Name of the study area: Urban

Data Type: IDI with Household

Length of the interview/discussion: 45 mint.

ID: IDI\_AMR104\_HH\_U\_19July 17

Demographic Information:

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Gender | Age | Education | Healthcare decision maker or caregiver | Income | Ages and gender of children living in HH | Ages and gender of older adults living in HH | Ethnicity | Family members |
| Female | 52 | Class-II | HDM | 20000 | 3 Years-Male | 65 Years- Male | Bangali | Total-5; Child-1, Husband-Wife (Res), Son & Daughter-in-law |

Interviewer: Assalamualaikum, I have come from Dhaka, Mohakhali Cholera Hospital. My name is.................We came here because we are doing a research. Tell me who is living in your house.

Respondent: In this place?

Interviewer: Hmm

Respondent: My daughter in law, my son, I and my husband live here. We have a grandson too.

Interviewer: How old is your grandson?

Respondent: Three years, one month left.

Interviewer: How old is his grandfather ? (your husband)

Respondent: 65

Interviewer: 65, isn't it?

Respondent: Yes.

Interviewer: Ok, Does anyone else sometimes live and eat here?

Respondent: Sometimes someone comes here and sometimes do not come.

Interviewer: Who used to comes?

Respondent: My daughter and mother in law used to come here.

Interviewer: Your daughter also comes?

Respondent: Hmm, my daughter also comes, she came here after Eid day and she will return next Tuesday.

Interviewer: Where does she come from?

Respondent: Shariatpur

Interviewer: Do you have livestock like cows, goats and poultry in your house?

Respondent: No, we do not have any livestock here. It is not possible to rear here because we are tenant.

Interviewer: Hmm

Respondent: When we live in village we rear it there.

Interviewer: So, how much is your monthly income?

Respondent: It is around thirty thousand taka but we have to pay for house rent, family expenditure, need baby foods etc, everything should be purchase from market, moreover we have to pay for water bill, gas bill and electric bills.

Interviewer: Hmm, if we live in rental house then we have to pay for water bill, gas bill and electric bill, isn’t it Apa? Now, if someone in your family gets sick, like you have a young baby and older person live in here. So, if anyone of your family member gets sick then who usually take decision for their treatment seeking?

Respondent: I took the decision. If I told my husband then he said to me, "you can go". Then I usually take them. I bring all medicines for them even my husband medicine I also bring. He will not bring a single table for consuming unless I will not take for him.

Interviewer: Who are your earning members?

Respondent: There are two people who are earning.

Interviewer: Who are they?

Respondent: My husband and my son.

Interviewer: How much the income?

Respondent: My son's income is nine thousand and my husband earn twenty thousand. My husband is a driver, he left home from last three days for one trip and he will get one thousand taka for that trip. One day or two days trip he will get one thousand taka per trip that's why I assume he earned twenty thousand per month.

Interviewer: Does he work for twenty days in a month?

Respondent: Hmm, it is twenty thousand taka.

Interviewer: So, what is your total income?

Respondent: It is around twenty thousand taka.

Interviewer: Which materials are available in your house?

Respondent: There are fridge, Show case, ware drove, dressing table, two cots, and utensils etc.

Interviewer: How many years have you been live here?

Respondent: We are living here since eight years

Interviewer: What types of house it is?

Respondent: Rental house.

Interviewer: Now, we will know about your family member’s health. Is everyone in your household generally well? How are they?

Respondent: Now, my daughter is getting sick often otherwise everybody is well. We do not get too much disease. We do not eat stale foods, we always eat fresh foods, if we intake less amount of food but we try to eat balanced diet, we eat vegetables daily, that's why we do not get sick easily. Some days ago my son had jaundice, we have seen him to doctor and also gave him kobiraji medicines (traditional healer). Now he gets well. But my daughter gets sick frequently, she is suffering nose and throat diseases. She also suffered ear disease, after X-ray doctor prescribe her medicine and she takes it, now she has no problem in hearing.

Interviewer: Is she lives here?

