Name of the study area: Urban

Data Type: IDI with Qualified Prescriber

Length of the interview/discussion: 52 min. 12 sec.

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**Demographic Information:**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Gender | Age | Education | Seller/prescriber | Category | Year of service | Ethnicity | Remarks |
| Male | 74 | B.Sc (Vet Science & Animal Husbandary), M. Sc (Parasitology) | Qualified prescriber | Qualified Practitioner (Veterinary Surgeon) | 50 Years | Bangali |  |

**Interviewer:** Assalamualaikum. I work in icddrb cholera hospital, Dhaka. We are doing a research work where we are trying to understand what do the human being, animals and birds which are domestically reared in the houses do, when they become sick? Where do they go for treatment and advices? And do they buy any antibiotic for these types of illness? We also want to know from those who are shop owners or who are giving health services, when they sell or provide antibiotic then how do they sell antibiotic or give advice for taking antibiotic? Besides this, brother, whatever information you will give us, all will be used only for research purpose. And these will be preserved confidentially in icddrb cholera hospital. And these will not be used for any other purpose. Well, how are you?

**Respondent:** Well, I am fine.

**Interviewer:** Thank you. Shall we start the discussion?

**Respondent:** Yes.

**Interviewer:** Thank you. Well, do you think that the use of antibiotic is increasing day by day or this is decreasing?

**Respondent:** The use of antibiotic is increasing very much. Mostly this is happening, because there are many people who are using antibiotic of their own without having any prescription from any doctor or without consulting any doctor, whether he is a doctor of human being or a veterinary doctor. This happens whether the matter is for human being or animal. If the matter is for human being, then sometime they think. But if the matter is for animal, then they don’t think at all. When it is about animal, then it is seen that many farmers use those medicines whatever medicine they have in their houses. Suppose, a cow has fever or temperature and it is increasing. Normally it is seen that if the farmer has paracetamol in his house, then he applies this. Even, when the cow suffers from bloating stomach or any other stomach problem, then he advice that medicine. Means, whatever medicine he finds in his house, he applies all those medicines. This is the main yea (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter). In case of animal disease, it is seen that mostly the people do not go to the doctors. I think less than five percent of the people go to the doctors. This is first thing. I have seen that the patients who come to me, they come here for the second time. When they don’t get well, then they come. That’s why, the abuse of antibiotic is increasing so much in our country. I think that pharmaceutical industry is especially responsible for this. Because at present, they don’t need to come to the doctors for promoting their product. Now they have different ways for selling their products. Directly they themselves deliver their products to the grocery shop or to the betel leaf shop or any other shop which exist in the market. They deliver their medicines themselves to these shops. But this was not practiced before.

**Interviewer:** Is it legal to provide the antibiotic to grocery or betel leaf shop? How they are doing like this?

**Respondent:** Antibiotic should not be given without prescription. Even then, it is seen that these medicines are available in all big shops, especially at Gazipur. I can challenge that if you go to any shop of Gazipur and tell them to give you one azithromycin or one ceftriaxone or one oxy-tetracyline or any other medicine, then you will get these medicines from any of those shops. This is a medicine shop and medicines are sold from here. I don’t give any medicine unnecessarily to anybody, even I am a doctor. Sometimes someone comes with a slip of paper, sometimes someone comes with a cover of any injection and ask for that medicine. I feel so annoyed that I even don’t look at him. At that time I tell him, I don’t have this medicine, even though that medicine is available in my shop. I hate that kind of people who abuse the antibiotic, means who misuse antibiotic. Your animal will be fed this medicine, how do you do this type of mistake? We will fall in danger for this misuse of antibiotic of the veterinary medicine. I don’t know whether there are veterinary doctors or not in our country, especially who are government service holders. I don’t know where they are in any job or whether they feel it or not. We use antibiotic for the cow when she gives us milk. Milk of that cow is sold in the market. It is seen that there are many high-breed cows in our country. They give twenty, twenty five or thirty liters milk per day. When those cows become sick and when we use antibiotic on them, then the farmers don’t stop selling milk, even though we advice them not to sell the milk of those cows who are fed antibiotic. Look, at least four persons will take one liter milk. If any farmer sells ten liters milk, then forty persons will take those. We are abusing antibiotic this way. I have attended a seminar at civil surgeon’s office, Gazipur. I found that they are very much alarmed as the people use one or two antibiotics. I wanted to know how to use the antibiotic and for how many days this should be used. Many told that antibiotic should be used for three days or five days. Then I told that so far I know from the literature, it should be taken even for eight hours after the disease is cured. But even many of our doctors don’t know this. When we give treatment to animals with antibiotic, then these animals are fed antibiotics like andofloxacin, oxy-tetracyclin, gentamycin, etc. like food. They are fed these antibiotics daily. The farmers sell the milk of cow or eggs of chickens which are fed antibiotics. We are eating the eggs or meat of chickens or milk of cows, who are fed antibiotics. What damage it brings to the people of our country, it is beyond expression.

