.Name of the study area: Rural

Data Type: IDI with Unqualified seller/prescriber

Length of the interview/discussion: 107:29 min.

ID: IDI\_AMR301\_SLM\_Hu\_PUnQ\_R\_14Sep17

Demographic Information:

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Gender | Age | Education | Seller/prescriber | Category | Year of service | Ethnicity | Remarks |
| Male | 38 | SSC | Unqualified seller/prescriber | Human | 18 Years | Bangali |  |

Interviewer: My name is---, I come here from Cholera Hospital, we are conducting a research work on use of antibiotic. For this purpose we discuses with community level and where they found this medicine we will also talk with them; that’s why I come to you. How are you?

Respondent: I am fine.

Interviewer: Ok, how many days you are related with this business or this shop or this profession?

Respondent: Almost 18 years.

Interviewer: Ok, how many years you have of this shop?

Respondent: I have this shop since three and half years in this place.

Interviewer: Ok. But almost 18 years you are in this profession. Who is the owner of this shop?

Respondent: It is my personal.

Interviewer: Ok.

Respondent: Before this I was other place, Mr.---he is my mentor, he is a village doctor, except him dr.---, government doctor, he came to Kaitola Bazaar, I worked as his assistant there. Besides this we get advice from different qualified doctors (*boro boro doctor*) and according to doctor’s prescription we sale medicines. We don’t give any antibiotic but we give Paracetamol or Civet or Multi Vitamin for headache and fever as normal treatment and we follow the doctor’s prescriptions.

Interviewer: OK. Do you have any training for selling medicine?

Respondent: Training means I worked with village doctor and I get advice from doctors and MBBS doctors and I worked as a doctor’s helper. By the grace of Allah we follow prescriptions for selling medicine.

Interviewer: Ok. Except this do you sit for any pharmacy related exam?

Respondent: I know about black fever (*Kala jor*) from a seminar. These types of topics discussed into the conference which is organized every year by every company, like- Beximco, Square. In that conference doctor’s come and we learn many things from them and according to that knowledge we follow prescription and sell medicines.

Interviewer: Do you need any drug license for opening a business?

Respondent: Yes, I have drug license collected from government, we have to renew that after two years consecutively. There have a date, after expired date immediately we renew that again.

Interviewer: Do you have a license for this shop?

Respondent: Yes, I have. My pharmacy named by the name of my son but license is in my name. My name is--- and I have 18 years practical experience.

Interviewer: Do you have any diploma course or any course?

Respondent: I don’t have any diploma course and I didn’t attend any pharmacy related exam.

Interviewer: Ok, what you learnt by working as a doctor assistant and your 18 years practical experience.

Respondent: Hmm

Interviewer: What is your educational qualification?

Respondent: I attended SSC exam in 1998.

Interviewer: Ok. SSC. Then please tell me about this shop? What types of patients come here?

Respondent: In village level, we usually found headache, fever, cold, cough, diarrheal, allergy and normal gastric patients. Public come to us a look for medicine by name, like- give me a vitamin; then I asked what types of vitamin? Customer say, Multi Vitamin and I give that. Customer want to buy two strip Vitamin capsule and I give those; like that, give me a strip of Seclo and I give them.

Interviewer: Ok, you give everything what patients want.

Respondent: Hmm. They have prescription at home but they can recall the name and say, give me Cyclidox (Doxycycline). He will take Seclo twice daily everyday so he needs 60 taka’s Seclo.

Interviewer: Ok. When they want medicine then do they asked you to give them 60 taka’s Seclo. OK.

Respondent: Hmm. I am saying again, customers maybe buy medicine by following doctor’s prescription and for normal diarrheal I give Saline or Amodil or Flagyl.

Interviewer: Ok, ok.

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Respondent: For headache Paracetamol.

Interviewer: Do you spend your time like this?

Respondent: Hmm.

Interviewer: When someone comes without prescription then how do you give treatment?

Respondent: If customer doesn’t bring prescription then I want to hear what the problem is, and after hearing that if I see that is a normal problem then that’s all right; or if I see that is a large problem then I say you should go to Mirzapur where you can find good doctors, medicine doctor or Ear-Nose-Throat doctor. We actually refer according to their problem.

Interviewer: Do you refer them?

Respondent: Hmm

Interviewer: And what is the meaning of large types of problem?

Respondent: Suppose someone suffers with tumor, we can’t give treatment him. And we also can’t give treatment for gastric-ulcer or pancreatic stone. We also can’t give treatment for the problem of eyes or ear-nose-throat. For these we refer them to good doctor.

Interviewer: Ok. Do you give treatment the remaining illness?

Respondent: I only treatment for normal ones.

Interviewer: For which illness you give treatment?

Respondent: We do, I said a while ago, one customer asked b-4 then another one want one strip of cef-3 and I give them accordingly.

Interviewer: But who don’t know what types of medicine he needs then what you will do? Suppose one patient doesn’t know the name of disease or medicine name or he also doesn’t have any previous prescription, then what you do?

Respondent: I treat him normally. Suppose someone is 30 to 45 age, at first I measure his BP and found that it is normal, then I say it is maybe your normal gastric. For this you take Domperidoen medicine twice daily. If patient say he is weak and gives him Vitamin then I give A-Z Vitamin. Except this there have also Foliglo.

Interviewer: Why doctor give this medicine?

Respondent: it is a A to Z Vitamin. It is a high power multi vitamin.

Interviewer: Ok. When do you open and close your shop?

Respondent: Maybe I open it between 8:30 am to 9 am and my house is nearby here so that I close it at 9pm.

Interviewer: Ok.

Respondent: And as long as other shops keep open I also keep open my shop. Moreover, when I see I don’t have any patient then I close shop and go to home.

Interviewer: Do you have any off day?

Respondent: My shop’s off day normally is Government holidays or any seminar or national day or victory day.

Interviewer: Ok. Don’t you keep close in other days, do you?

Respondent: No, this is a personal shop so I maintain it according to my own schedule.

Interviewer: Could you tell me, what types of medicines do you have into your shop? I am looking you have many types of medicines; I want to hear from you how many types of medicine you keep here?

Respondent: Here I have different companies’ medicine where I get this from medical representatives, such as- Square, Beximco, Reneta, Ibne Sina, Gayco and Hamdard. And for this selling medicine now I have practical experience. Because, all women want this Hamdard’s Cinkara; beside this, for white discharge I have Hamdard’s Masturin. Do you understand?

Interviewer: Hmm

Respondent: Again Renata Company has a Re-cap syrup for white discharge. We can prescribe this but most of the time they want. After that, they always want these medicines, like- Paracetamol, Napa, Napa Extra. For child’s fever they want Napa syrup, maybe I add Fimoxyl with this. Public always want this medicines.

Interviewer: Ok.

Respondent: For diarrheal they want, give me two Saline then I give them four to five Saline. After this, it serious more then I say, consult with doctors and if they recover then it would not be any problem. Then I give advice them to keep clean and after touching dust or going to toilet then they must wash hands with soap, before going to toilet they must put shoes.

Interviewer: Ok, you give these advices.

Respondent: And I have advice them not to eat uncovered food.

Interviewer: And you only said about Hamdard medicine but you have many other types of medicines, could you tell me about those?

Respondent: These are all for human.

Interviewer: Hmm hmm

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Respondent: Here, I have Clobetasol and Fona Cream for pimple, female students want this cream. And I have Optimox eye drop, which we only sale if doctor prescribe. Expect this, I also sale Paracetamol, Napa, Ace, Fast, Exofen, Ace Plus, Ace Syrup, Brodil, Levosalbutamol etc.

Interviewer: Ok, do you have any other types of medicine?

Respondent: I don’t keep so much antibiotic but I keep those which doctor regularly prescribe and though we have a clinic nearby my shop so I keep those antibiotics which are doctor prescribe, such as- I keep Cef-3 medicine. For child I keep Taxetil, which is a product of Aristopharma and I also keep Benfrox and Ambroxol syrup from Ambroxol group.