Respondent: No, she came here as a guest, she needs treatment that's why I took her to doctor. Yesterday I have visited Tongi hospital with her and they told me a big doctor will come on Sunday and visit there on that day. If the doctor prescribe then we will buy medicine from outside. When we were going to hospital I called my husband to inform that we are going to hospital for daughter's treatment then he replied please go. After returning home he will leave early in the morning because he will deliver the product different places in the country like Chittagong, Cox bazar, Jessor, Sylhet etc.

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Interviewer: Did your daughter get married?

Respondent: Hmm

Interviewer: If she visit here then she needs treatment, isn't it?

Respondent: Yes, I did.

Interviewer: Why?

Respondent: Son- in- law is a rickshaw puller, he is very poor. He has a family with his father and mother moreover my daughter gets sick frequently, son-in-law also pay little. When she visit here we also give treatment to her, buy medicines for her. Now, we will visit Tongi hospital next Sunday, if doctor will prescribe then we will buy medicine for her. Then she will leave from here on Tuesday.

Interviewer: Does your daughter lives here most of the time?

Respondent: No, when she came here she stay here for one week and go back, this time she stay here for long time because she is ill.

Interviewer: How many days interval did she used to come?

Respondent: In the previous time she visit here once in a year but now she is getting sick and came here before ramadan and after Eid.

Interviewer: So, if she feels sick did she come here for treatment?

Respondent: Hmm, son-in-law does not understand many things, she can't do anything, I understand everything and try to understand. Though she is only one daughter of mine that's why he got afraid of us.

Interviewer: When someone is sick, who looks after them?

Respondent: I do.

Interviewer: Hmm?

Respondent: I do.

Interviewer: This is you who doing look after the sick persons?

Respondent: Hmm

Interviewer: Is anyone in your household sick at the moment like dairrhea, cold, cough and fever?

Respondent: No

Interviewer: You are doing a lots of work daily, when I came here I also saw that you were doing household activities, did anyone of the house was too sick for usual activities like that?

Respondent: In my family some days ago my daughter-in-law suffered from jaundice and I have headache.

Interviewer: Please tell me, what happening to you?

Respondent: I have headache only except this I have no other problem.

Interviewer: When it is happen?

Respondent: When it is happen it will remain one or two hours after that I will get well. When I used to go for households activities then it will happen, after getting some rest then I will start my activities.

Interviewer: As a mother you have to do many works in the family so when it will happen often?

Respondent: Sometimes I have headache. Sometimes it will remain for whole day sometimes I have no problem.

Interviewer: So, what do you do at that time?

Respondent: I used to lay in the bed or taking tea at that time then I feel better.

Interviewer: Have you ever seen a doctor for this?

Respondent: Hmm

Interviewer: What did he said?

Respondent: I have visited doctor and I did X-ray at Tongi hospital. X-ray report says that I have a problem in my head. Then doctor prescribe a medicine for absorbing it and also gave advice to take it with hot water. After taking that way I was too sick then I leave it and visit doctor again and say about that. Then doctor gave another medicine and I feel better but still I have headache.

Interviewer: When you have visited big hospital?

Respondent: It was one year ago. Now, we are not going there. One of my brother is a doctor and he is skin specialist and working in Maymensing hospital. I can understand about drugs functionality like what it is and what it will do. I do not take medicine at ease, though my brother is a doctor and I already knew about it. I aware about medicine that's why disease do not occur frequently.

Interviewer: You have visited at Tongi hospital and they gave your medicine, how long did they give you medicine?

Respondent: They advised me for taking medicine for one week and also prescribed some tablets, they also gave a bottle of drug but I didn't use it for one week after two days I threw it.

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Interviewer: Did they say about the name of disease?

Respondent: They said but I forgot the name.

Interviewer: Where did you go if someone gets sick?

Respondent: We?

Interviewer: Yes

Respondent: We used to go near drug shop where there is a doctor and his name is D23 We usually bring medicine from him.

Interviewer: Who took the decision that you will visit to him?

Respondent: I took decision, I also accompany them to go there, he is a good doctor and we follow his advised. He advised me to take my daughter to that place and we visited there. He said that doctor is very good doctor and he has expertise on ear, nose and throat though your daughter has hearing problem you have to go there then he will prescribe, his name is D23 too. Then we have visited him and pay to him five hundred taka as a visit fee. Again, he will charge two hundred taka to see the report.

Interviewer: Where he sits?