**Interviewer:** It is really a matter of thinking. I have come to know such a nice opinion. Well, normally which types of antibiotics you prescribe most?

**Respondent:** Such as, mastitis is such a disease which is caused by bacteria. It is caused by virus. It is caused by fungus. It is caused by recoshia. It is caused by different bacteria. The mastitis, swelling of udder etc. diseases are in fact caused by fungus. Normally we don’t use medicine of human being on animals. Different organisms are involved when the animals have mastitis. We don’t do different types of sensitivity tests like gram positive, gram negative etc. because we don’t have time to do all these things. How much time is required to do a sensitivity test?

**Interviewer:** It takes few days.

**Respondent:** It takes few days. Its udder will be rotten, if we wait few more days. We are bound to give treatment instantly. But it is to be applied for minimum three days. If it is cured, even then we do yea (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter) more two days. If anyone comes for suggestion, then we tell him, it is better to use that medicine minimum for five, seven or nine days. When the course of antibiotic goes on then we tell them not to sell the milk of cow. But we are not sure whether they listen to our advice or not.

**Interviewer:** The thing is like that ……..

**Respondent:** But usually now we have to use mabofloxacil or ceftriaxone or this type of medicine for mastitis.

**Interviewer:** You have to use ………

**Respondent:** But previously penicillin or streptomycin was used. But its use is rare now. But usually we used oxy-tetracyclin or this kind of medicine before.

**Interviewer:** Means, it belongs to which generation? If we think about generation, then there is first generation, there is second generation, there is third generation.

**Respondent:** Ceftriaxone belongs to either third or fourth generation.

**Interviewer:** That means, is generation increasing day by day from lower level to upper level?

**Respondent:** Of course it is increasing day by day. Look, if it is about mastitis then suppose, there are gram positive bacteria and gram negative bacteria. Penicillin, streptomycin, oxy-tetracycline, these antibiotics should work on gram positive bacteria. Oxy-tetracycline is a broad spectrum antibiotic. But it doesn’t work on gram positive bacteria. Then gentamycin is also a broad spectrum antibiotic. It is seen that sometimes it doesn’t work also. Recently mabofloxacil has been launched in the market. It is imported from Korea. Now I use this. I am using ceftriaxone for the treatment of mastitis for a long time. if it is detected in the preliminary examination then treatment should be started quickly. If this can be done then its treatment is easy. Care should be taken so that the germs of mastitis cannot enter into the udder. But the circulation of medicine is so slow that it takes much time to reach the effected part of the body. So it is not a curable disease. If it happens in the develop countries like America, Britain, France, Germany or Japan, they don’t do it. They destroy the cow. They don’t go for treatment.

**Interviewer:** Means, it is curable ……..

**Respondent:** It is not a curable disease. Mastitis is not a curable disease. But the way we are giving treatment for mastitis, it will be dangerous for us. Either this should be banned by the government or it should be clearly spelled out that if any cow is attacked by mastitis, then no treatment should be given to that cow and this should be done right now.

**Interviewer:** When you give any antibiotic to any farmer, means when you prescribe antibiotic in the prescription, then have you ever faced any type of challenge or any type of anxiety? Do you feel yourself anything, such as, which antibiotic should be given or not? Means, do you have any confusion for prescribing such and such antibiotic? Means, should I give this one or that one? Or whether such and such medicine is right medicine or not?

**Respondent:** Of course I think carefully when any medicine is to be given. I personally do this for myself. There are many who get annoyed when I ask anything to them. They tell, ‘I am not a doctor. Why do you ask so many questions to me? You should understand what has happened.’ They say like this. They become a little bit yea (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter) to say anything. They tell, ‘I have come, because my animal is sick. Give me any of the medicines. They show this type of attitude.

**Interviewer:** Means, that way they recognize ……….

**Respondent:** Absolutely not. Absolutely not. There are only few farmers who come regularly and who have patience. Less than one percent of the people do like this. Those who cooperate with me, they are less than one percent. On the other hand, most of the people do not feed medicine to their animal in a proper manner. Suppose, I have given medicine for three days. After feeding one day, when they see that there is no improvement, then they stop feeding that medicine. They don’t give any feedback also. 10:00 minute

**Interviewer:** Okay. What do you tell about yea (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter) of antibiotic? Means, do you tell anything about what will be its dosage, for how many days it will have to be taken or about its side effect or resistance? When you prescribe any antibiotic, then do you tell anything to the farmers about these matters?

