Name of the study area: Rural, Mirzapur

Data Type: IDI with Qqualified seller/prescriber

Length of the interview/discussion: 47min.

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Demographic Information:

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Gender | Age | Education | Seller/prescriber | Category | Year of service | Ethnicity | Remarks |
| Male | 40 | SSC | Prescriber | Qualified | 20 Years | Bangali |  |

**Interviewer**: Assalamualikum.

**Respondent**: Walikumassalam.

**Interviewer**: I have come from Dhaka. I am from Mohakhali Cholera Hospital.

**Respondent**: Thank you.

**Interviewer**: We have come to you for a research purpose.

**Respondent**: How can I help you?

**Interviewer**: All right. Let me tell you. People and those animals and birds which are reared at home means different types of animals, birds and human become sick. During illness normally we come to the doctor for treatment and advice. As you are a village doctor and you are in this profession for many days. So people of this village also come to you for taking different services. They come to you to take advice. During this time means during illness do they buy any antibiotic or not? If they buy antibiotic then how do you sell antibiotic to them? Actually I want to discuss with you on these issues. Are you ready to discuss all these things with me?

**Respondent**: Yes. I am ready, please tell. It is appreciable what you have said. It is good for all. For me plus for those patients of this area who are very poor. They become sick due to lack of proper treatment.

**Interviewer**: Brother, let me know a little. As you open your shop in the morning, when do you open your shop? Would you please tell me about your work plan? What do you do?

**Respondent**: Sorry. I don’t get your question.

**Interviewer**: As you open your shop in the morning, after opening your shop what type of works you usually do? Would you please tell in detail?

**Respondent**: Thank you. Usually from 8 am in the morning upto 12 pm I stay at shop. Then from 12 pm to 2 pm I take rest. Again from 3 pm upto 8 pm I stay at shop. At first when I come here, I clean my shop. I am Hindu. I pray to god for the people of this area. So that they can keep well and they don’t suffer from the disease. I also pray for myself. I pray to god for the well being. When people of this village or people from rural area come with different problems, at that time by seeing the symptom I give them primary treatment. Usually I don’t give antibiotic, though in some cases I have to give antibiotic. For example, I prescribe ciprocin, paracetamol for fever. I prescribe paracetamol, aceclofenac for normal pain. Sometimes antibiotic have to be prescribed for cold, cough, fever. If anyone suffers from cough for long time means for more than three weeks then he has to test his sputum. It is seen that antibiotic also doesn’t work if anyone suffers from cough for a long time. The health conditions of these types of patients gradually deteriorate. In this situation I give antibiotic for five days at primary stage. At that time I prescribe zimax of azitromycin group. After taking five days if patient doesn’t become well, then I give him advice to go to government thana heath complex for sputum test. Through that test he is able to know whether virus of tuberculosis has activated in his body or not. If virus is found then he can take treatment from the government hospital. Because government gives free treatment for this.

**Interviewer**: That means as a village doctor, actually you have lot of responsibilities.

**Respondent**: I think the doctors who give primary treatment in the village or in the rural area, they have to face problems. Sometimes we cannot even diagnose the right disease. Again it is also seen that sometimes we cannot apply right medicine. There are some common diseases and mostly we give primary treatment for those diseases. If something becomes very serious then we refer those cases to the government MBBS doctors or specialized doctors, who are available here.

**Interviewer**: Which diseases normally you call common diseases?

**Respondent**: Common diseases mean cold, cough, fever, diarrhea, cholera then allergic problems etc. Often people come with these problems. People also come to me for headache problem, sinusitis and polypus like these types of disease. I usually give treatment at primary stage. I give course for five days or seven days or fourteen days like these. 5:00 minutes

**Interviewer**: Do you prescribe antibiotic to all?

**Respondent**: Yes. Suppose if anyone suffers from polypus then continuously water will fall through his nose, sneeze will come and itching will be felt in the whole body. At that time I do not prescribe antibiotic. His treatment is done only with antihistamine plus paracetamol. Those pains which are felt due to external injury, sometimes it is seen that blood become coagulated at that place. It can be understood and it can be felt also. At that time we use ice as primary treatment. We give ice therapy. Then prescribe antibiotic of cephradine group. If cephradine does not work then prescribe medicine of cefuroxime group. The patient will take this medicine for five days or for seven days.

**Interviewer**: What do you actually mean by external injury?

**Respondent**: Suppose people fight with each other. One person hits another person. Sometimes it is seen that external injury happens in this situation. One beats and another one gets hurt. Then that person comes to me with that pain and injury. Now it is seen that multiple injuries are there on his body. If there is deep muscle injury then antibiotic has to be given as primary treatment.

**Interviewer**: Another external injury means if blood comes out from that injury then what type of treatment do you give as primary treatment? Do you give treatment for these things?

**Respondent**: Sometimes it is seen that excessive bleeding happens by cutting with daa (chopper), bowty (large knife fixed with a long piece of wood) etc. In this situation I give primary treatment. At first dressing that injury with antiseptic and then bandage that injury. After doing bandage I advice him to take rest for two to three hours. Then I tell him to come back again next day for dressing. After dressing if he gets good result then antibiotic has to be given to cure that injury. That is flucloxacillin. It is given at primary stage. For example, Square has phylopen ds of flucloxacillin group. The strength of phylopen ds is five hundred milligram. Dosage of phylopen ds has to be taken after every six to eight hours for five to seven days. It is seen that patient becomes well with this medicine.

**Interviewer**: By surgery do you mean stitching or ……

**Respondent**: Yes, stitching the injury. If length of the injury is half inch then I don’t give stitch. And if length of the injury is one inch or one and half inch then two to three stitches are needed. When bleeding stops then patient gets good result and gradually patient will become well.

**Interviewer**: So brother, as patients come to you every day from morning till evening or till night. Would you please tell about the prescriptions that you prescribe to the patients or if you tell ……

**Respondent**: If you tell about prescription means actually I don’t have any right to prescribe prescription. Those who are government doctors mainly they can prescribe prescription. We sell medicine according to that prescription. We try to give those companies’ medicines which are prescribed in the prescription. But if those medicines are not available in my shop then we say, sorry brother we don’t have these medicines in my shop. But I don’t prescribe any prescription by myself. Or I don’t give prescription. Which treatment we give at primary stage, prescription is not required for that. Suppose a person comes to me and say, brother I am suffering from fever and cold. At that time I ask him, how do you catch cold? Did you get wet by the rain? Or did you swim for long time or did you drink ice water, like these. Now if he says that he got wet by the rain. Then it is common sense that due to rain he catches cold. In that case I usually give paracetamol and medicine of cetirizine group, loratidine group, like these.

**Interviewer**: Is it an antibiotic?

**Respondent**: No.

**Interviewer**: Is it a normal medicine.

**Respondent**: It is normal medicine. It is given for primary treatment.

**Interviewer**: As you are giving antibiotic for external injury, for different types of fever, then for those patients who are suffering from fever for long time. How do you give treatment for this?

**Respondent**: Long time fever means I think if fever stays for three days then it is normal but …..

**Interviewer**: What do you apply in case of long time fever?

**Respondent**: In case of long time fever, which antibiotic I mostly give at primary stage and that is ciprocin five hundred. I give this medicine considering age of the patient. Two hundred fifty, five hundred, seven hundred fifty powered tablets are available in this group.