Respondent: This is close to us where there is a chamber inside the drug shop and he sits there. He sits at 6.00pm and prescribes from here. If we spent seven hundred taka for getting doctor's advice then how I will purchase medicine for the patient. For ten days medicines we have to pay one thousand taka, I brought it for my daughter. If I have to pay seven hundred taka to the doctor and one thousand for medicine then how can I bring the medicine? We are poor people and we get salary at the end of the month, when we will get salary then we will have money in our hand moreover we have to pay for house rent and family expenditures, including all expenditure it is not less amount.

Interviewer: I am trying to understand that in Big hospital there are qualified doctor are available, is it?

Respondent: Hmm

Interviewer: If anyone get sick in your family then where did you visit first?

Respondent: D23. (Unqualified doctor)

Interviewer: Why you visit D23?

Respondent: He is a good doctor and he can understand everything. Whatever he prescribes it is working well.

Interviewer: You mentioned that he is a good doctor, what types of doctor he is? Where he sits?

Respondent: Here is a chamber where he sits. He has a employ but we take medicine from him. Indicate her grandchild and says she brought medicine for her from Dr.-R1.

Interviewer: From where you collect medicine?

Respondent: We bring medicine from Dr.-R1

Interviewer: Is he a doctor?

Respondent: He is a doctor. MBBS doctor.

Interviewer: Is he an MBBS doctor?

Respondent: Hmm

Interviewer: Is he Qualified or passed doctor?

Respondent: Yes

Interviewer: When he saw your daughter- in -law, did he take visit fee?

Respondent: No, he does not receive any visit fee. He prescribes without fee. If we take medicine from him for one time then we do not need to visit him second time.

Interviewer: How does he prescribe the medicine?

Respondent: He wrote the medicine, though my granddaughter is so young then he prescribes syrup for her, she will not take tablets. If she suffered from cold or dysentery he prescribes syrup for her. If she suffered coughing then the doctor prescribe separate drugs for her.

Interviewer: When you visit doctor did she go with you?

Respondent: Yes, she goes with me. Without her presence doctor will not give any medicine, doctor will see her, after observing then he will prescribe medicine.

Interviewer: How does the doctor give the medicine?

Respondent: Doctor prescribe/wrote it in the paper, sometimes he prescribes it orally (*mukhe mukhe bole dey, bole aita aita lagbe*). He gives slip.

Interviewer: What is the name of that paper? What does it called?

Respondent: (Laughing) it is called prescription.

Interviewer: So, did the doctor prescribe it on the prescription or tell it mouth/orally?

Respondent: No, he wrote in prescription. He knew that it was happened from cold that's why he does not have to write so much. He also tells us the price.

Interviewer: So, why you go there? Why not go to someone else?

Respondent: He is good, everyone from my house bring medicine from him and consume that medicines.

Interviewer: What is good? What do you mean by good?

Respondent: Good means doctor can understand the illness, he can diagnosis the diseases and prescribe correct drugs for that diseases and we will cure soon. If we will take the medicine according to his instructions then it will work. That's why it is good.

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Interviewer: So, he can diagnosis the diseases?

Respondent: Hmm, he can understand that which drugs will work for that disease. He prescribes proper medicine. For that reason if we consume medicine for one time then we do not need to go second times.

Interviewer: What did he write in the prescription?

Respondent: Write whatever we needs.

Interviewer: Do you have any advice like this that you will not bring any of these medicines? How do you decide?

Respondent: We usually go to the doctor, people say that …. doctor is a good doctor, if you bring any one of the medicine from his shop then you will be cure. If you bring only twenty taka's medicine for cold then it will decrease, so we will not have to pay so much money.

Interviewer: This D23, who prescribe the medicine, do you need any advice from anyone else that you will not take the whole medicine?

Respondent: We do not give any advice from anyone else. Doctor has everything and he writes everything. If the medicine is not available to him then he says come in the evening and takes from him. He will manage it from outside.

Interviewer: Do you have all the medicines available to him?

Respondent: Yes, all is available. If the medicine is not available to him then he says come in the evening and takes from him. He will manage it from outside.

Interviewer: That means, there is a one shop where doctor sits and medicines is available.

Respondent: Hmm, everything is there. He prescribes the patient behind the room and he has an employ who serve in front of his shop.

