Name of the study area: Urban

Data Type: IDI with Qualified Prescriber

Length of the interview/discussion: 45 min. 19sec.

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**Demographic Information:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Gender | Age | Education | Seller/prescriber | Category | Year of service | Ethnicity | Remarks |
| Male | 18 | Class-VIII | Unqualified seller/prescriber | Unqualified Practitioner | 3 Years | Bangali |  |

**Interviewer**: Assalamualikum. I work in Dhaka icddrb Mohakhali Cholera Hospital. At present we are doing a research, where we are trying to know that when people and domestic animals and birds become sick, at that time what do they do and where do they go for advice and treatment? Do they buy any antibiotic due to illness? Owner of the drug shop or those people who are associated with this profession, do they sell antibiotic or prescribe antibiotic? Moreover we want to know from them that how do they sell antibiotic and give advice for taking medicine. The information that we will take from you, those will be used only for research purpose. It will not be used for any other purpose. And these information will be preserved in the icddrb confidentially. How are you?

**Respondent**: Well, I am fine.

**Interviewer**: At first would you please tell in detail about your shop and about this profession that means which things are available in your shop and how you have come to this profession? Would you please tell in detail?

**Respondent**: Usually animal and birds means veterinary medicines are available in my shop. My shop is located in front of veterinary hospital, therefore I keep these medicines along with telecommunication service. I have other business here. My main business is telephone business, music recording, flexi load, selling mobile accessories, etc.. Side by side I also sell veterinary medicines for animals and birds.

**Interviewer**: So how long have you been in this profession?

**Respondent**: Around two to three years.

**Interviewer**: Around two to three years, all right. What types of medicines are available for animals in your shop? Would you please tell about it?

**Respondent**: Different types of pain killers are available for animals. Then medicines are available for diarrhea, metropolitin, khoora rog (a kind of animal disease). Then different types of antibiotic injections are available.

**Interviewer**: All right, these things are available. Do you give any prescription or prescribe any antibiotic means do you prescribe antibiotic? Do you have any experience of prescribing antibiotic? Do you prescribe prescription?

**Respondent**: No, I don’t prescribe any prescription. The doctor who practices and sits in my shop, he prescribes medicines. I only give medicines according to that prescription.

**Interviewer**: Sometimes medicine is given verbally. Don’t people usually come here for taking normal medicine?

**Respondent**: Yes, those who come here and tell the name of the medicine, I give them medicine by confirming the name of the medicine. But I don’t give any medicine by myself.

**Interviewer**: Many people explain about their disease that I have this problem, please give me a medicine.

**Respondent**: At that time we tell that there is a doctor inside our shop. Please go to the doctor for advice. He will prescribe prescription. We will give medicine by seeing that prescription.

**Interviewer**: Do they all give written prescription?

**Respondent**: They give written prescription.

**Interviewer**: They write down the prescription, isn’t it? Here in front of you, we can see the animal resource office ….

**Respondent**: Yes.

**Interviewer**: The office is located at XXX, isn’t it? This is city corporation, isn’t it? This is livestock office. Those who come from this office, do they prescribe prescription or do you give medicine from here? Don’t people come and say that I am suffering from diarrhea or I have this problem, at that time don’t you give any medicine?

**Respondent**: No, I don’t give any medicine.

**Interviewer**: Why don’t you give?

**Respondent**: At that time I tell that I don’t have experience about it.

**Interviewer**: Sometimes don’t you give some antibiotic or some medicines?

**Respondent**: I give some normal type of things. If anyone comes due to some problems of chicken, such as, dysentery, chuna paykhana (lime colored stool) then…

**Interviewer**: Yes, then what do you do, what do you give?

**Respondent**: At that time we give anammox type of thing, which is available.

**Interviewer**: All right, I have heard the name.

**Respondent**: In case of chicken we give one or two of these medicines. But we don’t give medicine for any large animal.

**Interviewer**: Means cow, goat, duck and chicken or ….?

**Respondent**: Yes, it is seen that I know about duck, chicken, pigeon a little bit. So I give medicine for these as per my knowledge. Otherwise ….

**Interviewer**: For cow and as you have told sometimes ago about khoora rog (a kind of animal disease) or if any infection happens then?

**Respondent**: If this type of problem is seen then we give doctor’s phone number. They talk to the doctor. We give those medicines, which are prescribed by the doctor.

**Interviewer**: And do the patients come with prescription or do they ….

**Respondent**: Most of the patients come with prescription. Sometimes it is seen that many people come after 5pm. When office is closed, at that time I give phone number. Then they contact with the doctor and tell the name of the medicine. Then I give them that medicine.

**Interviewer**: At present the use of antibiotic is increasing or decreasing? What do you think?

**Respondent**: Definitely it is increasing.

**Interviewer**: Why it is increasing, would you please tell elaborately?

**Respondent**: It is increasing because at present the numbers of diseases are increasing. The numbers of antibiotics are also increasing.

**Interviewer**: Means why the use of antibiotic is increasing? Before we have seen that patient becomes well if normal medicine is given, isn’t it? Now we hear from you that the use of antibiotic is increasing. As you have also told that it is increasing. Why it is increasing?

**Respondent**: It is increasing mainly because the diseases of animals and birds are increasing. It is seen that from one type of disease new diseases are found to spread among the animals and birds.