**Interviewer**: Among these which one you give to whom?

**Respondent**: I give two hundred fifty powered tablets if age of the patient is under ten years. And he has to take medicine after every six to eight hours for five days or seven days. If age of the patient is twenty or twenty five years then he will have to be given five hundred. In that case ciprocin will have to be taken after every eight hours along with paracetamol. 10:00 minutes

**Interviewer**: This dosage is given for how many days?

**Respondent**: I give dosages for five to seven days. After every eight hours it has to be taken. If fever does not decrease even after having antibiotic then he might have different problems in his blood. Such as, typhoid, paratyphoid fever might happen. Some blood tests are required to diagnose these things. At that time we refer those patients to the specialized doctors means those who are specialized doctors of medicine department. They are medicine specialists. We give medicines according to that prescription which are prescribed from there. And by having those medicines patients become well.

**Interviewer**: So brother, you are saying that prescriptions are prescribed by the specialized doctors. But you are also giving medicines. Then what is it, means how do you give? What is the method?

**Respondent**: Method is, I don’t apply or give any medicines which are not in prescription. I give those companies medicines which are in the prescription, even if those companies are not good. That specialist and patient will understand this. Means I will only give those medicines which are prescribed in the prescription. Because it is seen that if I would change the medicines and suppose that patient doesn’t become well. Then that patient will again go to that doctor with the cover of that medicine to show the doctor. At that time doctor will say, I didn’t prescribe this medicine. Who gave this, better you show him. Why didn’t he give that medicine which I prescribed, in that case he is bigger doctor than me. You better go there. For this reason usually I don’t give any extra medicine. I give only those medicines which are in the prescription. That’s it.

**Interviewer**: This system is followed for the prescription. But as people come to you every day with different problems and verbally you are giving medicines to them.

**Respondent**: Verbally I give primary treatments according to the symptom. In that case I don’t have right to give prescription. But yes, I am medical assistant and I can give. But those who are government doctors only they can prescribe prescription.

**Interviewer**: As you are in this profession for a long time, do you think that the use of antibiotic is increasing day by day or decreasing? What do you think? Use of antibiotic is increasing or decreasing?

**Respondent**: I have always seen that use of antibiotic is increasing.

**Interviewer**: How, would you please tell a little?

**Respondent**: How? At primary stage means in the year nineteen ninety eight, ninety nine, two thousand I have seen the use of cotrimoxazole group. It is primary antibiotic. Now we don’t use this antibiotic. Now this group of medicine does not work that much. Square brought better medicine than this. Square brought ciprocin. At early age I used to give fimoxyl, amoxicillin, cotrim for cold or fever. Now these don’t work that much like before. Now patients want that antibiotic by which they can become well quickly. They say, doctor give me that antibiotic by which I will become well soon. At that time I think that fimoxyl will not work. Then ciprocin means sometimes it is seen that patient says, already I have taken ciprocin, but it didn’t work. Yes, patient also says like this. In that case I have to give higher antibiotic. Such as medicine of cefuroxime group, azithromycin group etc. It is seen that patient becomes well by taking those medicines for three to four days. Then he will say, this is the doctor who gives good treatment. And those who are prescribing fimoxyl, those who are taking this medicine for long time but it is not working then you have to understand that its quality might not as same as before. Now company is producing and selling this. We don’t know about it. But people ask for fimoxyl and we give them. Many patients say the name of the antibiotics. Many people ask, do you have zimax tablet. Now if I ask him, what is the use of zimax? He is not able to tell this. He is not able to tell the use of zimax. It is seen that suppose a person took zimax for cold or fever or sneeze and he became well. By seeing that man another person thinks, he can also become well by taking zimax. So he comes to us and asks for zimax. Means at present there are many choices to sell medicines. Most of the people in villages are not able to visit renowned doctors due to lack of money. So they come to us and say, brother I have taken this medicine but it didn’t work. Now you please give me some medicines. At that time I see that he has taken cotrim, fimoxyl, moxacil, ciprocin, zimax etc. But these are not working in his body. Then maybe I give higher antibiotic to that patient. This medicine has to be taken after every six hours or eight hours or ten hours. Or it is also taken after every twelve hours, like these. It is seen that patient becomes cure by taking this medicine. As regards antibiotic, few antibiotics are here which are produced by different companies. One is ciprocin. Now Square produces ciprocin, which costs twelve to thirteen taka per tablet. And there are some new companies, they also produce same medicine. But if you buy their medicine then you will have to pay three taka or three taka and fifty paisa for per tablet. Now how can I understand the quality of the medicine? Thirteen taka has to be paid for Square’s product. And you can get same product of other companies by three taka. In that case there is a huge difference between three taka and thirteen taka. In this situation I have completely lost my trust on some antibiotics. Few minutes ago I have told you that you can get antibiotic by seventeen taka as well as you can also get antibiotic which costs thirty five taka. Cefuroxime of other companies cost fifteen to sixteen taka. Instead of that if you want to buy cef-3 of Square company then it will cost thirty to thirty one taka. Its difference is almost double. My main objective is not the profit. I have to consider the benefit of my patients. If one patient becomes well then it is good for me. Because it is seen that when a patient becomes well then automatically I get two or four or five patients more. I apply antibiotic by diagnosis the right disease. I don’t remember the name of those companies. But there are some antibiotics of some companies, at present which rarely work in human body.

**Interviewer**: That means you are saying that the use of antibiotic is increasing, isn’t it?

**Respondent**: Yes, the use of antibiotic is increasing. And higher antibiotics are being introduced more in the market.

**Interviewer**: And you are saying that general people also ask verbally while coming ……

**Respondent**: Verbally they are asking for medicines and we are giving.

**Interviewer**: So brother, as you are giving medicines for many days. Do you face any type of problem while giving antibiotic? Do you think it is a kind of problem or not?

**Respondent**: Yes. I gave cotrim ds tablet to a patient which is Square company’s medicine. That patient was suffering from fever for four to five days. After taking that medicine itching problem aroused in his body. Allergic problem aroused. His hand, face, eyes were swelled up. Lobe of his ear became red. His lips also swelled up. Then after two to three days, I saw that his skin was covered with sores. Then I asked him, why it happened? He said that you gave me cotrim tablets for fever. But after taking that medicine it happened. Then I told that patient, it happened due to the reaction of antibiotic which I gave you. I have seen that some people face allergic problem after taking cotrim means severe allergic problem arises. It is seen that eyes, hands, legs, lobe of the ears, nose become red of some people. They have allergic problem. So that allergic reaction happens by having this medicine. But after that incident I don’t give this medicine to any allergic patient and I also don’t use this antibiotic personally. I don’t give this medicine to anyone even for fever. I totally stopped selling cotrim. It has side effect. This medicine does good thing for human but sometimes it also causes harm for human. So I don’t give this medicine to the allergic patients, asthma patients. Actually I stopped selling cotrim.

**Interviewer**: That means you are alert while giving medicine to the patient, whether that medicine suits in his body or not.

**Respondent**: Yes.

**Interviewer**: All right. Brother, you have told that usually you tell in detail, the procedure of taking medicine to your patients. You tell them how many dosage he will have to take, for how many days, like these. As there are some side effects of antibiotic or body becomes resistant by using antibiotic continuously. In that case do you share these issues with them or not?