Interviewer: So, why he does not take the visit?

Respondent: He will not take any visit fee, he has a kindness to the poor people.

Interviewer: Is it only for poor people that he did not take fees?

Respondent: He does not take visit fee at any time. It is for all time that he has no visit fee.

Interviewer: When you visit Big Hospital then you need to pay around seven hundred taka but D23do not charge any fee, why he does not take any fee?

Respondent: This D23who send me to him at big hospital, he says that Aunt I have all medicines but he is a ear, nose and neck specialist so you have to go him. Whatever he prescribes I brought all from him.

Interviewer: Did you get all medicines here?

Respondent: Hmm, all medicines are available here.

Interviewer: Why you usually go there?

Respondent: If there is headache, fever, cough and cold we used to visit him. We also visit him for dysentery and for diarrhea (*Patlaban)*.

Interviewer: Which one is loose motion *(Patlaban)*

Respondent: Watery stool is called loose motion (*Patlaban)*

Interviewer: What do you say?

Respondent: Diarrhea, many people called it diarrhea, some people called it loose motion.

Interviewer: When did someone in the household last visit to D23?

Respondent: Everyone from my family. My daughter in law, son and for my husband, I visited there.

Interviewer: Who visited there last?

Respondent: My daughter. (indicate to someone)

Interviewer: When? How many days ago?

Respondent: It was not so long. May be fifteen days ago I have visited there.

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Interviewer: Hmm

Respondent: I also brought medicine for my husband, it will take thirty taka for one tablets. It was viral fever and he suffered with body pain.

Interviewer: When you brought these medicines? How many days ago?

Respondent: It has been around fifteen to twenty days ago.

Interviewer: Did you buy this last or your daughter's medicine last?

Respondent: No, daughter's medicine was last.

Interviewer: So, which one is the last?

Respondent: Daughter's medicine was the last visit.

Interviewer: You mentioned that you have brought thirty taka per tablet, what is that medicine?

Respondent: One tablet takes thirty taka, still we have it in our room, my son also consumes it but diseases did not decrease then we have to take him traditional healer for treatment. After visiting the traditional healer he gives green coconut (purify by traditional healer) then jaundice was decrease.

Interviewer: Why you keep it (tablets) in your house?

Respondent: For headache, gastric and headache we usually keep some medicine in our house. But we have to check whether it has expired or not before consuming.

Interviewer: Why some medicine was remaining in your house?

Respondent: We gave him (son) medicines but when we diagnosis that it is a jaundice then we gave him purify green coconut from healer, then doctor said though you have given him healer medicine (kabiraj medicine) so you should stop the doctor medicine. After taking the purify green coconut he has cured. Doctor gave medicine for fever but we did not provide him that medicine.

Interviewer: So, why are you taking medicines?

Respondent: After giving the doctor medicines it was increase that's why we did not eat more. Though he was suffering from jaundice if we give him fever medicine then it will not work. His eye's color also changed like yellowish.

Interviewer: What you will do with that remaining medicine?

Respondent: We will throw out it. It will not work anymore.

Interviewer: You said that you have medicine in your house, what you will do with that?

Respondent: We usually keep it for gastric, fever or headache. It is available at any shop, the pharmacy shop closed at twelve o'clock. So, we get that medicine in near shop.

Interviewer: What is the name of the medicine which costs thirty taka?

Respondent: I don't know the name, I am not literate person so I can't tell it by name.

Interviewer: What was that?

Respondent: It was for viral fever. It was tablet.

Interviewer: Hmm, now we will know about antibiotic, have you heard the name of antibiotic?

Respondent: Hmm

Interviewer: What is this?

Respondent: Doctor gave antibiotic for viral fever and says it has to be eaten for fever, I have consumed one and another one is remaining in my house.

Interviewer: That medicine which costs thirty taka, is it antibiotic?

Respondent: Hmm, antibiotic.

Interviewer: How much did you procure?

Respondent: I bought two. One for today and another for tomorrow's. Doctor advised me to take it for one week. After consuming one tablet fever was increase then I have stop it.

Interviewer: Yes

Respondent: Then I have given him some Napa Extra tablet but fever was not decrease.

Interviewer: Who said that it will take for seven days?

