selected to define the first residence to be interviewed; after this one, the twentieth residence on the right was visited. In case of refusal or closed household, the same procedure was conducted to the next house on the left until 10 interviews were carried out at the sector. One person was interviewed by household, respecting the previously established quota of sex and age, which were representative of the adult population of the Federal District¹¹ in 2012.

According to the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), the estimative of the adult population of the Federal District was of 1,702,419 inhabitants in the year of the study.¹² The sampling time was calculated using a 95% confidence level, a 2.5% margin of error, design effect of 1.5, and a 50% estimative of the prevalence of medicine consumption among the population.¹⁰ Considering a 20% rate of no response, and to minimize possible losses, a corrected sample of 1,820 participants was established. The 50% prevalence estimative was used because of the lack of knowledge about the region's prevalence, so the most conservative estimate to calculate the sample size was adopted.

This study used data related to individuals who consumed medicine in the last seven days previous to the inquiry day in order to minimize the chances of recall bias. Information on the use of medicine was obtained by the following questions: '*Are you taking or have you taken any medicine in the last seven days?*', '*Have you taken or are you going to take any medicine today?*' (day of the interview), '*How many types of medicine are you taking?*', '*What is the medicine's name?*', '*What is the medicine's concentration?*', '*Who did prescribe the medicine?*' and '*How did you*

get the medicine?'. Whenever possible, the presence or absence of medical prescription was noted down for each medicine the interviewee referred to, in order to obtain higher precision of prevalence of population self-medication. To obtain the prevalence of self-medication, the use of medicines not prescribed by a doctor or dentist was taken into consideration.

It was requested the identification of the medications through the presentation of the package and/or pack or medicine bottle, whenever possible, in order to minimize eventual mistakes when the interviewer takes note on data, as well as to minimize a possible recall bias. The medicines were codified according to the *Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical Classification System (ATC)*,¹³ Anvisa's electronic Medicines Compendium (Bulário Eletrônico da Anvisa) was used to identify the medicines' composition and, whenever this engine failed to return with results, the composition was searched through Google®. For the compounds without a specific code in the ATC classification, the limit-code was applied until the identification of the anatomic group, class or therapeutic action was possible. Phytotherapeutic and homeopathic medicines were not taken into consideration so that the ATC classification would be assured for all medicines.

As a quality control procedure, 20% of the interviews conducted were audited by phone and/or e-mail in order to have its authenticity verified.

The prevalence of self-medication was estimated in the population who took medicines in the last seven days, showing its proportion and respective confidence intervals of 95% (95%CI). Among the descriptive variables, the significant differences were assessed by the chi-square Pearson test. To assess the association between self-medication and the independent variables, a bivariate analysis was conducted to obtain prevalence ratio (PR) of self-medication and its respective 95%CI. A Poisson regression model was developed with robust variance to identify self-medication to the associated factors. The analysis between the practice of self-medication and the variables that were included in the model was conducted with subjects who presented complete data. Those who reported not knowing or did not answer some of the variables were excluded from the analysis. For all the analyses, the significance level of 5% was considered.

Data were tabulated on the program Microsoft Excel® 2010 and analyzed on the STATA (version 11.2) program. As to avoid mistakes associated to the study

design, lack of answer and population distribution, a weighting factor proportional to the number of households by each census sector was applied to all analyses. The complex sampling effect was considered in all analyses (survey module).

The project was approved by the Ethics Research Committee on Human Research from the University of Brasília, Faculty of Health Sciences - Report No. 003/2012 and Certificate of Presentation for Ethical Consideration (CPEC) No. 00647212.6.0000.003 in 04/16/2012. Data were collected upon signature of the Free Informed Term of Consent, as recommended by the Resolution of the National Health Council (CNS) No. 466, dated December, 12th, 2012.

Results

Considering the adult population living in the Federal District, 2,051 people were invited to participate in the study, of which 1,820 accepted the invitation. Amidst interviewees, 646 (35.5%) reported having taken at least one medicine in the last seven days, and the prevalence of self-medication was assessed upon them (Figure 1).

