Sanitary Surveillance in Drugstores: Construction and Validation of Questionnaire for Inspection

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ABSTRACT

The sanitary surveillance, inserted in the collective health, that it integrates the public health, has its action mark in the prevention and in the control of risks, in the protection and promotion of health. The drugstores, establishments with important social paper that it is it of protecting the health of the population, they converge with the reason of existing of the sanitary surveillance. It was aimed at to elaborate and to validate an inspection guide for drugstores to the light of the applied legislation. The research is descriptive, of documental character, traverse with quantitative approach, it has as sample the pharmaceutical district attorney of the municipal district of Fortaleza-Ceará-Brazil, full in the regional six administrative that are responsible for 670 drugstores. The research was submitted to the Committee of Ethics in Research with Human beings. The collection, after approval for the Committee of Ethics, felt in three stages. In the first there was the presentation of the research to the professionals, the signature of the Informed Consent (IC) and also for three consultants in drugstore (the judges). Questionnaires were given for the judges and the instrument for validation. In the second stage they were made adjustments according to the participants' suggestions. In the third stage the questionnaire was submitted an evaluation protocol in validity terms and reliability and validated. It was observed in a concomitant way: Interns Consistence; Validity of Content; Criterion validity; Construct validity and Trustworthiness. It was ended that the study is of extreme social relevance, for looking for the optimization of the operability of the sanitary fiscal work in drugstores, in order to minimize the risks in the commercialization of medicines and other services.

Keywords: Sanitary surveillance; Public health; Instrument validation

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INTRODUCTION

According to Marx (1994), in the work process, the activity developed by the man, it operates a transformation in the object on which acts through work instruments for the production of products, and that transformation is subordinated to an objective [1]. Mendes Gonçalves(1979, 1992) analyzes the components: the object of the work, the instruments, the purpose and the agents [2,3]. The object acts what will be transformed: the matter - it excels, in the case of the section health, human needs of health. The object will be, therefore, that on which happens the worker's action. The work object is not a natural object, it doesn't exist while object by itself, but it is cut out by a "glance" that contains a transformation project, with a purpose. The means or work instrument is a thing or a compound of things that the worker inserts amongst themselves same and the work object and it serves him to drive his activity on that object [1]. The methodology of the investigation was developed with analysis descriptive, traverse and quantitative approach. The analytical mark allowed verifying the viability of the project for its subsequent execution in sanitary fiscal practice in drugstores. The questionnaire of sanitary inspection for drugstores was validated by experts as pioneer in its category.

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The study seeks to give answer the this subject: Is it possible to build and to validate an questionnaire for inspection of drugstores that contemplates the legal demands to be adopted as pattern, of feasible application, for the fiscal routine of the Sanitary Surveillance (SS) in the Municipal district of Fortaleza? It was aimed at, therefore, with the research, to build and to validate an inspection questionnaire for drugstores to the light of what is extolled by the National Agency of Sanitary Surveillance (ANVISA) and for the legislation of the State of Ceará, both specific ones for drugstores.

It was looked for in the pertinent literature to the theme the substantiation for the study, that it confirmed his relevance to subsidize the practice, with the purpose of orientating fiscal actions in inspections to you would drug, besides confirming the faith that it is possible to accomplish a lot on behalf of the Public Health.

The choice of the theme happened for understanding that the public health has its potentiality based in a rigorous work of sanitary surveillance in drugstores, once it takes to the promotion of the health, approaching the real needs of the population. I study of extreme social relevance, for looking for the optimization of the operability of the sanitary fiscal work in drugstores. It results in minimization of risks in the commercialization of medicines and other pertinent services to you would drug. It is relevant also for the scientific and academic community due to the pertinence of the research production in that area of the public health.

EXPERIMENTAL SECTION

Research design

It is a descriptive research of documental character, traverse with quantitative approach. According to Gil (2010) [4], a descriptive research is the one that has as objective the description of the characteristics certain population or phenomenon, or establishment of variables. They are included in this group the researches that have for objective to lift opinions, attitudes and faiths of a population. Therefore, the defined methodological questionnaire keeps coherence with the objectives of the present study. This is a study of traverse cut with quantitative-descriptive approach, it is characterized by the direct observation of a planned group of individuals in a single moment, with base in a sample selected to describe a population. The choice of that population is random, in other words, the choice way is guided by the chance, according to Medronho, Block, Luiz and Werneck (2008, p.20-69) [5]. The traverse aspect is defined as an epidemic study in which factor and effect are observed in a same historical moment, in agreement with Rouquayrol and Almeida Filho (2003, p. 364-498) [6].