**Respondent:** The farmers don’t understand these things even though we tell these things. I myself have to understand first and then have to give medicine.

**Interviewer:** No. Even then, do you tell anything verbally about these things?

**Respondent:** Of course I tell. Why don’t I tell?

**Interviewer:** Would you please tell a little what do you tell?

**Respondent:** You will have to feed this medicine for minimum three days. If the animal gets cured within a day, even then you should not stop feeding this medicine. Strictly I say these things. If I give any antibiotic, then I tell to feed this for minimum five days. If you don’t do this, then next time you don’t come to me and go to another place for taking treatment. 10:51 minute

**Interviewer:** And do you discuss anything about its side effect or resistance?

**Respondent:** No. I don’t do this. I don’t tell anything to them about these matters.

**Interviewer:** Besides this, do you give any other advice or any advice regarding these matters?

**Respondent:** For example, we tell them not to sell meat or milk while antibiotic is being fed. Useless ……………..

**Interviewer:** Well. As it is a profitable business and there are many who maintain their families based on this and they are needy also, in that case, they do not realize these things properly. Even they do not understand properly. Actually it is our limitation.

**Respondent:** We are so much busy with ourselves. The humanity is buried under money and self interest etc.. it is seen every sphere of life. In this case also there is no exception. Let my cow become well, let all the people of the world become yea (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter), I am giving treatment. Let me earn my money. This is my yea (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter). My intension is to do good (12:00 minute) I do my work with that intention. If good thing is done to him then he will think that the animal is getting well. Then he will yea (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter) for me. Allah will give me yea (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter). This ………………………

**Interviewer:** Will give sawab (reward for good deeds). Well, normally which group of antibiotic you prescribe most? We will discuss about generation later on. Such as, which antibiotic belongs to which group, whether it belongs to first generation or second generation or third generation? Well, whether antibiotic will be given or not to a particular farmer or to a particular patient, how do you take this type of decision. Whether you will prescribe antibiotic or normal medicine to any farmer, how do you take this decision? How do you take the decision of your own ………..

**Respondent:** Antibiotic? Firstly I observe, whether there is any infection or not means, bacterial infection. If it happens then few symptoms can be seen. Such as, the temperature might rise, the patient cannot take food, like these. There are some symptoms of the disease. When we see these, then we can understand that antibiotic will be needed. And then I give antibiotic. I don’t give any antibiotic on the basis of what he has said. If it is needed then I see ……….

**Interviewer:** Physically …………

**Respondent:** We can understand few things. For example, when there is mastitis, udder is infected, then it is a bacterial disease, it is a viral disease ………….

**Interviewer:** Fungal ………

**Respondent:** We can guess. That’s why, we give those antibiotics which are latest medicines ….

**Interviewer:** You give those. Well. Do you think that the market price of antibiotic is within buying capacity of general people?

**Respondent:** Of course not.

**Interviewer:** Why? Why not?

**Respondent:** Antibiotic is very much expensive among the medicines. There are many antibiotics which are expensive. I don’t think that it is within buying capacity of general people. The pharmaceutical companies are doing this thing for their financial benefit. They don’t think about the people when they fix the price. And there are many unnecessary medicines in the market. They are doing yea (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter) unnecessarily ……………

**Interviewer:** Means, the amount of money which is spent by a farmer for buying an antibiotic, does he get that much benefit?

**Respondent:** Of course, he gets benefit on some occasions.

**Interviewer:** He gets benefit on some occasions.

**Respondent:** Look, there are some lifesaving drugs. If it is not used ………..

**Interviewer:** In that case, he gets ………..

**Respondent:** In that case, he gets ………..

**Interviewer:** And what about rest of them that you are telling ………

**Respondent:** Didn’t I say? Mostly these are abused unnecessarily. It is seen that in that case, I personally don’t prescribe antibiotic if it is not needed.

**Interviewer:** Would you please tell a little, when you prescribe any prescription, at that time, do you give priority on antibiotic rather than general medicine?

**Respondent:** It doesn’t happen always. I give antibiotic when it is necessary.

**Interviewer:** Means, depending on the situation.

**Respondent:** Actually the doctors are surviving on the bacteria. Bacteria seems to be a very good friend of us. Actually it is a part of a joke. If bacterial disease does not exist, then we might not manage our food.

**Interviewer:** Means, as there is bacteria …..

**Respondent:** Actually bacteria is very yea (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter) of us.

**Interviewer:** Well. If we compare between general medicine like fastvet and antibiotic, then of course there is difference. Would you please tell a little about the difference between these two types of medicines? What types of differences are there? One is antibiotic and another is general medicine. If we compare these two types of medicines, then what differences are there? What can be told?