The majority of participants were women (69.2%), 52.3% were married or had a stable union, and the average of residents per household was 3.8 people (standard deviation: 1,6). The average age was 42,5 years (standard deviation: 13,1, and there was a predominance of the age group between 35 and 49 years (34.8%). The most recurring educational level was illiterate or incomplete Basic Education, followed by people who completed High School. A higher number of individuals pertaining to 'B' (32.0%) and 'C' (48.2%) economic classes have been observed, and 66.6% of participants reported having an occupational activity (Table 1).

Regarding health conditions indicators and use of health services, the prevalence of self-reported chronic diseases was of 73.4% (95%CI: 69.8%; 76.6%), hypertension as the most frequent one, followed by diabetes and depression. Hypertension and diabetes were more prevalent on men, whereas the remaining chronic diseases were found more frequently among women. Concerning the use of health services, about one third of the sample (32.8%) maintained a private health insurance, 60% had a consultation in the last three months and 14.7% had been hospitalized in the last 12 months. Women presented higher prevalence

on use of health services. More than a half of the interviewees reported presence of pain or discomfort (53.7%), and the women presented most of the complaints about their health status (Table 2).

The prevalence of self-medication was of 14.9% (95%CI: 12.6%;17.5%) in the last seven days. Self-medication was most practiced by women. It was observed in 1.5% (95%CI: 0.8%; 2.8%) among elder adults of age between 50 and 65 years old, whereas in younger ones, of age between 18 and 34 years old, it was observed in 7.9% (95%CI: 6.1%;10.2%).

Among the participants who performed self-medication, 66 took medicines on their own, and 30 took medicines as recommendation provided by someone else other than a doctor or dentist. Of those, 28 people medicated themselves at the drugstore clerk's recommendation, and two followed recommendations of friends, family members or neighbors.

The assessment of how the medicines were obtained by the participants who self-medicated themselves showed that the highest the economic class and education level, there is a higher use of financial resources to obtain the medicine. The majority of medicines used was bought by the participants (74.1%), whereas the minority was acquired from the Brazil Popular Pharmacy (13.9%) and the Brazilian National Health System (SUS) (12.0%).

Among those who self-medicated, 145 medicines were used in the last seven days, which corresponds to a consume average of 1.5 medicine per person. The reported medicines were grouped according to the 1st and 2nd levels of the WHO's ACT classification. Regarding the medicines consumed without a prescription, the most used were the ones that act on the nervous system, digestive system and metabolism, and the cardiovascular system. The most employed therapeutic classes were analgesics (metamizol and combinations - 78.6% - and acetaminophen - 19.6%), anti-inflammatories and anti-rheumatics (diclofenac and combinations - 60%) and sex hormones and genital system modulators (cyproterone and ethinyloestradiol - 35.7%). From the total of medicines used in self-medication, 72 were over-the-counter drugs, 73 needed prescription to be dispensed and, among these, 15 needed a controlled substance prescription form (Table 3).

The prevalence of self-medication regarding variables assessed in the participants who consumed