Location and period of research

The research was accomplished in the municipal district of Fortaleza-CE, Brazil, that is the fifth largest capital of the country in population terms, in the period of July of 2013 to April of 2015. According to data of the year of 2013, of the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), Fortaleza counts with a population of 2.551.806 people, with an area of 314, 930 km2, and 8.103,54 inhabitants for km2 (IBGE, 2013). Its population is distributed in 117 neighborhoods in the 6 administrative areas.

Population and research sample

The population and the sample were composed by all the pharmaceutical supervisors allocated in the Regional General offices of the municipal district of Fortaleza, in a total of 16. The inclusion criterion was to belong to the employees' of the City hall of Fortaleza picture. They also participated of the research three consultants Ad Hoc that they were considered as judges in agreement with the validation methodology described in the theoretical validity. The consultants' selection used as inclusion criterion: to be pharmaceutical, to have concluded doctorate and to have experience in the area.

Data collection instrument

An Instrument of Validation of the Questionnaire of Sanitary Inspection was built for Drugstores starting from the effective legislation: Laws N° 5.991, N° 9.787/99, N° 8.078, N° 8.080; resolutions of the board of directors of ANVISA: N° 44, N° 320, N° 16, N° 17, N° 51, N°. 53 of 2007; N° 80 of 11/05/06; N° 58 of 05/09/07; N° 20, N° 22 of 29/04/14, and the Entrance SVS/MS N° 344, to be validated. The elaboration of the instrument observed the indispensable aspects to work in the fiscal area. This instrument was appreciated by pharmaceutical supervisors and for the consultants and altered in its initial proposal to assist the content validation. The first was composed of 46 items, and after the supervisors suggestions it was altered, being added five items and appreciated by experts.

Data collection technique

The present study was authorized by Coordination of Surveillance in Health and for Coordination of Administration of the Work and Education in the Health of the Municipal district of Fortaleza. The collection of data was made of November from 2014 to April of 2015. During the completion of the instrument it was

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requested the informers that evaluated the instrument as for the clarity in the composition the one that intended, as well as the pertinence and the relevance of the approached items.

The collection was carried out in three steps:

First stage: the collection of data was initiate after approval of the Committee of Ethics in Research and presentation of the questionnaire proposal to the pharmaceutical supervisors, with previous authorization of the Cell of Sanitary Surveillance (CEVISA) of the Municipal district of Fortaleza, following by signature of the Informed Consent (IC). After the 16 supervisors evaluation they took place alterations in the instrument according to the participants' suggestions. The instrument passed, then, of 46 items for 51 items. For the judges, besides IC, it was made an invitation for validation of the Questionnaire, and also a questionnaire containing the following variables: identification, academic formation and professional experience and the instrument for evaluation, besides a form of validation of the instrument.

Second stage: the instrument was applied for judges. These suggested alterations, what resulted in the instrument with 50 subjects.

Third stage: the instrument was validated in agreement with the Index of Validity of Content (IVC).

Data analysis

The analysis was made starting from obtained data of the validation instrument of the Questionnaire of Inspection to the Drugstores. The aspects were considered as for the clarity and understanding of the composition of each item of the instrument (yes or no); pertinence to the inspection in drugstores (yes or no); relevance (yes or no), degree of relevance (irrelevant; little relevant; really relevant; very relevant); the participants' of the research suggestions; and consolidated for accomplishment of the statistical treatment. The data were consolidated separately as for the requirements and also appraised for district attorney and experts. It was observed that analyzed by the supervisors of the 46 subjects, as for the aspects Clearing and Understanding, 06 were not classified as positive. Of the 46 subjects 17 they were not positive according to the supervisors evaluation, as for the Association to the Inspection of Drugstores. As for the Relevance of the Instrument, 11 subjects were not positive in the supervisors evaluation. In what they refers to the Degree of Relevance, of the 46 subjects for the instrument, it was observed that, of these, 10 were classified as irrelevant, Classified as little relevant 16 subjects were observed, it was observed, still, that 43 subjects were classified as really relevant. The very relevant classification, identified in all of the subjects, once at least 01 supervisor characterized it like this.For the statistical treatment the scale of Trust was used (Reliability), through the Alpha of Cronbach, made calculations by the pairing of the correlations among the items. Was it admitted like index of reliability of the instrument numbers between 0.6 and 0.7 as acceptable, and above 0.7 indicating good reliability.