**Respondent**: Yes. When I give antibiotic to any patient then I tell him to meet me after two to three days to see whether the medicine has any side effect on the patient. He might not able to understand the side effect but I can understand whether there is any side effect or not, if I see him. If there is side effect on the patient then I will stop that medicine and will give other medicine. And if there is no side effect then I give him advice to continue the dosage of that medicine with right manner. Then he continues that medicine for five days or seven days which I gave. After completing the course he becomes well. 20:00 minutes

**Interviewer**: How do you take the decision whether you will give antibiotic or will not give antibiotic to a patient?

**Respondent**: How much immunity exists, it depends on that. What I feel that people of rural area don’t know about antibiotic that much. So at first I observe the symptom of the disease then I decide whether antibiotic can be given or not. And then I give antibiotic. I have seen in many cases that after taking antibiotic some people feel vomiting, some people feel dizzy or some people suffer from diarrhea. Sometimes these happen. So I give antibiotic considering the symptom of the disease. Then it is also seen that a person comes with fifty taka. Now the price of an antibiotic is seven taka or fourteen taka or thirty five taka or fifty taka or sixty taka, like these. In that case sometimes it is seen that he cannot buy full course of medicine or sometimes cannot buy anything due to lack of money. But we give credit facility. We give medicine on credit to the known people. When they become well, they pay that amount. But some people don’t pay. In this way I have two to two and half taka unrealized in the market. So I don’t get any profit from this amount. I don’t get that much profit. In this way sometimes I cannot even realize my capital. Though people are very poor and innocent. People of the village are very simple. Some people give and some don’t give. In this situation I am also sufferer. Still I love people of this area, so I give treatment. There are many village doctors like me. They give antibiotic. People get antibiotic. But it is also true that if you tell about antibiotic to the village people, they cannot understand. They don’t understand, what is meant by anti, what is meant by biotic. Actually we don’t have that much time to tell all these things to the patient. Another thing is, most of us don’t analyze these. I read literature of many companies. When any new product is launched in the market, companies provide literature of that medicine. At that time I read literature. How many percent of this medicine actually works? Which medicines work well for which diseases? I read this type of literatures. Plus I also know about antibiotics very well. Sometimes I also do research on this. Expert doctors write some books. I read those books. At first I read a book written by MA Khan, he is an expert writer. He wrote book for allopathic treatment. I never get opportunity to see him. But the book which he has written that helps me a lot. Means I get benefits through that book. Here we don’t have time for discussion with common people on this topic. But it is an ethical issue. So when people come to me I try to give good treatment with good medicine. If you give good medicine then disease will be cured. Roughly I can understand which medicine is good, which medicine is bad, which medicine will work or which will not work. Before I told you about paracetamol. Original paracetamol means if you give paracetamol of Beximco company or ace of Square company to a patient then he will become well quickly. Again if you give paracetamol of other company instead of Beximco or Square company then it is seen that after taking medicines for five to seven days that patient does not get well. Now if you give different companies paracetamol to different people then you can compare which company’s paracetamol works well and which company’s paracetamol does not work well. Suppose a patient comes to me and I give him paracetamol. Now if this medicine does not work in his body then he will come again and say, doctor I know a person who was your patient. You gave this medicine to him. And he became well with this medicine. You gave me same medicine but why I am not cured? Then I understand that his immune system is weak. Actually I try to give quality medicine. People of this area ….. 25:00 minutes

**Interviewer**: As regards symptom means by observing which symptom you decide to give antibiotic?

**Respondent**: Suppose a patient comes to me and says, doctor I am suffering from fever for last three days. Then I take temperature of his body with thermometer. Normal body temperature of human is ninety eight degree Fahrenheit, ninety seven degree Fahrenheit like this. But in case of new born baby, temperature exists little higher than normal temperature which is normally found in human body. So when an adult comes with fever, who is suffering from fever for last five to seven days and didn’t take any medicine. Then at first I take temperature of his body with thermometer. Yes, it is seen that the thermometer shows his body temperature as hundred and three degree or hundred and four degree and sometimes it might be hundred and five degree. At that time I try to know the symptom. So I ask him, do you have vomiting tendency, do you feel drowsy, do you feel dizzy, do you feel weak, like these. When he says, yes these happen. Then I feel, this high temperature will not come down with normal paracetamol. In that case I will have to give antibiotic. I usually give ciprocin, azithromycin, zimax. If he will take these medicines after every six hours or eight hours for five days or seven days, he will become well. Again there are many people who have vomiting when they have high fever. At that time it is also seen that their urine becomes yellow. That’s why I ask my patient whether his urine is normal or yellow color. If he says, yes yellow colored. That means his body becomes dehydrated due to high fever. And maybe he is not drinking enough water so that his urine color has changed. Then I give him advice to drink enough water, to drink shorbot (sweetened drinks), to drink coconut water. Irritation will be removed or urine color will be changed into normal color by drinking these things. So those who take medicine in proper manner, they become well.

**Interviewer**: Well brother, you have told about the price of antibiotic. Different antibiotics have different prices. As a consumer or as a customer or as a patient, people buy medicines by spending their money. Do they get that much benefits, as compared to the money they spend to buy medicine? What do you think?

**Respondent**: I believe if he buys good medicine or good antibiotic then in ninety percent cases the patients will be cured. Again there are some medicines, by having these medicines for five days or seven days does not give any result. Means patient does not become well. In this regards I have some experiences. Sometimes it is seen that when people come with empty cover of any medicine which he takes from other shop or when people come from other area and says, I have taken this medicine but it didn’t work while showing the cover of any medicine, I keep note of this type of cases. In this way I am able to know, such and such medicines don’t work for such and such disease. This is a different experience. And as an honest person when I give medicine, I always try to give good medicine. Those who are honest, they always think about good medicine. But patients don’t understand these things but they do come in this way. Now I understand it means whatever I understand through this …..

**Interviewer**: Are the price of antibiotic within the buying capacity of the people?

**Respondent**: The price of antibiotic means different company has different price. But common people mean general patients don’t understand this. They don’t know which company’s antibiotic has which price? Now the money which they bring when they come to me means if I give medicine considering their buying capacity then I will have to give less quality product but the name of the medicine will be same. For example, a patient comes for taking pain killer. Most provably he has knee pain or back pain. He asks for naprosyn five hundred of Somatech company. This medicine contains naproxen and omeprazole means it is used for both gastric and pain. The price of this medicine is ten taka. But right now I don’t have this medicine in my shop. but he wants to take that medicine. Now I have medicine of other company. But medicines of other companies don’t work as like the medicine of Somatech. So he says, any other medicine will not work in his body except this one. After hard this I told him, all right. I will collect this medicine for you from the company. That’s it and nothing more. 30:00 minutes

**Interviewer**: In that case is antibiotic within the buying capacity of the people?

**Respondent**: No means well, actually I want to say, this is an agricultural area. People of this area do agricultural job. Most of them don’t have agricultural land. They maintain their livelihood by cultivating others land. Because of their bad financial condition, they are not able to buy high priced antibiotic. For example, they cannot buy antibiotic with sixty taka, sixty five taka. Because they would have to take two to three dosage of medicine every day. It is beyond their buying capacity. Maybe they buy antibiotic on credit or by taking loan from others. But they need huge money to buy full course of medicine. As they only depend on agricultural job means they are poor farmers. So if they are to take medicine for seven to eight days, then they need huge amount of money. It is very difficult for a day laborer.

**Interviewer**: The people who come to you and who don’t have the financial capability to buy antibiotic, then how do they buy antibiotic or how do they take antibiotic or how much they take antibiotic? Would you please tell this?

**Respondent**: Sometimes it is seen that people bring hundred taka for buying medicines for five days. Now if I give medicine for five days, then it will be my loss, because some patients don’t pay that much money. But I think, this is my shop and I can sell medicines to ten people in cash. Most of the time they give hundred taka and say, please give me as much medicine as you can give with hundred taka. Rest I will buy later or when these medicines will be finished then I will come and buy again. They say like this.