Interviewer: And you said Fimoxyl, a while ago.

Respondent: Fimoxyl is for normal cough with Ambroxol. We give what doctor prescribes.

Interviewer: In this area---

Respondent: Everyone wants these medicines in this area. We only keep those antibiotics which doctors prescribe but we don’t write any antibiotics. I know doctors prescribe for 7 days in a dose and I have almost 18 years practical experience. I understand I have to keep these medicines in my shop, such as- Cefixime, Cef-3 for 14 days, Azithromycin for 3 or 7 days.

Interviewer: Do you keep these in your shop?

Respondent: I have all these medicines in my shop.

Interviewer: OK. You said the name of antibiotic, could you tell me about this antibiotic?

Respondent: Antibiotic works normally in our body. Recently Aristopharma company produce a medicine named Axim-CV.

Interviewer: Axim, what?

Respondent: Axim-CV means Cefuroxime + Clavulanic Acid. This is a very good medicine. Many companies produce this medicine but we keep this because doctors must write this one. Different company have different name.

Interviewer: Why doctor prescribe this medicine?

Respondent: This syrup is for children’s cold, snivel and cough and for adult its give as an antibiotic for wound, cold, snivel, fever and cough. And Azithromycin and Zimax uses for diarrheal, or for child it is Atarax syrup, besides this maybe the prescribe Matril or Saline.

Interviewer: Could you tell me about how is this antibiotic medicine?

Respondent: Doctor actually prescribes antibiotic according to illness and we sale those according to doctor’s prescriptions. We don’t give it to the normal people except they need, such as- it is used for controlling virus, bacteria and pangas; if we use over dose of antibiotic then it will be harmful; for irregular use of antibiotic is create kidney or lever problem or many other problems so that we don’t give it if patient don’t need.

Interviewer: OK. Antibiotic, what you mean, like you said, antibiotic is a virus, bacteria---what you said?

Respondent: Antibiotic is used to control virus-bacteria-pangas what we get infected in village areas.

Interviewer: OK. You are giving antibiotic to patients since many years and you have three to three and half years experience from this shop---

Respondent: But I learnt it from different good doctors so in total I have 18 years experience.

Interviewer: Hmm,

Respondent: After completing my SSC (Secondary School Certificate) I am working in this profession since 18 years. I gained this experience from different doctor’s clinics and hospitals.

Interviewer: Based on this experience could you tell me your experience about prescribing (verbally) antibiotic? Because you already worked with different doctors, you are now working independently, that’s why I want to know your experience?

Respondent: From my experience of prescribing antibiotic now I understand and by following doctor’s prescription I know that according to situation of patient antibiotic has to prescribe for 7 days or 3 days. For wound we prescribe Flucloxacillin, if needed we can prescribe four time in a day which means 4\*7=28 taka’s medicine. In village area you can find this type of wound patients, right?

Interviewer: Hmm.

Respondent: After stitching abscess patients said, give me an antibiotic then normally we give them Floxacillin, by the grace of Allah they will get well after taking it in four hours interval. That mean antibiotic is worked quickly for abscess. Recently we use Cefuroxime or Cef-3, it could be 400 or 500 mg for morning and evening for 7 days. By the grace of Allah, I gained experience like them (doctor) and this medicine is good.

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Interviewer: Do you want to tell me about any other antibiotic which are used for illness? You can say I don’t know about this topic and compare to me you have 18 years experience.

Respondent: Suppose a person is suffering with normal fever; if he is not cure then he has to take 3 days paracetamol thrice daily for 3 days; even though he is not cure then he maybe takes Napa or Ace-Plus; even though he is not cure then he has to need antibiotic. Then I said to him to consult with doctor and measure your blood pressure for check is it black fever or virus fever or tuberculosis or any other diseases so that we can follow prescription and give medicines.

Interviewer: From your year long experience could you tell me recently is it increasing or decreasing the use of antibiotic?

Respondent: Yes. Use of antibiotic is increasing more than previous time.

Interviewer: Increased more. Why?

Respondent: We didn’t have like this advanced medicine. In previous time, we had Amoxicillin, Cefradine, Sefrad or Ciprofloxacin but now we have many medicines. For allergy we give Histasin and for this new medicines are ---

Interviewer: Ok. This is not an antibiotic, is it?

Respondent: No, this is not antibiotic.

Interviewer: Use of antibiotic is increasing compare to past…..

Respondent: It increases more because we see for normal fever or wound antibiotic is using available; for Caesar they must use antibiotic or for urine infection or for high fever, antibiotic is using more---and for black fever we use vaccine. If normal fever would not cure within 7 days or one month then we have to prescribe antibiotic.

Interviewer: Ok. You mean the use of antibiotic is increasing than past. 18 years ago how antibiotic had used and now how it is using….

Respondent: Now it is using more than that time.

Interviewer: Why it is? Why it is increasing?

Respondent: It is a commercial era, what we are eating everything are producing by the use of fertilizer or formalin. For this reason, human immune power is decreasing, for less physical power they can’t do more work and they want to rest most of the time and gossiping in the tea stole and they become weak. For decreasing immune power they have to take antibiotic. By the grace of Allah, one strong man has not need to take antibiotic medicine. Here, my advice is have to drink lemon juice and vegetables. In village level we give treatment like- to have a mix pest with black cumin, more amount of garlic and less amount of pepper in twice or thrice daily then by the grace of Allah your fever will be cure.

Interviewer: You said like this.

Respondent: And I also say them to stay clean.

Interviewer: But you said use of antibiotic is increasing than past because…

Respondent: The main reason is this. At present human immune power is decreasing because we are having different insecticide food, vegetables, fruits all are not save.

Interviewer: Except these foods do have any other reason for increasing use of antibiotic, what do you think?

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Respondent: Now we are introducing different diseases but in the past, we didn’t know or understand this or maybe we didn’t have any test system. After test doctors and researchers understand that it is the vaccines for these diseases. That’s why it is happening.

Interviewer: That means you are saying…

Respondent: We always do according to the condition.

Interviewer: Ok usually what types of antibiotic do you prescribe to the patients?

Respondent: Yes. Usually I prescribe like- Fimoxyl, Amoxicillin group, Cefradine, Sefrad, Flucloxacillin; again Cefixime, Cef-3 or Ciproxin and we give injection according to doctor’s prescription.

Interviewer: Now you are telling when doctor gives them a prescription now tell me about without prescription patient? What you do for them?

Respondent: Then I don’t prescribe antibiotic at the first visit. For normal fever I give paracetamol, with that I give vitamin-C or one syrup like Alkaline syrup. You take this if not cure then you have to consult with doctors.

Interviewer: Suppose patient need antibiotic but he doesn’t have ability to consult with doctor because it is a village area, what you do in this matter?

Respondent: In this matter we see their physical structure is good and medicine would not harm, their body condition or disease system (sing and symptoms) then we prescribe antibiotic medicine.

Interviewer: You prescribe antibiotic.

Respondent: Normal antibiotic.

Interviewer: Which antibiotic you prescribe?

Respondent: Which are normal I give those medicines, such as- Sefrad, Cephradine types of medicines.

Interviewer: Why these medicines prescribe for a patient?

Respondent: These are for cold, fever, and cough.

Interviewer: Ok. Is it for child or adult?

Respondent: For child we prescribe suspension type syrup and capsule is for adults.

Interviewer: Ok. You use this if….

Respondent: I do like this and beside this, I prescribe Ciprofloxacin or Cipro for 7 days dose.

Interviewer: Ok. This is 7 days dose.

Respondent: Yes, it is 7 days dose.

Interviewer: Ok, if they would not cure by this?

Respondent: If not cure by this medicine I advice them to go to Mirzapur Hospital and do a blood test and must be consult with doctor.

Interviewer: Ok you do this much.

