Name of the study area: Urban

Data Type: IDI with unqualified seller/prescriber

Length of the interview/discussion: 53 min 20 sec.

ID: IDI\_AMR202\_SLM\_PUnQ\_Hu\_U\_26 Nov 17

**Demographic Information:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Gender | Age | Education | Seller/prescriber | Category | Year of service | Ethnicity | Remarks |
| Male | 32 | SSC | Unqualified seller/prescriber | Human | 6 Month | Bangali |  |

Assalamualaikum. Brother, I work in Dhaka cholera hospital. Now we are doing a research work where we try to understand what do the human being, the birds and the animals which are domestically reared in the houses do when they become sick? Where do they go for advice and treatment? And whether they take antibiotic or not during this illness period? Those who are shop owners, those who are giving services for the treatment or those who provide the antibiotic or sell the antibiotic, means how do they sell the antibiotic or how do they give advice for taking antibiotic, actually we want to know these things from them ….

**Interviewer:** Well, how are you, brother?

**Respondent:** Assalamualaikum. I am … Ali.

**Interviewer:** Yes.

**Respondent:** ……. Bazar, Gazipur road.

**Interviewer:** Yes.

**Respondent:** Yes, I am well, Alhamdulillah.

**Interviewer:** Okay, okay. Thank you. May we start the discussion, brother?

**Respondent:** Inshallah.

**Interviewer:** Well, okay. Firstly, would you please tell a little elaborately about your medicine shop and this profession of yours?

**Respondent:** Alhamdulillah. I have been working in this shop for the last six months.

**Interviewer:** Yes.

**Respondent:** I have started business in this shop six months ago.

**Interviewer:** Yes.

**Respondent:** Roughly, I am doing this business well, okay?

**Interviewer:** Okay, okay.

**Respondent:** Normally, general people come here. Suppose, they tell, brother, please give me paracetamol, because maybe they have fever for seven days

**Interviewer:** Yes.

**Respondent:** Normal poor people who are not able to go to a doctor for taking a tablet …

**Interviewer:** Yes.

**Respondent:** They are not able to spend 500 taka for giving visit to the doctors. So they tell, please give me an antibiotic so that I become well soon and I can go back to my work and pull my rickshaw as early as possible.

**Interviewer:** Well, those who live their livelihood by hard labor in the society, mostly they come. (**Respondent:** Yes) So, what types of medicines are there in your shop, brother?

**Respondent:** There is napa, there is paracetamol, there is ace plus ….

**Interviewer:** Yes.

**Respondent:** There is napa syrup, there is calbo-D, means normal general medicines are available here.

**Interviewer:** Would you please tell this way, such as, general medicine, antibiotic and what else are there? I can see many types of medicines, like there are general medicines ………

**Respondent:** There is ceopro AAcin (possibly ciprocin), there is don-A, there is adokmasen syrup, there is dabeya cod, there is zimax syrup. Then there is zinc syrup, there is antacid plus …. (1.58-2.10)

**Interviewer:** Means, there is general medicine, there is antibiotic …

**Respondent:** Yes.

**Interviewer:** Besides this, what else are there? I can see on the top …

**Respondent:** There is cinkara ..

**Interviewer:** Are these herbal medicines?

**Respondent:** Yes.

**Interviewer:** I can see, herbal is written. Yes, yes.

**Respondent:** It is seen that there are many persons who come with urine infection and they ask for medicine for urine infection ….

**Interviewer:** Yes …..

**Respondent:** Brother, I am suffering from burning sensation while discharging urine.

**Interviewer:** Yes.

**Respondent:** If this medicine is given then urine might be released clearly.

**Interviewer:** Well, well. Which one? You are telling about which one?

**Respondent:** This is dias foma ….

**Interviewer:** Dias foma, okay. This belongs to which company?

**Respondent:** This belongs to Byparma (possibly Bio pharma).

**Interviewer:** Byparma (possibly Bio pharma), well. Well, we shall discuss about this at the end of our discussion. Now let me write, what types of the medicines are there in your shop. We shall discuss about this later on. You have told that you give medicines. So, what types of experience you have gathered by running this shop or by prescribing the medicines?

**Respondent:** Yes.

**Interviewer:** So, what experience you have in case of giving antibiotic? Would you please tell a little in detail?

**Respondent:** Normally we don’t give antibiotic.

**Interviewer:** Hmm.

**Respondent:** If any poor people come and tell us, brother, I am suffering from fever for seven days and I cannot afford to go to any doctor …..

**Interviewer:** Hmm.

**Respondent:** Because, visit of the doctor is five hundred taka. If the fever is not cured then I shall not able to go to pull my rickshaw next morning.

**Interviewer:** Yes.

**Respondent:** Or I shall have to go to my working place. So, please give me two farmacils (possibly fimoxyl) …(**Interviewer:** Yes) Or give me a ciprocin, and maybe my fever and cold will become well by taking such and such medicine. We only try to control the fever.

**Interviewer:** Well, well.

**Respondent:** But we don’t give any type of surgical treatment or any type of course of antibiotic for one month. And if we do like this, then it is a big crime. We always make them understand that they should go to good doctors or go to a government hospital ….

**Interviewer:** Okay, okay. You are telling, it is a big crime. Why it is a big crime?

**Respondent:** Crime, means in our Bangladesh, there are many doctors who tell, we should not give antibiotic to the patients. (**Interviewer:** Yes). When poor people come and urge us, and when they tell, they cannot afford to give 500 taka visit ….

**Interviewer:** Hmm.

**Respondent:** If he goes to a doctor, then firstly he has to pay two thousand taka for different examinations.

**Interviewer:** Okay.

**Respondent:** Then the medicines are given to him. And it is also seen that the same medicine is given to him.

**Interviewer:** Well, in that case, do they ask for antibiotic directly or you on your own give antibiotic?

**Respondent:** No, many of them ask for antibiotic.

**Interviewer:** Many of them ask for antibiotic ……

**Respondent:** We give napa as primary treatment. We advice them to take napa for seven days. If it is not cured by taking one napa tablet, then take two napa tablets. If two napa tablets are taken then the fever will be controlled.

**Interviewer:** Yes.

**Respondent:** We try to give 2/1 on request.

**Interviewer:** Well, well. So, what types of antibiotics normally you give more from your shop? Would you please tell the names of some of those antibiotics?

**Respondent:** Such as, we give ciprofacin (possibly ciprofloxacin). (**Interviewer:** Yes). There is a medicine named disekloda by Gonoshasthaya. It works well.

**Interviewer:** Yes.

**Respondent:** If it is taken for two to three days, then automatically the fever gets controlled.

**Interviewer:** Well, well.

**Respondent:** And if children come to us, then we give napa syrup. If the children do not become well, then we give sidok-A. And we give suggestion to take this one tea spoon in the morning and one tea spoon at night. After applying all these, if the disease is not cured, then we advice them to go to doctors. This way we give the medicines.

**Interviewer:** The names of the medicines that you have told, except these, is there any other antibiotic in your shop?