**Interviewer**: In case of prescribing antibiotic in the prescription or selling antibiotic means when you sell antibiotic, on many occasion you give this verbally. For example, you have told sometimes ago that renamycin is given for chicken. Do you ever feel any hesitation while giving that medicine? Means whether you will give this medicine or will give that medicine, do you face any problem while taking this type of decision?

(5:11 minutes)

**Respondent**: No, this type of problem doesn’t happen. Same category of medicine is given to all. But different companies have different medicines means one is from Reneta company, one is from ACME company, one is from Square company like these.

**Interviewer**: But which antibiotic I will prescribe. Suppose I have azithromycin group or I have cephradine, ok?

**Respondent**: Which company’s medicine works well, suppose Reneta company’s medicine works very well.

**Interviewer**: If I ask which group?

**Respondent**: Group means renamycin.

**Interviewer**: Renamycin, which group of medicine is this?

**Respondent**: It is for ducks and chickens.

**Interviewer**: No. Isn’t the name of group written inside to indicate it belongs to which group?

**Respondent**: This is renamox.

**Interviewer**: Yes, a group is written on it.

**Respondent**: Its group is, this one, isn’t it?

**Interviewer**: Yes, here it is. Tetracycline, hydrochloride.

**Respondent**: Yes.

**Interviewer**: All right, so which group of medicine you usually prescribe more? When you give medicine especially when you give antibiotic means as you have told about renamycin, do you give any other antibiotic like this?

**Respondent**: All these means, I give same group of medicine.

**Interviewer**: Do you give anything else?

**Respondent**: There is tetrabite, tetrobet. These are given.

**Interviewer**: All right, we will discuss about these later on. In that case while prescribing medicine or while selling medicine or suppose a person is describing about disease of animal or bird, at that time do you ever feel any hesitation that which medicine will you give him or which one will be better to give?

**Respondent**: No, there is no confusion or hesitation about it. On many occasions it is seen that it has one problem or releasing chuna paykhana (lime colored stool) or slightly nodding with drowsiness. At that time I give a normal renamycin tetrobet. And when they say that the problem is more than that, at that time renamox is given.

**Interviewer**: Means do you tell him verbally that how many dosages will have to be taken of this antibiotic for how many days? Do you tell anything about this? What do you tell?

**Respondent**: We tell. The general rule is to divide one tablet into six parts and feed each part of the tablet twice a day to a grown up duck. And in case of grown up chicken the same tablet will have to be divided into eight parts and one part will have to be fed in the morning, and the another part in the evening. If the medicine is fed this way for four days, then the problem ………

**Interviewer**: Those will go, is it? And for cow and goat?

**Respondent**: For cow and goat, instructions are written at the bottom of the prescription that you will have to do this and that, like this.

**Interviewer**: But don’t you know? Please tell.

**Respondent**: No, I don’t know. I see the instructions and tell them that you will have to do this way or that way by seeing the instructions.

**Interviewer**: When you are giving medicine to a chicken, what is the side effect of that medicine?

**Respondent**: Side effect means it is seen that many people ask for vitamin. Means they tell to give a vitamin. During that time I tell them that vitamin cannot be given to a sick chicken. Vitamin will have to be given to a healthy chicken. When this chicken will become well then give it vitamin.

**Interviewer**: All right, suppose anamycin (possibly renamycin) is given to any chicken. After taking this medicine any side effect might happen to that chicken. If it happens, then do you give them any advice on it? Do you tell them anything?

**Respondent**: No, it has no yea () means side effect. There is no side effect if different types of vitamins are taken. Then they say to give vaccine. At that time we tell that vaccine cannot be given and as well as vitamins cannot be fed until it becomes well.

**Interviewer**: And do you tell anything about resistance? Didn’t you hear this word the resistance of antibiotic? Resistance?

**Respondent**: No, this is …

**Interviewer**: All right, all right. Whether antibiotic will be given to any specific farmer or not means how do you take this decision that whether you will give him antibiotic or not?

**Respondent**: Most of them come with prescription.

**Interviewer**: Do you give antibiotic if prescribed in the prescription? And suppose if anyone does not come with prescription then?

**Respondent**: If they come in this way then they tell the name and I give that medicine.

**Interviewer**: You have normal medicines as well as you have antibiotics also. Now you have to take decision whether you will give antibiotic or not. Then how do you take that decision?

**Respondent**: It is seen that antibiotic is used for all good purpose. It is not used for any wrong purpose.

**Interviewer**: No, for making a decision that I ….

**Respondent**: All take this decision means if you have shop then you will also tell that yes, I will sell this.

**Interviewer**: No, no, I am not telling about selling medicine. I am trying to say about disease. Suppose patient comes due to khoora rog (a kind of animal disease) or comes with any other disease ….

**Respondent**: Many farmers are there who understand better then doctor as they are doing farm for a long time. They know that his cow has this problem and if he gives this dosage of medicine then it will be cured. Again there are many people who did training on it. At that time if they ask for any medicine then we give that medicine.

**Interviewer**: And when you give by yourself, then? How do you take decision whether you will give antibiotic or you will give normal medicine?

(10:05 minutes)

**Respondent**: No, except duck, chicken and pigeon, I don’t give any other medicine.

**Interviewer**: Suppose when you give antibiotic to pigeon, duck, chicken then how do you take that decision? By knowing which things you usually take decision?