**Interviewer**: Do they come back after finishing those medicines which they buy with hundred taka?

**Respondent**: Sometimes they don’t come if they become well.

**Interviewer**: In that case do they complete the course?

**Respondent**: No. Course isn’t complete. It is seen that after one week or fifteen days again they have same situation. But they also have financial problem. Again medicines have to be taken in proper manner. If they don’t complete the full course of medicine then disease will not be cured.

**Interviewer**: When patients come to you, at that time do you give more priority to antibiotic rather than other medicine or what do you do?

**Respondent**: In the prescription means when specialized doctor prescribes prescription, then I give equal priority to all the medicines which are prescribed in the prescription.

**Interviewer**: When you give medicine to a person, suppose a patient comes to you and you will give treatment to that person. As regards giving treatment, at first do you give him antibiotic or what do you do?

**Respondent**: No. At first I don’t give antibiotic. Suppose a patient comes who has arthritis, he needs pain killer. It would be better if I don’t give antibiotic to that arthritis patient. Still if I feel that antibiotic is required then I give antibiotic to that patient.

**Interviewer**: In that case do you give more importance to antibiotic rather than normal medicine?

**Respondent**: Antibiotic has more capacity to prevent disease. Sometimes I give other two to three types of medicines. Symptom of disease means I give antibiotic as per the symptom of disease. Yes, I give more emphasis on antibiotic, because antibiotic has more capacity to prevent disease. In that case you have to give antibiotic where it is needed.

**Interviewer**: Why do you give antibiotic? What is the objective? I am trying to say, as you give antibiotic in most of the cases then what is the objective? What is your target?

**Respondent**: There is a medical term and that is immune system of human body. Now antibiotic is also used to prevent disease. There might be problem in different cell of human body. It might appear in different parts of human body. Now if you don’t give antibiotic then it will take long time to cure that disease. And if you give antibiotic then that disease will cure quickly. That means the main function of antibiotic is to prevent disease means to cure disease quickly, so that patient becomes well. Suppose it is seen that fungal infection happens due to bacterial attack. In that case I use normal medicine. Actually more or less I use antibiotic. If patient comes at primary stage then I don’t give antibiotic. And if fungal infection spread on whole body due to virus or bacteria then you have to give antibiotic to that patient. Again people have diarrhea due to food poisoning. Now at first I give metronidazole tablets for diarrhea. If he does not become well with that medicine then you have to give antibiotic. When people come with diarrhea at primary stage then it is possible to cure that with normal medicine. But if loose motion continues for three days then it is called diarrhea. It is seen that diarrhea turns into cholera. Antibiotic will have to be used for cholera or for diarrhea by considering the age of the patient. Different pharmaceutical companies have syrup for kids. And those who can take tablets I give them tablets. If patient comes with diarrhea then at first I give metronidazole tablets. If loose motion happens frequently, in this situation at first I give metronidazole. If this medicine does not work or sometime it works for some period of time and again arises the same problem. Then, I usually give oral saline of SMC along with ciprocin when loose motion stays for three days. If it is seen, the patient has tendency of cholera then he has to be given saline which is specially made for cholera. Different companies have saline for cholera. Now if I mention the name of a particular company which gave me their sample. Then it will be wrong. I don’t want to advertise that company. Different companies sell saline for cholera. So IV saline has to be given to that patient immediately. Otherwise he will become weak. At that time it is seen that he might come with sunken eyes. He might not able to move his tongue. He might not able to eat food. In this situation if he can takes saline orally then I give rice saline, ore-saline of SMC etc. If patient becomes weak or he vomits while taking saline or doesn’t want to drink. Then IV saline or cholera saline …..

**Interviewer**: You give that saline.

**Respondent**: Then give those saline for diarrhea. Different companies produce saline which contains metronidazol and ciprocin. And ciprofloxacin is also used. I give these types of saline. Patient gets result after using this. After two to three days physically he becomes strong. After using saline it fulfills the deficiency of water in human body. Then antibiotic is used to kill germs. If anyone suffers from diarrhea due to food poisoning then I give metronidazol, ciprocin means I give antibiotic. If patient can take medicine orally then I give medicine which can be taken orally. And if he cannot take medicine at all orally then I push saline.

**Interviewer**: What is the difference between antibiotic and other medicines? 40:00 minutes

**Respondent**: Difference between antibiotic means antibiotic is not given at primary stage. Antibiotic is used if it necessary. There are some diseases against whom antibiotic works fast. Now if I give other medicines for four to five days instead of antibiotic then patient might not get cured or is cured a little. At that time I understand that he will have to be given antibiotic. Then I give antibiotic. After giving antibiotic it is seen that patient becomes well. He becomes healthy. That means there was lack of antibiotic. In that case I give antibiotic. At village we usually give primary treatment.

**Interviewer**: Normal medicine and antibiotic both are different types of medicines and you give both types of medicines. Now what is the difference?

**Respondent**: This is the difference. Now you can ask that why I give antibiotic along with other medicine and what is the difference? Now if I give treatment to a patient without antibiotic then maybe it will take time to become well or sometimes patient does not get well. Now they are poor people and they have financial issue means they have financial problem. In that case, if I give normal medicine for four to five days by which they don’t get well. In this situation damage is done due to illness. They get tensed and think why I am not getting well or what happens with me? For that reason I give antibiotic so that patient can become well quickly.

**Interviewer**: Do the general people come to take antibiotic without prescription?

**Respondent**: General people come to take antibiotic without prescription. People of the village are very innocent and they ask for medicine verbally. They don’t understand whether it is antibiotic or not? It is seen that verbally they ask …..

**Interviewer**: How?

**Respondent**: Suppose it is seen that a patient became well by taking a medicine. Now another person has same disease. At that time he thinks that he will become well if he takes the same medicine. Now he comes to me and asks for that medicine. At that time if that medicine is available in my shop then I say, yes I have this medicine. But I don’t get opportunity to ask people, why they are taking this medicine? It is an antibiotic.

**Interviewer**: Do you give them?

**Respondent**: Yes, I have to give them. General people don’t understand whether it is antibiotic or other thing? But I can understand whether it is antibiotic or not.

**Interviewer**: Well brother, now I want to know about the risk factors. Does antibiotic play effective role to prevent disease?

**Respondent**: Yes. Antibiotic plays effective role to prevent disease. And there are some diseases which are not cured without antibiotic. You will have to apply antibiotic. Suppose for big type of abscess or for gangrene, you will have to give antibiotic. In this situation if you give normal paracetamol then it will not work. If dressing is done on that injury, that’s all right. But if you try to cure that disease with antihistamine then it will not work. In that case you have to give antibiotic. I am hundred percent sure.

**Interviewer**: Which groups of medicines work more?

**Respondent**: I have told you about abscess and gangrene. To remove the infection of abscess, patient will have to take medicine of flucloxacillin group for five to seven days after every six hours. Now if only dressing is done on that infection but antibiotic is not given then it will take time to cure that infection. This infection will be cured by dressing. But if you give antibiotic then it will be cured within short time.

**Interviewer**: In that case which medicines you usually give? 45:00 minutes

**Respondent:** I apply flucloxacillin first. Then, ciprofloxacin is given. cephalexin group was used before, still it is used. Cephalexin group is a common drug for skin’s soft tissue injury. Then it is seen that I give flucloxacillin for five days, but the injury has not recovered quickly. In that case, there is cefuroxime of different companies. I use medicines of good companies in most of the cases. There is a proverb in the villages. That is, ‘if the medicine is taken properly then it is a bliss, but if it is not taken properly or if it is not taken regularly then it has a poisonous effect on body’. Now, if dosage of morning is taken in the evening then the patient gets only one dosage instead of two dosages. In that case, the disease of the patient will not be cured. It might be cured, but it will take long time.