**Respondent:** No, there is no other antibiotic except these in my shop.

**Interviewer:** Well, then which groups of antibiotics normally you prescribe? Which groups?

**Respondent:** Mostly thaimax, then sectro-A …..

**Interviewer:** No, if we consider group wise. (Time- 5:15)

**Respondent:** Cipropraccin (possibly Ciprofloxacin) ….

**Interviewer:** Well, and?

**Respondent:** And there is MMO-cin (possibly amoxicillin).

**Interviewer:** Isn’t there group of medicine? This medicine belongs to which group of medicine? Mostly you give priority to which group? Means, mostly you prescribe which group of medicine?

**Respondent:** Normally I give amosocin (possibly amoxicillin) and cipropacicine (possibly ciprocin) ………

**Interviewer:** You give these two medicines. Well, all right. We will discuss on this later on. So, when you give antibiotic to a patient, do you give this on written prescription or you tell the name of the antibiotic verbally?

**Respondent:** No, no. I tell this verbally.

**Interviewer:** You tell this verbally. When you tell this verbally, at that time, did you face any type of problem or challenge?

**Respondent:** No, I have never faced any problem.

**Interviewer:** Means, as regards which one I should give or what should I give, or is there a little bit indecision?

**Respondent:** Nothing happens like this. Sometimes they come and tell that brother, I am feeling better than before.

**Interviewer:** Hmm ……….

**Respondent:** When they come then they tell that brother, I am feeling better than before. But I tell them to go to a doctor or to a government hospital or to do some tests.

**Interviewer:** Means, when you give any medicine, then do you have any indecision? Such as, whether I shall give this medicine or that medicine? Or, which one shall I give? Is there anything like this?

**Respondent:** I have to think about this. It is not possible to give without thinking. Because, it is seen that there are many who have blood pressure or fever or neck pain or urine infection …..

**Interviewer:** Well …..

**Respondent:** Then we give course for two days or three days. After taking the medicine, when he comes again and tells that he is not getting well …………

**Interviewer:** Yes ……

**Respondent:** Then we refer him to any government hospital and advice him to take treatment from a good doctor.

**Interviewer:** Okay. Does he go there later on? Means ……..

**Respondent:** Yes, many persons go there.

**Interviewer:** Means, how do you understand that he has gone?

**Respondent:** When he comes again, then he shows me his outdoor ticket. Then he tells, I went to such and such doctor and the doctor has given me such and such medicine ….

**Interviewer:** Okay, okay. I have understood. So, when you give any antibiotic, at that time, do you tell anything about the dosage? Means, he will have to take the medicine for how many days or how many months? Do you tell anything about this?

**Respondent:** Normally, the rule is, it has to be given for seven days ….

**Interviewer:** Yes …….

**Respondent:** If the disease is not cured within seven days, then the medicine has to be continued for fourteen days. If the disease is not cured within fourteen days then the medicine has to be continued for twenty one days. But I don’t give for so many days. We are not allowed to do this. Always the doctors tell that please do not give any antibiotic ……

**Interviewer:** Yes.

**Respondent:** But when a person cannot afford ….

**Interviewer:** Hmm …

**Respondent:** To give five hundred taka visit to a doctor.

**Interviewer:** Hmm ….

**Respondent:** Previously they ….. (**Interviewer:** Hmm). When a poor person goes to a doctor for his treatment, it is seen that he is not able to manage 3000 taka or 4000 taka or 5000 taka. That’s why, he has to go back home and he has to sell his cows or his goats for doing the treatment. (**Interviewer:** Hmm). That’s why, he comes to us and requests to give him at least 2 to 3 capsules or tablets.

**Interviewer:** Well, well.

**Respondent:** We feel that he needs this. Because, we are human being. And from the point of view of humanity we think that where this poor man will go …….

**Interviewer:** Hmm, hmm. Means, how many days it will have to be taken? Means, as you have given for two to three days?

**Respondent:** Yes, yes.

**Interviewer:** In that case, you tell them to take the antibiotic for few days. Isn’t it? Suppose, they take medicines for three days, later on, whether they come back again and take rest of the medicines which are for next four days or not?

**Respondent:** If he comes back again, even we don’t give him any medicine. We send him to the doctor.

**Interviewer:** You send him to the doctor.

**Respondent:** We send him to any doctor.

**Interviewer:** You send him to doctor. Do you send some of them or you send most of them?

**Respondent:** No, we send most of them.

**Interviewer:** So, brother, please tell is there any side effect of antibiotic? Means, side effect?

**Respondent:** There is side effect. There is side effect of antibiotic.

**Interviewer:** Okay, what do you tell them about side effect? When you give antibiotic to the patients, then what do you tell them about side effect?

**Respondent:** At that time, I tell, if vomiting is felt …..

**Interviewer:** Yes ….

**Respondent:** Or if pain is felt in the stomach or if there is any allergic symptom in the body ….

**Interviewer:** Hmm ….

**Respondent:** It might happen.

**Interviewer:** Yes, yes.

**Respondent:** Then the medicine will have to be stopped.

**Interviewer:** Okay, okay.

**Respondent:** Normally we tell them, if you see that the fever is declining gradually after taking the medicine, and if you stop the medicine instantly, then the fever might come again. If you feel that the fever is gone, then Alhamdulillah, it is cured. But if it is not cured, then you will have to go to a doctor.

**Interviewer:** Well, well. Do you tell them anything about resistance? Please, tell in detail. Have you ever heard about the word which is called resistance of antibiotic?

**Respondent:** No, I don’t understand about the resistance.

**Interviewer:** Well, well. When you give any antibiotic, then do you give any direction? (**Respondent:** Hmm). What information you provide verbally to the patients? What do you tell them?

**Respondent:** If you take nutritious food like egg and milk, then you will not feel weak. Or you will take SMC’s oral saline with food. You may take one in the morning and you may take one at night, if you feel weak.

**Interviewer:** If weakness is felt ……

**Respondent:** If antibiotic is taken, then definitely weakness will be felt in the body. If one oral saline or one egg is taken, then healthiness of the body will be maintained.

**Interviewer:** Well, you tell this for his healthiness. What else are told except this? Any …

**Respondent:** Nothing is needed except this.

**Interviewer:** Okay.

**Respondent:** Or if they can take multi vitamin, then it would be better.

**Interviewer:** Multi vitamin?

**Respondent:** Yes.

**Interviewer:** (10 minute) Means, I wanted to know earlier, how do you take the decision, whether antibiotic will have to be given or not to a particular patient?

**Respondent:** Again I am telling that we don’t give anything. But (**Interviewer:** Yes, yes.). All right? (**Interviewer:** Yes, yes.). Normally when a person comes with prescription, then we serve that prescription. The prescription which is prescribed by the doctor, we serve that prescription. But when a rickshaw puller comes and tells that he is suffering from fever. he cannot go out with his rickshaw if the fever is not cured.

**Interviewer:** No, he comes and tells ….

**Respondent:** He has been suffering from fever for three days.

**Interviewer:** Yes, yes.

**Respondent:** In that case, he requests and urges me to give …….

**Interviewer:** You give him.

**Respondent:** I give him.

**Interviewer:** But my question is, you yourself take the decision for giving the medicine, (**Respondent:** Yes). Whether I will give this one or that one, means whether I will give antibiotic or normal medicine, how do you take this decision? What thoughts come in your mind at that moment?

**Respondent:** We ask them, whether they have same problem like the other members of their families or not, whether they have any problem in their body or not, …(**Interviewer:** Yes). Or whether they went to the doctors or not, whether any operation has been done or not, or whether they had typhoid or pneumonia or jondis or not, after considering these things (**Interviewer:** Hmm) then I take the decision which medicines will work better.