**Respondent**: I take decision based on problem. Whether it is a very critical problem or normal problem, I take decision by knowing it.

**Interviewer**: All right, in that case when do you give antibiotic? Do you give it during critical problem or during normal problem?

**Respondent**: I usually give during critical condition.

**Interviewer**: Are the market price of antibiotics within the purchasing capacity of general people or the price is higher? What do you think?

**Respondent**: Yes. It is within the purchasing capacity.

**Interviewer**: On many occasions we hear that many people say, the price of antibiotic is quite high. Again some people say, no it is all right. Actually is it high or is it all right?

**Respondent**: No, it is within the purchasing capacity. One strip of renamycin costs fifteen taka. Means the price of four tablets is fifteen taka.

**Interviewer**: It is for renamycin, but what about other medicines?

**Respondent**: Many types of medicines are available, which have different quality. There is a medicine for cow, which has different price. Such as, fifteen taka, ten taka and there is another one which costs twenty five taka.

**Interviewer**: Is not there any medicine which price is more?

**Respondent**: No, there is nothing more than this.

**Interviewer**: O all right. Can general people buy these or cannot buy these?

**Respondent**: That always ….

**Interviewer**: Means when you give a course, at that time can he buy full course of medicine or cannot buy?

**Respondent**: It is seen that many people come here, means suppose I have a problem and I don’t come with yea (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter) that I will take medicine. I have just come to take advice from you. At that time it is seen that he goes back only taking advice. And when he comes with preparation that whatever medicine is given to him, he will take that medicine. At that time he takes medicine.

**Interviewer**: In that case who takes antibiotic, does he get that much service or benefit compared to the money he spends for buying medicine?

**Respondent**: Yes, he gets service or benefit.

**Interviewer**: Does he get?

**Respondent**: Yes.

**Interviewer**: Why and how do you think that he gets service and benefit?

**Respondent**: Because in our area it is seen that if anyone comes with a problem and after giving medicine he doesn’t come further to say that his problem has not been solved.

**Interviewer**: All right means maximum patients don’t come back further? This way you understand that the patient becomes well.

**Respondent**: Yes.

**Interviewer**: All right, normally how people buy antibiotic? Do they buy small amount of medicine or full course means complete course of medicine?

**Respondent**: They take full course of medicine, because it is within purchasing capacity.

**Interviewer**: Most of the people take in this way or few people take?

**Respondent**: There are some people who come and know about the medicine and tell that they will come later on to buy medicine and there are some people who come and take the medicine instantly. When he comes with the intension to take medicine, then he takes whatever medicine I give.

**Interviewer**: Later on do they take? Do they come back? Do they come back to take medicine after two days?

**Respondent**: They must complete the course. They usually complete the course.

**Interviewer**: Do most of the people complete the course or don’t complete?

**Respondent**: Most of the people complete the course.

**Interviewer**: They complete the course, isn’t it? All right. Suppose a farmer comes to take treatment for duck and chicken or for domestic animal or for goat. Do you give him antibiotic verbally? Do you give antibiotic more rather than normal medicine?

**Respondent**: No, I give him that medicine which one he wants.

**Interviewer**: Do you give antibiotic most of the time or do they want normal medicine more?

**Respondent**: Most of the time they want normal medicine. Antibiotic is less in case of yea (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter). These are injections or powder.

**Interviewer**: Which things you suggest them to take? Do you tell to take powerful antibiotic or normal medicine? Which one you suggest to take more?

**Respondent**: I don’t suggest for anything. Which one they feel good, they take that medicine.

**Interviewer**: He is a farmer. He doesn’t have idea.

**Respondent**: Many farmers are here who take training. There are many big farms. Ninety percent to hundred percent farmers of those farms have done training. They know better than doctor.

**Interviewer**: All right. And those who are small farmers suppose he has three pigeons or one cow. When he comes to take advice and says, I have this and that problem. At that time do you give him antibiotic or not?

**Respondent**: No, at that time I give him the phone number of the doctor and ask him to talk to the doctor. Then if he tells his problem to the doctor, it is seen that doctor tells the name of the medicine over the phone. Over the phone he tells me the name of the medicine and also gives me advice that you tell him to do this and that. You give this medicine in such and such way, like this.

**Interviewer**: All right. Do the people want antibiotic from you without prescription? Means the farmers who come to take antibiotic, do they say that give me this antibiotic. Do they want this way?

**Respondent**: Sometimes farmers come with prescription to take antibiotic and sometime they don’t come with prescription.

**Interviewer**: When they don’t come with prescription, at that time do they ask verbally that give me this antibiotic?

**Respondent**: Yes, they say the name of the medicine.

**Interviewer**: They say means they can say the name, can’t they?

**Respondent**: Yes.

**Interviewer**: In that case what do you do?

**Respondent**: When they tell the name, I give that medicine.

**Interviewer**: You give that medicine, all right. Do you prescribe antibiotic verbally? For example, sometimes ago you have told about renamycin. Do you give any other antibiotic?

**Respondent**: No, no, except these I don’t give anything.

**Interviewer**: Normally which one you give? You have told about anamycin (possibly renamycin), and what else?

**Respondent**: Tetrabet, oxabet.

**Interviewer**: And is there any other medicine?

**Respondent**: All these things.

**Interviewer**: All right, now we will discuss about some risk factors. Do you think that the antibiotics play effective role to prevent disease?