**Interviewer:** What do we term it? What is it told in the terminology of doctors?

**Respondent:** What is it told in the terminology of the doctors? I am not a specialist. But we tell in our village tongue that you are not taking the dosage regularly. That’s why you are not becoming well quickly. So, you will have to take the dosage regularly. Whether the dosage is for two times or three times in a day, and whether the course is given for five days or seven days, you will have to take those regularly. If the patient follows the advice of the rural practitioner and complete the course, then it is seen that after completing the course, he becomes well. Besides this, there are some patients who come to us, they don’t want to take medicine. In that case, we cannot give them advice. One thing is advice, but the medicine which will prevent the disease after applying in the body, that is another thing. Those patients don’t want to take medicine, but they want advice. Advice will not cure their diseases. Suppose a patient goes to a specialist. He gets a prescription by giving visit of five hundred taka. After coming back, he doesn’t buy the medicine. He thinks that he has gone to the doctor, that’s it. I am telling about the perception of the villagers. The patients who live in the village, I am telling about them. Many patients tell that why medicine will have to be taken for one month or two months or three months. I will take this for seven days. If it is cured then it’s okay. But if it is not cured then it’s okay also. This type of patients come to us. Mostly the patients who live in the village come to us. All categories of the people from child to old, come to us. The child is innocent. They cannot talk. They suffer from different problems. Such as, cold, nausea, fever, cough, etc.. Sometimes they have asthma. Sometimes they have diarrhea. Sometimes they have vomiting. Sometimes they have dysentery. Sometimes they suffer from mucus. These attack seasonally. The germs enter the body of the children, when season is changed. These happen to the child. And when a patient comes and tells, and when he makes us understand that he suffers from such kind of stool problem, means mucus is passing with his stool, the color of his stool has changed, then we give them medicine as per those symptoms.

**Interviewer:** How do you give medicine to the children?

**Respondent:** In case of children, there are guardians of the children. Especially I give priority to the mothers of the children. All the time, the children are being looked after by their mothers. The mothers normally do all the works of their children. We ask the mother of the child that how many times the child releases his stool? How is the color of the stool? Which type of stool he is releasing? What is the current situation? Then she tells that whether it is very hard or foamy or pellet form or soft. The child vomits whatever he is fed, either he is breast fed or other foods. Sometimes the vomiting is thin, sometimes it is thick. Again, after observing the stool, we conclude that the child has digestion problem. The mother of that child informs us these. Normally we give primary treatment to the child based on the information provided by the mother.

**Interviewer:** What is the resistance of antibiotic?

**Respondent:** Actually, the efficacy, effectiveness and the merits of the antibiotic cannot be exaggerated.

**Interviewer:** Earlier you were telling that if antibiotic is not taken properly then it is poison. And if it is taken properly ………….

**Respondent:** Normally medicine should be taken regularly, but if it is not taken regularly then it is a poison. 50:00

**Interviewer:** Then, what is resistance of antibiotic?

**Respondent:** Resistance of antibiotic, well, antibiotic is to be taken regularly. It will work in the body within six to eight hours. It will not work in the body after eight hours. From one hour to six or eight hours antibiotic remains effective in the body. So, again it will have to be taken immediately after six hours or eight hours. Then its action will continue. Antibiotic will work upto eight hours. But if antibiotic is not taken after that period of time, in that case, it will have to be started afresh. There are many types of antibiotic. There are different kinds of antibiotic. There are innumerable groups of antibiotic. There are so many pharmaceuticals companies also. Thousands of pharmaceutical companies have launched thousands kinds of antibiotics.

**Interviewer:** You have told about resistance of antibiotic, what can be done to protect this? As they do not take this regularly, so the medicine doesn’t work in the body because of irregular taking.

**Respondent:** You are asking about regularity. It is a nice question. In that case, we cannot go to patient’s house to look after this matter. Isn’t it?

**Interviewer:** No.

**Respondent:** We cannot do this. In that case, we give importance to the information of patient’s guardian. A patient may take any medicine, because he is not aware of medicine. It may so happen that the dosage of his medicine is finished, so he does not take that anymore. Then we have to depend on the guardian of the patient, because the guardian remains close to the patient and he looks after the patient. That’s why we tell him to provide the medicine to the patient regularly and timely. Suppose if he takes medicines of three to four days because of money, and if the full course is for five to seven days then it will be harmful for the patient. So, there is no end of discussion if it is about antibiotic. Basically we apply antibiotic on some common diseases. And we make the guardian understand about the use of antibiotic. The guardian says, ‘okay doctor, I shall feed’. If he feed the medicines regularly, then the disease will be cured. And if he doesn’t feed the medicine or if the patient does not want to take the medicine, then the patient will be in a big trouble, and the disease will be more complicated and the situation will become adverse. The course of antibiotic is not only for two to three days. There are some antibiotics which will have to be taken for a long time. Such as, penicillin group. Once penicillin was an antibiotic and it is still an antibiotic. Phenoxymethyl penicillin group. I have one such tablet which is from Opsonin company. Also there is penvik which is from Square company. There is penvik DS. It is an antibiotic. It will have to be taken for a long time. Such as, mostly in the case of arthritis, means penicillin is a nice antibiotic for those who have rheumatic fever. Dosage of this medicine is for three months, six months, one year or even for three years. Many times it is seen that you are taking penicillin tablet, but it doesn’t work at all. As you are suffering from rheumatic fever, so what you will have to do? Organs of the people become weak because of rheumatic fever. It becomes of no use. Now, injection of penicillin group has been launched. And the doctors are giving treatment with this.

**Interviewer:** You were telling about medicine. Look, now, the people are not following the advices or these rules properly. What is the reason behind this?

**Respondent:** The reason is, they are not informed about it. If I take antibiotic in a proper way, then my disease will be cured quickly. But the patient might think that he has dizziness or he has vomiting because of taking the medicine. So, he will not take anymore that medicine and he will stay like this. If he stays like this then it will be his stupidity. Carelessness for any disease is not right thing.

**Interviewer:** Is there any other reason?

**Respondent:** Yes. There are so many reasons.

**Interviewer:** Such as?

**Respondent:** Such as, if any side effect of antibiotic is seen then the patient doesn’t want to continue that medicine and even the guardian of the patient don’t want to feed that antibiotic. But they cannot understand that whether the problem is for antibiotic or for other medicines. At that moment, maybe they stop antibiotic, because they don’t understand that what is happening. Later on, it is seen that this problem is created because of other medicines. But the main medicine which can cure the disease, that has been stopped. If I tell about rural areas then in most of the cases, people don’t understand and they stop the antibiotic. So, patients are suffering because of not understanding this. But those who are village practitioners like us, usually we give the dosage like that way. Now antibiotic works ………

**Interviewer:** You tell them by yourself, so that they follow the rules.

**Respondent:** Yes.

**Interviewer:** Then, now, I want to hear a little about rules and regulations. As you prescribe and sell the medicines from here, so is there any governmental controlling authority or monitoring organization, who monitor these things by paying visit to you?

**Respondent:** Yes, we have such kind of things. Such as, those who are pharmacists like us, they have done pharmacist on allopathic. There is an association of pharmacist. There is an organization for pharmacists. There is drug superintendent, who gives us drug license or pharmacist certificate or license. They visit every allopathic drug shops after every three months. Sometimes circular comes to us from there or when we go to the big conferences of the doctors, then the specialists tell that the medicines which are without governmental license or which are without DR number, selling of these are prohibited.

