Name of Study Area: Rural

Data type: IDI with Household

Length of the interview/discussion: 37:06 min

ID: IDI\_AMR304\_HH\_R\_23 May 17

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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 |
| Male | 47 | Class-V | HDM | 35,000  BDT | 7 Months-Male | 65 Years-Female | Tribe  (Barmon) | Total=11; Child-2, Husband (Res.), Wife, Brother-2, Brother-in-law-2, Nephew-2, Mother |

Demographic information:

Interviewer: What is your name?

Respondent: ...

Interviewer: how many family members you have?

Respondent: We are 9/10 family members, is it? (Asked to his younger brother and he answered: 11) We are 11 members.

Interviewer: 11 members. You have a big family.

Respondent: Hmm

Interviewer: Do you describe who these 11 people are?

Respondent: From these 11 people we are three brothers with three wives.

Interviewer: Hmm six people.

Respondent: my mom, I have two child and my younger brothers have two child.

Interviewer: Ok.

Respondent: These are eleven people in my family.

Interviewer: Is there any other people live with you in your house?

Respondent: Any other doesn’t come except relatives but we don’t have continuous living people with us.

Interviewer: How many cow-goat-duck-chickens have you?

Respondent: We have only cow, like cow-calf.

Interviewer: Ok. How many?

Respondent: One cow and one calf.

Interviewer: Hmm, how about duck-chicken?

Respondent: We don’t have duck-chicken.

Interviewer: Ok. How about your monthly income?

Respondent: Income, 30 to 35 thousand taka monthly.

Interviewer: Ok. What types of work usually do? Who are the income related people in your family?

Respondent: Income related people means, I am working as a cutter, and my two young brothers do a maintenances shop of rickshaw-auto-bicycle.

Interviewer: Ok. I am looking at your house; you have 3 different types of house pattern- one is building, other is mud house and last one is tin shed.

Respondent: Yes, we live in a joint family.

Interviewer: How about your drinking water sources?

Respondent: We drink water from this tube well.

Interviewer: Is this a deep tube well or others types?

Respondent: It is a deep tube well. Deep tube well means not like big one it’s normal one.

Interviewer: Ok. How about your cow’s drinking water?

Respondent: We give chaff.

Interviewer: No, what I mean is what types of water you give to your cows?

Respondent: We give this water what we always drink.

Interviewer: What types of water you usually use in cooking or others works?

Respondent: We use this tube well’s water.

Interviewer: Everywhere use tube well water?

Respondent: We don’t use other water sources; everywhere we use this tube well water.

Interviewer: Ok. Is this your own house?

Respondent: It is our own residence.

Interviewer: Like this does you have any other land?

Respondent: We have, there have 10 and 5 in total 15, and may be there have 14, so in total may be 25 to 30 decimal. Without this residence we have about 30 decimal lands.

Interviewer: Ok, it is also a large area.

Respondent: Yes, it is. It is may be 30 decimal.

Interviewer: 30 decimal?

Respondent: Here are 30 decimal and there are 30, so in total 60 decimal.

Interviewer: Ok. I saw mango tree there, are those also yours?

Respondent: There have some besides the temple.

Interviewer: Ok. Are your family members well now?

Respondent: It seems that now they all are well.

Interviewer: Hmm, you have a big family with 11 family members.

Respondent: Now they all are well.

Interviewer: Ok, suppose one of your family members will suffer from illness then who take care of those people?

Respondent: If I’ll suffer from illness then all other family members will look after me, here I have younger brothers, their wives and my wife also. Besides, we all look after one another.

Interviewer: Doesn’t have specific responsible person?

Respondent: No. Suppose I’ll go to shop, I’ll not present at home and my brothers also not present at home that time my younger sister-in-law will look after my mother or my wife will take that responsibility, like this we always take care each other.

Interviewer: Suppose in your family suddenly someone become ill in the home or you at your work, or your brothers at their works or children then how you know about that matter?

Respondent: My two brothers stay at own village, if any one becomes ill then other one call me to tell that brother become ill and now we have to take him to the own town or to the hospital. Then maybe I go with him or I stay at shop and they two go to hospital- we always do like this in the emergency time.

