

**A survey on Knowledge, Attitudes and Practice about antibiotic prescribing and resistance
among medical practitioners in Kenyan local hospitals**

**You are kindly requested to answer the questionnaire honestly and completely independent of
cross-consultations and/or verifications.*

Survey quality control

Date of interview: Start time.....

End time..... Interviewed by:

Approved.....

Name of the Hospital..... Respondent's code.....

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
PART 1: DEMOGRAPHICS INFORMATION	
1. <i>Age of Participants</i>	1. <i><25 Year</i> 2. <i>25-45 Year</i> 3. <i>>45 Year</i>
2. <i>Gender</i>	1. <i>Male</i> 2. <i>Female</i>
3. <i>Country</i>	1. <i>Kiambu</i> 2. <i>Nakuru</i> 3. <i>Bungoma</i>
3. <i>For how many years, since you graduated from medical school /medical training College, have you been working in a hospital (indicate cumulative years if worked in different hospitals)</i>	1. <i>I am on attachment</i> 2. <i>I am a trainee in medicine (internship)</i> 3. <i>less than one year</i> 4. <i>1-3 years</i> 5. <i>4 – 6 years</i> 6. <i>7 years and more</i>

4. <i>In which department do you work?</i>	1. <i>Medicine /Emergency</i> 2. <i>Surgery</i> 3. <i>Pediatrics</i> 4. <i>Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> 5. <i>Outpatient/A/E</i> 6. <i>Pharmacy</i> 7. <i>Other:</i>
5. <i>Designation</i>
PART 2: PRESCRIPTION PATTERN (PRACTICE)	
6. <i>On average for every 10 patients how many do you prescribe antibiotic to?</i>	7. <i>All 10 patients</i> 8. <i>6-9 patients</i> 9. <i>5 patients</i> 10. <i>1-4 patients</i> 11. <i>None</i>
7. <i>To whom do you prescribe?</i>	1. <i>Patients at outpatient department</i> 2. <i>Hospitalized patients</i> 3. <i>Patients in out-patient department and hospitalized patients</i>
8. <i>Do you follow any antibiotic prescription guidelines?</i>	1. <i>Yes</i> 2. <i>No</i>
PART 3: AWARENESS AND ATTITUDE ON THE CURRENT SCOPE OF ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE	
9. <i>Antibiotic resistance is a world-wide problem</i>	1. <i>I strongly agree</i> 2. <i>I agree</i> 3. <i>Neutral</i> 4. <i>I disagree</i> 5. <i>I strongly disagree</i>

<i>10. Antibiotic resistance is a problem in my country</i>	1. <i>I strongly agree</i> 2. <i>I agree</i> 3. <i>Neutral</i> 4. <i>I disagree</i> 5. <i>I strongly disagree</i>
<i>11. Antibiotic resistance is a problem in my hospital</i>	1. <i>I strongly agree</i> 2. <i>I agree</i> 3. <i>Neutral</i> 4. <i>I disagree</i> 5. <i>I strongly disagree</i>
<i>12. Antibiotics are overused in my hospital and in other hospitals of my country Kenya</i>	1. <i>I strongly agree</i> 2. <i>I agree</i> 3. <i>Neutral</i> 4. <i>I disagree</i> 5. <i>I strongly disagree</i>
<i>13. Patients' demands for antibiotics contribute to the overuse of antibiotics in the hospital</i>	1. <i>I strongly agree</i> 2. <i>I agree</i> 3. <i>Neutral</i> 4. <i>I disagree</i> 5. <i>I strongly disagree</i>
<i>14. I think over-the-counter (OTC) medicines contribute to antibiotic misuse and subsequent antibiotic resistance</i>	1. <i>I strongly agree</i> 2. <i>I agree</i> 3. <i>Neutral</i> 4. <i>I disagree</i> 5. <i>I strongly disagree</i>
<i>15. My awareness on local antibiotic resistance pattern is?</i>	1. <i>Excellent</i> 2. <i>Good</i> 3. <i>Average</i> 4. <i>Very little</i> 5. <i>None</i>

