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

Thank you very much for accepting to participate in this study.

*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 tin	ne	End time			
	Interviewed by:Approved					
	Name of the Hospital Respondent's code					
QUESTIONS		A١	SWERS			
PA	RT 1: GENERAL QUESTIONS	•				
1.	For how many years, since you graduated from medical school		I am on attachment			
	/medical training College, have you been working in a hospital		I am a trainee in medicine (internship) Less than one year			
	(indicate cumulative years if worked in different hospitals)	*	1-3 years			
		*	4 – 6 years			
		*	7 years and more			
2.	In which department do you work?	0	Medicine /Emergency			
		0	Surgery			
		0	Paediatrics			
		0	Obstetrics and Gynaecology			
		0	Outpatient/A/E			
		0	Pharmacy			
		0	Other:			
3.	Designation (e.g. Consultant, Pharmacist, Nurse, etc.)					
PART 2: PRESCRIPTION PATTERN (PRACTICE)						
4.	How frequently do you prescribe antibiotics?	*	More than once daily			
		*	Once daily			
		*	3 – 5 times a week			
		*	1 – 2 times a week			

5. To whom do you prescribe? \$\times Patients at outpatient department\$ \$\times Patients in out-patient department and hospitalised patients\$ \$\times Patients in out-patient department and hospitalised patients\$ 6. Do you follow any antibiotic prescription guidelines? \$\times Yes\$ \$\times No\$ PART 3: AWARENESS AND ATTITUDE ON THE CURRENT SCOPE OF ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE 7. Antibiotic resistance is a world-wide problem \$\times 1 \text{ stargree}\$ \$\times Neutral\$ \$\times 1 \text{ disagree}\$ \$\times 1 \text{ strongly disagree}\$ \$\times 1 \text{ agree}\$ \$\times Neutral\$ \$\times 1 \text{ disagree}\$ \$\times 1 \text{ strongly agree}\$ \$\times 1 \text{ strongly disagree}\$ \$\times 1 \text{ strongly agree}\$ \$\times 1 \text{ strongly disagree}\$ \$\times 1 \te
* Patients in out-patient department and hospitalised patients 6. Do you follow any antibiotic prescription guidelines?
hospitalised patients 6. Do you follow any antibiotic prescription guidelines? * Yes * No PART 3: AWARENESS AND ATTITUDE ON THE CURRENT SCOPE OF ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE 7. Antibiotic resistance is a world-wide problem * I strongly agree * I agree * Neutral * I disagree * I strongly disagree * I agree * Neutral * I disagree * I strongly disagree * I disagree * I strongly disagree * I disagree * I strongly disagree * I strongly disagree * I strongly disagree * I strongly agree * I strongly agree * I agree * I agree * Neutral * I disagree * Neutral * I disagree * Neutral * I disagree
6. Do you follow any antibiotic prescription guidelines? * Yes * No PART 3: AWARENESS AND ATTITUDE ON THE CURRENT SCOPE OF ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE 7. Antibiotic resistance is a world-wide problem * I strongly agree * I disagree * I strongly disagree * I strongly agree * I agree * Neutral * I disagree * Neutral * I disagree * I strongly disagree * Neutral * I disagree * I strongly agree * I strongly agree * I strongly agree * I strongly agree * I agree * Neutral * I disagree * Neutral * I disagree * Neutral * I disagree
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7. Antibiotic resistance is a world-wide problem \$\begin{array}{c} \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
* I agree * Neutral * I disagree * I strongly disagree 8. Antibiotic resistance is a problem in my country * I strongly agree * I agree * Neutral * I disagree * I strongly disagree 9. Antibiotic resistance is a problem in my hospital * I strongly agree * I agree * Neutral * I disagree * Neutral * I disagree * Neutral * I disagree
* Neutral
* I disagree * I strongly disagree 8. Antibiotic resistance is a problem in my country * I strongly agree * I agree * Neutral * I disagree * I strongly disagree 9. Antibiotic resistance is a problem in my hospital * I strongly agree * I agree * I agree * Neutral * I disagree
* I strongly disagree 8. Antibiotic resistance is a problem in my country * I strongly agree * I agree * Neutral * I strongly disagree * I strongly disagree * I strongly disagree * I strongly disagree * I strongly agree * I strongly agree * I strongly agree * I agree * Neutral * I disagree
8. Antibiotic resistance is a problem in my country
 * I agree * Neutral * I disagree * I strongly disagree 9. Antibiotic resistance is a problem in my hospital * I strongly agree * I agree * Neutral * I disagree
 Neutral I disagree I strongly disagree Antibiotic resistance is a problem in my hospital I strongly agree I agree Neutral I disagree
 I disagree I strongly disagree Antibiotic resistance is a problem in my hospital I strongly agree I agree Neutral I disagree
 I strongly disagree Antibiotic resistance is a problem in my hospital I strongly agree I agree Neutral I disagree
9. Antibiotic resistance is a problem in my hospital * I strongly agree * I agree * Neutral * I disagree
 I agree Neutral I disagree
NeutralI disagree
❖ I disagree
A. Lakaran da dia mana
❖ I strongly disagree
10. Antibiotics are overused in my hospital and in other hospitals . I strongly agree
of my country Kenya
❖ Neutral
❖ I disagree
I strongly disagree
11. Patients' demands for antibiotics contribute to the overuse of * I strongly agree
antibiotics in the hospital * I agree
❖ Neutral