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Interviewer: Ok. When someone in sick inside of the house?

Respondent: Inside the house, if they get sick more then they call me or go to the shop. If they call they tell mom gets sick so you all come back home, then we take her to the hospital.

Interviewer: Is your mom suffering any illness now?

Respondent: Now she is well, her blood pressure is little bit high so she is suffering from blood pressure problem.

Interviewer: Ok. You are the elder son of this family?

Respondent: I am the elder from the brothers.

Interviewer: Decision make from you, right?

Respondent: Decision manly makes mutually, not only by me but also mutually.

Interviewer: You have two son-daughters?

Respondent: Yes, one son and one daughter.

Interviewer: I saw the boy but where is your daughter?

Respondent: My daughter stays outside of this area.

Interviewer: Elder one is daughter?

Respondent: Hmm, she stays at neighbouring town some distance away.

Interviewer: Oh, ok.

Respondent: Her mother side uncle’s house is there.

Interviewer: Ok. If someone gets sick suddenly then usually where do you go at the beginning? Suppose not serious illness or fever? Or any types of large sickness?

Respondent: Actually for small types of disease we go to this market here have small doctors, we usually go to them for our primary health care. That means when they said that they can’t do anything then we go to own town hospital or village.

Interviewer: Then tell me the name of this doctor?

Respondent: Here we usually go to D02more.

Interviewer: Ok, why you go to her more?

Respondent: Because she is good in primary health care that’s why we go.

Interviewer: Besides this do you have any other reasons to go to her?

Respondent: We usually don’t need to go other places. If we suffer large disease then she told she can’t give treatment so you should go to large places. Then we go to outside of this place like own town or village.

Interviewer: To whom when you go to own village?

Respondent: Own village has a clinic.

Interviewer: Own village has a clinic? Which clinic?

Respondent: This is called own village Diagnostic Centre.

Interviewer: Ok. What types of doctor camber has their?

Respondent: There has good doctor, MBBS doctor.

Interviewer: You mean there has MBBS doctor’s camber?

Respondent: Yes.

Interviewer: Is his/her residence in here or outsider?

Respondent: In own village has a continuous doctor and other comes only Friday.

Interviewer: Friday comes from outside and other days?

Respondent: Other days have a MBBS doctor, he does treatment.

Interviewer: What is the name of that doctor? Do you know the name?

Respondent: I don’t know the name.

Interviewer: Ok, do you know the name of Friday doctor?

Respondent: Many doctor comes on the Friday, in the clinic there has different doctor in the different time.

Interviewer: Ok. There is no specific doctor. Ok, is that government or private?

Respondent: No, that is private.

Interviewer: When you don’t go to D02 then…

Respondent: Then we go to own village or own town. We go to own town hospital.

Interviewer: Oh, you go to own town hospital?

Respondent: We go to there because price is reasonable on the other hand clinic is very expensive; that’s why we go to own town hospital.

Interviewer: Hmm, you said you go to D02, for which types of disease you go to her?

Respondent: For headache, for feeling any illness or for weakness, for pressure measurement. She is really good in Primary health care.

Interviewer: Ok, Is she has drug shop?

Respondent: Yes, she has.

Interviewer: Suppose, suddenly you have needed any medicine then what you do? Before I said about doctor now I am asking when you need medicine then where do you go usually?

Respondent: We go to here if we need medicine. If we don’t get any types of medicine then we go to outside of this area like own town or neighbouring town some distance away.

Interviewer: For this reason do you go to D02 or any other places?

Respondent: No, if we don’t get here then we go to outside of this area. If we get from here we take from here. Manly we take primarily necessary medicine from here.

Interviewer: I want to know another one dada; you said that you used to go to D02 at the very beginning, if not work in there then you go to own village or own town; who take this decision in your family? Which place you have to go or should go to those places- this matters?

Respondent: In our family, any one of my family take this decision. If we need to go to own town then we go there and if we need to go to own village then we go to there.