PART 4: DECISION ABOUT ANTIBIOTIC PRESCRIBING (Practice questions)	
24. <i>When one prescribes an antibiotic, it is important to know the resistance pattern of the bacteria in the local setting</i>	1. <i>I strongly agree</i> 2. <i>I agree</i> 3. <i>Neutral</i> 4. <i>I disagree</i> 5. <i>I strongly disagree</i>
25. <i>My choice of prescribing antibiotic is more influenced by the availability of antibiotics than by the cause of the infection</i>	1. <i>I strongly agree</i> 2. <i>I agree</i> 3. <i>Neutral</i> 4. <i>I disagree</i> 5. <i>I strongly disagree</i>
	4. <i>I disagree</i> 5. <i>I strongly disagree</i>
26. <i>My choice of prescribing antibiotic is more influenced by the cost of the drug to the patient</i>	1. <i>I strongly agree</i> 2. <i>I agree</i> 3. <i>Neutral</i> 4. <i>I disagree</i> 5. <i>I strongly disagree</i>
27. <i>I'm always concerned about effectiveness and quality of an antibiotic when making my prescribing decisions</i>	1. <i>I strongly agree</i> 2. <i>I agree</i> 3. <i>Neutral</i> 4. <i>I disagree</i> 5. <i>I strongly disagree</i>
28. <i>In regard to antibiotic guidelines, local guidelines are more useful than international guidelines</i>	1. <i>I strongly agree</i> 2. <i>I agree</i> 3. <i>Neutral</i> 4. <i>I disagree</i> 5. <i>I strongly disagree</i>
29. <i>Antibiotic guidelines and antibiotic committees are rather obstacles than a help</i>	1. <i>I strongly agree</i> 2. <i>I agree</i> 3. <i>Neutral</i> 4. <i>I disagree</i> 5. <i>I strongly disagree</i>

30. <i>I welcome the implementation of a training program about antibiotics</i>	1. <i>I strongly agree</i> 2. <i>I agree</i> 3. <i>Neutral</i> 4. <i>I disagree</i> 5. <i>I strongly disagree</i>
PART 5: KNOWLEDGE ON USE OF ANTIBIOTICS	
31. <i>A 4-year-old child had diarrhoea in the last 4 days (3 stools daily). She had no fever during the past days nor at consultation. What is your treatment choice?</i>	1. <i>Amoxicillin orally</i> 2. <i>Trimethoprim/sulphamethoxazole orally</i> 3. <i>Amoxicillin/clavulanic acid orally</i> 4. <i>Oral rehydration salts with no antibiotic</i>
32. <i>A 6-year-old child has fever (38°C), nasal discharge and a painful throat for two days. At visual inspection, the throat is reddish. What is your treatment choice?</i>	1. <i>Trimethoprim/sulphamethoxazole orally</i> 2. <i>Amoxicillin orally</i> 3. <i>Amoxicillin/clavulanic acid orally</i> 4. <i>No antibiotic</i>
33. <i>During ward round, you have seen two patients with impaired renal function.</i> - <i>Patient A is a 68-year-old male with cellulitis in the lower limb. He is administered clindamycin.</i> - <i>Patient B is a 64-year-old woman with diabetes who received treatment for sepsis with ceftriaxone empirically.</i> <i>In which case will you need to adjust the antibiotic dose?</i>	1. <i>Patient A</i> 2. <i>Patient B</i> 3. <i>Patient A & B</i> 4. <i>Neither patient A nor patient B</i>
33. <i>Which one of the following antibiotics may be safely given during the first trimester of pregnancy?</i>	1. <i>Amoxicillin</i> 2. <i>Ciprofloxacin</i> 3. <i>Gentamicin</i>
34. <i>Which of the following antibiotics has the best activity against anaerobes?</i>	1. <i>Ciprofloxacin</i> 2. <i>Metronidazole</i> 3. <i>Trimethoprim/sulphamethoxazole</i>

34. <i>Methicillin resistant - Staphylococcus aureus is susceptible to:</i>	1. <i>Amoxicillin clavulanic acid</i> 2. <i>Cefotaxime</i> 3. <i>Ceftriaxone</i> 4. <i>None of these antibiotics</i>
35. <i>Which of the following antibiotics most effectively crosses the blood-brain barrier?</i>	1. <i>Clindamycin</i> 2. <i>Ceftriaxone</i> 3. <i>Vancomycin</i>
36. <i>Aminoglycoside antibiotics such as gentamicin are most active when they are administered as follows:</i>	1. <i>Orally, three times daily</i> 2. <i>Parentally, once daily</i> 3. <i>Parentally, three times daily</i>

Thank you very much for your kind and honest participation