Respondent: I don’t do anything above this limit because there have a limitation, we village doctor can’t do above that limitation.

Interviewer: Ok

Respondent: We don’t try over about this matter. And for diarrheal and cholera we give them large amount of Saline, we have many good company’s Saline like- Beximco and Chloride Saline, with this they will get cure.

Interviewer: If they don’t cure by this Saline?

Respondent: If they don’t cure then send them to the hospital but I don’t give them any other medicines.

Interviewer: And if they come to you and say they can’t go to doctor because of their financial condition then what you do? Because they need visiting fee for consulting a doctor, does it?

Respondent: Hmm, hmm. Here Mirzapur is the Government facility and here we get free health care but we only need to spend money for communication. In the Jamukee we have free health care facility and in village we have Community centre where we get free treatment.

Interviewer: Is Community Clinic….

Respondent: In Community Clinic, they also give treatment like us not more than that. They give Amoxicillin, Faimoxyl, Paracetamol, Histasin and Antacid.

Interviewer: When they (patient) must need doctor then what they do?

Respondent: Then they refer them to the doctor (qualified) like medicine doctor.

Interviewer: Ok. Do you face any problem when you prescribe antibiotic medicine or selling medicine or writing medicine or verbally prescribing medicine?

Respondent: No, actually I don’t face any problem. Sometimes after taking antibiotic medicine patient feels vomit or headache. Then I advice them to oil massage in head then pour water, after that normally they headache will be cure.

Interviewer: Ok, after taking antibiotic…

Respondent: It is maybe patient have to be gastric then he feels vomit. And after taking antibiotic that would not be adjusts into the body then patient would be feel bad. For that patient would be feel uncomfortable then have to pure water on the head, this will be good. Except this, green and ripe papaya is also good after taking antibiotic. Besides this, (sometimes) we stopped them taking those antibiotics because you are having problems after taking those. Then maybe they go to other places for seeking treatment and consult with doctors and take medicine according to their prescriptions. Moreover, at present in the village people are not such poor that they can’t get treatment. Here, villagers have more or less money for example they get money from foreign remittance and become rich, don’t you understand?

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Interviewer: Ok. But even though some people are not able to go to doctor, isn’t it?

Respondent: Here Allah is the owner of all this, for this reason, who don’t have anything they must have Allah, we have like that proverbs?

Interviewer: Hmm

Respondent: For that reason, who don’t have anything they have Allah and we can’t do anything as a doctor, whatever I have 18 years experience or how many doctor’s prescription I have followed even though I have prescribed medicine by the fate of Allah and said them to take this by the fate of Allah; Allah will be cure you. There I have believed that if I take medicine by the fate of Allah then it will be cure if not then we can do other process.

Interviewer: Ok. Do you feel tension or concern when you prescribe antibiotic by own?

Respondent: Yes, of course.

Interviewer: Why?

Respondent: Because I have prescribed antibiotic for my brother, after taking those does he suffer with headache or vomit or maybe he has gastric but I don’t know so that I give him gastric medicine if he would feel headache after taking antibiotic, or give him vomit medicine--- of Sk-F company’s new medicine and Apulset is the medicine from Aricto Pharma company, besides, I always give famous companies medicine for not being problem. This medicine has to take by sewing and patient would not feel vomit for this medicine, and for gastric we have Rebipajol group medicine, Aristo Pharma’s Rabe and other company’s Rabijol and Kumudini’s Rubi medicines are worked quickly for gastric. Besides these there have some syrup such as- Antasit Plus and more advanced Jelit from Sk-f Company. These are very effective for heartburn, flatulence and indigestion. It would not be any problem if patient has not indigestion.

Interviewer: After taking antibiotic?

Respondent: After taking Antibiotic it may not be problem if patient has not other problems like- kidney problem or weak heart. If we see patient is normally weak heart person then we don’t prescribe antibiotic because it would be problem and his pales would be increased.

Interviewer: How do you know that he has problem?

Respondent: When I measure his BP he says, I feel uncomfortable and weak; we usually don’t give antibiotic for this type of patient. We prescribe them A to Z vitamins because for this Vitamins it would not be create any problem. If he has problem for this vitamins may be he suffer with minor diarrheal.

Interviewer: Ok.

Respondent: And after taking juices there is not any problem.

Interviewer: Do you give any advice before or after giving antibiotic? Who came here for purchasing antibiotic or whom you prescribe antibiotic?

Respondent: Yes, I advice them always take antibiotic after having food and gastric medicine has to take before half an hour of having food because it usually work after half an hour. Only new medicine Reliflujol group is worked within 5 minutes after taking that.

Interviewer: Hmm

Respondent: It works half an hour late after taking this I mean, gastric medicine has to take half an hour before having food and takes antibiotic after having food (breakfast/dinner) in twice daily and if face any problem then consult with doctor.

Interviewer: Ok. Do you say how many times in a day or when they have to take those?

Respondent: Usually antibiotic prescribe for 7 days, for morning and evening two times after 12 hours interval.

Interviewer: Ok. Besides this you said a while ago that patient has to eat green or rip papaya.

Respondent: Hmm. Drink water and vegetables and we don’t have any crisis about vegetable in village areas.

Interviewer: Hmm, hmm

Respondent: Here we have many.

Interviewer: You can cultivate it nearby your house.

Respondent: It would be work as a vaccine. Seasonal fruits are very effective for our body like- vegetables, guava, papaya, pomegranate and it’s normally increase our immune power.

Interviewer: Hmm

Respondent: Suppose you see I don’t take any medicine for fever.

Interviewer: Oh

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Respondent: I only take Napa or Paracetamol not more than that. I don’t take any antibiotic by the grace of Allah. I have allergy, for that reason according to doctor’s suggestion I had taken only Fixjoflatin.

Interviewer: Ok.

Respondent: Now my son is 10 years old. By the grace of Allah I never give any antibiotic yet. I keep him secure, clean; suppose he born at winter then I kept him into the curtain…you know in village area we have bed (*Khat*)?

Interviewer: Hmm, hmm

Respondent: I kept him in curtain which was covering with cloths and breast feeding in his childhood; by the grace of Allah now he doesn’t suffer more with fever or cold and he quickly become well for those reasons. As far I know, I never give any antibiotic to my son yet.

Interviewer: Till now?

Respondent: Yes. Even though he has suffered with normal fever, you know the name of fever called Chikonguniya fever, I had suffered with this fever and I only had taken 3 days medicine for this.

Interviewer: Now how are you?

Respondent: BY the grace of Allah, now I am fine. But I didn’t give antibiotic for this fever. My son also suffered with fever and he only take one Napa then he said, he don’t need any more; by the grace of Allah he has a great immune power for this reason he doesn’t need more medicine.

Interviewer: Hmm. Why don’t you or your son take antibiotic?

Respondent: Why means, we didn’t need by the grace of Allah; after taking one day’s medicine our fever become well.

Interviewer: Ok.

Respondent: But In village area, I heard from TV or saw in Facebook about Chikonguniya fever, its happen by mosquito’s bits, people suffer with this fever normally 7 days, and for this fever we have to treat by prescribing Paracetamol not more than that and have to drink huge amount of water, lemone and green vegetables; all right?

Interviewer: Hmm, hmm

Respondent: Here we don’t need to prescribe antibiotic medicines. According to that I prescribed and I also took only three days Paracetamol.

Interviewer: Hmm, hmm. Ok. What I want to know is, it is 10 years and till now you don’t give antibiotic to your son… (why?)

Respondent: I didn’t need because by the grace of Allah he didn’t suffer with any big disease, he only had normal fever, and for this reason I wiped his head and body and gave Napa syrup or Ambrox syrup for cold and cough.

Interviewer: Ok, didn’t need antibiotic.

Respondent: Didn’t need. That means in his body’s immune cells are very strong.

Interviewer: Ok.

Respondent: For strong immune power he didn’t need like this medicine.