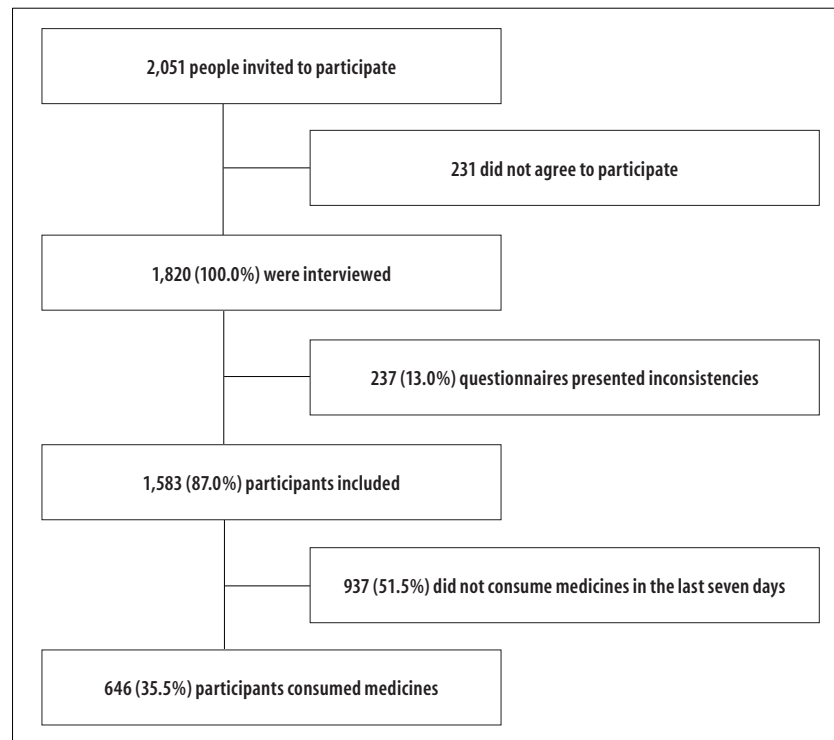


Figure 1 – Recruiting process, selection, inclusion and assessment of surveyed interviewee about medicine consumption by the adult population living in the Federal District, 2012

at least one medicine in the last seven days prior to the interview is presented in Table 4.

After adjustments, there was no association between self-medication, the age group from 35 to 49 years and medical consultation in the last three months. Higher age (from 50 to 65 years) or chronic diseases were factors negatively associated to self-medication, whereas difficulty to perform daily activities was directly associated to self-medication (Table 4).

Discussion

This study's results show that self-medication is practiced by 14.9% of the adult population in the Federal District, and its practice is more frequent in young adults between 18 and 34 years, and performed by one quarter of this population.

The adjusted model showed association between difficulty to perform daily activities and self-medication. Elder adults and those suffering from chronic diseases were the ones who least practiced self-medication, probably because they do not rely on such practice for their therapeutic treatments. It

was observed that half the medicines used needed prescription to be dispensed, and analgesics and anti-inflammatories corresponded together to almost half of all medicines consumed.

Some limitations are inherent to this study design and deserve to be highlighted. The investigation may present information bias, because self-medication has been measured by the interviewee's self-report, without objective confirmation. Another limitation to be considered is the exclusion of phytotherapeutic and homeopathic medicines, which might underestimate the prevalence of self-medication in the population. However, there's a gain in the quality of data treatment, which makes it possible to better identify and classify all medicines assessed. In addition, interviewees who presented old and overdue prescriptions might have answered that they had used the medicine upon prescription, which may underestimate the prevalence of self-medication. Nevertheless, since several characteristics are not influenced by time, the validity of the information is not affected. Likewise, there are uninvestigated factors related to the practice of self-medication, such as the consumption indication, a

Table 1 – Demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of participants who consumed medicines, layered by sex, in the to survey on medicine consumption by the adult population living in the Federal District, Brazil, 2012

Characteristics	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
	(n=199)	(n=447)	(n=646)
Demographic			
Age group (years)			
18-34	30.1	31.8	31.2
35-49	34.2	35.1	34.8
50-65	35.7	33.1	34.0
Education			
Illiterate and incomplete basic education	32.4	33.2	33.0
Complete basic education	20.9	18.6	19.3
Complete secondary school	28.7	32.2	31.1
Higher education and post-graduation	18.0	16.0	16.6
Marital status			
Married/stable union	59.9	49.0	52.3
Single/widowed	40.1	51.0	47.7
Number of residents in household			
1	8.0	5.0	5.9
2 to 4	60.7	68.9	66.4
5 or more	31.3	26.1	27.7
Socioeconomic			
Economic class^a			
A	11.8	6.6	8.2
B	31.9	32.0	32.0
C	45.4	49.5	48.2
D-E	10.9	11.9	11.6
Employment situation^b			
Employed	84.9	58.4	66.6
Unemployed	15.1	41.6	33.4

a) Brazilian Criteria for Economic Classification

b) The variable 'Employed' comprise servers or salaried employees with signed portfolio, informal job, domestic work, autonomous or freelancers. The variable 'Unemployed' includes unemployed people, retirees and students.

variable that could explain the real motivation behind the practice and its associated factors, which depends on future studies.