**Interviewer:** Okay, okay.

**Respondent:** Whether they have any examination report or not

**Interviewer:** Okay, okay. Did you yourself face any problem while taking this decision, means, whether you will give such and such medicine or not? It is for your own understanding ….

**Respondent:** There might be a little bit tension, but I have to give by understanding the problem.

**Interviewer:** Yes.

**Respondent:** Because, all on a sudden a medicine cannot be given to a person.

**Interviewer:** Yes.

**Respondent:** And if it is given, then they may face problem ….

**Interviewer:** Yes.

**Respondent:** Such as, when I give any antibiotic to a visitor, then after thinking a lot I decide which antibiotic will work better for the patients.

**Interviewer:** Yes, yes.

**Respondent:** This has to be given after thinking a lot.

**Interviewer:** Well, well. … Do you think that the market price of antibiotic is within the buying capacity of the people or is it too much? In terms of the amount of money, is it more or less?

**Respondent:** The price of antibiotics which are produced by Square pharma or Beximco pharma, those are a little bit more. (**Interviewer:** Hmm). Maybe the rate of antibiotics which are produced by Gonosashthaya are a little bit less. The poor people become beneficial if these antibiotics are given to them.

**Interviewer:** Yes, yes.

**Respondent:** It is seen that if I give Ace or yea (), means if the medicines are produced by Square or Beximco or Incepta, then poor people cannot afford these.

**Interviewer:** Yes.

**Respondent:** But I think that the market price of Ganosashthaya’s medicines are a little bit less than others.

**Interviewer:** Antibiotic?

**Respondent:** Yes, antibiotic.

**Interviewer:** Actually I am telling, if we compare the price between normal medicine and antibiotic, then whether the price of antibiotic is more or less?

**Respondent:** No, it is less.

**Interviewer:** Do you mean, the price of antibiotic is less than normal medicine?

**Respondent:** No, actually the price of normal medicine is less than antibiotic.

**Interviewer:** Hmm.

**Respondent:** The price of antibiotic is a little bit more.

**Interviewer:** It is more. …( **Respondent:** It is more). That means, you are trying to say that the price of antibiotic is more.

**Respondent:** It is more.

**Interviewer:** It is more. Okay, okay. … Why it is more? Why do you think that it is more?

**Respondent:** Why its price is more, the companies can tell this better.

**Interviewer:** Okay, okay.

**Respondent:** Because …….

**Interviewer:** Yes, yes. Well, means the buyer or the consumer who takes the medicine, means the amount of money which he spends for buying an antibiotic …( **Respondent:** Hmm). Does he get that much benefit? What do you think?

**Respondent:** No, they don’t get that much benefit. Because, ..

**Interviewer:** Why?

**Respondent:** Why they don’t get? It is seen that the cost of an antibiotic is forty five taka. (**Interviewer:** Yes). If the antibiotic is produced by a good company like Square, then it is forty five taka. It is seen that some may give this twice a day. One in the morning and one at night. Then every day hundred taka has to be spent. If it has to be taken for seven days, then much money will be needed.

**Interviewer:** Yes, yes.

**Respondent:** And at primary stage, if one napa tablet or other tablet is taken, then cost of it becomes much less. If the price of medicine is less, then the poor people like us get the benefit.

**Interviewer:** Okay.

**Respondent:** If the price of antibiotic can be reduced or if the visit of the doctors can be reduced then each and every people can go to the doctors.

**Interviewer:** Well. One thing that you are telling, the visit of the doctors, which has to be paid by the patient, means which is consultation fee of the doctors. That has to be reduced. And the second thing is the price of antibiotic has to be reduced.

**Respondent:** Price has to be reduced ….

**Interviewer:** Price has to be reduced, well, who will reduce the price?

**Respondent:** Government or the companies …..

**Interviewer:** Companies …

**Respondent:** If this type of support is to be given …..

**Interviewer:** Okay. Then, the people who take antibiotic from you, means how do they take antibiotic? Means, do they take only a little, or do they take full course of medicine?

**Respondent:** I give dosage for one day. Suppose, he tells, brother, give me the dosage for today. If I feel better tomorrow or if I can manage money, then I shall come to you tomorrow. Otherwise I shall go to the doctor.

**Interviewer:** Means, do the maximum number of people take small quantity or all of them take small quantity?

**Respondent:** Take small quantity …

**Interviewer:** Means, there are many types of patients who come to you. Suppose, there are ten patients. How many of them take small quantity amongst ten patients?

**Respondent:** It is seen that three of them take small quantity. And rest of them don’t take antibiotic (Smile)

**Interviewer:** Well.

**Respondent:** At primary stage, they take for three days.

**Interviewer:** Okay.

**Respondent:** Mostly they go to old pharmacy. Our (14:34 cannot be understood) general people don’t come to us that much ……….

**Interviewer:** Okay, okay.

**Respondent:** They go to big hospital near to them. There are many doctors in that hospital. They go to them. Those who come to us, they are very much poor ……

**Interviewer:** Well.

**Respondent:** Suppose, tea seller comes to us from beside. Suppose, he suffers from headache. It is seen that a medicine cost of which is ten taka, such as, one tablet of taflin is given to him. Sometimes it is seen that the headache is cured within twenty minutes. But if he goes to a doctor within this time, then he is given different tests like chest x-ray or something like this. Then he has to face more problems. He thinks that his headache has turned into sinusitis ………..

**Interviewer:** (Smile) Well, well. Of course this is a problem. So, when you sell medicine to a buyer, then do you give more priority to antibiotic instead of normal medicine?

**Respondent:** No, normally I give general medicine.

**Interviewer:** Means, why do you give him general medicine?

**Respondent:** Because, if a person becomes sick, then normally, this will stay for three days to seven days. And general medicine is given for this period.

**Interviewer:** Yes.

**Respondent:** It will not be cured easily …

**Interviewer:** Yes.

**Respondent:** If I have fever, then it will stay upto a particular period. (**Interviewer:**Yes). Whatever medicine that I take for this, the fever will no doubt stay at least for three days to seven days. (**Interviewer:** Yes). It is a must that fever will stay. (**Interviewer:** Yes, yes). If I give antibiotic within this time (**Interviewer:** Yes, yes). Then the disease will be cured quickly. (**Interviewer:** Yes). But this is not right thing.

**Interviewer:** Okay, okay. Why this is not right thing? Means, for what reason?

**Respondent:** Why this is not right thing? Suppose, a person starts suffering from fever right now along with nausea. At that moment, if he starts taking antibiotic, then his fever will become well quickly. But this is not right thing.

**Interviewer:** Why, means for what reason?

**Respondent:** Suppose, his fever is coming. It is still coming. Probably it will stay for two to three days. (**Interviewer:** Hmm). This happens because of weather change …

**Interviewer:** But if he takes medicine, then he will become well within today or he will become well within same day. And you are telling …..

**Respondent:** This does not cure within two days. Actually he thinks like this. If he thinks that he will be having fever, he immediately takes medicine and he starts perspiring and he thinks his fever has gone, he has become well. (**Interviewer:** Okay). Again fever comes after two days. (**Interviewer:** Okay, yes, comes again).