Interviewer: OK. This is for him but at present there have many other child and you said a while ago that use of antibiotic is increasing?

Respondent: It is increasing because all doctors are prescribing antibiotic more or less.

Interviewer: Ok. Why do think it is happening?

Respondent: Why they prescribing like this, I said a while ago, in Bangladeshi people’s immune power are very low, what we have as a food, vegetables to fish and meat, everything is problematic. They feed cows different types of feeds for increasing its growth quickly and we are eating those beefs so that we become face problems like heart weak. And for poultry, recently what they feed them, those are become one and half kg within 30 to 31 days.

Interviewer: Hmm

Respondent: And for normal chickens, those become 50 or 100 gm within 30 days, then those poultry become one and half kg or 1500 gm within 30 days it is very questionable what they feed those. it is a comical mixed feed that’s why those become quickly grew.

Interviewer: Hmm

Respondent: And we are eating those meats.

Interviewer: Hmm

Respondent: Then our immune power has decreased. Our heart bit increases more and for decreasing immune power we have to take antibiotic medicine.

Interviewer: Ok.

Respondent: And what we have in the village level it is very natural and there have no problem, such as- banana, papaya, bale (*bale)* , we can find and grow here and there have no problem in those.

Interviewer: Hmm, hmm

Respondent: And what we find in the market which is costly, like- grapes, apple or orange; those look like fresh even though those are not good because there have problem inside those fruits. After eating one apple we feel sleepy, so that we can understand there have formalin.

Interviewer: Ok.

Respondent: After eating two bananas I feel sleepy then I understand it is formalin mixed banana so that we don’t have to have outside bananas.

Interviewer: Ok.

Respondent: We advice normal patients that you can drink your cow’s milk or which is grow in our village and it increases your immune power. And in the village we can find different types of vegetables those also good, such as- guava, jackfruits, mango are normally good for health.

Interviewer: That means you want to say compare to town area in the village…

Respondent: Village people’s immune power is higher because in the town areas there have many vehicles, traffic jam, air pollution, dust problem, Oxygen problem even though there is the high amount of Carbon-di-oxide and most densely populated area that’s why there have many diseases and heart problems.

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Interviewer: Hmm hmm. Which antibiotic you used most? You said a while ago- Fimoxyl…

Respondent: Cephradin, it is the medium level.

Interviewer: Do you use these most?

Respondent: Currently, doctors are used most in their prescription are- Cefuroxime + Clavulanic Acid or Amoxicillin + Clavulanic Acid are mostly used.

Interviewer: Hmm, hmm

Respondent: Besides this doctor also prescribes Cefuroxime + Clavulanic Acid, Ceevit, Paracetamol, Renova syrup; all right?

Interviewer: Hmm

Respondent: Again they might write prescription Square’s Ambroxol syrup for cold, cough. Then we understand new medicine is relished, people of pharmaceutical company came here and organized a seminar and thought us. And companies are- Beximco, Square; they informed us when new medicines are relished by organizing a seminar. Those medicines which are relished in the market, their effectiveness, for which disease it is used, they informed us all and we follow them and keep here. However, we follow maximum 10 to 15 prescriptions then we think though doctors are prescribing this so we can also prescribe this by the fate of Allah.

Interviewer: Then which antibiotics you like most for prescribing recently?

Respondent: Recently for little baby three months to six years old child used Techzetil syrup and Benprox from Square.

Interviewer: Which group of antibiotic it is?

Respondent: It is from Levosalbutamol group.

Interviewer: Ok. Is it antibiotic?

Respondent: Hmm hmm. Cefixime is for children.

Interviewer: Recently are you using these?

Respondent: Hmm, doctors are prescribing. Recently they prescribe Cefixime and we prescribe this according to patient’s conditions; we use this when cold-cough are not cure.

Interviewer: Ok.

Respondent: However, we discuss with a doctor (qualified) and said him, sir this is the medicine and patient already took this but disease isn’t curing then he says, give this medicine.

Interviewer: Ok, do you again discuss with doctor?

Respondent: Here we have a doctor called dr.---, he is a doctor of ENT doctor (Ear-Nose-throat doctor) and also medicine’s doctor. He is my relative also and we are neighbor, he also pray five time and I also (cvPu³ bvgvR c‡o) and we discuss this matter during pray time. I also discuss this with another medicine doctor dr. ---.

Interviewer: Ok, because you all are working in one line.

Respondent: And when here we found any doctor we go to him for introducing ourselves, we are working as a village doctor, we don’t know this could you please teach us, then he teaches us in which disease we have to prescribe those and we can’t go above those like that. Actually we don’t prescribe antibiotic at first for that reason, we can’t do anything without discussing with doctors.

Interviewer: Hmm, hmm

Respondent: We always prescribe according to their advices.

Interviewer: But you can gain experience by observing 10 to 15 prescriptions.

Respondent: We follow some.

Interviewer: Except this Cefuroxime which is your second choose?

Respondent: No, I don’t.

Interviewer: Second choose which you want to prescribe to your patients?

Respondent: Oh, for wound we prescribe Penicilline group that means Flucloxacillin, you must have to take antibiotic for this purpose. For normal Typhoid or Malaria we prescribe Ciprocin and for throat problem we prescribe an advanced medicine Moxifloxacin. In Aristo Pharma this medicine named Moxicilline. Then Ciprocin is for 7 days dose, then 21 capsules for sefrad and Amoxicillin prescribes for 7 days.

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Interviewer: Can people buy antibiotic in this price?

Respondent: In this village, in my shop I invested one lakh taka and I sold medicine with due almost one and half lakh taka. That means in this village area I will get one and half lakh taka from my friends and relatives.

Interviewer: Ok.

Respondent: They kept due because we are all in this area’s people and we all known to each other.

Interviewer: Do they purchase medicine in due?

Respondent: Suppose ones bill is 200 taka, he maybe gives 100 taka instant and kept 100 taka due. After some days later they found out some other family members are become ill and with those 100 take the amount of due is actually increased. And in this business what I get profit it’s all kept in due. Supposes how I can don’t sale medicines to my cousins.

Interviewer: Ok, you sale like that.

Respondent: And we have a responsibility as a human being we have relatives, brothers we have to help them and they will return money when they have money.

Interviewer: Ok. I want to know do they have ability to purchase medicine. And how this works on body?

Respondent: Recently, Bangladesh is a middle income country for that reason all can purchase medicine and don’t have any problem; every family’s one member lived in abroad and by them family has some money and they also can return money without any problem.

Interviewer: Ok.

Respondent: And who are extremely poor we give medicine them without money.

Interviewer: Hmm, antibiotic medicine?

Respondent: No, not antibiotic but like Fimoxyl, which price is only 40 to 45 taka and paracetamol and total price maybe 60 to 65 taka and said them don’t need to return money, you are poor and can’t return so don’t need. And who are very older maybe they come here and says, I don’t have money now what can I do? Then I give them medicine, like this maybe 5 to 10 thousand taka’s medicines I donate.

Interviewer: Is there price is higher than normal to antibiotic medicines?

Respondent: Yes, more.

Interviewer: Ok. How much it would be?

Respondent: Suppose one Napa or Paracetamol syrup’s price is 18 to 20 taka compared to Amoxicillin’s price is 48 taka.

Interviewer: Ok, it is double.

Respondent: Hmm, I sale other antibiotic named Cefradin which price is 80 taka.

Interviewer: OK.

Respondent: And Cefixime price is higher than this, it is 120 or 150 taka.

Interviewer: Is it one stripe or one syrup’s price?

Respondent: one syrup’s price.

Interviewer: Ok.

Respondent: And the other one is Cefuroxime + Clavulanic Acid which price is 250 taka.

Interviewer: What do you think; do they get expected result according to price?

Respondent: It is actually increased the price than past but not effective as price, I don’t know correctly maybe the immune power decreased. And maybe the measurement is not correct which medicines are manufacturing in Bangladesh, I don’t know correctly; but if it is worked effectively but not more than past time.