The test was applied Kappa to measure the agreement degree among the observers (experts). Its bases on the number of concordant answers, in other words, in the number of cases whose result is the same among the appraisers. The results were presented in tables.

Ethical aspects

The project was submitted and approved for the Research Ethics Committee (REC) under the report of number 869.535 in 11/11/2014. the professionals' names were not published or any information that could identify them. Any was not used practice to violate the ethical beginnings of the scientific research. The participants were not exposed to I scratch out to theirs health, to the physical integrity and moral damages. It was insured the secrecy, besides guaranteed that the obtained information would not be used to publish the participants' identity, as well as the participants' freedom could remove their consent and to give up at any moment, stopping participating in this research without causing any feather type for themselves.

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RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

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In the period of November of 2014 to April 2015 the research was accomplished with supervisors of the Sanitary Surveillance of the Municipal district of Fortaleza, Ceará, Brazil and experts. The results of the study showed that the construction of an Questionnaire of Sanitary Inspection for Drugstores starting from the effective legislation had its reached objective, having been validated as indispensable instrument for the sanitary fiscal area. The instrument was appreciated by pharmaceutical supervisors, that evaluated it about the clarity and understanding of each item, its pertinence to the inspection in drugstores, relevance and the degree of relevance. They also suggested alterations in its structure. The initial instrument was composed of 46 items. After the suggestions it was altered with the increment of 05 items. The Questionnaire of 51 subjects was evaluated by 3 experts, which suggested alterations so that the instrument was validated, passing then for 50 items. For validation they were appraised the Interns Consistence, Validity of Content, Criterion validity, Construct validity and Trustworthiness, as it proceeds.

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Interns consistence

For calculation of Interns consistence four appraised dimensions were taken in the Questionnaire of 46 items and their respective degrees of positive agreement. Dimensions of Association with the one that one wants to evaluate; Degree of Understanding; Relevance and Degree of Relevance. The calculation of the Interns consistance looked for to measure the dimensional constructs that in theory produced similar results. The statistical method was the scale of srust (Reliability), through the Alpha of Cronbach (α) made calculations by thepairing of the correlations among the items. Was it admitted how index of reliability of α understood between 0.6 and 0.7 as acceptable and above 0.7 indicating good reliability. The table 1 answers to the question: Does the questionnaire have Internal Consistence?

Table 1: Descriptive analysis of the items of the questionnaire about internal consistency (n = 46) Fortaleza - Ceará - Brazil, 2015

	Average	Standard deviation	N
Association	15.63	0.77053	46
Understanding	15.826	0.52933	46
Relevance	15.587	0.97925	46
Relevance degree	14.978	1.62603	46

Source: Author's own elaboration (2015)

Being analyzed the items of the questionnaire for the understanding association, relevance and degree of relevance was verified that the dimensional constructs produced similar results, what characterized its internal consistence. So it answers positively to the question. As (McGlynn & Asch, 1998, p. 14-21), the methodological procedures for content validation begin with the development of a measure of construction of the instrument [7]. The table 2 answers to the question: Does the correlation of the items of the questionnaire characterize its internal consistence?

Table 2: Descriptive analysis of the Correlation between the items of the questionnaire (n = 46) Fortaleza - Ceará - Brazil, 2015

	Association	Undertanding	Relevance	Relevance degree
Association	1	0.275	0.795	0.614
Understanding	0.275	1	0.33	0.254
Relevance	0.795	0.33	1	0.818
Relevance degree	0.614	0.254	0.818	1

Source: Author's own elaboration (2015)

It is verified the positive answer to the questioning as for the characterization of its internal consistence.

In agreement with Pasquali (2003, p.20-33), the strategy of content validation is applicable in case she can delimit with clarity the universe in study [8].

The table 3 answers to the question: Does the total statistics of the items of the questionnaire characterize that the same has internal consistence?