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Interviewer: Ok, that D02, whom you usually go for primary health care, what types of medicine you get from her shop?

Respondent: For headache, fever, gastritis, pressure problem and the last one is abdominal problem.

Interviewer: For whom did you last visit at that place?

Respondent: I went to there for myself.

Interviewer: Ok, what was your problem?

Respondent: My hand pain.

Interviewer: Hand?

Respondent: Hand problem.

Interviewer: Hmm

Respondent: That means I have arthritis problem that’s why I have to take medicines.

Interviewer: When did you last visited?

Respondent: Last time may be 10 to 15 days ago.

Interviewer: What you said when you went there? And what types of medicine she gave you?

Respondent: I said, I have pain in my hand, and then she gave some medicine for primary treatment, if not work this then you can go to another place. Besides this pain killer medicine is not good for health. Then you can go for others test and changed your medicines. After that I transferred myself and go to own town, and tested again and brought medicines.

Interviewer: From own town?

Respondent: Hmm from own town hospital.

Interviewer: What was the problem in your hand?

Respondent: Pain in hand, arthritis pain.

Interviewer: Ok. You took medicine 15 days ago, now?

Respondent: No, I am taking medicine still now.

Interviewer: Then now you are taking medicine.

Respondent: Hmm.

Interviewer: Now how r you feeling after taking medicine?

Respondent: I am feeling good after taking medicine. But I have to take medicine for a long time.

Interviewer: Long time means how many days?

Respondent: Doctor said that I have to take medicine as long as I live.

Interviewer: Do you have antibiotic medicine in your medicines?

Respondent: Yes, doctor prescribed antibiotic.

Interviewer: What is the antibiotic medicine? Can you tell me about this? I mean what you know about antibiotic?

Respondent: What I know about antibiotic, antibiotic means it will do all kinds of works. May be any wound or any pain will cured by antibiotic. This is my opinion.

Interviewer: Ok.

Respondent: We didn’t study medicine; we are normal people, right?

Interviewer: Hmm.

Respondent: What doctor give us, we take that medicine.

Interviewer: That’s right, every person have specialty in different part. Suppose what you know he doesn’t know that again what he knows you also don’t know that.

Respondent: And what you know I don’t know that.

Interviewer: Hmm. Again what you know I don’t know that. Like this every person have specialty in different part. Besides that we have some perception. I want to know that from you. I want to clear what you said before is- for curing wound or pain we used…

Respondent: For curing those doctor prescribe antibiotic, as I know.

Interviewer: Ok.

Respondent: I only know that.

Interviewer: That’s what I want to know, your perception and I come here to know that. That means doctor gave you antibiotic also for this pain?

Respondent: Hmm.

Interviewer: How do you know antibiotic medicines?

Respondent: Knowing antibiotic medicine means when I went to drug shop or when doctor wrote then we went to drug shop to buy those medicines during that time shopkeeper told that it is for you pain, it is antibiotic, it is for gastritis.

Interviewer: Hmm.

Respondent: For that reason we know otherwise we don’t have any ability to know antibiotic.

Interviewer: Ok, then doctor doesn’t say when he/she write in the name of medicines?

Respondent: Doctor also said. But we can’t ask doctor at the first place. Suppose, we have a perception that doctor write a prescription and we go to drug shop with that and shopkeeper can tell but we can’t ask doctor about this matter.

Interviewer: Ok.

Respondent: If we asked doctor why you write this antibiotic? Or why you write pain killer tablet? Then doctor feel annoyed.

Interviewer: Hmm.

Respondent: If we asked shopkeeper he can tell about that because he become experienced by selling medicines.

Interviewer: Hmm.

Respondent: They inform us this is antibiotic, it’s for pain, it’s for gastritis or it’s for others. Actually we never asked before doctor about this matter.

Interviewer: You asked from Pharmacy?

Respondent: Hmm, we asked from pharmacy.

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Interviewer: Are they told how to take antibiotic medicines?

Respondent: These things are written by the doctor while prescribing; maybe we don’t understand it but shopkeeper or pharmacists who have drug shop, he understand these things then he told us like- eat it twice, eat it in three times, eat it at one time. As we eat what they told us.