**Interviewer:** Then he is not becoming well. Again it comes as you have told. Why it comes again, please tell?

**Respondent:** It is because of weather change. (**Interviewer:** Weather). Or he is not doing the work regularly, or he is not going to the doctor regularly, or he is not taking water properly, or he is not taking his food properly, or he is taking that at night which has to be taken in the morning, or a virus is going to attack …………..

**Interviewer:** Means, what he is taking in the morning and at night?

**Respondent:** Suppose, he is taking his lunch (**Interviewer:** Well, well). It is seen that he didn’t take any food in the breakfast and has not taken anything till lunch. That’s why he feels weakness ….

**Interviewer:** But he will have to take medicine. Doesn’t he need medicine, if he wants to become well?

**Respondent:** He is not able to take food at that time ….

**Interviewer:** Then, he is taking medicine for how many days? He is supposed to take medicine for how many days and he has taken medicine for how many days?

**Respondent:** It is seen that he has taken only one dosage of the medicine from me (**Interviewer:** Hmm). When I give him the medicine, then I tell him that brother, please take this medicine at night or at noon. After taking that dosage when he sweats, then he thinks that he has become well …

**Interviewer:** Well …

**Respondent:** When he realizes that he is able to go to tea stall and when he takes a cup of tea, then he thinks definitely he has become well. That’s why, he doesn’t continue the dosage anymore. It is seen that the fever returns back at night again. (**Interviewer:** Hmm). The next morning, again he comes back and tells that the fever is not cured. Please give me one more dosage. At that moment we tell that sorry brother, you please go to a good doctor.

**Interviewer:** Okay, okay. I have understood. Is there any difference between antibiotic and general medicine? Difference? General medicine and antibiotic, is there any difference between these two types of medicine?

**Respondent:** General medicine is good for primary treatment. This works slowly in human body. But antibiotic works rapidly and irradiates the germs. (17:50)

**Interviewer:** Means, what will work better for curing the disease, whether it is antibiotic or general medicine?

**Respondent:** General medicine is good ….

**Interviewer:** What is done by general medicine and what is done by antibiotic?

**Respondent:** Antibiotic destroys the germs which stay in the body.

**Interviewer:** Well, then between these two …..

**Respondent:** If normal treatment is given by general medicine, then it works gradually. Such as, for fever, for stomach pain, etc. And antibiotic cures the infection and kills the virus which is inside the body.

**Interviewer:** It cures the infection. That means this is a big difference. Besides this, is there any other difference? Such as, in case of price or in case of any other thing?

**Respondent:** In case of price, I think, it would be better if the price can be reduced.

**Interviewer:** Means, price of which is more and price of which is less?

**Respondent:** Suppose, there is zimax …

**Interviewer:** Means antibiotic ……

**Respondent:** The price of zimax is quite high, which is an antibiotic. (**Interviewer:** More). (18:37) . The price of this medicine is quite high. If it is possible to reduce the price of these types of medicines, then it would be better. (**Interviewer:** Yes). Then general people would be able to get that benefit.

**Interviewer:** Okay, okay.

**Respondent:** And firstly, again I would like to request you that if the visit of the big doctors can be reduced then each and every people will get interest to go to them. Because, always each and every people don’t come to us. (**Interviewer:** Hmm). If they go to the doctors, then they will get their primary treatment. (18:54) . And if they come with prescriptions, then it would be better for us. (**Interviewer:** Hmm). But if they spend 500 taka for doctor’s visit, then they will have to spend their three days income. That’s why, they don’t have any other choice except coming to us. And they request us to give the medicines after coming to us.

**Interviewer:** Well ……

**Respondent:** They tell, they cannot afford to go to the doctors, because their whole day’s income is 400 or 500 taka.

**Interviewer:** Well, I can understand. So, brother Ahsan, you have told that there are two differences, and one is for antibiotic, isn’t it? In that case, apart from the one which you have told, is there any other difference between these two types of medicines?

**Respondent:** No.

**Interviewer:** Well, do the people ask for medicine without prescription? When they come, antibiotic …………..

**Respondent:** Rarely it happens. (19:41 minute) Suppose, there are two or one patient amongst ten patients. Maybe this will be one in ten patients.

**Interviewer:** Then what do you do?

**Respondent:** Sorry ……

**Interviewer:** Means, when they ask for antibiotic without prescription, then do you give them?

**Respondent:** No. if anyone tells that such and such doctor has told to take the medicine (**Interviewer:** Hmm, hmm). And he has his prescription in his house (**Interviewer:** Hmm). Then we tell that please bring the prescription. (20:00 minute) . When I tell him to bring his prescription, then he tells the name of the group of antibiotic. (**Interviewer:** Well, well). All right? Then we don’t want to give him the medicine. We even request him to bring his prescription, so that we can give the medicine by seeing the prescription.

**Interviewer:** Look, we see in Bangladesh that more or less there are many people who give antibiotic without prescription. (**Respondent:** They give). So like this, when the patients come to you, do they come to you without prescription? Do they take antibiotic without prescription?

**Respondent:** No.

**Interviewer:** Antibiotic is not sold without prescription.

**Respondent:** No. But sometimes antibiotic is sold without prescription. Sometimes antibiotic is given to the general people who are very poor.

**Interviewer:** Sometimes antibiotic is given to them. Well, so, do you prescribe antibiotic verbally or you prescribe antibiotic in writing?

**Respondent:** No. means, how the doctor is prescribes?

**Interviewer:** Do you prescribe prescription verbally or it is written?

**Respondent:** Normally I give written prescription. Sometimes I tell this verbally.

**Interviewer:** How it is written? And where it is written?

**Respondent:** I give written prescription on a small piece of paper.

**Interviewer:** Well. Besides this, do you give anything else like any sign or something like this? Means, how the medicine will have to be taken? Or yea () will have to be done?

**Respondent:** Only one in the morning and one at night normally we give, these two dosages of antibiotic.

**Interviewer:** Means, sometimes some sign or anything like cut by scissor is given. How it is done?

**Respondent:** If the dosage is for thrice a day, then we cut three times on the strip of medicine. (**Interviewer:** Hmm). And if the dosage is for once a day, then we cut one on the strip of medicine. When it is cut two times on the strip, then it will have to be understood that one dosage will have to be taken in the morning and one dosage will have to be taken at night. And the medicine will have to be taken three times, if it is cut for three times.

**Interviewer:** This will have to be taken three times. When you give antibiotic to your patients, then do you write this every time?

**Respondent:** Yes.

**Interviewer:** Do you give any sign or you cut on the strip?

**Respondent:** Yes. When we get any prescription which is prescribed by a doctor, then we cut like that way. Or how the medicine will have to be taken, that is written on a small slip and it is stapled on the strip by stapler.

**Interviewer:** It is stapled on the strip by stapler, but if it is a packet of any syrup for children?

**Respondent:** If the doctor mentions anything specifically for children’s syrup, (**Interviewer:** Hmm). Then we make them understand the rules verbally and how the medicine will have to be taken.

**Interviewer:** Whether you tell this verbally or you give any sign to any place?

**Respondent:** No. I show them the papers and make them understand. They are not able to understand ………

**Interviewer:** Yes.

**Respondent:** They are not able to understand the hand writing of the doctor.

**Interviewer:** Yes, yes.

**Respondent:** If the medicine is to be taken one spoon, then we write one, if it is to be taken two spoons, then we write two and if it is to be taken one and half spoon, then I write one and half and if it is to be taken three spoons, then I write three.