The influence of seasonality in the occurrence of certain diseases¹⁴ may affect the use of medicines by the population, mainly because the research did not included the winter and drought seasons in the Federal District.¹⁵

Although in the cross-sectional studies the results found may not allow to identify the relation of temporality in the associations, in this study the associations found comprised variables of a relatively stable nature, so that the impediment of temporality determination did not constitute a limitation. As positive aspects, the fact that this is the first cross-

sectional population-based study carried out on the matter in the Federal District is highlighted, thereof the importance of its findings for the expansion of the reasonable use of medicine in this site. Not only the findings deserve to be highlighted, but also the methodological care applied in a cross-sectional population-based study, with a representative sample of the Federal District population. To ensure the sample's representativeness, a stratification by sex and age group was performed, as established by the Demographic Census.¹² Furthermore, we have followed the WHO recommendation, indicating the use of a recording period of a week as ideal¹⁶; the study procedures were standardized, an

experienced team conducted the population surveys, the questionnaire has been previously tested in a pilot-study, and 20% of the interviews carried out had been audited. These precautions give more efficacy to this investigation's findings.

A systematic review on self-medication in Brazil's adult population found a higher prevalence (35%) in comparison with the one revealed to the Federal District.⁹ The prevalence of self-medication found in this study is also lower than the ones found in other Brazilian studies that presented certain methodological similarities with this study.¹⁷⁻²⁰ One possible explanation for these different values is the difference between the recording periods: the present study used the 7 days period, while other three research¹⁸⁻²⁰ used the 15 days period. Other possible reason for the lower prevalence found is that the studies¹⁷⁻¹⁹ - with one exception²⁰ - have been initially designed to include adults with age over 65 years.

Half the medicines used in self-medication needed prescription to be dispensed. Approximately 1/5 required controlled substance prescription form

(antibiotics and drugs listed in the attachment of the Ordinance No. 344, from 12th May, 1998).^{21,22} A small part of the interviewees obtained the medicines used in self-medication from the SUS (Brazilian National Health System) or the Brazil Popular Pharmacy, and in both cases, the citizen must present a prescription to acquire the medicine. It is unknown how certain drugs were acquired without a prescription, since the research did not deepen the questioning regarding the access to medicines, focusing exclusively on self-medication. There is also the possibility of interviewee misinformation as one cause for the result found, as well as the sharing of prescription drugs with other people, like family members or friends. Both situations point out to a violation of the Brazilian sanitary laws.²¹⁻²³

These findings might make it easier to identify the business interest of pharmacies and drugstores. A qualitative research carried out in the Federal District shows dissatisfaction regarding the quality of services in drugstores, seen as commercial establishments that provide easy access to medicines.²⁴ However, studies specially designed for this purpose can give more

Table 2 – Characteristics of the self-reported health status and use of health services by the participants who consumed medicines, in the survey on medicine consumed by the adult population living in the Federal District, Brazil, 2012

Variables	n	Male	Female	Total
		n (%)	n (%)	n (%)
Health situation				
Self-reported chronic conditions	646	135 (70.4)	339 (74.7)	474 (73.4)
Diabetes	613	52 (28.3)	85 (19.8)	137 (22.3)
Hypertension	628	88 (47.6)	208 (47.0)	296 (47.1)
Depression or mental disorder	627	27 (14.4)	105 (23.9)	132 (21.1)
Heart condition	609	24 (12.9)	61 (14.4)	85 (14.0)
Respiratory problems	627	9 (4.8)	56 (12.8)	65 (10.4)
Other diseases	646	21 (10.9)	81 (17.8)	102 (15.8)
Health status				
Mobility problems	646	28 (14.1)	62 (13.8)	90 (13.9)
Self-care problems	646	10 (5.2)	25 (5.6)	35 (5.5)
Difficulty to perform daily activities	646	20 (10.0)	63 (14.1)	83 (12.9)
Presence of pain or discomfort	646	94 (47.1)	253 (56.7)	347 (53.7)
Anxiety or depression	646	55 (27.6)	165 (36.9)	220 (34.0)
Access to health services				
Medical consultation in the last three months	642	103 (54.4)	282 (62.5)	385 (60.0)
Hospitalization during the last year	638	27 (12.5)	69 (15.7)	96 (14.7)
Access to private health plan	646	65 (32.5)	147 (32.8)	212 (32.8)

