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Hadaya Gharibyar, Yasser Sharif, Kefah Al Qawasme, Sahar Fahmy ABSTRACT Objectives: To determine physicians' preferences for different drug information resources in the United Arab Emirates. Methods: A questionnaire survey to determine preferences for different drug information resources was created and sent electronically from April 1 to May 13, 2012. A total of 3463 licensed physicians were identified from a comprehensive list of healthcare professionals provided by the Health Authority-Abu Dhabi Licensing Department. A total of 431 started the survey but only 372 physicians completed it entirely. Key Findings: Continuing medical education (46%) was ranked as the most favored					Frequently Asked Questions	
					Recommend to Peers	
					Recommend to Library	
					Contact Us	
and lastly peer-to	peer interactions (7%).	. Online sources of a	28%), diagnosis/patient in drug information were pro- ications (consultant, spec	eferable (74%) to	Downloads:	83,654
practitioner) and n	umber of references util	ized for a particular t	topic (up to 3 resources v	ersus 3 references	Visits:	196,540
or more) showed that their differences were statistically significant (p-value = 0.000). The most utilized sources of drug information by physicians was the British National Formulary (BNF), followed by Package Inserts, UpToDate, Drugs in Pregnancy & Lactation, Physicians' Desk Reference, and Micromedex. When asked which drug information resource they would like to have access to, the majority of physicians choose					Sponsors >>	
& Comparisons. Ph	ysicians from Europe/US	SA/Australia spent les	y & Lactation, Micromedes ss time utilizing drug info n: Preferences for differen	rmation resources		

## **KEYWORDS**

practice in the United Arab Emirates.

Drug Information; Abu Dhabi; United Arab Emirates; Physicians; Medical Information

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resources did not vary significantly even amongst a diverse group of expatriate physicians licensed to

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