**Interviewer:** These are written in which place?

**Respondent:** On the paper, means normally we write this on the box of the syrup

**Interviewer:** You write on the packet of syrup or medicine …

**Respondent:** So that simply and very quickly they can understand this.

**Interviewer:** Look, brother [name], now we like to discuss about the risk factors. And that is, do you think, in case of prevention of the disease, do the antibiotics play any effective role? Well, do the antibiotic plays any effective role for curing the diseases?

**Respondent:** Dosages of antibiotic will have to be completed, then you will get good result. (**Interviewer:** Hmm). If the dosages of the antibiotic are completed then it will work better on any disease.

**Interviewer:** Well, well.

**Respondent:** If anyone has any infection, then gradually it cures and he becomes well.

**Interviewer**: All right, all right.

**Respondent**: If he correctly follows the rules.

**Interviewer**: And if he does not complete the course then what happens?

**Respondent**: It is seen that if he does not complete the course then his disease might turn into typhoid. Because of that reason, problem might happen later on.

**Interviewer**: All right. Did you get any such patient who took medicine for a disease, but again that patient was attacked by the same disease?

**Respondent**: Yes, there are many people like this.

**Interviewer**: Many people are there, is it?

**Respondent**: Yes, we get this type of people. It is seen that a man has an infection for long time but he does not take medicine. Or suppose he is suffering from cough for many days (23:27 minutes). In such a situation if we give him antibiotic, his infection will not reduce. So we don’t give antibiotic to that patient. We send him to sir. Then it is seen that chest x-ray has to be done to check whether he has lung infection or not. Or if it is seen that he has TB then it is not possible for us to give antibiotic in this situation. Then we send him to sir or tell him to take other initiative or tell him to go to the doctor, (23:50 minutes, not clear) to solve the problem then …..

**Interviewer**: What can we do so that these diseases do not attack repeatedly means what can be done so that same disease does not attack again and again consecutively after few days? As you have told that people are attacked by the same disease again and again then what can be done so that this doesn’t happen?

**Respondent**: Will have to take treatment.

**Interviewer**: Will have to take treatment and what else can be done?

**Respondent**: And will have to follow the rules.

**Interviewer**: Rules mean which rules?

**Respondent**: Suppose I will be conscious so that I am not caught by cold or while going outside I don’t get …….

**Interviewer**: It is for your own safety (**Respondent**: For safety) what else can be done? What else?

**Respondent**: What else (smile) ……..

**Interviewer**: Well, if it is possible then we will discuss this issue later on. Do you think that antibiotics work properly or correctly or effectively in case of preventing diseases?

**Respondent**: Yes.

**Interviewer**: It works, all right. When a patient takes antibiotic then how it works? Means what does it do after going inside human body? What does antibiotic do?

**Respondent**: Actually it works fast. If you have any virus or infection or urine infection then antibiotic will gradually destroy that infection.

**Interviewer**: Will destroy that infection, all right. For which diseases antibiotic works well? Would you please tell the few names of those diseases? As you have told about infection and if you would say few more names.

**Respondent**: Urine infection (25:00 minute), lung infection (**Interviewer**: Yes) except these, antibiotic is given for gastric problem. Have you understood? (**Interviewer**: Hmm) Then it is seen that antibiotic is also given for ulcer. At that time, it is given against these types of normal diseases …..

**Interviewer**: You have told these things. Is antibiotic used for any other purposes?

**Respondent**: No, no, no. It is also used for external injuries.

**Interviewer**: It can be used for external injuries. As you give antibiotics, among these antibiotics which group of antibiotic works best? What do you think? Such as …….

**Respondent**: Such as, aritromacy (possibly erythromycin) (25:37 minutes), cipropracin (possibly ciprocin) or frimaxin (possibly fimoxyl), these medicines work well.

**Interviewer**: These work well, all right. Have you ever heard about resistance of antibiotic?

**Respondent**: No, I have not heard.

**Interviewer**: You didn’t hear about resistance of antibiotic, ok, all right. Could you please explain what is called resistance of antibiotic? Don’t we say that the medicine becomes resistant, actually what does it mean?

**Respondent**: Date is expired.

**Interviewer**: Resistance of medicine means don’t we say that the medicine becomes resistant, it will not work anymore.

**Respondent**: O, yes. (**Interviewer**: If it is) if I give more yea () of medicine or it is not working any more ….

**Interviewer**: Why doesn’t it work?

**Respondent**: Taking same medicine again and again means he takes or consumes different medicines. (**Interviewer**: Hmm)

**Interviewer**: Then what happens?

**Respondent**: Those medicines will not work in his body anymore.

**Interviewer**: Those will not work in his body. Then what will happen if those medicines will not work?

**Respondent**: (Smile) Again will have to check through examination or by doing test that why medicine is not working, whether he has any problem in his body or not. All right?

**Interviewer**: All right, all right. Examination is needed. As I have told you about resistance of antibiotic then Ahsan Bhai, what can we do to stop the resistance of antibiotic so that it doesn’t happen? Suppose what can we do so that resistance of antibiotic doesn’t happen to human body?

**Respondent**: Mandatorily we want this means use of antibiotic will have to be stopped totally and that is our desire.

**Interviewer**: If use of antibiotic is stopped then disease will not be cured.

**Respondent**: In that case they will give antibiotic.

**Interviewer**: Do you have any idea means ….

**Respondent**: If it can be cured with normal medicine means if there is any system …..

**Interviewer**: Well, suppose normal medicine is given for normal disease. But in case of big infection antibiotic is given. Now if that antibiotic becomes resistant means what initiative or arrangement can be made so that it will not become resistant?

**Respondent**: Initiative means if any external injury or anything else happens then by dressing or by doing anything else means by dressing regularly ….. Usually abscess does not cure easily if anyone has diabetes.

**Interviewer**: Well, do you think that rules and regulations or any ethical code of conduct is required for selling antibiotics? Is it necessary to make rules and regulations for selling antibiotics?

**Respondent**: No.

**Interviewer**: Yes means as you sell antibiotic medicines, is it necessary to have any type of rules and regulations or is it necessary to have any law?

**Respondent**: It is necessary to make law for this.

**Interviewer**: Yes, why?

**Respondent**: It is necessary to tell every shopkeeper not to give antibiotic.

**Interviewer**: If they don’t give antibiotic means where antibiotic is needed, antibiotic must be used for that disease. Otherwise that disease will not be cured. In that case why rules and regulations are needed? What would be the benefit if there are rules and regulations? What would be the advantages?

**Respondent**: Advantages mean we all will be aware. Patients will not suffer or they will also know that some problem is happening to them or if they take this type of antibiotic then they might become weak physically so they will not take that medicine.

**Interviewer**: If they don’t take antibiotic then their disease will not be cured. So they will have to take medicines.

**Respondent**: They will have to take medicines.

**Interviewer**: What will be the advantage while taking medicines means what will be the advantage if they know about the rules and regulations?

**Respondent**: Maybe they will understand about the quantity. They will understand about the group (**Interviewer**: Yes) while taking medicine.