Table 3: Descriptive analysis of the questionnaire items total statistics (n = 46) Fortaleza - Ceará - Brazil, 2015

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
Association	46.3913	7.266	0.713	0.635	0.698
Understanding	46.1957	9.539	0.307	0.11	0.84
Relevance	46.4348	5.718	0.885	0.811	0.577
Relevance degree	47.0435	3.598	0.742	0.672	0.736

Source: Author's own elaboration (2015)

The descriptive analysis of the total statistics of the items of thequestionnaire answers to the question if the questionnaire has internal consistence in an affirmative way.In Vituri and Matsuda (2009, p.429-437) determination of the representativeness is the extension with that each item of the measure, appropriately, proves the domain of interest and the dimension of each item inside of that that she intend to measure of a certain investigated phenomenon [9].

Table 4 answers the question: Does the questionnaire have statistical validity?

Table 4: Descriptive analysis of the statistical validation of the questionnaire items

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
0.782	0.809	4

Source: SPSS 22

The found Result denotes that the Instrument presents acceptable levels and of good reliability. It denotes too the alpha of Cronbach is below 0.95, what indicates high reliability, fact no wanted because it presents redundancy. Therefore, it answers to the question, positively, as for the statistical validity of the itinerary. In that context of alpha of Cronbach [$0.7 < \alpha = 0.782 < 0.95$], it understands each other that each dimension and item contribute in a private way in the general context of the analysis of the Instrument in theory. It was, still, applied the test Kappa to measure the agreement degree among the observers (experts). The measure Kappa is based on

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the number of concordant answers, in other words, in the number of cases whose result is the same among the appraisers and it measures the agreement degree in addition it would be waited by the chance. It was obtained the index Kappa = 0.926, that excellent agreement is considered, as they suggest Landis and Koch (1977, p. 159-174). According to Topf (1986, p. 243-245; Wynd, Schimidt, & Schaefer 2003, p. 508-518), the coefficient of Kappa has been recommended to evaluate agreement measures among appraisers in the health area.For Hulley, Cummings, and Browner (2003, p.14-34) and Siegel and Castellan (2006, p.30-47), the coefficient agreement Kappa is the reason of the proportion of times that the judges agree (corrected by agreement due to the chance) with the maximum proportion of times that the judges could agree (corrected by agreement owed at random) [10].

Validity of content

For the calculation of validity of the instrument the medium degree of relevance was observed attributed by three experts that presented a scale between 1 and 4 degrees: 1(Irrelevante); 2 (Little Relevant); 3 (Really Relevant) and 4 (Very Relevant). Was the calculation of the medium points for each degree of relevance made starting from the sum of the number of appraisers ($0 \leq N \leq 3$), that you/they punctuated in the respective degree the group of analyzed items (50) divided by 50 (number of items). The weight was calculated dividing the medium points of the respective degree of relevance for 3, in way to understand the level of the appraisers' concentration. The table 5 answers to the question: Does the appraised degree of relevance characterize the validity of content of the questionnaire?

Table 5: Descriptive Analysis of the degree of relevance of the items of the questionnaire for the appraisers (n=50) Fortaleza - Ceará - Brazil, 2015

	50 appraised subjects			
S No	**Degree of Relevance**	**Marked at least once**		**Medium points**
1	Irrelevant	1	2.00%	0.02
2	Iittle relevant	4	8.00%	0.1
3	Really relevant	29	58.00%	0.58
4	Very relevant	50	100.00%	2.3

Source: Author's own elaboration (2015)