Table 3 – Description of used medicines by individuals who self-medicated (n=145)

Variables	n	%
ATC classification^a of medicines		
1st level - Anatomic group		
A - Digestive system and metabolism	21	14.5
B - Blood and hematopoietic organs	2	1.4
C - Cardiovascular system	16	11.0
G - Genitourinary system and sex hormones	14	9.6
H - Systemic hormonal preparation, except for sex hormones and insulin	2	1.4
J - General anti-infectious drugs for systemic use	3	2.1
M - Musculoskeletal system	15	10.3
N - Nervous system	68	46.9
R - Respiratory system	4	2.8
2nd level - Therapeutic subgroup		
Analgesics	56	38.7
Anti-inflammatory and anti-rheumatics	15	10.3
Sex hormones and genital system modulators	14	9.7
Factors operating in the renin–angiotensin system	6	4.1
Medicines for acidity disorders	5	3.4
Medicines for diabetes	5	3.4
Anticonvulsants	5	3.4
Medicines for gastrointestinal dysfunctions	4	2.8
Betablocker agents	4	2.8
Psychoanaleptics	4	2.8
Legal category		
Over-the-counter drugs	72	49.6
Prescription drugs	73	50.3
Special control ^b	15	10.3
Medicines which needed prescription to be dispensed (n=73)		
Sodium diclofenac and combinations	7	9.6
Cyproterone and ethinyloestradiol	5	6.8
Atenolol	4	5.5
Levonorgestrel and ethinyloestradiol	4	5.5
Metformin	4	5.5
Omeprazole	4	5.5
Captopril	3	4.1
Enalapril	3	4.1
Fluoxetine	3	4.1
Valproic acid	2	2.7
Bromazepam	2	2.7
Phenobarbital	2	2.7
Mesalazine	2	2.7
Simvastatin	2	2.7

a) ATC: Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical Classification System

b) Medicines listed in the updated attachments of the Ordinance no 344, from 12th May, 1998, and RDC No. 44, from 26th October, 2010.

Note: The 10 subgroups most used in self-medication are included. Grouped ones represent 81.4% of the total of medicines.

Table 4 – Prevalence of self-medication and prevalence ratios of associated factors in the adult population (n=646) living in the Federal District, Brazil, 2012