**Interviewer**: He can understand about the group. This is an advantage, ok, ok. Is there any such service provider or some pharmacists or some shopkeepers who sell drugs, do they give antibiotic unnecessarily? Suppose antibiotic is not needed. A normal medicine can be given instead of antibiotic. But it is seen that antibiotic is given. Is there anyone who does this? What do you think?

**Respondent**: So far I know nobody does this. (**Interviewer**: Yes)

**Interviewer**: Can they do this or not?

**Respondent**: No, it is impossible to do.

**Interviewer**: No, no. Suppose you have this type of business. Suppose you have another shop. Maybe a patient comes and says, brother I am suffering from fever for many days. But it is not being cured. Please give me a medicine, so that I can get well by taking that medicine. Then shopkeeper might give one or two antibiotics or few antibiotics to that patient. Can he give like this or not?

**Respondent**: He can give if that patient requests again and again. If that patient doesn’t have any capability to go to the doctor, in that case after requesting several times we give him medicines.

**Interviewer**: According to medical science means actually it is not right to give medicine in this way (**Respondent**: It is not right). It might be all right if he gives normal medicines but he is giving antibiotics, ok. He cannot give antibiotic like this way.

**Respondent**: If he requests again and again, that means he hasn’t enough money for going to the doctor. He hasn’t capability for this. In that case when he requests so much then medicine can be given to him.

**Interviewer**: Ok, ok. Suppose a patient is suffering from normal fever. That fever can be cured by taking normal Napa or paracetamol. But antibiotic is given instead of those normal medicines illogically.

**Respondent**: No, it is not given illogically. At first you will have to observe for two to three days by giving Napa.

**Interviewer**: All right, all right. (**Respondent**: If it is seen that his fever is not decreasing) Actually I want to know about your opinion though it is not practiced here. Can it be done in any other pharmacy? Or is there anyone who can do like this?

**Respondent**: I am not able to tell this exactly. (Smile)

**Interviewer**: All right, all right. I can understand. Those who sell medicines like this way, can they give antibiotic due to their financial benefits rather than the benefits of the patients, whether it is given verbally or through prescription? What do you think?

**Respondent**: They may.

**Interviewer**: Due to financial benefits he might think that if I sell normal medicine, maybe I will get less amount of money. But if I sell antibiotic then I will get more money and my profit will be more.

**Respondent**: No. It is a crime. This he …

**Interviewer**: No, it is a crime. But can anyone do this or not means does this type of things happen or not?

**Respondent**: To the best of my knowledge means exactly I am not able to tell about others. But I myself don’t do this.

**Interviewer**: Have you heard verbally from anyone?

**Respondent**: No.

**Interviewer**: All right, all right. Do you know about consumer rights? Every one of us is a consumer means as we consume any product …..

**Respondent**: Yes.

**Interviewer**: Consumer rights are there in Bangladesh. Do you know about this consumer rights?

**Respondent**: Actually by consumer means all are greedy.

**Interviewer**: Yes.

**Respondent**: Now it is seen that if my ……

**Interviewer**: Means consumers who consume anything, ok. Consumer rights, have you ever heard about this word?

**Respondent**: No.

**Interviewer**: Well, consumer rights means you don’t know about it, isn’t it? All tight. Suppose when a patient goes to a doctor, he prescribes prescription. According to you what type of initiatives should be taken so that the instructions which are written in the prescription for using antibiotic, those instructions can be written accurately? Suppose doctor is prescribing (**Respondent**: Yes) a prescription for me. For what reason he is prescribing antibiotic (**Respondent**: Yes) means it would be good if you consider which elements while prescribing antibiotic? Means what prescription will be good for the patient.

**Respondent**: Suppose, the doctors have experience in solving different problems. Some patients may have different problems. Considering different aspects they prescribe antibiotic (**Interviewer**: Yes). That medicine may solve that particular problem. in that case (Coughing) that may be yea ().

**Interviewer**: No. Ahsan Bhai, what I am telling that suppose a doctor has given me a prescription or suppose when any doctor prescribes any prescription, don’t they write down the names of different antibiotics in that prescription? Such as, number one is this, then number two is that, like these. Now which things will be advantageous for the patient, if these are written in the prescription for using antibiotic? Which instructions should be there so that patient can take his medicine properly?

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

**Interviewer**: What remains in the prescription? Means for example, sometime we see that instructions are written in Bengali, what else can be there in the prescription?

**Respondent**: Where the doctors write ………….

**Interviewer**: Yes, yes.

**Respondent**: Doctors give written advice for doing test or prescribe medicine for gastric means they prescribe omeprazole for gastric (33:17 minutes, Azan is going on, not very clear)

**Interviewer**: When the doctor prescribes antibiotic, he writes instruction in Bengali that medicine will have to be taken daily, after every certain hour. It is a good thing. What else might be there in the prescription like this?

**Respondent**: Suppose medicine is given after every six hours or after every twelve hours. This type of instruction might be there.

**Interviewer**: These instructions are written in Bengali so that patients can easily understand and what else ….

**Respondent**: It is difficult to understand for some people, if written in English.

**Interviewer**: Yes.

**Respondent**: They don’t understand.

**Interviewer**: In that case what things should be mentioned in a prescription so that the patient would get more benefit?

**Respondent**: If written more clearly ….

**Interviewer**: Clear writing.

**Respondent**: It is advantageous for us. Shopkeepers can easily read it for the patients.

**Interviewer**: It is a good side and ….

**Respondent**: And it is better if written in Bengali. Because I can also understand the name of the medicine or poor patients or ….

**Interviewer**: Means will they write down the name of the medicine in Bengali?

**Respondent**: It is seen that it might be advantageous if written in Bengali. If written in English then should be written in capital latter.

**Interviewer**: If the prescription is written in capital latter means suppose BRAC or other drugs companies which are available, can they influence or encourage the patients for using antibiotic just by writing in capital letter? MRs (Medical Representatives) or those who are available from different drugs companies, can they encourage patients for using more antibiotics?

**Respondent**: No.

**Interviewer**: Why?

**Respondent**: It is not possible.

**Interviewer**: Why?

**Respondent**: They cannot do this, because they can only sell medicines. But they cannot tell the patients to use this and that medicine.

**Interviewer**: Yes, yes. Well, at first where people like to go more for taking antibiotic? Do they come to your shop or do they go to the government hospital or do they like to go anywhere else?

**Respondent**: Mostly people prefer to go to a good chamber (35:06 minutes)

**Interviewer**: To a chamber.

**Respondent**: To a chamber.

**Interviewer**: No. For taking antibiotic do they like to go more to the government hospital or do they come to your place more?

**Respondent**: No, to government hospital.

**Interviewer**: Why do they go more to the hospital?

**Respondent**: If they go there, they might be able to contact with renowned doctor. Sometime they get that medicine which is prescribed by the doctor.

**Interviewer**: Do they have to pay money for buying that medicine or they get free of cost?

**Respondent**: No, they get that medicine free of cost.

**Interviewer**: They get free of cost.

**Respondent**: If the supply of that medicine is not available then they buy from outside.

**Interviewer**: They buy, all right. Except this, do they go anywhere else? Means for taking medicine first they prefer to go there. If they don’t get medicine from there then they come to the pharmacy.

**Respondent**: Otherwise they go to any doctor’s chamber.

**Interviewer**: They go to the doctor’s chamber means they go to the chamber for taking advice. In that case usually wherefrom they take medicine?