Interviewer: When you go to own town hospital or whatever you go or here you go to own village clinic then they give you a prescription. On that prescription suppose they give you 15/10 days or like that did you buy whole course at once or keep some due? How to purchases medicine?

Respondent: It seems that doctor gives me 15 days medicine but I have only 7 days medicine’s money in that case I only buy 7 days medicine. After that, I used to take 7 days and see the condition. Sometimes doctor told us that you have to come after 15 days or 7 days. In that case, as doctor’s instruction we take 7 days medicine and then bring another 7 days medicines. But I have shortage of money that’s why I only buy 7 days medicine. After taking 7 days medicine again taking another 7 days medicine go to doctor after 15 days in that time what doctor give us decision we follow that.

Interviewer: Ok.

Respondent: In that time if doctor told to don’t taking more medicine then we don’t continue on the other hand if doctor give instruction to take medicine for next 8 days more then we continue as his instruction.

Interviewer: Ok. When you purchase medicine only for 7 days and then you purchase next 7 days medicine between that time do you think you miss any medicine for some days? Suppose you can’t purchase medicine at the exact date- is their happen like this?

Respondent: Yes, sometime it happens.

Interviewer: Happens?

Respondent: It seems like that I plan to go but for some reason it’s not possible then I thought if I don’t take medicine one day nothing would happen. Sometimes it’s happen like this.

Interviewer: Yes. These types of situation only happen with you or other family members also face this type of situations?

Respondent: These types of situation happen with all of us because all the time our work load is not same, when we have so much work load then we thought I’ll go tomorrow or like I need to go tomorrow so nothing will happen if I miss one days. Actually for these types of situation sometime we miss one day for taking medicine.

Interviewer: Ok. You miss like this. When you go to purchase medicine especially antibiotic do you need to show prescription? Or you buy without prescription?

Respondent: We have to show prescription otherwise take strip of medicines because without prescription I forget the name, that’s why I have to bring prescription.

Interviewer: Ok.

Respondent: If I bring strip of medicine then they give me exact medicine as prescription.

Interviewer: Hmm. If you know the name of medicine, I mean we know some name of antibiotic then do they sale antibiotic without prescription?

Respondent: Yes, they sale if I can tell the name.

Interviewer: Ok. Now you are taking antibiotic medicine so what do you think about the price of the medicines?

Respondent: Price is high for us, like\_ the price of one tablet is about 20 taka. If I continuously take twice medicine in a day then it’ll be over to my income level. In this condition, the price is high for us.

Interviewer: Ok. Then what you do?

Respondent: Then we have to take forcefully, maybe I don’t have enough money that time my brothers have enough money in that case I told them purchase this medicine and they bring those.

Interviewer: Even then you have to take medicine?

Respondent: Hmm, even then we have to take.

Interviewer: Ok. Do you think antibiotic or these costly medicines works effectively or other less costly medicines works more effectively?

Respondent: Here everything depends on the doctors. Whatever doctor gives us we have to take no matter what the price is high or low.

Interviewer: Ok.

Respondent: If happen something likes that, I refuse to take 20 taka prices medicine and take 5 taka’s medicines. In that case, it’ll not work; we must have to take medicine according to doctor’s instruction.

Interviewer: Ok. Suppose you went to purchase medicine with prescription then shopkeeper told you that you can purchase this other company’s medicine but they all work same, is there happen like this?

Respondent: Yes, shopkeeper told like that. Then we said we only take what our doctor write, because if doctor want then he must write this medicine on the prescription. At that time they said I don’t have this medicine you can go other places and we go to other places.

Interviewer: Did you face like this situation ever?

Respondent: Yes, I faced.

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Interviewer: How many days before it happened? Where it was happen in this market or own village? What is the name of this market?

Respondent: This is own town market. This is under own village of union. In the own village medicine is not available maybe we have to go neighbouring bazar. All types of medicines is not available, especially outsider doctor’s medicine is not easy to get, for those medicine we have to go to neighbouring town some distance away or own town.

