

Project Rotich (Kenya)

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[Knowledge, Attitudes and Experiences on Anti-Doping of General Practitioners and Pharmacists in Kenya](#)

The study will adopt a cross sectional study design to assess anti-doping knowledge, attitudes and experiences of Kenyan General Practitioners and pharmacists.

The study will be based on Donovan et al (2014) Sports Drug Control Model framework. The model is customized to precisely address the dependent variables knowledge, attitude, and experience of general practitioners and pharmacists on doping in sport. The theoretical model was deemed relevant in understanding how multiple variables contribute and interact influencing medical practitioners' and pharmacists' position regarding PEDs.

Research objectives:

1. To assess if there is influence of gender, age, or experience as a preference for athletes seeking doping information or agents
2. To evaluate knowledge of doping in sports among General Practitioners and Pharmacists in Kenya.
3. To assess the attitudes of General Practitioners and Pharmacists towards doping in Kenya.
4. To establish General Practitioners and Pharmacists experience with doping in Kenya.
5. To find out if there is significant difference in knowledge, attitude and experience towards doping among General Practitioners and Pharmacists in Kenya.

The results of this study may trigger medical practitioners' curiosity to equip themselves with knowledge on WADA prohibited list or ADRV to better prescribe, advice or suggest use of medications that are not prohibited substances or have adverse effect on athlete's health. Additionally, WADA and ADAK may find this study helpful in their quest for clean sport as it will display current situation of knowledge, attitude and experience of Kenyan's GPs and Ps regarding doping in sport. It may inform ADAK and WADA on the importance and input of medical practitioners and pharmacists in promoting clean sports which is in alliance with their mission of encouraging doping free sports. The findings will have implications on the regulatory bodies of doctors and pharmacists such that health practitioners implicated in doping can have disciplinary actions taken.

The research findings from this study may also help the Kenyan government medical training schools and universities to relook at their curriculum to inculcate doping education to equip the medical practitioners with prior knowledge on doping and consequently help in the quest for clean sport when attending to their clients who some of them could be athletes or potential athletes.