**Respondent**: Maybe it is seen that doctors give them from their chamber or nearby pharmacies which are available, they get from there or the medicines which are supplied to the doctor’s chamber, they can get from there ….

**Interviewer**: Now would you please tell about expiry dated medicines. Different medicines are here in your shop. Now if date is expired of any medicine then what do you do with that medicine?

**Respondent**: Immediately we throw away those medicines. And we check the dates of the medicines after every three months or four months whether dates of medicines have expired or not. If we find any expiry dated medicine then immediately we throw away.

**Interviewer**: Where do you throw means ….

**Respondent**: Those who are like me, they might throw those in the dustbin or we burry those medicines.

**Interviewer**: All right, you burry those medicines. Is there any such medicine company who supplies those medicines, the dates of those medicines are going to be expired or have expired.

**Respondent**: So far as I know, they don’t do this.

**Interviewer**: Do they take back something from your shop?

**Respondent**: I have never given return in my life.

**Interviewer**: All right, all right. Do you have any medicine for any domestic animal, duck, and chicken in your shop?

**Respondent**: No.

**Interviewer**: Any antibiotic or any ….

**Respondent**: No, I don’t have this type of medicine in my shop.

**Interviewer**: All the medicines which are available, these are for whom. Means here those ….

**Respondent**: For general people.

**Interviewer**: Medicines for human, isn’t it? All right brother. I want to know another thing and that is, as antibiotic medicines and normal medicines are available in your shop, now how do you get these medicines and wherefrom you get these?

**Respondent**: Sometime I give order to the company.

**Interviewer**: Yes.

**Respondent**: They give supply to me.

**Interviewer**: Yes.

**Respondent**: Or suppose if I do not get any people of any company then I go to any big pharmacy who whole sells medicines. At that time I bring medicines from there with some discount price.

**Interviewer**: You bring yourself and they give discount. All right. Do they come to give delivery for most of the medicines and antibiotics or you have to bring by yourself?

**Respondent**: We give order or we bring after buying those medicines. (**Interviewer**: Hmm) Which medicine is needed, maybe we give call to the company for that product. Or maybe company’s representative comes to us and wants to know which medicines are needed. Then we give order to that person and they give delivery of those medicines.

**Interviewer**: All right, all right. Actually I want to know about some basic information. Means here do you only sell medicines for human being or not?

**Respondent**: Yes.

**Interviewer**: Means you don’t have anything for birds and animals. (**Respondent**: Have nothing) Totally you don’t have any medicine.

**Respondent**: Sometimes it is seen that many people come to take flagyl for their birds. (**Interviewer**: Hmm) Suppose bird is suffering from dysentery.

**Interviewer**: Flagyl, which is used for human being?

**Respondent**: Yes. Many people take this. They buy this personally. But we don’t want to sell.

**Interviewer**: All right, all right.

**Respondent**: Nobody tells this, all right? But it is seen that many people take flagyl for their bird. On many occasions it is seen that maybe the bird is suffering from dysentery (38:15 minutes) for three days or for four days or for five days. If very little piece of flagyl is given to that bird with spoon then it might feel better.

**Interviewer**: Well, flagyl. Then do you give any type of other medicine for ducks and chickens?

**Respondent**: No.

**Interviewer**: Haven’t you told flagyl?

**Respondent**: Yes.

**Interviewer**: Well, for how long you have been in this profession?

**Respondent**: For six months.

**Interviewer**: For six months, all right. What did you do before means …

**Respondent**: Before I was doing a job in garments sector.

**Interviewer**: Yes.

**Respondent**: I worked there as an extra technician.

**Interviewer**: Well, now what do you do? Means, what else you do besides doing business …..

**Respondent**: Yes.

**Interviewer**: Now what do you do?

**Respondent**: I am doing a job in garments sector.

**Interviewer**: Is it a fulltime or part time job?

**Respondent**: Now I am doing fulltime job.

**Interviewer**: From what time to what time?

**Respondent**: My duty hour is from 8am in the morning upto 1pm at noon. Then after lunch I go back to the office and sometimes stay upto 10pm at night.

**Interviewer**: And rest of the time ….

**Respondent**: Rest of the time means which is my off day, that day I stay in the shop and sell medicines.

**Interviewer**: That means most of the time bhabi (sister-in-law) looks after this shop. Means both of you run this shop.

**Respondent**: Yes.

**Interviewer**: Everyday do you stay in the shop alternatively (**Respondent**: I come here after my office time) means, you come here after finishing office work?

**Respondent**: I stay in the shop after doing my office work.

**Interviewer**: You open this shop everyday means, everyday both of you sit here. Did you get any training for selling antibiotic?

**Respondent**: I have done MCS from child hospital.

**Interviewer**: This course is for how many days?

**Respondent**: For one month.

**Interviewer**: Course for one month, ok. Did you give any exam related with any medicine during that course?

**Respondent**: They taught us many types of things. Such as, they told us not to give treatment to the common people. How good treatment can be done? How can we send people to the hospital or to the doctors? They gave us training on these issues. (40:01 minutes)

**Interviewer**: And about medicine means did you do any training related with medicine?

**Respondent**: No, I didn’t do this type of training.

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

**Respondent**: S.S.C.

**Interviewer**: S.S.C means Secondary School Certificate

**Respondent**: Yes.

**Interviewer**: Matriculation, ok. Do you have license for this shop?

**Respondent**: Yes, I have trade license. Approval for trade license is now held up for procedural reasons. If it starts again then again I will get the approval.

**Interviewer**: What you will have to do to get this?

**Respondent**: I will need a pharmacist, then I will need trade license, I will need a furnished shop, these types of things.

**Interviewer**: Bhabi (Sister in law) is doing this. Already she is a pharmacist (**Respondent**: Yes, yes) means when she will complete the course, will you be able to apply then?

**Respondent**: Yes, yes.

**Interviewer**: All right, you will be able to apply then, isn’t it?

**Respondent**: Yes.

**Interviewer**: Are you the owner of this shop?

**Respondent**: No, she is the owner of this shop.

**Interviewer**: Who is the owner?

**Respondent**: My wife.

**Interviewer**: Well, she is the owner. Then what about you? (laughs loudly)

**Respondent**: Actually side by side both of us …. (Smile)

**Interviewer**: (Smile) side by side both of you. Wife is owner means husband is also owner, all right. I have come almost to the end. Please do me a last favor.

**Respondent**: Yes.

**Interviewer**: Those antibiotics which are available in your shop, I will write down the names.

**Respondent**: Ok.

**Interviewer**: Would you please tell the names one by one means different companies are there. So ….

**Respondent**: Yes.

**Interviewer**: From each group (41:19 minutes, could not understand) you may pick any group of any reputed company. (41:24 minutes, could not understand) if you please pick some which are available then by seeing the names I will write down how many antibiotics are here. Which is first?

**Respondent**: Zimax.

**Interviewer**: Zimax 500, I have told you about electromycin (possibly erythromycin) in this way other groups of antibiotics which are available means, electromycin (possibly erythromycin) 500 mg, ok. Then it is (42:18 minutes, the name of the medicine is not clear) yes, what else are here, please show me.