Interviewer: According to your opinion price is increased…

Respondent: By one Amoxicillin or Penicillin tablet wound cured. But now we used higher price medicine like Cefuroxime + Clavulanic Acid, the price is 30 taka of one tablet and it have to take 7 days so total price will be almost 500 taka, is it?

Interviewer: Hmm

Respondent: It is a problem for a patient. You have to understand his income sources, if he is a van driver or rickshaw pooler it would be hard for him to purchase even though they purchase for two days and says, I’ll purchase tomorrow that’s why we have to sale like this.

Interviewer: Do they will come next day?

Respondent: If they face problem again then they come. I said them, you have to take full 7 days dose otherwise it will be problem.

Interviewer: OK. You said like that, ok; and for financial crisis he purchase only two days medicines…

Respondent: We see today he purchases from my shop and next day he purchases it from another shop; he may keep prescription or medicine stripe.

Interviewer: What do you think they actually complete 7 days course?

Respondent: Some of them are completing and some others are not. They say, my fever is cured so why I have to take. Suppose from 7 days they have to take 14 doses but they continue 10 doses then it seems his disease cure then he doesn’t continue and actually doesn’t take.

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Interviewer: Ok, that means they purchase it in two days interval.

Respondent: They have shortage in money so that they purchase like this. Sometimes they may keep due whole the bill. From 400 taka’s bill they may give only 100 taka and remaining 300 taka keep due. And maybe total his bill is 500 taka and he gives 200 taka and remaining 300 taka keeps due; if he doesn’t come next days they say I don’t have enough money so how can I take medicine. Then we gives them keeping due and in the mean time our due money’s amount are increasing.

Interviewer: Ok some are keep due but some can’t purchase and they don’t take?

Respondent: After taking 10 tablets they may feel well then don’t want to continue.

Interviewer: Don’t they say any to you after coming back?

Respondent: Then we say you have to take 7 days why do you mistake? Then they say, we feel well so that doesn’t continue. Actually after hearing that I don’t say any because what they understand they will do that.

Interviewer: Do you asked, are they completed their medicine course?

Respondent: Of course I asked.

Interviewer: Then what they say?

Respondent: They didn’t have money, or after 5 days they became cure then why they took.

Interviewer: Ok. Then what you say?

Respondent: Then I had said them this antibiotic course you have to complete otherwise it would be problem.

Interviewer: What types of problem it would be?

Respondent: After taking one medicine and if didn’t complete those and again prescribe him those medicine again then those would not be worked, this is the problem.

Interviewer: Hmm

Respondent: If it is not worked then have to prescribe another antibiotic then have to increase the power of antibiotic.

Interviewer: Power of antibiotic?

Respondent: exception medicine is not worked.

Interviewer: If one antibiotic is not worked then which types of medicine have to use?

Respondent: Suppose one patient has prescribed Amoxicillin and instructed him to take thrice daily for 7 days like morning-afternoon-evening time. But patient only continue for 3 days then he become well or maybe he doesn’t have money so doesn’t purchase. After a while later he will prescribe Amoxicillin again then those Amoxicillin will work less because he didn’t complete the course. For this reason, those virus or bacteria whatever it is, will become more active that means it is harmful for immune power.

Interviewer: Ok.

Respondent: Any types of antibiotics have to take 7 or 14 days course.

Interviewer: Antibiotic would not be worked when antibiotic course would not be completed and again prescribe those.

Respondent: That means it will be cross and blood cells are become cross.

Interviewer: Ok. Then what have to do?

Respondent: Later when they come back again then we said them when doctor said you have to take 7 days that means you must have to take 7 days medicine.

Interviewer: No, they would not take, then prescribe them another one and it would also create problem in blood because they don’t complete these also, then what have to do?

Respondent: Then if it would create problem then we send them to the clinic or Mirzapur hospital for free treatment, Kumudini hospital.

Interviewer: Hmm, hmm

Respondent: Of course there have to give money for medicine, however they don’t take money for treatment.

Interviewer: Ok, in that case you send Kumudini hospital. What do you think, then what have to do for solving this problem?

Respondent: For solving this problem at first we need to become educated the village peoples because they are not educated, actually education is the backbone of a nation.

Interviewer: Hmm, hmm

Respondent: The more educated the nation is, the more advanced it is. So, at first we have to make them educated and have to all take a proper education. And when they become educated they will complete the course according to doctor’s instruction like 7 days course. If they don’t take exactly then they will consult with the doctor and informed like- I already take 3 days medicine do I have to continue more? Then doctor will say, of course you have to take. In this matter MBBS doctor is correct, we only an assistant so we can’t give any instruction over his.

Interviewer: I want to know another topic, maximum people of this area do they complete the course or not?

Respondent: No, some people may complete but maximum they don’t complete.

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Interviewer: In which stages of people are complete?

Respondent: Who are maximum illiterate or who don’t have enough money they don’t complete the course. And who are educated and have enough money they complete. At first, money is the big problem. If they have enough money they can give 500 or 600 taka whatever it is but second is doctor gives instruction for taking so that they have to take accordingly.

Interviewer: Ok, you think money is the main problem and you also said who have money they are complete the course. Except this do you think there have another reason for not taking full course? And are all educated family completes the course?

Respondent: Yes, who are educated they all are complete the course, which they actually have to take they have taken those exactly. If needed then they go to the doctor again. And in this village who have not enough money and who are poor they actually can’t take medicine.

Interviewer: I want to know another topic like, here do you differentiate according to women, man or child?

Respondent: Yes, of course.

Interviewer: Means, do the child complete the course because they can’t take medicine by own selves?

Respondent: We informed child’s guardian or their father-mother because child doesn’t understand.

Interviewer: That’s why I am asking do they complete the course?

Respondent: According to children’s age we have 50 or 60 ml syrup.

Interviewer: Do you think mothers or guardians give the full course?

Respondent: Who are educated and understand the situation they maintain the dose.

Interviewer: Ok.

Respondent: And who don’t understand they don’t complete, they do by the fate of Allah.

Interviewer: When you prescribe a patient then do you prioritize antibiotic more than the normal medicines?

Respondent: Here at first we asked what your problem is. Understanding the problem at first we don’t try to give antibiotic. We start from normal medicine like paracetamol, if we prescribe antibiotic then it is normal one. Suppose for cold, cough we prescribe they Fimoxyl capsule 500 mg for adults and Paracetamol prescribes for 3 days and if not cure then 7 days. If they come back again then we prescribe them a Vitamin syrup maybe it would be Vitamin-B Complex.

Interviewer: Then in which stages of a disease you prescribe antibiotic? Do you write it?

Respondent: We prescribe antibiotic in verbally not written. We don’t write any prescription because we don’t have those rights. If needed any prescription then we send them to the doctors. What we prescribe them that are in verbally and write on the packet, it is one spoon for morning-afternoon-evening time or according to age for 2 or 3 years we give them one spoon and for 6 to 7 years child it is two and half spoons.

Interviewer: How do you give this instruction?

Respondent: Instructions are given according to condition that who need 7 days we give them 7 days course.

Interviewer: Ok. How do you give this instruction because you prescribe verbally?

Respondent: We write instructions on the packet. For two years old child, for fever we say, give him Napa syrup, one and half spoon for three days. With this we give Paradin syrup, one spoon ones in a day with this child become cure if not then maybe we have to give them antibiotic by consulting with doctors. After going to the clinic doctor gives a blood test then give them antibiotic.

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Interviewer: You also give antibiotic?

Respondent: Actually I give few. If I give then according to age, disease and adult’s body structure and understanding their system like if I know they don’t have heart problem, like- my cousins (paternal or maternal), I know they don’t have problem like this and this antibiotic would not be problem for them.

Interviewer: Ok, when you give you write one syrup packet for child then how do you write for adults?