**Interviewer:** What is DR number?

**Respondent:** I don’t understand about the meaning of DR still now. But ……….

**Interviewer:** Drug register or drug …………….

**Respondent:** A yea () like this. Such as, excuse me please. Kumudini is a biggest hospital in Asia region. Now it has become medical college hospital. There is a medicine named omilock, means it is a medicine of omeprazole group. It is seen that this medicine works well enough. Now there is a matter of DR number, batch number, manufacturing date and expire date in this case. Firstly I shall see, DR number of the medicine, manufacturing license number, license number of the company and government license number. Here three types of number are shown. And manufacturing date is also shown. And expire date of the medicine is shown also. We sell the medicine by looking at these things. Our higher officials of the association look after this. The inspection team also sees whether theses shops sell counterfeit medicines, the medicines which come from outside the country, the medicines which create addiction, the medicines which are harmful for human body, etc. They also see whether the vaccines are not kept inside the refrigerator, which are essential for human being. The vaccine for hydrophobia should be preserved in refrigerator at a particular temperature. Suppose, you don’t have refrigerator. You keep these medicines on the shelf. So, the efficacy of these medicines will not remain intact. The medicines shall have to be preserved at that temperature which is necessary to be kept.

**Interviewer:** Do they inspect this by coming to you?

**Respondent:** Yes. They come after every one and half month or after every three months or after every six months. Usually they discuss with us. Especially they observe cleanliness of every shop. And they advice the doctors or general physicians or rural practitioners that half of the diseases might be cured if their behaviors are well to the patient. And the other half of the diseases might be cured if they have trust on medicine. There is a matter of trust on medicine. If there is no trust on medicine and you are taking medicine continuously, then how many days it can be taken. In that case trust on medicine is needed. And good behavior by the doctors to the patient is also needed.

**Interviewer:** Do the drug supers monitor these things?

**Respondent:** Yes. Usually they monitor and a meeting takes place after every one month or after every two months or after every three months or after every six months. All the rural practitioners together ……1:00:00

**Interviewer:** In which place this meeting is conducted?

**Respondent:** It is conducted in a specific place, means …..

**Interviewer:** Whether it is at district level or at thana level ………

**Respondent:** It is conducted at thana level. It also takes place area wise, union wise and even district wise. I attend in all those meetings. Higher officials attend there. Mistakes might be done when treatment is given. There are many who don’t have knowledge about any medicine. Suppose, I stand up and ask, sir, I don’t have that much knowledge about such and such medicine. For which disease such and such medicine is to be applied or how is the dosage of such and such medicine is determine? They make us understand nicely.

**Interviewer:** Do you know about any governmental rules and regulations which are related to use of antibiotic?

**Respondent:** There is no shame if I tell the truth.

**Interviewer:** No. We have come to hear the truth.

**Respondent:** Yes. I think, of course there is relation between government and antibiotic. Such as, when we keep medicines from pharmaceutical companies, then there remains TP (trade price) and vat. It is seen that the government takes two percent to three percent vat from us according to MRP and TP. We are telling this based on invoice. The government is taking vat from us. We give order to the companies at primary stage and the government is taking vat from the companies. And the companies are taking vat from us.

**Interviewer:** It is for those who produce the products and sell those products in the market. But are there any rules and regulations for selling the antibiotic? That how we will sell the antibiotic, we can sell the antibiotic to such and such person, these types of ………

**Respondent:** The question …….

**Interviewer:** Means, to whom antibiotic can be given, to whom antibiotic cannot be given, do you know about these types of governmental rules and regulations?

**Respondent:** No. I don’t know this. But antibiotic is not needed for all patients. I don’t think that it will be needed ………….

**Interviewer:** Is there any governmental rules and regulations?

**Respondent:** No, I don’t know whether there is such kind of rules and regulations or not.

**Interviewer:** Well. What do you think? Whether it is needed to have such kind of rules and regulations or not?

**Respondent:** Yes. I admit that those who conduct research on antibiotic, they know about the antibiotic better than us. Such as, they can tell, if people take such and such antibiotic then this will work in their body or if people take such and such antibiotic then that will not work in their body. Besides this, there are some antibiotics which are made with coarse flour or flour or something like this. I have seen in newspaper that approximately twenty seven to twenty eight companies are banned by the government. They are marketing some medicines which do not work in human body. Or when a lab test is conducted, then it is found that nothing is there in the medicine which is declared by the company. If the government continues this kind of initiative then it would be better for the people, as well as it would be better for us. There are some dishonest businessmen who sell the medicines of such kind of companies, whose main intension is only to make profit. Some medicines should be supplied in the market after doing lab tests, especially which are antibiotics. This is not needed for all medicines. The strength and the quantity which are mentioned, all are there. But, I think that the original ingredients which are supposed to be remained, those are not there. Whether it is powder or soda or coarse flour or not, or whether the patient will be cured or not after taking this, nothing can be said.

**Interviewer:** Do you think that there are some service oriented organizations or there are some people who illogically provide the antibiotic to the patient? What do you think?

**Respondent:** It depends on them. It is their concern who act like this. But actually ………….

**Interviewer:** Do they give? What do you think?

**Respondent:** Whether they give or not, I don’t know. And this depends on their ethical values how they will apply medicine. Earlier I have told that good companies supply good medicines. Recently I have found some companies, medicines of which become yea (), means becomes broken and dusty, when I take that in my hand. Such as, I have found a pharmaceutical company named Quality Pharmaceutical, ranitidine of which as same as that. In that case, this ranitidine has DR number, manufacturing date, batch number and expire date also. I have seen that there are many patients who have found dust and broken tablet when they open the tablet from the strip in front of me. Because, temperature was not maintained properly. And it looks like only flour. No other ingredients are found in it. If this ranitidine is applied to a patient then the patient will have stomach problem. Now, the quality of the medicines of some of the companies depend on maintenance of temperature. If the temperature is not maintained then medicines can melt away.

**Interviewer:** As you have told that different companies are marketing, so is it possible that antibiotics are being prescribed only for financial benefit rather than benefit of the patients?

**Respondent:** Higher officials will take action against it. I don’t like to say anything regarding this matter. I want that people would get proper treatment and they would live with good health by taking good medicines. I want exactly this.

**Interviewer:** That’s all right. But when marketing people of the companies go to the doctors, in that case, do the doctors prescribe their medicines by their influence? In that case, the companies become more beneficial than the patients. Whether such kind of thing happens or not?

**Respondent:** I shall tell this thing this way. Suppose, those who are representatives, salesmen, area managers and those who are responsible officers of that district from drug administration, they all communicate with the doctors regularly. They request the doctors to prescribe their products. Whether the doctors prescribe or not, I don’t know. But when I see any prescription then I find that there is not only one company’s medicine, medicines of different companies remain there. In that case, this is open secret. It is written in prescription which I can see openly. I sell the medicines according to the prescriptions. But I don’t know that how the marketing people of the pharmaceutical companies communicate with the doctors.

**Interviewer:** Well. What is the right of the consumer? Consumer right is …………….

**Respondent:** Consumer right totally depends on the quality of the product. If it is told in one word then I shall say, I believe that if we pray to Allah with heart and soul then Allah will response. But if we pray to anything else instead of Allah, then how will we get response from Allah. Like this way, if a patient takes proper medicine as per his disease, then of course he will become well. Now, if I pray to Allah and if I expect that Allah will cure the disease, in that case, I don’t know whether the disease will be cured or not.

**Interviewer:** What steps you suggest so that proper advice is written in the prescription and appropriate antibiotic is prescribed in the prescription? What do you think?