Respondent: Doctor said it. He has to take seven tablets. After giving him Napa extra fever was decrease in the day time but again at night it was happened. Then we have visited healer instead of doctor.

Interviewer: So, what an antibiotic is?

Respondent: Doctor told me it will take for one week and it's for viral fever. He also said if we consume it fever will decrease. We have brought two but fever did not decrease.

Interviewer: Why you brought two tablets?

Respondent: I brought only two because I will bring it at night again. It was for only one time at night that's why I bought two, I have not enough money at that time.

Interviewer: You have not enough money.

Respondent: Hmm, though I have not enough money so I brought only two.

Interviewer: Do you think that he needs to take the whole seven?

Respondent: It was advised from doctor that he needs seven but he was suffered from jaundice so doctor medicine will not work for his recovery.

Interviewer: so, why doctor prescribed him antibiotics?

Respondent: Doctor prescribed because I did not bring my son to doctor, I went there alone,

Interviewer: What did the doctor tell you?

Respondent: He said for bringing my son to him, it would be good to see him and prescribe him. Then I have visited another shop and they gave that advised and medicines. I told him he suffered fever from noon and it will continue for whole night. Then the doctor replied that it is viral fever and I have to need antibiotic, then he gave medicines, I asked him how much it was? It is costly? Then he gave me two tablets.

……………………………….25.32 Minutes………………………………………

Interviewer: Did he give prescription?

Respondent: No

Interviewer: So, how you understand that he had a jaundice?

Respondent: He can not eat, he was suffering from fever, and he feels dizziness for all times.

Interviewer: Why you did not go the doctor though he suffered from jaundice?

Respondent: Doctor will give doctor medication but it is a jaundice which is needed Kabiraji medicine. If we give him doctor medicine then we will not give him kabiraji medicine in the same time, that's why we visited kabiraj for jaundice treatment.

Interviewer: Who said this?

Respondent: Kabiraj said it. He said that you should consume one type of medicine from doctor or kabiraj. If we consume both then it will be problem to the patient. Then he gave medicine and we took that. After taking that medicine my son got well, now he is good. If we go to the doctor then he will give blood test, urine test after the testing they will confirm that he had jaundice. But due to money problem and we do not go for that process, we usually go to the pharmacy shop for fever or cold and buy some medicine for that disease.

Interviewer: When did you decide that you will go to the kabiraj for your son's treatment?

Respondent: After taking the doctor medicine we saw that his illness was not decreasing moreover we observe that his eyes color was change in to yellowish then we decided to go kobiraj.

Interviewer: How did you understand that he had a jaundice?

Respondent: I understand myself. One of my younger son was died suffered from jaundice. So, I feel afraid for jaundice.

Interviewer: What are antibiotics used for? What are illness are they good for?

Respondent: If we suffer from fever since three to four days and it do not decrease then the doctor prescribe antibiotics along with other medicine. Doctor prescribe it for seven days and it should be complete that seven days dose. Some people do not eat the whole because they saw the fever was decrease but it was wrong, doctor says about complete the dose. It should be taken the whole course.

…………………………….30.10 Minutes…………………………………………………….

Interviewer: Is it antibiotic?

Respondent: Did you ask me for children fever?

Interviewer: Hmm, what gives to them?

Respondent: For child they give syrup, For fever they give Napa and for cough they give another medicine.

Interviewer: What types of that medicine?

Respondent: That color was red.

Interviewer: Does the doctor give antibiotic for the child?

Respondent: Yes, they give antibiotic. That was prepared with water, it is for one time at night.

Interviewer: How many days it was taken for?

Respondent: It was for three days, it will complete by three days because the bottle was small one.

Interviewer: You mentioned that it will not be stopped, why?

Respondent: Many people stopped it when the fever was decreases but it was wrong, never threw it, it should be complete the whole. We complete the whole medicine.

Interviewer: If we do not complete the whole, what will happen?

Respondent: After some days it will occur again.

Interviewer: Do you know, what is this?

Respondent: I do not know.

Interviewer: Did you complete the whole course?

Respondent: Yes, we do.

Interviewer: Did you ever keep antibiotics from previous illness in case they were needed again for illness on another occasion?