Interviewer: Ok, when don’t get medicine then what you do?

Respondent: When we don’t get here then maybe we have to go to neighbouring town some distance away or sometimes we said I can’t get these medicines so give me alternative of this medicines. If doctor nearby that place then we called doctor told the situation then maybe he changed the medicine.

Interviewer: Hmm.

Respondent: We take medicine like this.

Interviewer: If doctor is not available their?

Respondent: Then we asked shopkeeper do you have alternative of this medicine. Then he may be say you can’t get this here you can take this instead of this. After that we bring that by force.

Interviewer: Now you are taking antibiotic medicine, after taking this now what is your condition? I mean how much you become improve than before?

Respondent: I am now more recover than before, now I am fine.

Interviewer: Good. Is pain reduced?

Respondent: Hmm.

Interviewer: Do your children need any medicines within this week or 15/20 days before or maybe one month before?

Respondent: Yes, My child needed medicine for tonsil problem.

Interviewer: Where did you go?

Respondent: Own town.

Interviewer: Directly own town?

Respondent: Yes, We went there at first.

Interviewer: Ok, own town, where?

Respondent: Own town hospital.

Interviewer: What types of medicines doctor prescribe? Or how many types of medicines? And how did you purchase that?

Respondent: When we take her to doctor firstly they measured her weight, and she was under weight. For taste doctor gave syrup, for tonsil gave two syrup and some medicines. Now after taking 15 days medicine now she is recovering. Doctor said after 15 days to go again and we went to him then he again writes some medicine and said after 7 days to go to him again.

Interviewer: Ok.

Respondent: Doctor said, if pain cured then doesn’t need to come back again.

Interviewer: Ok.

Respondent: Latter it seems that pain reduced so we don’t go back again.

Interviewer: Hmm, was there any antibiotic in your child medicine?

Respondent: I can’t tell you exactly now but I can recall doctor gave syrup.

Interviewer: But you didn’t ask about antibiotic or pharmacist didn’t tell you?

Respondent: No, I forgot to ask.

Interviewer: Did you child take full course of that medicine?

Respondent: Yes, we gave here full course.

Interviewer: Or after cured you didn’t give remaining medicine?

Respondent: No, she didn’t miss any medicine.

Interviewer: Ok, do you keep any antibiotic in your house for thinking if this disease will be back then take those antibiotic medicine again?

Respondent: No, we don’t keep any medicine to think like that. Because what doctor gives medicine we keep only one week then we can’t give those medicine after one week. Even that if we have remain medicine then we throw out those.

Interviewer: Ok, why can’t take those medicine again?

Respondent: They told from there that this medicine can’t keep after one week. These instructions are also written on the bottle. These matters I don’t understand clear only doctor can tell these matters.

Interviewer: Hmm.

Respondent: We take medicine according to doctor’s instruction.

Interviewer: Ok, here has a government community clinic, is it? Did you go there?

Respondent: Frequently we go to there.

Interviewer: When you go there?

Respondent: We go there when we have little fever or we need any gastric medicine, or we need worm’s medicine.

Interviewer: Ok. Where you go most of the time? D02 or Community clinic?

Respondent: We go most of the time to D02. We go less that community clinic because most of the time medicine is shortage. Beginning of the month you can get medicine but ending of the month they can’t give you medicine.

Interviewer: Oh!

Respondent: Demand is very high so that they can’t provide for whole the month, that’s why we go there less of the time.

Interviewer: You go there less of the time because you can’t get medicine when you need.

Respondent: Hmm, medicine is not available ending of the month but its available beginning of the month.

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Interviewer: Do you keep antibiotic medicine into the house?

Respondent: Now we don’t have any antibiotic into the house.

Interviewer: Do you have any antibiotic that any family members are now taking?

Respondent: We don’t have any antibiotic now.

Interviewer: Do you have any medicine for your hand pain?

Respondent: My pain, I actually stopped taking medicine and two days ago I stopped taking medicine.

Interviewer: Stopped means?

Respondent: I don’t take medicine now because I feel some relief.