**Respondent:** Look, I think that those who are the specialized doctors, they prefer well and reputed company’s medicines, especially when it is about antibiotic. Good means all are good, but the companies which provide medicines with good quality and efficacy and which medicines are quickly build up immunity in the human body, those are prescribed by the specialized doctors. They know this very well. I am telling this for the well being and the good health and quick recovery of the patients. If the doctor is kind enough, then he will prescribe good medicine of good pharmaceutical company. It depends on doctor whether he will choose a good company’s medicine or not. It is his personal matter. I have a seen a movie and Mithun Chokroborty was the hero of that movie. He told that Doctor is considered next to God. How the doctor is considered next to God? God means Allah. And Allah has created us. Suppose, there is a patient who has stone in his gallbladder. Allah will bless his creature but the surgery of the patient will be done by the doctor to remove that stone. The patient might suffer a lot for a long time and he might take a lot of medicines. But he has no other choice except operation. The doctor cures the patient. That’s why, the doctor is considered next to God. 1:10:00

**Interviewer:** The marketing people of the pharmaceutical companies who come to you, do they influence you to give their antibiotic to your patients?

**Respondent:** I have never found any marketing people who request me to give his medicine. I have never found like this. And there is nobody who will do this type of behavior, when he will come to my shop. Because, I am very much alert about this. Whether I shall sell his medicine or not, and whether I shall apply his medicine on my patients or not, it depends absolutely on me.

**Interviewer:** Where do the people prefer to go to take the antibiotic?

**Respondent:** There are antibiotics more or less in every allopathic medicine shop. Mostly people go to those pharmacies which are quite big. And when do they come to us? Usually they come, when they need two to four pieces of antibiotic or when they knows about antibiotic or when they come with the strip of medicine. At that time we see that yes, I have this medicine. Besides this, antibiotics of all companies are found mostly in big pharmacies. Most of the prescriptions go to those places. The treatment which we give in the rural areas, it is based on our experience. It is based on our ethics. If the patients have big problem, then they don’t come to us. They go to the specialized doctors.

**Interviewer:** You have shown me a packet which is expired medicine.

**Respondent:** I didn’t show you any packet which is expired medicine.

**Interviewer:** No. You have shown unexpired medicine. What do you do with those medicines which have expired and which are left in your shop?

**Respondent:** I have no expired medicine in my shop. But the medicine which I …………….

**Interviewer:** No. sometimes for selling ………..

**Respondent:** Expire date is written on the box of that medicine. Always I check the date of expiry and then I provide the medicine. If I find it has expired then I throw out that.

**Interviewer:** Where do you throw out this?

**Respondent:** Throw out, means I dump those under the soil. If those are kept openly, then there might have possibility that anyone can pick and take those medicines by mistake. He will not understand that whether those medicines are expired or not. In that case, I don’t keep expired medicine in my shop. And if I find, there are some medicines which will be expired within one to two months, then I inform the pharmaceutical company who manufacture those medicines. Then, they assure me that they will exchange those. Sometimes I ask them, will you market those products again which you have taken back and will you supply those medicines again amongst us? They reply that they will dump those in the dustbin. Means they will destroy those.

**Interviewer:** Well. Do you have veterinary medicines here, which are used for cows and goats or for domestic animals?

**Respondent:** There is no veterinary medicine in my shop. I don’t know anything about veterinary treatment and I don’t give any veterinary treatment. I have only allopathic medicines for human being. Mostly I have medicines of Square, Beximco, Glaxo, Acme, etc. companies. Normally I sell medicines of these companies, whether it is paracetamol or pain killer or other medicines.

**Interviewer:** For how long you are in this profession?

**Respondent:** I have been working in this profession for long time.

**Interviewer:** For how many years?

**Respondent:** Twenty to twenty two years have passed. For many days ……….

**Interviewer:** Have you taken any training? 1:15:00

**Respondent:** I am a medical assistant. I took a training which was conducted jointly by Bangladesh and Damien foundation. Governmental free health services which are provided by Bangladesh and Damien foundation for the patient of tuberculosis and leprosy, I got that training from Jarmuki hospital of Mirzapur. I got training from there. Different ………

**Interviewer:** The training was conducted for how many days?

**Respondent:** It was a one week training program and it was also a three months training program.

**Interviewer:** You have taken for how many days?

**Respondent:** I have taken for six months.

**Interviewer:** And as a medical assistant?

**Respondent:** As a medical assistant I have studied for four years.

**Interviewer:** Would you please tell about your education?

**Respondent:** I have studied upto SSC.

**Interviewer:** You have passed SSC. Well, do you have drug license for your shop?

**Respondent:** I have drug license.

**Interviewer:** Whether the shop belongs to you or it belongs to other person?

**Respondent:** No. It belongs to me. I love my mother very much. I have named my shop according to the name of my mother. It is ‘Maa Medical Hall’, kaytola bazaar, Mirzapur, Tangail. Both my mother and my father have contribution here. But my love is more for my mother.

**Interviewer:** That’s why you have named your shop as Maa Medical Hall?

**Respondent:** That’s why I have named my shop as Maa Medical Hall.

**Interviewer:** Well. Did you appear in any examination on medicine?

**Respondent:** Different conferences are conducted by different pharmaceutical companies. Different pharmaceutical companies are marketing different types of medicines. There are specialized doctors from the pharmaceutical companies who are experienced persons, they give us training for one day. If any new medicine is launched in the market then they inform us. They inform us that how and when the medicine should be given, what will be its dosage, such kind of things. The rules are mentioned on the literature. It is written both in English and in Bengali, so that we can understand properly. I have attended so many conferences that I cannot mention the names of all. Those are conducted by pharmaceutical companies.

**Interviewer:** Let’s talk about the network by which antibiotic comes to you. Wherefrom you get this?

**Respondent:** I get this when I give order to pharmaceutical companies. For example, there is a company named Gaco. Gaco pharmaceutical.

**Interviewer:** Gaco.

**Respondent:** Gaco, which is ISO certified. I use antibiotic of that company. Plus, when marketing people of that company come to me then I give order. There is G-fix which belongs to cefixime group.

**Interviewer:** That means, do the MRs’ bring that to you?

**Respondent:** Yes. The MRs’ come to us and take order. There are salesmen who supply the medicine. They bring the medicines to us after taking the order. There remains invoice. It is mentioned in the invoice that which medicines are to be supplied in my shop. They bring those medicines with that invoice. So ………….

**Interviewer:** Who take medicine from you?

**Respondent:** Those who are general patients, they take medicines from us.

**Interviewer:** They take from you. And wherefrom the MRs get those?

**Respondent:** There is an office of the MRs in district level. They bring the products from head office through that office. Serially those medicines reach to us through them. And ………..

**Interviewer:** Now, I like to hear that which antibiotics you have in your shop? Would you please tell the name of those antibiotics?

**Respondent:** Now, if it is only about antibiotic, then there are different antibiotics from different companies.

**Interviewer:** Please tell.

**Respondent:** Now, it will be good if we don’t mention the names of the pharmaceutical companies.

**Interviewer:** Will you tell only the names of the medicines?

**Respondent:** I shall tell only the names of the medicines. Such as, Moxacil.

**Interviewer:** Moxacil. Then?

**Respondent:** Fimoxyl.

**Interviewer:** Fimoxyl. Then?

**Respondent:** Ciprocin.

**Interviewer:** Ciprocin. Then?

**Respondent:** Zimax.

**Interviewer:** Zimax.

**Respondent:** Cef-3.

**Interviewer:** Cef-3. Then?

**Respondent:** There are so many antibiotics which are manufactured by different companies. I am mentioning only those which I apply to my patients mostly. There are many antibiotics which are manufactured by different companies.