**Respondent:** Medicine has many yea (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter). Antibiotic is one type of medicine. And there are some ………………

**Interviewer:** Which medicines are used for cold, cough and fever, these are general medicines. And another is antibiotic. If we tell about the differences between these two types of medicine, then what can be told? Actually what is the difference between these two types of medicines?

**Respondent:** I cannot tell this. What type of difference?

**Interviewer:** Means, if we consider its mode of action or its price, then what can be told? When antibiotic is used or when general medicine is used, all these things keeping in mind, would you please tell a little, what differences are there between these two types of medicines?

**Respondent:** I could not understand what your question is.

**Interviewer:** Means, what is the difference between antibiotic and other medicines?

**Respondent:** There are many medicines. Such as, vitamin, mineral. These are …………….

**Interviewer:** Not like this. Normal medicines …………

**Respondent:** Other normal medicines, means there are many diseases except bacterial diseases. There is respiratory tract infection. It is seen that there are many diseases on digestive system. Antibiotic is needed on some occasions for that. Sometimes antibiotic is not needed. In that case, I give that type of medicine. There is no yea (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter) between antibiotic and those medicines.

**Interviewer:** Okay. Then when antibiotic is used? The antibiotic ………..

**Respondent:** We use this only for bacterial diseases.

**Interviewer:** Antibiotic?

**Respondent:** Antibiotic.

**Interviewer:** Besides this, what do you use in case of normal diseases?

**Respondent:** It is different for other diseases.

**Interviewer:** Those which are general medicines ……………

**Respondent:** Antibiotic is not needed that much for those cases. Suppose, a cow is suffering from vitamin deficiency. Why do I give antibiotic for that reason? It is not needed in that case.

**Interviewer:** No. Actually the thing is like this.

**Respondent:** Vitamin, isn’t it a medicine? We also give vitamin in that case.

**Interviewer:** Okay. Do the people ask for antibiotic to you without prescription?

**Respondent:** Yes.

**Interviewer:** Do the farmers come?

**Respondent:** There are many farmers like this.

**Interviewer:** What do they say after coming?

**Respondent:** Most of the medicines are sold in this Gazipur market. The farmers pick up a box and take the box to yea (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter) from those places where doctors don’t sit. They take those boxes which they need. They keep those in their houses. When they see that their cows suffer from yea (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter), then they apply those antibiotics only for one day.

**Interviewer:** Means, do the farmers themselves apply the medicines?

**Respondent:** They themselves apply the medicines. There are so many big farmers who do this by themselves. They don’t have any problem.

**Interviewer:** In that case, the farmer who is giving, does he give this by understanding the thing?

**Respondent:** Maybe it is beneficial for his farm, that’s why he is doing like this. What might be the other damage that he cannot ………….. 17:52 minute

**Interviewer:** When someone asks for antibiotic to you without prescription, then what do you do?

**Respondent:** Impossible, definitely impossible. I don’t approach that way, because I am a doctor. They might think that I am eager to give treatment. They might think that I want to make money. That’s why, I tell them, please go to another place for buying this medicine.

**Interviewer:** Then you tell them to take that from another place. Well. Now I want to discuss a little about risk factor. We often tell the word, resistance of antibiotic. Would you please tell a little about resistance of antibiotic in detail? What do we understand when we use this term?

**Respondent:** Resistance means isn’t it about antibiotic ………18:28 minute basically, antibiotic is used for killing the germs which exist in the body. But if the germs are not killed and if the germs exist in the body, then gradually these germs become more powerful. And then same antibiotic along with same dosage cannot kill those germs later on. This is resistance of antibiotic. That means the power to resist. This happens gradually. They don’t die just by taking medicine one day. They become more powerful, if it is given on second day and again given on third day. Actually people do not understand this. Didn’t I tell you in case of bacterial disease, he is told to come again after using the medicine for three days, so that the dosage is not missed, because it is costly. The treatment of animal is very costly. For that reason when he sees that the animal recovers slightly after using medicine for three days but there remains a little symptom of disease, then he thinks the animal will be all right. He does not give further medicine. He comes after two more days. This way a gap is created. This gap in fact creates resistance. Then he has to be given another dosage. He has to bear more expenses. It is very difficult to make the people understand about these things. In a country where people have faith in magic, it is difficult to make them understand logic. When they hear that the swelled udder of cow of someone has become well by using sacred water of Huzur (respected religious person), then they believe it and try to apply it on their cows. The swelling due to mastitis is a physiological phenomenon. It happens due to bacterial infection. He depends on pani pora (sacred water). The cow may survive for two days. Then the situation becomes worse. The cow never gets well.

