

Abstract

This particular research topic was chosen amidst of all other health related topics in view of its significance and its potential impact on all other related industries. Medical tourism will increase the risk of antimicrobial resistance in private hospitals especially in the northern states of Peninsula Malaysia. The purpose of this research was to identify and prove that poor healthcare facilities and high risk patients does indeed increases the risk of antimicrobial resistance among medical tourist in the sample population mentioned above. A random sampling was to done to identity expert opinion especially of both the physician and the pharmacist in the selected private hospitals. Each of the participating expert respondents was given a set of questionnaire which was adapted from a pharmaceutical company in Kenya. They were then sent this questionnaire via a web link and once they are done with the questions they would then send it back to the researcher. The result that was obtained from the 100 respondent was then interpreted using the SPSS system and the significant statistic that was used was Kruskal- Wallis, R square and Cronbach's alpha for internal consistency. Both the independent variable that was tested showed significant p value and it showed that poor healthcare facilities and high risk patient causes an increase in antimicrobial resistance among the sample population undertaken. It also showed an alpha value of 74% and an internal consistency of .73 which actually showed the reliability of the questionnaire. Thus the finding indicates that both the poor healthcare facilities and the high risk patient increase the antimicrobial resistance among medical tourist in private hospitals in the northern states of Peninsula Malaysia.