Variables	Prevalence of self-medication % (95%CI ^a)	Crude Analysis			Adjusted analysis		
		RP ^b	95%CI ^a	p-value ^c	RP ^b	95%CI ^a	p-value ^c
Adult population in the Federal District	14.9 (12.6;17.5)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sex				0.92			0.92
Male	4.8 (3.4;6.7)	1.00	-		1.00	-	
Female	10.1 (7.9;12.6)	1.02	0.74;1.39		0.98	0.72;1.34	
Age group (years)				<0.01			<0.01
18-34	7.9 (6.1;10.2)	1.00	-		1.00	-	
35-49	5.4 (3.9;7.4)	0.63	0.46;0.86		0.81	0.58;1.12	
50-65	1.5 (0.8;2.8)	0.16	0.10;0.27		0.26	0.15;0.47	
Education				0.26			0.76
Higher education and post-graduation	2.3 (1.4;3.8)	1.00	-		1.00	-	
Complete high school	5.7 (4.2;7.8)	1.34	0.86;2.10		1.15	0.74;1.77	
Complete basic education	2.6 (1.6;4.2)	1.11	0.67;1.84		0.96	0.55;1.68	
Illiterate	4.2 (2.9;6.0)	0.96	0.60;1.54		1.16	0.68;1.96	
Marital status				0.96			0.99
Married/stable union	7.7 (5.9;10.1)	1.00	-		1.00	-	
Single/widowed	7.1 (5.4;9.4)	0.99	0.73;1.35		1.01	0.74;1.36	
Number of residents in household				0.19			0.88
1	0.5 (0.1;1.4)	1.00	-		1.00	-	
2 to 4	10.2 (8.1;12.8)	2.10	0.89;4.89		1.24	0.54;2.84	
5 or more	4.2 (2.9;6.0)	1.90	0.78;4.62		1.20	0.53;2.74	
Economic Class^c				0.07			0.09
A	1.1 (0.5;2.2)	1.00	-		1.00	-	
B	4.0 (2.8;5.8)	1.04	0.56;1.94		0.94	0.53;1.68	
C	8.5 (6.6;10.9)	1.54	0.87;2.72		1.28	0.71;2.29	
D-E	1.2 (0.6;2.4)	0.90	0.43;1.91		0.63	0.27;1.47	
Employment situation				0.34			0.33
Employed	10.7 (8.5;13.3)	1.00	-		1.00	-	
Unemployed	4.2 (2.9;6.0)	1.15	0.87;1.52		0.86	0.64;1.16	
Health state^d							
Chronic diseases	6.8 (5.1;9.0)	0.33	0.25;0.44	<0.01	0.38	0.28;0.51	<0.01
Mobility problems	1.7 (0.9;3.0)	0.81	0.51;1.29	0.37	0.73	0.42;1.24	0.24
Self-care issues	0.9 (0.4;2.0)	1.24	0.69;2.22	0.47	1.09	0.56;2.13	0.79
Difficulty to perform daily activities	2.8 (1.8;4.4)	1.50	1.04;2.16	0.03	2.25	1.43;3.53	<0.01
Presence of pain or discomfort	7.4 (5.6;9.7)	0.91	0.68;1.21	0.51	0.92	0.69;1.23	0.59
Anxiety or depression	4.6 (3.3;6.5)	0.99	0.73;1.35	0.95	1.14	0.85;1.53	0.38
Access to health services^d							
Medical consultation in the last three months	7.7 (5.9;10.1)	0.70	0.52;0.95	0.02	0.79	0.58;1.09	0.15
Hospitalization during the past year	2.8 (1.8;4.4)	1.32	0.91;1.91	0.15	1.39	0.97;1.99	0.07
Access to private health plan	3.7 (2.5;5.5)	0.70	0.48;1.02	0.07	1.01	0.67;1.51	0.97

a) 95%CI: confidence interval of 95%

b) PR: prevalence ratio

c) Calculated through Poisson regression with robust variance

d) Comparison is made between presence and absence of reference. For instance, considering chronic diseases, it was compared to not having chronic diseases.

clear and accurate answers, able to make it possible to expand the reasonable use of medicines.

The low prevalence of adults at a later age (50 to 65 years old) is statistically significant and should be highlighted. Some national and international population based studies also observed this effect,^{17,25-27} which might be explained by the higher use of health services by this population.²⁸

The practice of self-medication revealed to be negatively associated to chronic diseases. Studies carried out both in developed countries²⁶ and developing²⁹ ones reported an association between self-medication and the presence of minor diseases and conditions, such as flu, cold, headache and muscular pain. It is expected that people with chronic diseases need regular medical orientation and, consequently, make use of medicine that require medical prescription to be dispensed. Other cross-sectional population base studies also showed that the most used therapeutic classes in self-medication were analgesics and anti-inflammatories,^{27,30} contributing to the premise of association between self-medication and the presence of minor diseases and conditions.

This study revealed that people with difficulty to perform daily activities (work, study, housework, family activity or leisure) are more prone to self-medicate. We suppose that these people tend to use medicine to treat or relieve symptoms that impair their daily activities.

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Studies designed focused specifically on this matter are recommended in order to elucidate the motivation behind the practice of self-medication by people with difficulty to perform daily activities.

In conclusion, self-medication had low prevalence among the adults from the Federal District who consumed medicines last week. However, whenever practiced, self-medication has been performed in a less reasonable way. Young adults and individuals facing trouble to perform daily activities form the group that most seek self-medication, whereas elder individuals and those with chronic diseases tend not to adopt such practice.

The results might indicate specific targets for the planning of actions regarding health education towards the reasonable use of medicine by the adult population from the Federal District.

Authors' contributions

Domingues PHE, Galvão TF, Andrade KRC, Araújo PC, Silva MT e Pereira MG contributed substantially to the conception and design of the study, the analysis and interpretation of data, drafting and relevant critical review of the intellectual content of the manuscript. All authors approved the manuscript's final version and declared to be responsible for all aspects of the study, ensuring its accuracy and integrity.

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