**Interviewer:** A little bit earlier I went to yellow livestock where I met Mr. XX. A woman came there with a problem of her goat. The goat was bitten by a dog. Then the goat was moving like spinning wheel. Mr. XX asked the woman, ‘what have you done after biting’? Then the woman said that she fed holy molasses. Then Mr. XX asked again, ‘can holy molasses cure the disease’? Then she said, ‘all practice this in their village’. Actually what is to be done if this kind of thing happens?

**Respondent:** The dog always moves here and there. We have to understand this thing. It is not related to this discussion.

**Interviewer:** The thing which we were discussing is, resistance of antibiotic. For what reason antibiotic becomes resistant? What do you think?

**Respondent:** If the dosages of antibiotic is not applied in a proper manner, and if same dosages is not applied even after forty eight hours of becoming well, then antibiotic becomes resistant.

**Interviewer:** It becomes resistant. So, what can we do to stop this? What can be done so that antibiotic does not become resistant?

**Respondent:** Awareness will have to be built among the people. We shall have to make the people understand or the doctor or the people who work on behalf of pharmaceutical companies. We shall have to request the companies not to supply the medicines in each and every house, so that the people might not get any chance to misuse the antibiotic. It is seen that the farmers are using so many antibiotics for their poultry farms. There are many diseases which attack the chickens. These are sporadic diseases. Such as, foul cholera ……………

**Interviewer:** Foul cholera.

**Respondent:** Foul cholera is a sporadic disease. The meaning of sporadic disease is, some of those chickens will surely die one day. Then none will die. The interesting thing is, doctors know all these, but they overlook these things. Basically they make a yea (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter) with the companies, means syndicate. For example, suppose there are twenty thousand chickens in a poultry farm. The doctor tell the farmer that apply renamycin, this is an injection. Mix one CC of this with ten CC water and apply one CC to the chickens. Unnecessarily he is doing this.

**Interviewer:** Means, those who are not sick nothing is needed for them.

**Respondent:** Exactly, but they apply the medicine to all. This is not preventive medicine.

**Interviewer:** This is not preventive medicine.

**Respondent:** This is not any vaccine. Then …………

**Interviewer:** It is to be applied to only infected animals.

**Respondent:** Selling of these types of medicines involves billions of money, which are controlled by a syndicate. That’s why, I have told you that actually it is a very tough job to control these things. People bow down in front of money. Humanity does not exist right now. One day a farmer came to my shop. Maybe he had two hundred renamycin LA with him. After coming he asked me that how many renamycin I had? I told that forty to fifty renamycin would be there. He said, ‘all right, give all those to me’. I asked him, ‘you already have so many renamycin, what would you do with these medicine’? He told me that he would give these to his chickens. Instantly I refused and told him, ‘I don’t sell any medicine which is used for chicken. I only keep medicine for cow’. I didn’t give him any medicine at that time. Actually this is my one yea (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter).

**Interviewer:** An ethics of your own or ………

**Respondent:** Not ethics actually. This is my ego.

**Interviewer:** Ego.

**Respondent:** I feel very bad. I feel pain. Why would you give like this? As I am a doctor, so I can challenge that if renamycin is applied, then not a single chicken will die. I am sure about it, because it is a sporadic disease. It is as same as anthrax which attacks the cow. It is a sporadic disease of the cow. Throughout my life I didn’t give treatment to even forty cows. I have not seen this.

**Interviewer**: All right. Now let’s discuss about some issues related with rules and regulations. Means do you know about any such observer or regulatory organization or office who observes the use of general medicines and especially the use of antibiotic? They investigate where antibiotic is …..

**Respondent**: There is a yea (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter). Means most probably there is an assistant director, superintendant of drug administration in every district.

**Interviewer**: Drug super.

**Respondent**: There is drug super. Sometimes they also come along with district administration officer ….. 23:44 minutes

**Interviewer**: There is code. Sometimes do they come?

**Respondent**: They come. I have seen them to come several times. They also came to my shop.

**Interviewer**: All right. Do you know about any such government rules and regulations related with the use of antibiotic? Is there any rules and regulations on this matter or not?

**Respondent**: I don’t know. Recently a seminar is held in the civil surgeon’s office of Gazipur conducted by the drug administration. There I …….

**Interviewer**: They invited you.

**Respondent**: They invited me. I went there. There was an antibiotic week. Abuse of antibiotic week or control week which was for seven days. That day for the first time I came to know about it. The drug administration of our country has the administrative authority and supervisory responsibility over all the matters related with drug and medicine. They have the administrative authority to supervise everything related with medicine and drug. But whether there exists any such …………..