Respondent: No, if we keep it for further use it will not work because it's has a lifetime. Once the medicine is open then it will not consume after longtime.

Interviewer: If we consume it then what will be happened?

Respondent: It will not work properly moreover it will occur another problem, it will create reaction in our body.

Interviewer: What do they do in our body?

Respondent: It works in our body slowly and cures our disease.

Interviewer: Where do you get these antibiotics?

Respondent: We get it from doctor's shop, we consulted with doctor and take medicine from him.

Interviewer: Do you need to have a prescription to procure antibiotics?

Respondent: They usually gave medicine, we used to go doctor and they prescribe it. If we go to the doctor shop then they give medicine.

Interviewer: Did you want antibiotic by name? How do you procure it?

Respondent: No, we describe our illness and they suggest that we need those medicine, they also says that it is viral fever and you need antibiotic, if you do not consume antibiotic then you will not cure and it will takes for seven days. Then I say to doctor that I have less amount of money and give me for one day, I will buy tomorrow's medicine by tomorrow.

Interviewer: Did he give for one day or seven days medicine?

Respondent: He gives for one day but remind me that you will must buy whole medicine by tomorrow. He also says that if you do not consume whole then it will not work. Then next day I buy for two days medicine, after taking the two days then we procure another two days medicine.

Interviewer: Do you have any preference for any particular kinds of antibiotics?

Respondent: No, I have no choice. When I feel sick I usually go to the doctor and say to him for medicine and he gives.

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Interviewer: When you visit the drug shop, did you want antibiotic by name?

Respondent: No, no.

Interviewer: Who in your household last time was given antibiotics?

Respondent: lastly I brought antibiotic for…………………..

Interviewer: How much did you costs for that?

Respondent: Ninety taka only.

Interviewer: How many it was?

Respondent: It was ninety taka that I have spent for that, there were two antibiotics along with another medicines.

Interviewer: Did he consume all?

Respondent: No, only one he consumed because diseases was increase.

Interviewer: What happen to him after taking the antibiotics?

Respondent: He felts sweating and weakness. He felt dizziness then we gave him jaundice medicine (*kobiraji oshudh*)

Interviewer: Why you did not give him full course of antibiotics?

Respondent: He had jaundice, it will not cure by consuming antibiotics.

Interviewer: Do you know what an expiry date of antibiotic is?

Respondent: The date was written on the stripe.

Interviewer: Do antibiotics ever harm humans? How?

Respondent: No, why it will harm for human, doctor gives it for seven days if we do not cure in the mean time then the doctor will give blood test, urine test etc and after getting that report he will give another medicines.

Interviewer: Do you have livestock here?

Respondent: No, I do not have any livestock here.

Interviewer: Have you ever heard anything about antimicrobial resistance?

Respondent: I heard it in the drug shop.

Interviewer: What did you heard?

Respondent: When I brought the medicine from the drug shop I heard about it that people discuss about it, they discussed that they consume medicine but it does not work then they change the medicine and consume another types of medicine then it works.

Interviewer: Do you know that antibiotic has a course?

Respondent: Hmm, there is one course for seven days, three days.

Interviewer: If we do not complete the course, will it be a problem for us?

Respondent: It is better to complete the whole course then it will cure from internal of diseases. If we do not complete the whole course then it will occur again. When we visit doctor for same disease then he said you did not complete the previous course that's why it has been occurred again.

Interviewer: Dose the incomplete course harm for us?

Respondent: Yes, it would be harm full for us.

Interviewer: What types of harm that is?

Respondent: It will not cure and it will occur severe diseases.

Interviewer: How much does it cost to go to the doctor?

Respondent: Though the doctor has no visit fee but medicine cost is so high, if we go for mild fever then we have to pay for at least one hundred taka. If it is children then we need more than one hundred taka.

Interviewer: how much cost of medicines?

Respondent: It is costly, now a day medicines costs is increasing, in the previous time we bought one tablet for one taka but now we need two to three taka for that table. Now medicine price has been increased.

Interviewer: Are you worried about antimicrobial resistance?

Respondent: I would be worried about this matter, if we do not complete then other diseases will affect him. But the rules are to complete the whole course.

Interviewer: So, what we will do?

Respondent: We will have to complete the whole course.

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