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	❖ I disagree
	❖ I strongly disagree
12. I think over-the-counter (OTC) medicines contribute to	❖ I strongly agree
antibiotic misuse and subsequent antibiotic resistance	❖ lagree
undibiode misuse and subsequent antibiode resistance	→ Neutral
	❖ I disagree
	* I strongly disagree
13. My awareness on local antibiotic resistance pattern is?	* Excellent
	❖ Good
	Average
	❖ Very little
	❖ None
PART 4: CHOICE OF ANTIBIOTIC	
14. How confident are you about your knowledge of antibiotics?	Very confident
	Confident
	❖ A bit confident
	❖ Neutral/ I have no idea
	❖ Not confident at all
15. What is your confidence level in prescribing antibiotics	❖ Very confident
	Confident
	❖ A bit confident
	Neutral/ I have no idea
	❖ Not confident at all
16. How often do you check your decisions on antibiotic	❖ Never
prescribing with a colleague?	❖ Sometimes
	Half of the times
	❖ Mostly
	❖ Always
17. If you do consult a senior colleague, how frequent does he/she	❖ Never
recommend prescription of a different antibiotic?	❖ Sometimes
	Half of the times

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	❖ Mostly
	❖ Always
18. How often do you depend on antibiotic sensitivity data from	* Never
the laboratory to vary your prescription	Sometimes
	Half of the times
	❖ Mostly
	❖ Always
PART 5: SOURCE OF INFORMATION ON ANTIBIOTICS PRESCRIBING	AND RESISTANCE
19. During the past years, how many courses or trainings did you	❖ 0
receive relating to antibiotics?	❖ 1-3
	* 4-6
	❖ 6-10
	❖ >10
20. Among the sources of information about antibiotics listed below	l , which one did you consult in the last month?
 Information supplied by pharmaceutical companies 	❖ Yes
	* No
Knowledge from training institutions	❖ Yes
	❖ No
Internet	❖ Yes
	❖ No
National guideline for empiric antimicrobial therapy	❖ Yes
	❖ No
■ The World Health Organization's (WHO) guidelines for	❖ Yes
treatment of bacterial diseases	❖ No
21. How do you appreciate the sources of information about antib	iotics listed below?
 Information supplied by pharmaceutical companies 	❖ Very useful
	❖ Useful
	❖ Not at all useful
	❖ I do not know