Respondent: For adults I cut the stripe in three times for thrice daily and two times for twice daily.

Interviewer: Do they understand like that?

Respondent: Hmm. For Ciprocin I cut it two times for twice daily. For Paracetamol I cut it three times for thrice daily.

Interviewer: Ok, you give your instruction like this.

Respondent: If patients are illiterate then they understand by seeing those cutting that they have to take thrice daily.

Interviewer: Hmm, hmm, if they are educated then?

Respondent: If they are educated they will understand.

Interviewer: Ok.

Respondent: Suppose I prescribe three medicines – one is Amoxicillin, second is Napa or Paracetamol and last one is Pacjoperadin, it’s have to take every day before dinner and in bed time. Amoxicillin thrice daily and I cut it three times and Paracetamol also thrice daily.

Interviewer: What are the differences between normal medicine and antibiotic medicine?

Respondent: Differences are after taking normal medicine there would not be harmful, such as- it would not be affect in kidney or heart problem, on the other hand, antibiotic which are advanced and good doctor gives us suggestion that we can prescribe those and those would not create any problems.

Interviewer: Ok, then according to your opinion the differences between is normal medicine would not create problem after taking.

Respondent: After giving more antibiotic it creates problem because it is create problem after taking 7 days and more. Again when patient took medicine for three days and missed two days then it would be problem, what I know is, it creates problem in blood. Suppose, patient stopped taking antibiotic then those virus-bacteria,… I mean when a person stopped taking antibiotic when he feel well then that disease has come back.

Interviewer: You said about problems now I want to know the positive way of differences? What it would be?

Respondent: When patients come to us then we said them what is your problem? Then patients said, I have cold-fever-cough or maybe throat problem, understanding their problems we send them to those department’s doctor.

Interviewer: Hmm

Respondent: For heart problem we send them to the heart disease department, for eyes problem we send them to the ophthalmologist and now we see joint pain and gastric pain then we send them to the doctors. For this pain there have many advanced medicine like- Joint-Plus, Calbo-D.

Interviewer: It’s all normal vitamins.

Respondent: It is the combination of Calcium and Vitamin.

Interviewer: Hmm, then where is the advantages of antibiotic?

Respondent: Advantages of antibiotic means when a patient takes antibiotic and become well that’s good. When a patient used a medicine for his illness and become cure that is the advantages. If patient feels vomit or allergy then he should stop taking more medicine because every one can’t take Panicillin medicine, it has sown allergy. Or other person can’t take Flugel medicine because of side problems, such as- I can’t take it because of my problem.

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Interviewer: Is it antibiotic?

Respondent: Who have allergy into the body they can’t take this. We don’t prescribe it, if we prescribe then at first we do a blood test then it would not be any problem.

Interviewer: Ok. I want to know another topic about antibiotic, when people come here for purchasing antibiotic, you have your own shop and you sales medicine and when people come here and maybe they don’t have prescription even though they want antibiotic then what you do?

Respondent: No, they don’t come here without prescription because they keep it into the house but they memorize the name of medicine, such as- Ciprocin, doctor told him to take 14 medicine; but he has not enough money so he purchases 4 medicines and remaining are 10 medicines. Then he come here and say give me Ciprocin; then I asked him, who wrote?; he answered me, that doctor writes it; then I asked, how many he prescribe?; then he answered, he prescribed 14 and I purchased 4 and now I need 10.

Interviewer: Then you are saying that patients come here without prescription but they keep it in the house.

Respondent: Though they keep it in the house but they know the name has into the prescription. Even though we want to know why or who prescribed it. Now we see some people want to take medicine without any reason and there have some medicines which are normally makes people sleepy and this medicine are not good if we take over dose. Maybe they don’t die after taking this but it would be create other problems. (Customer: do you have Optimox?)

Interviewer: Oh, all right, he is a village doctor that’s why? (indicating the customer)

Respondent: If he is not village doctor I don’t give, if normal public wants it then I asked about prescription.

Interviewer: Hmm. What is the name of medicine?

Respondent: It is Optimox, price of one medicine is 40 taka.

Interviewer: Oh, then it is costly, why it is prescribe?

Respondent: It is specially prescribed by ENT-doctor (Ear-Nose-throat doctor) for throat problems. It is 400 mg.

Interviewer: Who knows…

Respondent: He gets a prescription that’s why he comes to me.

Interviewer: You said he is a village doctor?

Respondent: hmm

Interviewer: Suppose any educated person comes to you and you know him and he wants some antibiotic from you then what you do?

Respondent: Yes, because I brought from him and he also takes from me. Normally I don’t have enough money and what I have all in peoples due money. Actually I always sale and buy, it is a running process and I don’t have stock medicines. In a week everyday comes here any one medical representative, everyday either Square or Beximco or Reneta comes here respectively. So that my medicine always sales, when one box is finished then I ordered another box, for this quality of medicine would be good and my building also in cold place.

Interviewer: Hmm, it is a cold place. I want to know another one, a while ago you said you prescribe verbally, in which situation you do that?

Respondent: Verbally means when someone gets pain and it becomes a wound then I applied Hakxicon Sevlon and bandage that.

Interviewer: Is it antibiotic? It is not an antibiotic.

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Respondent: It is not antibiotic. Ok, after that I said them to take 7 days medicine, if it is normal then I give them less costly Penicillin group for thrice daily total 21. Besides I give Civet (Vitamin-C) for 7 days twice daily (morning-evening).

Interviewer: Here which one is antibiotic?

Respondent: Penicillin is the antibiotic.

Interviewer: Ok.

Respondent: It is a normal antibiotic. Normal is not means it is work less, it means it is less costly and available. It is only 25 take every stripe and Moxilin, ones price is 40 taka and it is the differences, not it?

Interviewer: Hmm. In this situation which one chooses by patients?

Respondent: Normally patients choose less costly medicine, it is village area.

Interviewer: Ok, how they want?

Respondent: I have cold-cough give me one stripe of Fimoxyl. Then I said them, don’t purchase only one stripe, you have to take maximum 7 days. That means, 3\*7=21. Besides this takes some Vitamin-C for 7 days twice daily that means 14. And for gastric takes Antacid Plus syrup or tablets or maybe Reddit medicine for 7 days then it would be need less amount of money.

Interviewer: Suppose, you have to prescribe costly medicine like Optimox, then what happen?

Respondent: We don’t give want patients want because it is not written by a doctor then why you want to take it? It is not needed for you. We said them it would be create problems later like- kidney problem and if you want to take it then you need to consult with doctor.

Interviewer: If doctor write it but patients have not ability to purchase it then if patient want less costly medicine, do patient want like this?

Respondent: When doctor writes a prescription then peoples have fate on that, it is written by a doctor so I have to take it.

Interviewer: You have lots of experience, do you ever face like this situation when doctor prescribe costly antibiotic but patient has not ability to purchase it then patient want to some advices from you?

Respondent: Actually it has not happened, actually who have enough money they go to the clinic.

Interviewer: Ok.

Respondent: Normal public have not suffer in diseases and don’t have to go to doctor by the grace of Allah. By the grace of Allah they take Napa or Paracetamol for fever, we don’t prescribe antibiotic for them and it is not needed actually.

Interviewer: Ok.

Respondent: For cold we advice them to take different types of syrup. And for normal cold or cough we advice them to take lemon which is very effective. You seem that lemon works more than an antibiotic.

Interviewer: Ok. In your shop which medicines are more profitable for your business?

Respondent: For business profitable medicines are Vitamin type medicines, such as- different types of syrup like- Hamdard’s Cinkara; and we know Hamdard Company’s medicine is very good; it is available in whole country and all over the word. Masturin syrup also very good, we know it by our practical experience. There have many different companies medicine like-Ashwagandharishta, Masturin it is good women for white discharge, it is not antibiotic. We prescribed it by our practical experience, after taking continuous three Likoria syrup women’s white discharge become well.

Interviewer: How much price of it?