(15:05 minutes)

**Respondent**: Yes, it plays effective role.

**Interviewer**: How antibiotic works, would you please tell in detail?

**Respondent**: Antibiotic means we don’t know so much about it.

**Interviewer**: An idea or from your experience means when an antibiotic is fed to a cow or a pigeon or any animal then what does it do inside the body after taking that medicine? Does it work means what does it do, if you would tell in detail?

**Respondent**: It increases immune system.

**Interviewer**: And?

**Respondent**: Then it cures infection problem, external injury etc.

**Interviewer**: Yes, and?

**Respondent**: All these things.

**Interviewer**: Please if you would tell few more things.

**Respondent**: Few more problems mean it is seen that I don’t know much about it.

**Interviewer**: No, I can understand. But you have three years experience. From that experience if you would tell what else antibiotic does after going inside the body?

**Respondent**: It is seen that the animals may have different problems. It may have sore and injury. Antibiotic solves these problems.

**Interviewer**: The antibiotics which are available in your shop, among those antibiotics which group of antibiotic works very well? According to you which one works properly? Such as, we have discussed sometimes ago that there is tetracycline, there is azithromycin. These types of other groups are also available. I don’t know very well. Though I have heard and seen many medicines. As per my experience I want to know which group of medicine works well.

**Respondent**: Which group …..

**Interviewer**: What have you told? Bring that one a little closer. Which one? What is it? Which one works better that you have told? Oxy-tetracycline, hydrochloride, renamycin, isn’t it?

**Respondent**: USP.

**Interviewer**: You have told that USP works better. This group? Oxy-tetracycline, well, what else are there except these? which group of antibiotic works better except these?

**Respondent**: There is one more group.

**Interviewer**: What is it? Helmex, salfa plus. Well, it belongs to which group?

**Respondent**: It is ………

**Interviewer**: It is here at the bottom. Look, this is salfa-dy-oxin.

**Respondent**: Salfa-dy-oxin.

**Interviewer**: USP and salfamedin. Do these work better? Is there anything else? Is there anything else which works better?

**Respondent**: All these work better.

**Interviewer**: Even then, do you think, is there any such medicine which works better? Such as, you have shown renamycin.

**Respondent**: Then there is tritroglelivamisol, there is hydrochloride.

**Interviewer**: Not this one. Not this renadox. It is good, within this ……

**Respondent**: Trilivamisole, hydrochloride ……

**Interviewer**: Well, we shall write it down later on. Let’s move forward. Have you heard this word, resistance of antibiotic? Sometimes don’t we say, resistance of antibiotic? Have you heard this word, resistance of antibiotic?

**Respondent**: No.

**Interviewer**: Didn’t you hear? Didn’t you hear this anywhere?

**Respondent**: No, I didn’t hear.

**Interviewer**: Didn’t you hear this word from any doctor or from any place? You might have seen about this on television.

**Respondent**: No.

**Interviewer**: Sometimes don’t we say powerful medicine and this powerful medicine becomes resistant if it isn’t use properly? Have you ever heard any such thing? Can you make me understand about this matter?

**Respondent**: No. I don’t know anything about this.

**Interviewer**: Well, don’t you have any idea?

**Respondent**: No.

**Interviewer**: Suppose, someone has taken an antibiotic from you. Suppose, it is renamycin. For how many days normally renamycin is given?

**Respondent**: Renamycin, it is given for three to four days.

**Interviewer**: It is given for three to four days, okay. Suppose, the full course of it is given for four days. but he has taken medicine for one day. And he has fed his chicken this medicine for one day. Then he observes that after feeding this much medicine, his chicken becomes well a little bit. that’s why, later on he doesn’t feed this medicine anymore. Then will there be any problem?

**Respondent**: No, there will be no problem.

**Interviewer**: Why there will be no problem?

**Respondent**: Problem, look, that medicine was given for three to four days. But it is seen that the chicken has become well after taking medicines for two days. That’s why, if it is not applied later on, then there will be no problem.

**Interviewer**: But the germ which exists inside its body, will it be destroyed within two days?

**Respondent**: Yes. It is seen that if there is small disease then the disease is cured within one or two days. And the disease which is a little bit big, it is cured after applying the medicine for three days, four days, for five days, even for seven days.

**Interviewer**: Suppose, sometimes we say that antibiotic has become resistant. If there is any disease, then it is not becoming well. Have you ever heard this from anyone or from any places? (20:06 minute)

**Respondent**: No, I didn’t hear this.

**Interviewer**: Suppose anyone had a disease. Now it is seen that again and again it is happening after few days. Have you heard any such thing? It’s happening again and again.

**Respondent**: No.

**Interviewer**: You didn’t hear, all right. Suppose you have told someone to divide one tablet into eight pieces or six pieces and feed one piece of that medicine to an adult chicken mixed with rice. He will have to feed this in the morning and in the evening for some days. You told him about a system. Isn’t it a challenge to feed antibiotic properly by following that system? Can all people maintain the time schedule? Do you think that maintaining the time schedule is a challenge?

**Respondent**: I don’t think this is a challenge. Because he will feed once in the morning and he will feed once in the evening …..

**Interviewer**: If anyone isn’t able to feed timely. Suppose I have forgotten to feed in the evening or I could not feed. In that case isn’t it a challenge to feed medicine by maintaining specific time schedule? What do you think?