**Respondent**: (42:30 minutes, not clear)

**Interviewer**: What else is there in syrup form or injection mode of any other group? Means the name of cipro (ciprocin) is written, apramycin is written, and what else? Ciprocin belongs to which group? (42:45 minutes, could not understand) You are telling that this medicine is not good?

**Respondent**: Yes.

**Interviewer**: What is the price of this medicine?

**Respondent**: Six taka per piece.

**Interviewer**: It is very good. It is very cheap.

**Respondent**: It is very yea () for general people (43:08 minutes, not clear)

**Interviewer**: Ok, this one.

**Respondent**: Syrup.

**Interviewer**: Protocgojacily syrup, isn’t it?

**Respondent**: Yes.

**Interviewer**: What else injections are available?

**Respondent**: Another injection is there, that is trizon (possibly traxon) injection.

**Interviewer**: Injection or they can also take metaporpholin (possibly mettalloporphyrins) …. This medicine is used for which disease?

**Respondent**: This is an injection.

**Interviewer**: Means why it is given?

**Respondent**: It is for infection means it is for any infection.

**Interviewer**: All right and is there anything else in the antibiotic? On the one side there is osimax, (44:09 minutes, could not understand) anything more? Please look there at the top.

**Respondent**: Aptebadon, septadine …

**Interviewer**: Ok, septadine, anything else?

**Respondent**: No, brother. I don’t have anything else in my shop. (Smile) A woman is telling the name of the medicine from beside. (44:21 minutes) At lower section there is moxacin (possibly moxacil) syrup.

**Interviewer**: Is there anything else? Why so dusty here? It is dusty as it is located beside the road? This is moxacin (possibly moxacil) at the bottom, isn’t it. (45:44) is there anything else, brother? Is there anything else?

**Respondent**: Nothing else (Smile)

**Interviewer**: GPCI

**Respondent**: GPCI, a kind of syrup.

**Interviewer**: Well, tofen is an antibiotic. Do you have anything else? Seclo …..

**Respondent**: Seclo is used for gastric.

**Interviewer**: Medicine for gastric. That means it is normal medicine. There is apicxin (possibly apexim), xifin (possibly xfin)

**Respondent**: Yes, it is also antibiotic, and this is an injection.

**Interviewer**: It belongs to which group? (46:30 minutes, could not understand) is there anything else, please show me. Ceprixon belongs to which group, is there anything left? Then there is doxicap, do you have anything else? Do you have any such antibiotic which is made by combining two to three groups of medicine? You have, ok. Which one? Please let me see. How many antibiotics ….. means this medicine is used for what purpose, sister?

**Respondent**: It is given to the surgical patients. (The woman is giving the answer) Normally we give these on the basis of the prescriptions.

**Interviewer**: Is there anything else along with this?

**Respondent**: Our shop is very small. We don’t have many things. (48:35 minutes, not clear)

**Interviewer**: Well, brother. Now please tell me a little about zimax. It belongs to which generation? Does it belong to first generation, second generation or third generation? There is few generation of antibiotic.

**Respondent**: Third generation.

**Interviewer**: Zimax from third generation, atromaxin (possibly azithromycin) then neopozinet (possibly neopoxin), cilpofoxicilem, it belongs to which generation?

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

**Interviewer**: Second generation, all right. Then ciproxin, it belongs to which generation?

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

**Interviewer**: Third generation.

**Respondent**: Yes.

**Interviewer**: Then fucorjecillin (possibly flucloxacillin) (49:10, could not understand)

**Respondent**: Third generation medicine is used for itching problem, for sore.

**Interviewer**: Third generation. Then cepra adgenda.

**Respondent**: It is from third generation.

**Interviewer**: Third generation, then cephrani (possibly cephradine)

**Respondent**: This is also from third generation.

**Interviewer**: Third generation, then mogjacil (possibly moxacil), amoxacibin (possibly amoxicillin)

**Respondent**: First generation.

**Interviewer**: First generation, then V amoxicillin?

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

**Interviewer**: First generation (49:42, could not understand)

**Respondent**: First generation.

**Interviewer:** Then, ceprikzone (possibly ceftriaxone)

**Respondent:** Third generation starts from here.

**Interviewer:** Then, ceip3 (possibly Cef-3)

**Respondent:** This also belongs to third generation, ceprikzone (possibly ceftriaxone), and this is very much available in the market.

**Interviewer:** Now, which medicines among these groups you prescribe mostly? Means when the patients come, normally which medicines you give more?

**Respondent:** Mostly I give amojocillin (possibly amoxicillin).

**Interviewer:** Which one? Amojocillin (possibly amoxicillin)?

**Respondent:** Yes.

**Interviewer:** You give Amojocillin (possibly amoxicillin), don’t you give fiklocillin? Amojocillin (possibly amoxicillin) is given for seven days. And how much you have given cikrocin (possibly ciprocin)?

**Respondent:** Mostly we give G- cikro ..(woman is telling)

**Interviewer:** What else are given? You give this, yes cipro, and what else?

**Respondent:** And we don’t give without prescription.

**Interviewer:** Neopalazone ceftazone (possibly ceftriaxone)

**Respondent:** These are given (woman is telling)

**Interviewer:** These are given, is it? These are given and what else? Which one is not here?

**Respondent:** No, besides this, celfadin (possibly cefradine) is given without prescription, if any infection is found.

**Interviewer:** This is an antibiotic, well ……….

**Respondent:** Ceitraengram ……..

**Interviewer:** Ceitraengram …..

**Respondent:** Cefrin (possibly cephalen) is written ….

**Interviewer:** Yes, Cefrin (possibly cephalen). You give this, is it? Then sister, no sorry, yes brother, would you please tell a little about moxacin (possibly amoxicillin), this is given for which diseases?

**Respondent:** If there is cough or ………..

**Interviewer:** Cough

**Respondent:** For cough there are various kinds of …..

**Interviewer:** Please tell about few more problems.

**Respondent:** It works well in case of cough, fever, tonsillitis, throat swelling, etc.

**Interviewer:** Well, tonsillitis, then you give SFSF silvaflix for what reason?

**Respondent:** It is given for fever or urine infection

**Interviewer:** Forciber UKI, yes, and ………

**Respondent:** I know only this much

**Interviewer:** You have told about infection. Which type of infection? One is for urine ….

**Respondent:** Yes, for urine and for body infection ……..

**Interviewer:** Well, for body infection. Then, number three is given for what reason? Cibrofbosin ….

**Respondent:** This one, isn’t it? It is given if hands have cut and if there is so much pain. Means, skin infection …..

**Interviewer:** And?

**Respondent:** This is it.

**Interviewer:** Then there is number six, cefrolin (possibly cephalen)

**Respondent:** Cifrolin and cibrofobcin, both are same (woman is telling)

**Interviewer:** Same, same. What, skin ……

**Respondent:** If there is cutting injury on the skin and if there is puss in it ………

**Interviewer:** So, this was my discussion. A lot of thanks. You have given lot of your valuable time. I hope and pray for your healthy life and well being of your family and continuous prosperity and development of your shop. Please keep well and we hope to meet you again if we come again for any kind of research work.

**Respondent:** Inshallah …

**Interviewer:** Well, inshallah ……..

**Respondent:** Please pray for us.

**Interviewer:** Yes, of course. Okay, assalamualaikum, walaikumassalam. Yes, good bye.