Interviewer: Oh! Don’t you take these medicines ever?

Respondent: I’ll take. I’ll go to doctor…last week I went, doctor said, I have to continue this medicine till I live. Even then I missed sometimes for observing is it increased the pain or not.

Interviewer: Oh! You want to know is it increased or not?

Respondent: Hmm, actually every day I took twice or thrice that’s why I don’t like to take any more.

Interviewer: Why you stopped taking medicine like this? Do you have any other causes? Or you have to buy that’s why?

Respondent: One reason is I have to buy off course and I have to take medicine every day that also another reason.

Interviewer: Ok.

Respondent: That’s why I missed taking medicine sometimes.

Interviewer: Ok. Is this happen with other family members?

Respondent: When disease almost cured it’s happened.

Interviewer: That means all of your practices are like this?

Respondent: Hmm, we don’t continue. Many of them think I already cured then why I have to eat.

Interviewer: Ok. Then what you will do those remain medicines?

Respondent: Actually it seems that we used to take one week after that it remains for one days medicine so either those keep at home or throw out.

Interviewer: If you get sick again that disease do you take that medicine again?

Respondent: When medicine keeps longer then we would not take those again.

Interviewer: Many days means how many days?

Respondent: Many days means suppose today I completed my one week course and after one month later I would not get sick in that case those medicines were getting older so we don’t take those anymore. On that time I said throw out those medicine and bring new medicine from the doctor.

Interviewer: Hmm, that time did you only show the old prescription or go to the doctor again?

Respondent: I have to describe again that my older problem started again. I need to describe like I have a headache or neck pain like before so that doctor can give me proper treatment. Then doctor maybe tell you take previous medicines or add this new medicines something like that.

Interviewer: Ok. Do you know about the antibiotic medicine’s expire date?

Respondent: Antibiotic’s expired date means?

Interviewer: Don’t you know antibiotic medicine have date or expire the date?

Respondent: Yes, off course sometimes we see the expired date then take the medicine. If we bring medicine today then we don’t check the expired date and doctor gives medicine so we don’t think about expired date. After one or two months later we see we have antibiotic at home that time we enquiry the expired date or maybe simply we don’t take those any more.

Interviewer: Is there date written on the medicine?

Respondent: Maximum time date written on the medicine.

Interviewer: Ok. How many days you keep this types of medicine? Or do you keep that for one month? Because you said that you don’t take medicine after one month?

Respondent: Hmm, usually I keep medicine for one month, now we don’t have any medicine in the home.

Interviewer: Ok, do you ever think that antibiotic harm human body? Or any types of problem seems after taking antibiotic?

Respondent: Sometimes we think maybe any problem happen after taking antibiotic. Actually it’s not good for our body to take so much medicine. Is it?

Interviewer: Yes.

Respondent: That’s why sometimes we stopped taking medicine, after taking so much medicine we don’t feel good even then we have to take medicine according to doctor’s instructions.

Interviewer: Hmm, that’s right. But do you see any reaction or any types of problem in your body after taking antibiotic medicine or strong medicine?

Respondent: After taking antibiotic medicine or strong medicine for a long time our body getting weaker, feeling uncomfortable or become weak. Then maybe we stop taking that strong medicine, or if we feel more uncomfortable then we contact with doctor.

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Interviewer: Ok.

Respondent: I called the doctor and said after taking this medicine I am having this problems then doctor told me to stop taking medicine and consulate with him again so that I have to go.

Interviewer: After your body get weak then you communicate with your doctor, besides this did you do anything by own?

Respondent: We actually don’t do anything only try to eat good foods such as- milk, fish. All right?

Interviewer: Hmm. Ok, I told you that besides human animal , I mean which is our domestic animal, and you said you have two cow?

Respondent: Hmm.

Interviewer: If these two cows ever happen or you need some medicine for these cows what you do?

Respondent: If need any medicine we go to government veterinary doctor. Sometimes we called them in our house; they gave prescription or medicine whatever needed. After that gradually animals are curing. We always go to government doctors.

Interviewer: Who is the government responsible doctor?

Respondent: Here has D19.

