

## Doctor interview manuscript

1. 您认为引起酒精性肝病发病的因素有哪些，哪一类最常见？比如是否发病者都聚集于一定的年龄段？ /What factors do you think cause alcoholic liver disease and which is the most common? For example, are the patients in a certain age group?

主要取决于酒精的毒性。 /Mainly depends on the toxicity of alcohol.

2. 患者患有酒精性肝炎病多久选择就医？ /How long do patients with alcoholic hepatitis choose to see a doctor?

说不好，有些人本身不太关注，拖延至病情较重时期：如出现肝硬化时，就医。 /It's not good to say that some people don't pay much attention to it and delay it to a more serious period: if cirrhosis occurs, seek medical advice.

3. 患者一般是否患有除酒精性肝炎病以外的疾病？并发症或引发症？ /Does the patient generally suffer from diseases other than alcoholic hepatitis? Complications or complications?

不太多。 /Not much.

4. 您认为患酒精性肝炎病对病人生活的影响主要在于？ /Do you think that the impact of alcoholic hepatitis on the life of patients mainly lies in?

影响工作效率、不吃主食，体力下降，家庭生活氛围因其出现不和谐因素。 / It affects work efficiency, does not eat staple food, physical decline, family life atmosphere because of its disharmonious factors.

5. 您是否会向患者主动普及关于酒精性肝炎病的相关知识？ /Will you actively popularize relevant knowledge about alcoholic hepatitis to patients?

会，比如说会告诫患者要戒酒。 /Yes, for example, they will tell patients to stop drinking.

6. 您认为是否应该加大对公众酒精性肝病的宣传力度？ /Do you think it is necessary to strengthen the publicity of alcoholic liver disease among the public?

非常有必要加大力度，如：公益广告。 /It is very necessary to increase efforts,

such as: public service advertising.

7. 您一般推荐患者服用的药物有？ /What drugs do you generally recommend for patients?

常见的我医院有的保肝药物。 /Common liver protection drugs in our hospital.

8. 是否认为一种新的治疗手段是有必要的？ /Is a new treatment necessary?  
有当然更好。 /Yes, it's better.

9. 我们目前了解到酒精性肝损害主要分为：酒精性脂肪肝、酒精性肝炎与酒精性肝硬化。您认为酒精性肝炎是否是最常见的酒精性肝损害类型？ /We know that alcoholic liver damage is mainly divided into alcoholic fatty liver, alcoholic hepatitis and alcoholic liver cirrhosis. Do you think alcoholic hepatitis is the most common type of alcoholic liver damage?

是的，酒精性肝炎是最常见的类型一般后期才会出现肝硬化。 /Yes, alcoholic hepatitis is the most common type, and cirrhosis usually occurs later.

10. 患者与您保持联系吗？ /Does the patient keep in touch with you?

不太多，患者不太配合。 /Not too much. The patients don't cooperate very well.

11. 患者与您的联系方式是？ /What is your contact information?

医院当场。 /The hospital was on the spot.

12. 患者与您保持联系的内容是？ /What does the patient keep in touch with you?  
用药危害类。 /Drug hazards.

13. 您希望有一项线上程序来帮助您与患者联络以及督促用药吗？ /Would you like to have an online program to help you contact patients and urge medication?  
没太想过，对患者有好处，但不可避免的增加了医生的工作量。 /It's good for patients, but it inevitably increases the workload of doctors.

14. 我们现在打算制备一种项目工程菌以期达到对酒精性肝病的治疗，在您看来，是否有一些建议或者注意事项的提醒？ /We are now planning to prepare a project engineered bacteria for the treatment of alcoholic liver disease. In your

opinion, do you have any suggestions or cautions?

加大宣传力度，提示不良反应。/Strengthen publicity and prompt adverse reactions.

15. 您对酒精性肝病的治疗还有什么好的建议?/What are your suggestions for the treatment of alcoholic liver disease?

没有。/No.

16. 您在促进医患沟通交流方面还有哪些想法与要求? /What other ideas and requirements do you have in promoting communication between doctors and patients?

没有。/No.

17. 您认为用药过程中存在的主要问题。是否有联合用药治疗法则以及便利程度与治疗效果如何? /What do you think are the main problems in the medication process. Is there a combination therapy and how convenient and effective is it? 常见的保肝药就可以，一般减少用药。/Common liver protection drugs can, generally reduce the use of drugs.