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 Information from University courses 	Very useful
	❖ Useful
	Not at all useful
	❖ I do not know
■ Internet	❖ Very useful
- memet	❖ Useful
	❖ Not at all useful
	❖ I do not know
National guideline for empiric antimicrobial therapy	❖ Very useful
	❖ Useful
	❖ Not at all useful
	❖ I do not know
 The World Health Organization's (WHO) guidelines for 	very useful
treatment of bacterial diseases	Useful
	Not at all useful
	❖ I do not know
Does your facility have a frequently released antibiog	ram?
	❖ No
If yes, how useful is the antibiogram to you	Very useful
	Useful
	❖ Not at all useful
	❖ I do not know
PART 6: DECISION ABOUT ANTIBIOTIC PRESCRIBING	
22. When one prescribes an antibiotic, it is important to	know the 🕴 I strongly agree
resistance pattern of the bacteria in the local setting	❖ I agree
	❖ Neutral
	❖ I disagree
	I strongly disagree
23. My choice of prescribing antibiotic is more influenced	l by the 💠 I strongly agree
availability of antibiotics than by the cause of the infe	
	❖ Neutral

	❖ I disagree
	I strongly disagree
24. My choice of prescribing antibiotic is more influenced by the	❖ I strongly agree
cost of the drug to the patient	❖ I agree
	❖ Neutral
	❖ I disagree
	I strongly disagree
25. I'm always concerned about effectiveness and quality of an	❖ I strongly agree
antibiotic when making my prescribing decisions	❖ I agree
	❖ Neutral
	❖ I disagree
	I strongly disagree
26. In regard to antibiotic guidelines, local guidelines are more	I strongly agree
useful than international guidelines	❖ I agree
	❖ Neutral
	❖ I disagree
	I strongly disagree
27. Antibiotic guidelines and antibiotic committees are rather	I strongly agree
obstacles than a help	❖ I agree
	❖ Neutral
	❖ I disagree
	I strongly disagree
28. I welcome the implementation of a training program about	I strongly agree
antibiotics	❖ I agree
	❖ Neutral
	❖ I disagree
	I strongly disagree
PART 7: KNOWLEDGE ON USE OF ANTIBIOTICS	
29. A 4-year-old child had diarrhoea in the last 4 days (3 stools	Amoxicillin orally
daily). She had no fever during the past days nor at	Trimethoprim/sulphamethoxazole orally
consultation. What is your treatment choice?	Amoxicillin/clavulanic acid orally

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	Oral rehydration salts with no antibiotic
30. A 6-year-old child has fever (38°C), nasal discharge and a	Trimethoprim/sulphamethoxazole orally
painful throat for two days. At visual inspection, the throat is	❖ Amoxicillin orally
reddish. What is your treatment choice?	Amoxicillin/clavulanic acid orally
	❖ No antibiotic
31. During ward round, you have seen two patients with impaired	❖ Patient A
renal function.	❖ Patient B
- Patient A is a 68-year-old male with cellulitis in the lower limb.	❖ Patient A & B
He is administered clindamycin.	Neither patient A nor patient B
- Patient B is a 64-year-old woman with diabetes who received	
treatment for sepsis with ceftriaxone empirically.	
In which case will you need to adjust the antibiotic dose?	
32. Which one of the following antibiotics may be safely given	❖ Amoxicillin
during the first trimester of pregnancy?	❖ Ciprofloxacin
	❖ Gentamicin
33. Which of the following antibiotics has the best activity against	Ciprofloxacin
anaerobes?	* Metronidazole
	Trimethoprim/sulphamethoxazole
34. Methicillin resistant - Staphylococcus aureus is susceptible to:	Amoxicillin clavulanic acid
	Cefotaxime
	Ceftriaxone
	None of these antibiotics
35. Which of the following antibiotics most effectively crosses the	Clindamycin
blood-brain barrier?	Ceftriaxone
	Vancomycin
36. Aminoglycoside antibiotics such as gentamicin are most active	Orally, three times daily
when they are administered as follows:	Parenterally, once daily
	Parenterally, three times daily

Thank you very much for your kind and honest participation