**Interviewer**: Rules and regulations …

**Respondent**: At Gazipur for the first time I knew that rules and regulations or service oriented activities are also there. I have never seen this. I was district administration officer at Gazipur from ninety three upto ninety five. I didn’t see this type of things before.

**Interviewer**: You had been there for a long time.

**Respondent**: I feel so much about these things. Because many …. many diseases are there which are often going inside human body from animals.

**Interviewer**: Diseases are spreading gradually.

**Respondent**: Diseases are spreading. And Resistant is growing. When penicillin was not invented, at that time many people died or became handicapped due to typhoid in our country. Maybe one day this type of situation will come again in future.

**Interviewer**: Do you think that any rules and regulations or ethical code of conduct is necessary for using antibiotic?

**Respondent**: Definitely it is necessary.

**Interviewer**: Why?

**Respondent**: It is necessary most urgently.

**Interviewer**: Why?

**Respondent**: As I have told about abuse of antibiotic means if antibiotic is misused in this way then one day will come when it would be very difficult to cure some deadly diseases. What will we do at that time? There is pneumonia, bacterial pneumonia then typhoid. At that time what will we do and what will we give to cure these diseases?

**Interviewer**: Medicines are fixed. Which are available, those are new medicine. All right. Do you think that there are some service providers those who prescribe antibiotic illogically? Maybe antibiotic is not necessary, but he prescribes antibiotic. Is there any medicine shop or this type of shop? Does it happen?

**Respondent**: When people means it becomes yea (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter) in our country. For example, other shops ….

**Interviewer**: Grocery shop.

**Respondent**: Grocery shop. I have asked, give this one. Like this. Suppose anyone comes with a packet and says, give this medicine. They give that medicine. They ask how many tablets? He says I need three tablets. Maybe he needs twelve tablets. But shopkeeper gives three tablets. And many medicines are there. Sometimes doctors also prescribe those medicines for many reasons. Means whether he gets anything for giving these medicines or not. Isn’t yea (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter) happened for drug, what is it called? Suppose I am taking a medicine. During that time if I take antibiotic, then reaction might happen. There is a contradiction. It happens.

**Interviewer**: Adverse reaction?

**Respondent**: Any adverse reaction might happen. Many drugs are available. Now which one can be given with which drug? For example, he is taking vitamin. At that time he also needs antibiotic and he is also taking antibiotic. These types of many problems are there. Actually it is not right to give antibiotic except by any experienced doctor. Sometimes it is seen that reaction happens even if it is given by an experienced doctor.

**Interviewer**: Antibiotic might be written in the prescription for the benefit of the supplier who sells or prescribes that medicine rather than the benefit of the patients. What do you think?

**Respondent**: Whatever we do, we do it for our own benefit. We don’t think for others. At one time we had human values forty to fifty years back. Now gradually it is decreasing. It is also happening in case of individual. Before if I visited any farmer’s house when I went to my native village, I gave free treatment. Now I don’t do this. Because I don’t get that fee from them means I don’t get the reciprocal treatment for them.

**Interviewer**: Do you know about consumer rights? Consumer rights …

**Respondent**: I have heard. There is a law for consumer rights.

**Interviewer**: Would you please tell elaborately …….

**Respondent**: I don’t know that much. There is human right. If anyone had loss means if excess price is taken from him, if anything is given unnecessarily then he can file a case against that person. I have heard that this type of law is there. But I have never seen the application of this law anywhere.

**Interviewer**: I have seen that the consumer rights week is observed at yea (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter) …

**Respondent**: Many things are happening. Whatever we do, we do only for outward show, only to observe the week for the fake of observing. And if I say this, it will sound very bad. Those who are the members of control committee means it might be seen that who is the president of the committee, he might be the head of the Yabba business.

**Interviewer**: All right. In a prescription means, what type of initiative should be taken to prescribe the antibiotic properly? What do you think? As you are giving prescriptions. Now the use of antibiotic is written appropriately in the prescription so that a consumer or a farmer who is taking prescription, he can use properly. How can we prescribe antibiotic so that the proper use of antibiotic can be ensured?

**Respondent**: If I give him full dosage, I write in the prescription. And I also tell him that if you don’t take full course of medicine then you don’t buy this medicine. If you take full course then you buy this medicine. If you become well by taking one still you will have to complete the course. I can only tell this. What more I can say? There is nothing to say. I tell him nicely about the side effect.

**Interviewer**: In that case if these initiatives are taken then it might be done effectively. Do you think that drug companies or pharmaceutical companies can influence the patients to use antibiotic?