Respondent: Price is very low, only 90 taka.

Interviewer: Then how do you make profit?

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Respondent: Profit normally higher than antibiotic.

Interviewer: Is it more profitable than antibiotic?

Respondent: Yes.

Interviewer: How?

Respondent: How means, as a Pharmacist we get 10% profit and for this (syrup) we get 15% or 12% profit.

Interviewer: Oh, all right. That’s why for this type of syrup you make more profit. But antibiotic is more costly?

Respondent: Those are costly that’s all right but we only get 10 to 12% and if they give any commission that’s it.

Interviewer: Ok.

Respondent: we make 10% profit that’s sufficient. In village area, we usually sale medicines with some discount; because we think though we make less profit but we want more sale in our shops.

Interviewer: Ok. In your shop what percentages you keep antibiotic medicine?

Respondent: In my shop from 100% I have only 10%.

Interviewer: And how many you have profitable (syrup)?

Respondent: Profitable means we have different companies antibiotic, again there have some cough syrup for cough and Basok syrup normally profitable.

Interviewer: That means Ayurveda types of syrup are profitable. Then what percentages you have this medicines in your shop?

Respondent: We make 15% profit.

Interviewer: You make 15% profit. But what percentages you have this medicine from total percentages?

Respondent: This maybe 20% more than antibiotic, such as- I have costly antibiotic 10%, medium have 20%, and higher level have 10% more, the mean of antibiotic is 60% and remaining 40% are normal medicines.

Interviewer: In your opinion for business which one is more selling product? Is it antibiotic or other medicines?

Respondent: More or less all are same. Suppose, I prescribe one person a Basok syrup then I don’t think any because for cold I prescribe Basok syrup it would not be problem. I prescribe Ascoril syrup it would not be problem and for cough I prescribe Fenadin ones daily, it would not be problem I think. Normally these medicines are selling more because it is reasonable for public and normally would not be problem. That’s why antibiotic is not right to prescribe at first.

Interviewer: I want to know another topic, how antibiotic play a role for disease prevention?

Respondent: Recently, for prescribing antibiotic is not creating problem but it is good. Moreover, by researching we get a new antibiotic and after taking that it is effective by the grace of Allah. Means, after taking continuously one medicine it become resisting; after using one medicine continuously such as- Fimoxyl, one person takes 5 to 7 times then it would not be effective later. Then we have to prescribe Cefradine, after taking more this also become resist then we have to prescribe Cefixime and after resisting it then we prescribe Cefuroxime, after resisting it then we prescribe Azithromycin, it is advanced. After this have Ceftriaxone, there have above level respectively.

Interviewer: Ok. After this which one?

Respondent: I don’t know which one, maybe in Bangladesh we don’t have above this.

Interviewer: (they want something please give them- indicating customer)

Respondent: They want Seclo. (asked customer: for how much taka’s Seclo? Customer: for 10 taka; ok) For 10 taka I give two Seclo. This is how I sale.

Interviewer: Hmm. I don’t take more time. I am very sorry.

Respondent: Ok, say.

Interviewer: For which diseases antibiotic is more effective?

Respondent: Actually antibiotic are used when someone suffer with Typhoid, Malaria or Pailaria types of disease and for diarrheal when it is serious then people become affected by virus or bacteria then we can prescribe antibiotic. Again when someone has wound or for Cesar antibiotic prescribes. In blood become poisonous or for controlling virus-bacteria we prescribe antibiotic.

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Interviewer: From this which one is more effectively work in our body what do you think?

Respondent: Actually, all antibiotics are worked effectively. But recently, Cefuroxime + Clavulanic Acid is more safe, it can be prescribe for pregnant women and from child to older person all can take this one. I think it is safe so that I write it.

Interviewer: OK, for which disease because all level of people can take it?

Respondent: Actually doctors write it for over 7 days fever or for 3 to 4 days over cough again for pancreatic problem.

Interviewer: Ok. Then antibiotic….

Respondent: Besides this what we sale is gastric medicine. People may say give me a Vitamin because I feel weak then I give him a multi Vitamin syrup besides this I give one worms tablet by the grace of Allah patient become cure. Because we know it would not be any problem.

Interviewer: Is that means is it profitable?

Respondent: It is profitable including good for disease. Again maybe another person said I have lack of calcium then I said him, how do you understand? He said, I have pain in every joint so that I understand I am lacking in calcium. Then I said to him eat vegetables, drink more water and walk as exercise in two times. After working your pain will be well and also give some calcium tablet also. Again Calcium + antacid Vitamin have to take mixing with water.

Interviewer: Could you tell me about antibiotic resistance? What it is?

Respondent: Is it restart?

Interviewer: I mean antibiotic resistance, have you heard of it?

Respondent: Yes, I said a while ago, if it is over used then it is restart.

Interviewer: What you say? Restart?

Respondent: Mean it damage immune power, in bangla it is [Bangla phrase].

Interviewer: Ok.

Respondent: Here we can say resistance.

Interviewer: Ok, can you tell me when antibiotic resistance happens?

Respondent: I said before. When one person doesn’t continue medicine then it would be problem, again when anyone takes more medicine then it also becomes a problem.

Interviewer: Hmm, hmm. Suppose, you said before after 12 hours interval for 7 days have to take antibiotics, for taking as instruction what would be the challenges?

Respondent: Yes, it is good for taking antibiotic exactly, after taking this disease becomes cured quickly and it would not be harmful for body.

Interviewer: Suppose why one patient doesn’t take medicine as instructions?

Respondent: After taking antibiotic one person become feel sick like- headache, or allergies then they stop taking medicine. Again someone have gastric and after taking antibiotic patient feel more gas and it become pain then they stop taking medicine.

Interviewer: Ok

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Respondent: However, if he has to take antibiotic then he has to take other medicine as a support, for example- For gastric Rebo flajol or Antacid Plus.

Interviewer: I want to know another topic, suppose without consultation from a trained MBBS doctor when they come to get antibiotic do you sale antibiotic to them?

Respondent: No. I don’t sale to them who come here without a consultation because that is not my work if they don’t come here without a prescription.

Interviewer: If they request you?

Respondent: Then I told them it is not right, it would be problem for you like- kidney problem or heart problem. After dead it would not necessary to take medicine so that we told them to consult with doctors and we try to advise them in different way.

Interviewer: Do you think they go to other drug shop if they don’t get any medicine at your shop?

Respondent: May be they go there; however, I can’t give wrong medicine to a person. If I don’t understand I don’t give any medicine.

Interviewer: I want to know are they do like that?

Respondent: Maybe they do. Sometimes they say give me two Rubet medicine then I said you are a student why you need this; if you study at 11 pm then I am sure you will be sleepy. If that would not work then try to read Hadis or Quran, you will be sleepy. Then they go hearing my words.

Interviewer: Ok. Any government regulatory body comes here for observing use of normal or antibiotic medicine?

Respondent: Yes, come. Come from drug office. They check our license, date of medicines and others.

Interviewer: Ok. Are there any policies for this?

Respondent: there are have policies.

Interviewer: They have?

Respondent: Of course have. We have to drug license and have to be a skilled physician like- I have almost 18 years’ experience and if I count it from 1998 it would be 21 years. Then almost 21 years I have been working in this profession. That means, I don’t prescribe any upstarts medicine, always keep large and good companies medicines, keep my shop clean and every 2 or 3 months interval check my medicines if it they have expired.

Interviewer: Hmm, hmm. You have policy like this.

Respondent: It is normally our main policy.

Interviewer: Ok. Is it written?

Respondent: Hmm. You know half an hour ago I cleaned my shop.

Interviewer: Do you think policy is needed for selling antibiotic?

Respondent: Yes, of course.

Interviewer: why?