**Interviewer:** Which one normally you give for external injury?

**Respondent:** I give flucloxacillin at primary stage for external injury.

**Interviewer:** Then?

**Respondent:** Azithromycin.

**Interviewer:** Then?

**Respondent:** Erythromycin.

**Interviewer:** Ero …..

**Respondent:** Erythromycin.

**Interviewer:** Then?

**Respondent:** Cephalexin. 1:20:00

**Interviewer:** Then?

**Respondent:** Penicillin.

**Interviewer:** Then? That you were telling, whether it is phylopen or …..

**Respondent:** Phylopen belongs to flucloxacillin group. There are many groups. Actually I am mentioning you only those names of antibiotics which I normally apply.

**Interviewer:** Moxacil belongs to which generation?

**Respondent:** It is applied at first stage of the treatment. In that case, Moxacil belongs to amoxicillin group …..

**Interviewer:** Amoxicillin group, is it?

**Respondent:** Yes. Amoxicillin group.

**Interviewer:** For which purpose it is given?

**Respondent:** It is applied for common diseases. Common diseases means, cold, fever, cough, ….

**Interviewer:** You apply this for common diseases. Fimoxyl belongs to which generation?

**Respondent:** That is same preparation. Amoxicillin.

**Interviewer:** Amoxicillin. For which purpose you give this?

**Respondent:** For those common diseases.

**Interviewer:** Ciprocin belongs to which generation?

**Respondent:** Ciprocin belongs to ciprofloxacin group.

**Interviewer:** Ciprofloxacin group. Ciprocin belongs to which generation?

**Respondent:** Second generation.

**Interviewer:** Second generation. For which purpose it is given?

**Respondent:** It is applied for fever, it is applied for diarrhea. Sometimes it is applied for skin’s soft tissue injury …………

**Interviewer:** Whether it is abscess or what that you have told?

**Respondent:** Abscess, you may give this when there is external injury.

**Interviewer:** In external injury. You were telling about external body injury.

**Respondent:** Yes. Please write down the name of one more antibiotic, sefrad. It belongs to cefradine group.

**Interviewer:** Sefrad, cefradine group. For which purpose you give this?

**Respondent:** It is applied for cold, fever, cough, nausea ………

**Interviewer:** It belongs to which generation? Sefrad?

**Respondent:** It belongs to second generation.

**Interviewer:** Then, Zimax belongs to which generation?

**Respondent:** It belongs to second generation also.

**Interviewer:** It belongs to which group?

**Respondent:** Azithromycin.

**Interviewer:** For which purpose it is given?

**Respondent:** This is an antibiotic. Azithromycin is a higher dosage antibiotic. It is given for long time fever. Then it is given for urinary tract infection.

**Interviewer:** Cef-3 belongs to which generation?

**Respondent:** Cef-3 belongs to second generation.

**Interviewer:** Second generation. It belongs to which group.

**Respondent:** It belongs to cephalexin, sorry, cefuroxime group.

**Interviewer:** Cefuroxime group.

**Respondent:** Cefuroxime group. It is a higher dosage antibiotic.

**Interviewer:** It is a higher dosage antibiotic. For which purpose you give this?

**Respondent:** It is given in surgical case. It is given in case of large abscess and gangrene.

**Interviewer:** Flucloxacillin belongs to which group?

**Respondent:** Flucloxacillin belongs to Flucloxacillin group.

**Interviewer:** Flucloxacillin group. Which group is it? Is it same group?

**Respondent:** Yes. Flucloxacillin group. Please write down here the name of the medicine. Phylopen.

**Interviewer:** Phylopen, isn’t it? It belongs to which generation?

**Respondent:** It belongs to second generation.

**Interviewer:** For which purpose it is given? 1:25:00

**Respondent:** It is given for abscess. It is applied for long term external injury or infection.

**Interviewer:** Azithromycin, whether it is name of an antibiotic or it is a group?

**Respondent:** Azithromycin, it is name of a group.

**Interviewer:** It is name of a group. What is the name of the medicine of this group?

**Respondent:** There are different names of this antibiotic which are manufactured by different companies.

**Interviewer:** For which purpose it is given?

**Respondent:** It is given for fever. Then, it is given for urine infection. It is given for urinary tract infection. It is given for normal cough.

**Interviewer:** Uromycin, it belongs to which generation?

**Respondent:** Azithromycin group.

**Interviewer:** Is it Azithromycin group?

**Respondent:** Yes. Azithromycin group. And this is erythromycin group.

**Interviewer:** Erythro

**Respondent:** Erythromycin group.

**Interviewer:** For which purpose it is given?

**Respondent:** For same purpose.

**Interviewer:** For same purpose, okay. Eromycin, it belongs to which generation?

**Respondent:** It belongs to second generation. Higher antibiotic, cefradine.

**Interviewer:** No.

**Respondent:** Cefalexin.

**Interviewer:** Cefalexin.

**Respondent:** Cefalexin group.

**Interviewer:** Cefalexin group. For which purpose it is given?

**Respondent:** Mostly it is given to carrying mother. If there is any infection in the body of pregnant woman then it is given.

**Interviewer:** Infection in the body?

**Respondent:** Yes.

**Interviewer:** And penicillin belongs to which group?

**Respondent:** Penicillin group.

**Interviewer:** Penicillin, penicillin group. It belongs to which generation?

**Respondent:** The name of it is phenoxymethyl penicillin. Group of it ……..

**Interviewer:** Penicillin group?

**Respondent:** Yes. Phenoxymethyl penicillin group.

**Interviewer:** Phenoxymethyl penicillin group. For which purpose it is given?

**Respondent:** It applies for arthritis.

**Interviewer:** For arthritis? Penicillin belongs to which group?

**Respondent:** First generation.

**Interviewer:** And what about cefalexin?

**Respondent:** It belongs to second generation.

**Interviewer:** Second generation. What about azithromycin?

**Respondent:** It belongs to third generation.

**Interviewer:** Third generation. Then, how many medicines of third generation are there?

**Respondent:** Medicines of third generation, this …………

**Interviewer:** Is it also third generation? Eromycin belongs to third generation. And sefrad?

**Respondent:** Cefradine group.

**Interviewer:** Cefradine group. It belongs to which group.

**Respondent:** Second generation.

**Interviewer:** Didn’t you write yea () of it?

**Respondent:** I have written. It is for cold, fever, cough ….

**Interviewer:** Do you have any other antibiotic?

**Respondent:** Normally I use these antibiotics.

**Interviewer:** You use these antibiotics. Thank you, brother. Let me check once again, have we covered all the generations. Yes, we have covered all the generations. Lot of thanks. I have taken much of your valuable time. I hope the information that you have provided, it will help us immensely for our research. And it will enrich our research. Keep well, brother. Assalamualaikum.

**Respondent:** Walaikumassalam. And brother, you also keep well. I have discussed lot of issues with you keeping in view the overall well being of the humanity and for the greater benefit of the country and as well as well being of people at large. I have enjoyed it. The initiative that you have taken by help of the government, means for which you have come to us, and whatever I have informed you from my little knowledge of medical science, I have tried a lot to help you, please don’t feel bad if I said something wrong. I hope you will continue this, and if you come after every two to three months, then we will be able to furnish you newer information. And we have gathered knowledge by discussing with you about different kinds of medicines. In this context I like to bid farewell by expressing my best wishes for the well being and development of this area, this country and the people at large. Hope you all will remain well. Assalamualaikum.