Interviewer: D19, where is his chamber?

Respondent: you get him at own village bazaar.

Interviewer: Is he has any shop or something like that?

Respondent: Yes, he has a drug shop, but he also does work.

Interviewer: Ok. You go to D19. Ok, what types of medicine he usually give for cow or for what types of disease he give antibiotic for cow?

Respondent: Actually we don’t know, we only go to them for treatment our animals, after going there they observe what the problem – this disease or that disease like that, is they give any antibiotic medicine we don’t know clearly. Maybe they push injection and gradually animals cure. We don’t ask anything actually.

Interviewer: Ok.

Respondent: We usually don’t ask is this antibiotic or not? It actually doesn’t need to know us.

Interviewer: How they do treatment? Is he come to you house or you have to take you animal to him?

Respondent: Yes, after getting phone call he came to us. Or if he was busy we went to him in that case we took our animal.

Interviewer: How far?

Respondent: Not so far, own village bazaar is far from here but his house is nearby us. You see that bridge, other side of that bridge is his house.

Interviewer: Oh.

Respondent: We have to take there.

Interviewer: Oh! to him. Then how can you get the medicine?

Respondent: The medicine is with him.

Interviewer: Ok, with him, then when did you need medicine for you cow for the last time?

Respondent: It’s about one year ago I needed medicine for cow.

Interviewer: year? Then you have cow since year?

Respondent: Hmm, now they are fine and since many days ago I have cow.

Interviewer: Ok. That time what types of medicine you needed? How much money you needed to buy that medicine?

Respondent: What types of medicine means he pushed injection with this we needed 350 taka.

Interviewer: Ok.

Respondent: He took 350 taka. He pushed three injections for 350 taka then cow was getting well.

Interviewer: Ok, and anything else?

Respondent: Only pushed injection, that’s it.

Interviewer: Within this one year did you need anything?

Respondent: No.

Interviewer: Or any types of medicine you gave your animal?

Respondent: No.

Interviewer: Then what you think, after pushing injection did you satisfied? You paid 350 take, do you happy for treatment?

Respondent: Not so much because they do more labour than money. But I am satisfied.

Interviewer: Ok, that’s good.

Respondent: Hmm.

Interviewer: Then do you ever think that animal also have antibiotic medicine like human? Do those antibiotics create any harm or problem for your animals?

Respondent: If after taking those create any problem then I also can give medicine, for avoiding those problems I called veterinary doctors.

Interviewer: Ok. Who is the popular veterinary doctor in this area?

Respondent: They all are popular to us, D19 and others are being veterinary doctor for many years. They are three brothers; all are doing this business, same work.

Interviewer: Ok, three brothers?

Respondent: Yes, three brothers doing veterinary doctor as a government representative.

Interviewer: Ok, Then you go to D19?

Respondent: Hmm.

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Interviewer: Then what did you heard about antibiotic resistance? That means do you know anything? You said you know antibiotic as a strong medicine. This is antibiotic resistance?

Respondent: I don’t have clear concept about this.

Interviewer: Don’t have concept. Suppose antibiotic makes defense? – did you heard like this? Or heard from others person?

Respondent: No.

Interviewer: You didn’t hear. Like this if antibiotic become resistance then can we face any problem?

Respondent: No, I never heard any comments like this.

Interviewer: Ok, didn’t hear. If ever faced like this problem then what you will do? If ever happen? I mean after taking antibiotic it become resistance then what you will do? After becomes resistance?

Respondent: Then what will happen we will have to consulate with doctors. After taking antibiotic I faced this types of problems, now what can I do? We will have to go to doctor.

Interviewer: Ok, then what types of doctor would you consults with?

Respondent: Who is specialist, good doctor I will go to them. After taking happen like that problem so we will have to go to a specialist doctors.

Interviewer: Ok, now I am in last part, do you remember anything like you have a big family with 11 family members ever get sick within this few last months and consult with doctors?

Respondent: No, we didn’t face.

Interviewer: Ok, then thank you bhai, I take your many time for this discussion.

Respondent: No, it’s ok.

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