**Respondent**: Maybe it happens but I don’t have any yea (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter) that they can feed or not. We tell them.

**Interviewer**: Can people do it? What do you think?

**Respondent**: Yes, it is supposed to be done.

**Interviewer**: Yes, it is supposed to be done. But while taking medicine don’t we see that one medicine is to be taken at 3 am at night or 2 am at night, sometimes we may think that I will take this medicine in the morning, doesn’t this happen? Isn’t it difficult to maintain time schedule?

**Respondent**: This is for yea (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter) means it might happen if medicine will have to be taken after very six hours or eight hours like this.

**Interviewer**: Isn’t it same for animals?

**Respondent**: No, no.

**Interviewer**: How it is done for animals?

**Respondent**: For animal it is seen that medicine is given in the morning and in the evening.

**Interviewer**: All right. Now I want to discuss about the issues related with rules and regulations. Is there any such observer or any such regulatory authority that observes or looks after the use of normal medicine and especially the use of antibiotic? Do you know about any such office that supervises the use of medicines? Does anyone come from any office to look after the use of medicine whether it is an antibiotic or any other medicine?

**Respondent**: No.

**Interviewer**: Does drug super or anyone like him comes?

**Respondent**: Sometimes drug super used to come.

**Interviewer**: Now doesn’t he come?

**Respondent**: He doesn’t come for many days.

**Interviewer**: What do they do while coming here?

**Respondent**: After coming here they observe which medicines we sell.

**Interviewer**: Do they observe while coming here? What do they observe?

**Respondent**: They observe that is there any medicine available for human being or not? What types of medicines are sold here? Sometimes they come to check expiry date of medicines.

**Interviewer**: All right, they observe these things. Do they only observe and go back? Or do they give any advice?

**Respondent**: No, they don’t give any advice or they don’t tell anything.

**Interviewer:** Well, do you know about any government rules and regulations related with the use of antibiotic? Whether there is any such rules and regulations related with the use of antibiotic or not? Do you know anything about this matter?

**Respondent:** No, I don’t know anything about this matter.

**Interviewer:** Do you think that there should be rules and regulations or a code of conduct for using antibiotic? Is it necessary to have any rules and regulations or any guideline or any code of conduct for selling antibiotic?

**Respondent:** No, I don’t know anything about this matter.

**Interviewer:** No. What do you think? If there is any such guideline or any such rules and regulations in future, then will it be good or bad?

**Respondent:** It will be good.

**Interviewer:** Why it will be good? Would you please tell elaborately?

**Respondent:** It will be good. It is seen that there are many persons who come to buy the medicine without prescription. We have no idea about merits and demerits of antibiotic. If there is any guideline mentioning merits and demerits of antibiotic and if there is any guideline that antibiotic is not allowed to sell without prescription, then it will be better for us.

**Interviewer:** Is there anything else like this? Besides this, what else are there? One is, antibiotic will not be allowed to sell without prescription, this thing should be mentioned in the guideline. Should there be any other thing in the guideline? Should there be any other thing related with this matter?

**Respondent:** What else would be there related with this matter?

**Interviewer:** If there is any such guideline or any such rules and regulations, then you will get what types of benefit?

**Respondent:** Yes, if there is any such guideline, then it would be better for me. Even it would be better for all.

**Interviewer:** What type of good thing? What benefit they will get? How will they get benefit? Suppose, government has provided a book which contains rules and regulations or guideline for selling of antibiotic. How will you get benefit by reading this book? What things you will know by reading that book?

**Respondent:** I will be able to know about those medicines which are not allowed to sell without prescription. Then, if any farmer comes and asks for medicine verbally, then that medicine should not be given to him.

**Interviewer:** Well. There are some service providers who have shop and who are selling antibiotic illogically, suppose, a farmer has come with a normal disease of his cow or his pigeon where general medicine can be given. But those shopkeepers give him higher antibiotic. What do you think about this matter?

**Respondent:** Yes, it is seen almost everywhere. But we don’t practice this type of thing. But, there are some shops beside [place name]. If any patient goes there, then the shopkeepers communicate with the doctors and get an idea about what medicine will have to be given. If the doctor says to give him such and such medicine, then they give that medicine.

**Interviewer:** Is it veterinary medicine?

**Respondent:** Yes.

**Interviewer:** It is located in which place that you have told?

**Respondent:** It is beside [place name]. (25:09 minute)

**Interviewer:** Okay. When a person gives medicine in this way, he gives priority to his financial benefit rather than patient’s benefit. What do you think about it? That’s why, does he give antibiotic without prescription? Such as, earlier you have told that …….

**Respondent:** We don’t have any such yea (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter) here in our place.

**Interviewer:** No. whether the people do like this or not?

**Respondent:** It is not done here in our place, maybe it is done on that side of the road. You will not find anything like this here in our place. Prescription comes here directly from the doctors. And in that place …………….

**Interviewer:** I see these shops are located face to face, only there is a road in between the shops. Some of these shops exist on this side of the road and some of these shops exist on the other side of the road. How much distance will be there in the middle? It might be almost twenty feet.

**Respondent:** If any patient goes there then they talk with the doctor first. Even then they provide the medicine. But here in our place, we get direct written prescriptions.