**Respondent**: They can influence hundred percent for sure. To sell his product he can do whatever he can. Where antibiotic is not necessary means suppose an animal has normal stomach problem. He tells that it is bacterial infection. Maybe it isn’t. It might have food poisoning. But he gives antibiotic in this situation. Our doctors also do the same. We have many field workers. And we are doing different things. For example, livestock department. When I was in job, these did not exist at that time. Now there are volunteers. They have become big veterinary doctors. They must give one antibiotic in all cases. And what shall I tell you ….

**Interviewer**: Those who are VFA, are you telling about them?

**Respondent**: Not VMA. Those who are VFAs, roughly they have completed two years training. They have diploma. Maybe they have passed SSC or they haven’t. I am talking about volunteers. They inseminate. They inseminate cows. Now it is seen that those people have become doctors. And whatever they do, this department doesn’t have ability to prevent those things. Means they don’t have ability to prevent those activities.

**Interviewer**: Those who are AI technicians. You are talking about AI technicians …

**Respondent**: They aren’t technicians also. They are volunteers. Government doesn’t give them salary. They only give input, that’s it.

**Interviewer**: Voluntary service.

**Respondent**: They work for insemination, that’s all. Usually they misuse antibiotic. Mainly they are responsible for this. The representatives of pharmaceutical companies come to us for as many times, they go to them more than that. More medicines are found in the village. Because if any animal becomes sick, his owner will feed one tablet to that animal. Often many people give phone call and say, doctor this has happened to my animal. I went to medicine shop. They gave me two tablets and I fed that medicine to my animal.

**Interviewer**: All right. Where people usually like to go more to take antibiotic? What do you think? Do they like to go to government hospital or this type of shop like you?

**Respondent**: At first they hardly come to the doctor like us and also don’t go to the government hospital. At first they go the medicine shop.

**Interviewer**: They go to the medicine shop.

**Respondent**: Whatever numbers of shops are available at surrounding …

**Interviewer**: Why do they directly go to the medicine shop?

**Respondent**: They find medicine shops near to their houses means those shops are located at nearby places. They think that this is only an animal. Whatever is given to that animal, it will work.

**Interviewer**: All right. Here those yea (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter) especially those medicines which are available in your shop, if date of any medicine is expired. Then what do you do to those medicines?

**Respondent**: Here these are expiry dated medicines. I kept these in front of me. I will throw way these medicines.

**Interviewer**: You will throw away these.

**Respondent**: They will take back these medicines. Now for dumping means when I was in job, there was yea (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter) for these. At first you have to contact the directorate of environment. Then these will have to be destroyed jointly with them. But do we follow these? Company’s people take away those medicines.

**Interviewer**: Means all the pharmaceutical companies …

**Respondent**: But this not yea (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter), that they will come in every month and ask for expiry dated medicines. The situation is not like that. The fact is, suppose I will tell them that brother, I have some expiry dated medicines of your company. They say I will take back sir. I will come to take back those medicines later on.

**Interviewer**: After taking back where do they dump those medicines? What do they do with those medicines?

**Respondent**: I don’t know about this.

**Interviewer**: You don’t know. Is there any dumping place in your area? Is there any such place anywhere?

**Respondent**: No. This type of place isn’t available anywhere. I don’t know, whether this type of place is available in the veterinary hospital or anywhere else. Here those who work in the directorate of environment means for dumping medicines whether there is any such dumping place at Gazipur or not, I don’t know that.

**Interviewer**: Usually how do you get these antibiotics? Those antibiotics which are available in your shop, how do these come to your shop?

**Respondent**: Company supplies us. If we need anything, we give them requisition.

**Interviewer**: You contact with them.

**Respondent**: Then they deliver those products.

**Interviewer**: Do you have to buy any medicine while going to the wholesale market?

**Respondent**: No. It rarely happens.

**Interviewer**: Those medicines which are yea (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter). Means there are some medicines and there are some raw materials. We buy those medicines, such as, we buy sodibycut, amoncut. These are used for other purposes. We mix these things and then give. After buying from outside market we bring these.

**Respondent**: All right. Rest of them those come here, company supplies all those.

**Interviewer**: For how long have you been in this profession?

**Respondent**: I have been in this profession from sixty seven till now. ----- 33:50 minutes I push injection. I don’t go outside the house that much. If I don’t understand the problem while sitting here, then I go.

**Interviewer**: And special, yes. As you were telling that physically at home …

**Respondent**: Everybody likes volunteers, especially who don’t have educational qualification or knowledge on medicine science, who cannot even write the name of the medicine. It is seen that the owner of the cow comes and says, he checked up the cow. But doctor didn’t see it. In that case people mostly rely on them. It is a very bad habit of the people of this country. People are highly educated but still they act like an illiterate person for all these matters. Actually I also do the same in many cases.