When taking place the descriptive analysis of the degree of relevance of the items of the questionnaire for the three appraisers it was observed that this answers positively to the question as for the characterization of the content validity. The results above confirm the content validity, which refers to the judgement of the instrument in theory done by the appraisers and they ratify that really the same copper the different aspects of the verification intention and it doesn't contain elements to be attributed to other intentions that no the one of inspection. The representativeness of the items in relation to the content areas and to the relevance of the objectives to measure was denoted here, in the measure in that the relative concentrations of the degrees of relevance 3 (Really Relevant) - 19,33% and 4 (Very Relevant) 76.67% added 96,00% jointly, when appraised for the group of 3 appraisers. For Rubio, Berg-Weger, Tebb, Lee and Rauch (2003, p. 94-111), the Index of Validity of Content (Content Validity Índex - CVI) it evaluates the agreement of the experts as for the representativeness of the measure in relation to the studied content. For that method the items and the instrument as an all healthy one considered valid if they obtain a CVI 0,80. in agreement with Polit and Beck (2006, p. 489-497), with the participation of three subjects, all should agree to be representative, in other words, the index should be of 0,90 or more [11]. Giovannetti (1979, p. 4-9), Giovannetti and Mayer (1984, p. 31-34), Whitney and Killien (1987, p. 80-86), Haas (1988, p. 56-62), and Williams (1988, p. 91-96), they consider the content validity as being one of the most common types. It involves the judgement of the experts and the indicators contained in the instrument for the verification of the representativeness than it is intended [12-16]. Authors Hyrkãs, Appelqvist-Schmidlechner and Oksa (2003, p. 619-625), McGilton (2003, p. 72-86) and Wynd, Schimidt, and Schaefer (2003, p. 508-518) they also agree that the Index of Validity of Content is a method very used in the area of health and that it measures the proportion or judges' percentage that are in agreement on certain aspects of the instrument and of their items. It allows to analyze, initially, each item individually and later the instrument as a completely [17-19]. The table 6 answers to the question: Does the appraised degree of relevance for supervisors characterize the validity of content of the questionnaire?

Table 6: Descriptive Analysis of the degree of relevance of the items of the questionnaire for the appraisers (n=46). Fortaleza - Ceará - Brazil, 2015

	46 appraised subjects			
S No	**Degree of Relevance**	**Marked at least once**		**Medium points**
1	Irrelevant	10	21,7%	0.35
2	Iittle relevant	16	34,8%	0.67
3	Really relevant	43	93,5%	4,63
4	Very relevant	46	100.00%	10.35

Source: Author's own elaboration (2015)

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The results above confirm the content validity, which refers to the judgement on the instrument in theory.

The representativeness of the items in relation to the content areas and to the relevance of the objectives to measure was evidenced when the observation was made by the 16 fiscal appraisers' group. The relative concentrations of the degrees of relevance 3 (Really Relevant) - 28, 94% and 4 (Very Relevant) 64.67% added 93,61% jointly. The respective distributions presented an index of correlation of Pearson r = 0.981, that it denotes a high correlation level and, therefore, similarity of answers among the appraisers. The descriptive analysis of the frequency YES for the items of the iquestionnaire answers to the question as for the characterization of the content validity, once the index Kappa = 0.973 denote excellent agreement among the appraisers for that dimension. In synthesis, before the results it is possible to affirm that the questionnaire presents Validity of Content.

Criterion validity

The analysis of the Validity of Criterion observed the inherent aspects to the references of regulation of composition of a questionnaire for inspection of drugstores, of qualitative fundamentally nature. It was ended that the instrument in subject is in agreement with the regulatory norms:

- Federal law in the 5.991 / 1973
- RDC in the 44 / 2009
- RDC in the 20 / 2011
- Ordinance SVS/MS in the 344 / 1998
- RDC in the 58 / 2007
- RDC in the 22 / 2014.

In that perspective, with respect to the inclusion of the Instrument front to the normative orientations, the group of 50 subjects that compose the Itinerary of Inspection collects with robustness, representativeness, objectivity and, therefore, it assists with property the satisfactory conditions for acceptance of the Criterion validity. That result is ratified when of the crossing with other itineraries of equal tenor, with which it presents content parallelism, intention and foundations of the inspection action the one that it intends. In synthesis, before the results it is possible to affirm that the questionnaire presents Criterion Validity.

Construct validity

The Construct Validity was analyzed second two factors with adherence to the process of demonstration of the metric objectivity of the Questionnaire of Inspection: association with the intention of inspecting drugstores and the second that it evaluates the clarity degree and understanding of Questionnaire's items. In a total of 16 respondents, that they are 16 supervisors, operators in fact of the inspection action, in synthesis, final users of the tool, computed their respective impressions (Yes or No) front to the group of 46 items of the inspection questionnaire proposed. To proceed, the agreement degree with the affirmatives felt for the accounting of the numbers of YES to the items. The table 7 answers to the question: The frequency of answers YES (for the association of the items of the inspection questionnaire of drugstores) does it characterize the construct validity?