**Interviewer:** Okay, I have understood. At present, is there any DVM doctor here?

**Respondent:** No. the persons who are practicing here right now, they are retired persons.

**Interviewer:** Then, the persons who exist here, what type of doctors are they?

**Respondent:** They are trained.

**Interviewer:** By the government?

**Respondent:** Yes, by the government.

**Interviewer:** Do you know anything about consumer rights?

**Respondent:** I know about consumer rights. I have seen different yea (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter) in different television channels.

**Interviewer:** What have you seen? Would you please tell elaborately?

**Respondent:** About those, which are made for different medicines or different goods?

**Interviewer:** Yes. Please, tell.

**Respondent:** If the price is taken more rather than the actual price of the goods, then anyone can complain to the Directorate of consumer right. Besides this, ……….

**Interviewer:** Anyone can complain if the price is taken more than the actual price. Where complain is to be lodged?

**Respondent:** In the Directorate of consumer right.

**Interviewer:** If complain is given, then what happens?

**Respondent:** A team comes from there. They analyze the matter after coming. If the suspect is found guilty, then fine is charged. The person who complains, he gets twenty percent amount from the fine.

**Interviewer:** You know very well. I didn’t know this. Well, the person who complains, he gets twenty percent amount from the fine, isn’t it? Now, the thing which I want to know from your experience that is, suppose, a prescription is written by the doctor for any cow or any goat or any duck or any chicken. Normally what do we see in this prescription? Normally it is seen that sometimes names of the medicines are written in Bengali. And how these medicines will have to be given, these are written in the middle of the bracket. What other things can be mentioned in that prescription, especially which topics of antibiotic can be mentioned by which the prescription will be enriched? Would you please tell a little from your experience?

**Respondent:** I don’t get that type of prescription here. Prescription means, they write the names of medicines on a writing pad.

**Interviewer:** No, whoever gives like this, suppose, a good certified doctor has written this. In that case, when a prescription is prescribed then what other things should be mentioned in that prescription, especially about antibiotic medicines, so that it will be better for all?

**Respondent:** Normally it is seen that the way the prescription is prescribed here that is, suppose, if the medicine is written for a cow, then ‘for a cow’ is written. And if the medicine is written for a goat, then ‘for a goat’ is written. And if it is an injection item, then injection is written before the name of medicine. And if it is any tablet, then tablet is written before the name of medicine. And if it is any saline item, then saline is written before the name of medicine.

**Interviewer:** These are written, very well. But I am trying to say that what other things should be mentioned for using the antibiotic properly? If such and such thing are mentioned, then the proper use of antibiotic will be ensured. Which things can be mentioned?

**Respondent:** Roughly all are mentioned in the prescription. For how many days such and such medicine will have to be taken, how much milligram medicine will have to be applied, what quantity will have to be fed. Besides this, I don’t see any yea (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter) which they can include.

**Interviewer:** Already they are writing these things. But what do you think? What other things can be mentioned in case of antibiotic? What extra things can be written by the doctor in a prescription?

**Respondent:** What might be the extra things? I cannot tell this thing.

**Interviewer:** Do you think that the persons who are appointed from the pharmaceutical companies, they influence the patients, so that they use more antibiotic? Do the people of the pharmaceutical companies influence to use more powerful antibiotic rather than general medicine? Do they encourage you for selling antibiotic?

**Respondent:** No, it is not like that.

**Interviewer:** What do they do after bringing medicine to you?

**Respondent:** They come here and explain the efficacy of the medicine to the doctors. For example, you can give such and such medicine to such and such patient. Such and such is a good medicine. It is seen that they explain these to the doctors in different ways. They promote the products of their companies to the doctors. Then the doctors apply those products. When the doctors get good result after applying those products, then they prescribe those products.

**Interviewer:** What do you think? Do the people prefer to go to any government hospital, especially veterinary hospital or they prefer to come to your shop or they prefer to go to any other places for taking antibiotic? (30:08 minute)

**Respondent:** At present, all medicines are not available in government hospital. It is seen that one or two medicines are available there. Rest of the medicines are written in the prescription, so that the patient can buy those from outside. And the patient has to buy those from here.

**Interviewer:** Do the doctors of government hospital prescribe antibiotic for cow, goat, duck and chicken?

**Respondent:** I cannot tell that.

**Interviewer:** Okay. What do you do when you find any expiry dated medicine in your shop?

**Respondent:** Those are given back to the companies and they give us new medicines again.

**Interviewer:** Means, there are so many medicines which are produced by different companies. Do all the companies take back these medicines or there are few of them who do this?

**Respondent:** No, all the companies take back these medicines.

**Interviewer:** What do they do with those medicines after taking back?

**Respondent:** They dump those medicines and give us new medicines.

**Interviewer:** Means, do they give new medicine free of cost in exchange of expiry dated medicine or they take money for this?

**Respondent:** They give new medicine free of cost in exchange of expiry dated medicine.

**Interviewer:** Means, it is free of cost. Will not be money needed?

**Respondent:** Money will not be needed.

**Interviewer:** Well, this is very good thing. Now, let me know about some basic information. Well, what types of medicines are there in your shop? Whether these medicines are used only for domestic animals or for human being?

**Respondent:** Only for domestic animals.

**Interviewer:** For how many days you are in this profession?

**Respondent:** I am in this profession for three years.

**Interviewer:** Okay, approximately it is for two to three years. Did you get any training for selling the antibiotic? It might be a short training or a training for few days?