Respondent: It is needed because now Bangladesh government are giving importance in Drug administration, some dishonest businessmen wants from us that we make profit by using the name of antibiotic. If we have policy then we can understand what we are using is good and those are good companies. Government should be conscious about unlisted product and Bangladesh should be used own medicines. Moreover, we want people of Bangladesh should be developed and educated. Now our country’s education rate is very high and 70 to 80% people are educated. However, it is very necessary the quality of medicine should be good so that our business will be good and public would be benefited. I also want that I would be well after taking medicines then I can make profit in my shop as well as public can be profitable.

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Interviewer: Profit in two ways.

Respondent: If drug quality is good then we will be popular in our business. Patients will say their medicines are good because now I am well. There is our popularity and company’s popularity and on the other hand, our profit and patients’ success.

Interviewer: Then I want to know another subject that some practitioner unnecessarily prescribe antibiotic; what do you think they write like that?

Respondent: Actually they don’t unnecessarily write. They actually write antibiotic in some specific diseases because doctors do not want to harm their patients. They always want to prescribe what patients needed. If they write unnecessarily then it would be their responsibility.

Interviewer: What do you think can we have any practitioners in our country or village?

Respondent: Recently in the clinic, they get more prices in different test like x-ray or something like that. Someone go for blood or x-ray test they have to pay more money in the test.

Interviewer: Antibiotic?

Respondent: they don’t prescribe wrong because doctor’s main purpose is to human services. He can be related with any organization it would be government or non-government but why he does wrong prescription. Even though if he writes its all responsibility will be his, isn’t it?

Interviewer: Hmm, hmm…

Respondent: I know man for man, human services is the main purpose and no one want to harm human. But I think it is not right to prescribe wrong antibiotic.

Interviewer: Why it is not right?

Respondent: Because 7 to 8 years old a boy comes to me for his normal sickness but we give him a costly antibiotic that would be harmful for him but we should not do it. And if any doctor already writes it then it would not be problem. We think this is the wrong use of antibiotic.

Interviewer: Ok. Do you think antibiotic may be prescribed for the benefit of provider rather than the interest of the patients?

Respondent: When doctor prescribe any antibiotic it is not like he is benefited.

Interviewer: I mean not only for selling but also who writes?

Respondent: Who writes he not only write antibiotic but also he writes other medicines. If we don’t write any antibiotic in prescription even though our business will be run properly, such as- we have Calcium, Vitamin, cold and cough syrup.

Interviewer: Hmm,

Respondent: we have ayurveda medicine. If we give these men would not be harmful and illness will be cured.

Interviewer: Now I want to talk about other issues, do you know about consumer rights?

Respondent: I don’t know this matter.

Interviewer: Do you know about consumer rights? Have you ever heard about it? I mean who consume or customer’s rights?

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Respondent: Oh, customer’s right, what I understand is which subject? Regarding medicine?

Interviewer: We have a government consumer rights, do you know about that?

Respondent: Consumer rights mean as a citizen of Bangladesh I have all rights, right rules or right systems. This is my drug shop, here I sell drug with exact value. It is the easy system for consumer.

Interviewer: Ok.

Respondent: In village level we give them 5% to 10% discounts for their goods and I always sell new medicines which should not be beyond the expiry date or I always sell with the exact value. Moreover, we have to keep quality medicines. We will gain as well as the public will also gain from this.

Interviewer: Ok. What do think, are there any measures that should be taken for appropriate prescription?

Respondent: In one prescription there…

Interviewer: Regarding antibiotic writing? For appropriate antibiotic writing which measure would be include?

Respondent: For writing an antibiotic we need a skilled doctor. MBBS or FCPS doctor who are skilled because for writing antibiotic they should be knowledgeable about this and they should be knowledgeable about which medicine is used for which disease. Who is a good doctor he must has good experience, practical experience and knowledge about medicine.

Interviewer: Hmm, why this is needed?

Respondent: Because men are valuable property, men will help to men. Harming the public is not acceptable in Islam. A doctor is one of the knowledgeable people so they should have a FRCPS degree or medicine specialist for prescribing medicine. That’s why we follow them what they write in prescription we also give exactly.

Interviewer: I want to know another topic, in our country we have many drug companies do they influence antibiotic use? How do they influence a doctor writing antibiotic and when pharmacist sale antibiotic?

Respondent: Drug companies have medical representative and they discuss with doctors and try to their medicines are good and request them to prescribe their medicines.

Interviewer: Do they try to influence in other ways?

Respondent: No, they don’t.

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Interviewer: Do they only request?

Respondent: They request to doctor that sir our medicine is very good and they do it after manufacture a new medicine. In the past Tenoloc 50 used but for this medicine patients become face problem in body I know this in a conference. So now we can use new medicine which is good. Doctors write those medicines so medical representatives request for writing their medicines. And now we see one medicine is produced by different companies, such as- Beximco, Square but doctor can’t write five companies medicine in one prescription that’s why they try to convince to write their medicines.

Interviewer: Hmm hmm

Respondent: And our area’s clinic come to us for sending patients to their clinic because they have many good doctors, they also give us leaflet. And we think where we have good doctor patient can get good treatment from there.

Interviewer: Maximum time where patient go for purchasing antibiotic, is it government or non-government institution?

Respondent: Patients maximum time go to the government hospital, means Mirzapur hospital and it is also half government.

Interviewer: No, where they go for purchasing antibiotic medicine?

Respondent: For purchasing medicine, in government hospital they don’t sell medicine so patients come to the non-government.

Interviewer: Then where they go?

Respondent: They come to us most of the time. When they come to us they bring prescription and they also go to the government institutions where they get free medicines.

Interviewer: Ok. They also go there?

Respondent: No, they don’t. Actually those who want to get free medicine they go to there, such as- poor people.

Interviewer: And do you have any cow, duck, chicken or goat’s medicine or domestic animal’s medicine?

Respondent: No, I don’t have but my nearest shops have, they sell these.

Interviewer: That means you don’t sell. That’s all right. I talked with you for a long time now I want to know about the network? How you get these antibiotic medicines and where do you sell this?

Respondent: I get these medicines from different drug companies by ordering from a medical representative.

Interviewer: Which level of representatives they are?

Respondent: they are marketing people. They come here respectively in a week. When they come here we order from them. Today Sk-f Company’s representative comes here. We keep medicine through them. You see one keep some medicines.

Interviewer: Hmm, I saw. Do you get medicines only from them or from other sources?

Respondent: No, I don’t collect otherwise where I’ll go, I only sit here and they give me medicines.

Interviewer: Oh, you don’t collect from outside.

Respondent: I collect from medical representative.

Interviewer: Where do you sell these medicines?

Respondent: I sell these to our village peoples.

Interviewer: Maximum time what types of people come to you for purchasing medicines?

Respondent: Maximum time poor people come here for purchasing medicine but all types of people are come here. And some educated and some are normal service holders who come here.

Interviewer: Ok you sell to all types of people. I want to know, do you get women customers or men customers.

Respondent: I get maximum male customer than female customer.

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Interviewer: Why?

Respondent: In village level here males do like this work more than females that’s why men are coming here most of the time and women come here less. The houses nearby the shop they sometimes come here but the houses far from here they can’t come here.

Interviewer: When they come with child that time who come with them?

Respondent: That time child’s mother comes.

Interviewer: Any male member comes with mother?

Respondent: With child’s mother male member also come here.

Interviewer: Now I want to know what types of antibiotics you have in your shop? We also discuss it before but now I’ll write the names. What types of antibiotics do you have and what generation are those?

Respondent: I want to start with Doxycycline. You can write it by seeing here. It is first generation. Then Phenoxymethyle penicillin, it is also first generation. Flucloxacillin, also first generation. Ciprofloxacin, Levofloxacin, Cephradine, Cefixime, Cefuroxime and Clavulanic Acid, Azithromycin, Moxifloxacin all are second generation but Amoxicillin is first generation.

Interviewer: Here you don’t say any third generation’s medicine?

Respondent: I don’t sale any third generation’s medicine.

Interviewer: Ok, thank you.

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