Table 7: Descriptive Analysis of the Association of the Item of the questionnaire to the Inspection of Drugstores for the supervisors (n=46). Fortaleza Ceará - Brazil, 2015

% YES	No. of Items	Freq.
< 75,0%	0	0.00%
75.00%	1	2.20%
87.50%	2	4.30%
93.80%	9	19.60%
100.00%	34	73.90%
Total	46	100%

Source: Author's own elaboration (2015)

In synthesis, the results address to the understanding that the instrument in theory observes construt validity starting from the context that the adherences of the items are denoted by the high degree of the respondents' agreement with the affirmatives as for the levels of Association, Clarity and Understanding of the Items with the intention of inspecting, according to criteria of operational conformity of drug stores. So, before the results it is possible to affirm that the questionnaire presents Constructo Validity.

Trustworthiness

The trustworthiness is had statistically as a factor of ratification of the validity and of the interns consistence of the construct. As such, it was calculated starting from the variation calculation of the validity indicators (dimensions) previously observed. Polit and Beck (2006, p. 489-497) and McGlynn and Asch (1998, p. 14-21) they affirm that the trustworthiness index (reliability) or agreement among appraisers evaluates the agreement of the experts as for the representativeness and clarity of the items in relation to the studied content. They are considered the items that obtained at least 80% of the judges' agreement [7,20]. The table 8 answers to the

question: Does the analysis of Convergence of the Indexes of Correlation of the Dimensions of Validity characterize the ratification of the validity of the studied content?

Table 8: Descriptive Analysis of the Convergence of the Indexes of Correlation of the Dimensions of Validity made calculations

Dimension	Statistical coefficient	Value
Interns Consistance	Cronbach's alfa	0.782
Content validity		
Relevance degree	Pearson's r	0.981
	Kappa Index	0.973
Criterion validity	Qualitative	Satisfactory
Construct validity		
Association	Kappa Index	0.976
Clarity	Kappa Index	0.989
Trustworthiness	Geometric Media	0.937
	Arithmetic Mean	0.94
	Standard deviation	0.089
	Default Error	0.04

Source: Author's own elaboration (2015)

The descriptive analysis of the convergence of the indexes of correlation of the validity dimensions answers to the question that characterizes the ratification of the validity of the studied content. The coefficient of calculated Trustworthiness is 0.940 ± 0.089, with variation coefficient (D.P / Average) = 0.095, that it denotes low variance, that is, has satisfactory meaningfulness that it ratifies the Validity Interns of the Instrument in analysis (Questionnaire for Inspection of Drugstores). In synthesis, before the results it is possible to affirm that the questionnaire presents trustworthiness.

CONCLUSION

Before the statistical results it was observed, in a concomitant way, Consistence Interns; Validity of Content; Validity of Criterion; Construct Validity and trustworthiness. In agreement with the evidenced results it can be inferred that the research was capable to assist to that intended.

Although the discoveries have been analyzed for the construction of the questionnaire for Inspection exist some inherent limitations that deserve prominence, such as its regulation for Municipal Entrance of Health that recommends its updating for the juridical section of CEVISA of the Municipal district of Fortaleza - Ceará - Brazil, assisting to the effective norms, as well as the implementation of the Instrument for the regional sanitary surveillances to subsidize the work of pharmaceutical sanitary inspection to the drugstores. To work with the construction and validation of the questionnairefor Inspection in Drugstores was of extreme relevance, once it will make possible its implementation in the fiscal service in sanitary inspections, providing an earnings for the public health, the collective health and the worker's health. It was ended that the construction and validation of the questionnaire used theoretical and normative concepts, with positive impact, in the measure in that there was the supervisors participation that will use it in practice.

The Theory of the Process of Work in Health, used as base to subsidize the research, it contributed to the scientific reach the one that intended the Theory, where the components were verified: object of the work, instrument and purpose. The object being, therefore, that on which happens the worker's action. Not being a natural object, it doesn't exist while object by itself, but it is cut out by a "glance" that contains a transformation project, with a purpose.

Being like this, the present study was the first to offer a scientific base for the pharmaceutical fiscal intervention with focus in drugstores starting from the construction and validation of the questionnaire that it will subsidize the sanitary activity.

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