**Respondent:** No, I don’t have this type of training.

**Interviewer:** From any pharmaceutical company or from any other place?

**Respondent:** No.

**Interviewer:** You don’t have any training. Means, did you appear in any examination which is conducted by any pharmaceutical company? Have you appeared in any examination which is related with medicine?

**Respondent:** No.

**Interviewer:** What is your educational qualification?

**Respondent:** I have studied upto class ten after passing class nine.

**Interviewer:** Means, whether you have studied upto class nine after passing class eight or you have passed class nine?

**Respondent:** I have studied upto class ten after passing class nine.

**Interviewer:** Class nine, okay. Is there any license of your shop?

**Respondent:** Yes, I have trade license.

**Interviewer:** You have trade license. Besides this, any drug license? Whether there is any drug license or not?

**Respondent:** No, drug license is not needed for veterinary medicine shop. But it is needed for those shops where medicines for human being are sold.

**Interviewer:** It is needed for those shops where medicines for human being are sold. Besides this, if there is only trade license, then is it possible to run a veterinary medicine shop?

**Respondent:** Yes, it is possible.

**Interviewer:** Okay, okay. I don’t know this thing, okay. So, are you owner of this shop?

**Respondent:** Yes.

**Interviewer:** You are owner of this shop, well, well. I want to know from you one more thing and that is, from where you get these antibiotics? These antibiotics come from which place?

**Respondent:** These antibiotics come from the pharmaceutical companies. And they deliver these medicines after coming to the shop.

**Interviewer:** They deliver these medicines after coming to the shop. Well, sometimes do you have to bring medicine from any wholesale market or from any distant place?

**Respondent:** No, no. They take order from our shop. It is seen that those products are delivered within twenty four hours to forty eight hours after coming to this shop.

**Interviewer:** Do they take money or anything for this?

**Respondent:** No.

**Interviewer:** Well. Brother, would you please take a little bit trouble for me? And that is, there are different types of antibiotics of different companies in your shop. Would you please show me some of those antibiotics which are produced by good companies? Such as, azithromycin, tetrasol, those medicines about which you have not mentioned yet. Would you please show me these medicines serially? I shall write down their names with spelling. My spelling might not be correct, that’s why I shall see and write it down.

**Respondent:** All right.

**Interviewer:** Then, give me one, let me see a little. Brother, please give me one. You may give any medicine, any of a group of any company. All will not be needed, only antibiotics. Yes, pick one and give it to me.

**Respondent:** Take that one.

**Interviewer:** Hydrochloride. Whether it belongs to first generation or second generation or third generation? And which generation is prescribed mostly from here? Which one you prescribe most? I want to know this thing a little bit. Then it is renamycin. Give me one more please?

**Respondent:** Whether I shall give same company’s medicine or different companies?

**Interviewer:** No, no. you may give medicines of different companies. There is no problem. I don’t need medicines of same company. Just show me the medicines of whatever groups that you have.

**Respondent:** Salfadin.

**Interviewer:** Yes, give me this one. This is an antibiotic, isn’t it? Is salfadin an antibiotic?

**Respondent:** Yes. This is an antibiotic. This is used for dysentery.

**Interviewer:** Salfadin S-vet. Oh my god, so many exist here. So many. Cepromycin, sulfet, please take one more, brother. (35:40 minute)

**Respondent:** All should be antibiotic, isn’t it?

**Interviewer:** Yes. Please give only antibiotic. Is it enamycin?

**Respondent:** Renadex.

**Interviewer:** Renadex. Well, would you please spell the word for me?

**Respondent:** Rena ………

**Interviewer:** No, the one which is at the bottom.

**Respondent:** Tricladendazola. Is it okay if one is provided? Or plus will have to be given.

**Interviewer:** Yes, there are two medicines.

**Respondent:** Plus Levamisole hydrochloride.

**Interviewer:** Hydrochloride. Yes. Well, brother one more please?

**Respondent:** Vitarolovin.

**Interviewer:** For which purpose this medicine is used?

**Respondent:** This is vitamin.

**Interviewer:** Vitamin? Is this antibiotic? I am looking for antibiotic, not this one. Antibiotic? Brother, this is not antibiotic. This is vitamin. Vitamin is not antibiotic. Please look at the behind. There is injection, there is yea (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter). Look, there are many things at that place. Brother, which one is this?

**Respondent:** Pylozin.

**Interviewer:** Pylozin, isn’t it? Pyrlzin for veterinary use only. This antibiotic belongs to which group? Paracetamol can be seen at the bottom. Isn’t it paracetamol? Isn’t it normal medicine? I am asking for antibiotic. Antibiotic?

**Respondent:** Then renamox, please write it down.

**Interviewer:** Then take renamox. I have written renadox. Isn’t it renamox? Renamox, okay. Would you please tell a little, what is written at the bottom?

**Respondent:** Amoxin.

**Interviewer:** Amoxin, Amox?

**Respondent:** Amoxicillin ……

**Interviewer:** Amoxicillin.

**Respondent:** Trihydrate …..

**Interviewer:** Hydrate. Should I give DP at the end?

**Respondent:** Yes.

**Interviewer:** DP, okay. Then brother, what else are there?

**Respondent:** Otravet.

**Interviewer:** Otravet, is it an antibiotic? Is there any such thing written at the bottom of it?

**Respondent:** Yes.

**Interviewer:** Yes, yes. This is it, yes. Please spell the word otravet. What is written at the bottom of it? Is it oxy-tetracycline? H,C,I,D,P. Well brother, give me one more please?

**Respondent:** How many will have to be taken?

**Interviewer:** Whatever quantities of antibiotic are there. Means, different groups.

**Respondent:** Such kind of antibiotic is not seen ……….

**Interviewer:** Look behind that ……

**Respondent:** All those are injection item.

**Interviewer:** You didn’t give any name of injection. Is there any injection which is antibiotic? (40:04 minute)

**Respondent:** No, nothing is there like this.

**Interviewer:** Ciprovet, look, there is ciprovet. What else are there?

**Respondent:** Brother, I am not seeing any such tablet.

**Interviewer:** This one belongs to ciprofloxacin group, yes. What else are there?

**Respondent:** There is no such kind of antibiotic.

**Interviewer:** Look behind yourself. That is rena….. what are those?

**Respondent:** Vitamin.

**Interviewer:** What are these? Brother, would you please look at this side?

**Respondent:** All these are yea (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter) powder. These are not antibiotics.

**Interviewer:** And what is this? This one is DS, look at this side. Is this tetravet? Please take trouble to take this for a while. Tetravet and what is that?

**Respondent:** It is enaroxin which is a vitamin.

**Interviewer:** Is there anything else on the upper shelf? And is there anything else on this side?

**Respondent:** No.

**Interviewer:** This medicine is used for which purpose?

**Respondent:** This is renamox. These belong to renamycin group.

**Interviewer:** Oxy-tetracycline, 500 mg. Brother, let me give you a little trouble, these seven antibiotics which are in front of you, which one you use mostly among these antibiotics? Renamycin belongs to which generation? Whether it belongs to first generation or second generation or third generation?

**Respondent:** I am not able to tell this thing.

**Interviewer:** Don’t you know about any of these?

**Respondent:** No.

**Interviewer:** Well, when a farmer comes to you, then you use which of these medicines mostly?

**Respondent:** All have good market demand, but ……..

**Interviewer:** No, no. if you give of your own that you have told earlier.

**Respondent:** All these antibiotics are not of same category. Particular antibiotic is used for a particular problem.

**Interviewer:** Then would you please tell a little about number one which is renamycin. You give this one for which diseases?

**Respondent:** It is used for dizziness or dysentery of chicken.

**Interviewer:** Dizziness, dysentery. Besides this, what else are there for which you use this? Do you use this for any disease of duck or pigeon?

**Respondent:** All these are used for birds like duck, chicken, pigeon, etc.

**Interviewer:** These can be used for any bird, isn’t it?

**Respondent:** Yes.

**Interviewer:** These can be used for any bird, well. Then this salfadin is used for which disease?

**Respondent:** Salfadin, isn’t it used for diarrhea?

**Interviewer:** Is this used for diarrhea?

**Respondent:** Yes, diarrhea.

**Interviewer:** Diarrhea of which animal?

**Respondent:** It is used for cow and goat.

**Interviewer:** Cow and goat. Besides this, what else are there?

**Respondent:** Cow, goat and buffalo.

**Interviewer:** Cow, goat and buffalo. Well, then for what reason that renadex is given?

**Respondent:** It is used for killing the worm.

**Interviewer:** Worm, is it antibiotic?

**Respondent:** It is used for killing the worm.

**Interviewer:** This medicine is used for which animal? Whether it is used for cow or goat or duck?

**Respondent:** This is used for cow and goat.

**Interviewer:** Okay. Then there is renamox.

**Respondent:** Renamox is used for dizziness or cold or diarrhea of ducks and chickens.

**Interviewer:** It is used for dizziness or cold or diarrhea of ducks and chickens. Diarrhea, then dizziness. What else is there that you have said?

**Respondent:** Cold.

**Interviewer:** For cold. Okay. Then otravet?

**Respondent:** This is also used for same disease.

**Interviewer:** Same disease.

**Respondent:** Same disease.

**Interviewer:** It is used for which animal? It is used for ducks and chickens or for cows and goats?

**Respondent:** For ducks and chickens.

**Interviewer:** Is renamox also used for ducks and chickens?

**Respondent:** Yes, for duck, chicken and pigeon.

**Interviewer:** Pigeon, okay. Besides this, what about these two, brother? Ciprovet?

**Respondent:** It is also used for stomach problem and diarrhea.

**Interviewer:** Diarrhea, and another thing that you have told, what is it?

**Respondent:** It is also used for diarrhea.

**Interviewer:** Whose diarrhea? Whether it is diarrhea of cow or goat or chicken?

**Respondent:** Cow and goat.

**Interviewer:** Cow and goat. Do you apply this on goat also?

**Respondent:** Cow, goat and buffalo.

**Interviewer:** Buffalo, okay. And tetravet?

**Respondent:** Tetravet is used for dizziness of ducks and chickens.

**Interviewer:** Dizziness, okay. You give this for diarrhea. Brother, do you give this for any other disease except this?

**Respondent:** No.

**Interviewer:** Roughly this was my discussion. A lot of thanks to you. You have given me your valuable time. I wish you good health and side by side I wish prosperity and success of your business. I hope you will pray for me. Keep well, brother. Assalamualaikum.

**Respondent:** Walaikumassalam.

**Interviewer:** Okay, good bye.

(45:19 minute)