**Interviewer**: All right. Do you have any special training means did you take any special training on antibiotic or this type of medicine?

**Respondent**: Special training means I didn’t do this type of training on antibiotic or I didn’t do any survey or any research. I did job at Mohakhali. At that time these type of …

**Interviewer**: What type of laboratory was it?

**Respondent**: DG investigation.

**Interviewer**: Yea (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter) …

**Respondent**: DG investigation. Quality works were done there. There was a British expert. We did isolation with him means we did isolation of virus.

**Interviewer**: In case of animal? 35:00 minutes

**Respondent**: One is isolation of rani kheth disease. Chickens are attacked by this disease. I did isolation of this virus. Still you might get this virus.

**Interviewer**: Still it exists.

**Respondent**: Then we did culture examination of these bacterial diseases, ….. 35:15, we did sensitivity test. If it is possible to prescribe antibiotic after doing sensitivity test then we can use specific antibiotic. Sometimes it is seen that we use an antibiotic, but it doesn’t work. Then we see that if we use another medicine then it works. Sometimes it is seen that first generation medicine works. Now we don’t have time to do sensitivity test. It takes too much time to do sensitivity test. If we do this type of test then it will be too late for giving treatment for the cow. Treatment will have to be given instantly.

**Interviewer**: Do you do anatomy or this type of anything here? If any …

**Respondent**: Postmortem?

**Interviewer**: Yes. Postmortem.

**Respondent**: Postmortem of the poultry. Before many poultry firms were there. Actually it is not that much necessary to do postmortem of animal.

**Interviewer**: Postmortem is done for poultry.

**Respondent**: Postmortem is done for poultry.

**Interviewer**: Do they bring here or do you ….

**Respondent**: They bring here and I also go there. Now I hardly do this. I did many postmortems before.

**Interviewer**: Means when you were in job?

**Respondent**: No, after retirement. There are some diseases, for example, there is a disease called gumboro.

**Interviewer**: Yes. Gumboro.

**Respondent**: I have given treatment in so many cases for gumboro. I have given treatment in hundred firms. And I have ranked gumboro in the second place. Usually gumboro attacks in the second week to sixteen week. But I have seen that it attacks within the age of twenty five days to thirty five days while doing treatment means ninety five percent infections mostly happens within this age. Maybe the mortality becomes less when the infection comes at a later stage. These works are done in such an indiscriminate way or in such yea (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter). It is done without thinking anything. For example, when we give live vaccine for Gumboro then the age group of chicken is given important. The disease has an age, isn’t it?

**Interviewer**: This is called lifecycle or it is called yea (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter).

**Respondent**: For example, there are many diseases. We can tell by seeing the animal that it is suffering from this disease. Such as, some diseases of protozoa, anaplasmosis. ---- 37: 10 Normally anaplasmosis doesn’t happen to the cuff. It happens to the grown up cow. Here age difference matters in case of disease. Gumboro attacks at early age, but it doesn’t happen at grown up age. So sometimes we can diagnose some diseases nicely by age. The particular age of two week to six week means we are giving live vaccine during this time. We inject live virus inside them. It is a very serious matter. It is suppose to be given to those whose eggs are not sold. We usually use this vaccine for parent stock. Means they will use these for parent stock. Will be ….37:45 brought from there.

**Interviewer**: Those will come here.

**Respondent**: It is totally banned to use it commercially. The multinational companies are doing this through their aggressive marketing policy and they are doing this by sucking the people. The people like us who are sitting at the top, who are simply supporting it. We too have some interest. We are ruined in so many ways that is really difficult to believe that. We are a civilized nation. Actually this place is not suitable for human habitation.

**Interviewer**: All right. Roughly we have come to the end. I will request one thing. Means I have to do one thing. And that is, the antibiotics which are available here, especially would you kindly show me one antibiotic from each group? I will write down the names of those medicines.

**Respondent**: All right. You can write down the names by seeing these.

**Interviewer**: This is diyadin. Diyadin sulphur.

**Respondent**: It is not antibiotic. It is a sulphur drug.

**Interviewer**: Sulphur diyadin.

**Respondent**: It is also anti bacterial drug.

**Interviewer**: Anti bacterial drug, all right.

**Respondent**: May I keep these now?

**Interviewer**: Yes, please. Please keep those whose names have been written down. Tentaren.

**Respondent**: This is gentamicin, spectrum antibiotic.

**Interviewer**: Genetamicin sulfate, okay. These are done. And is there anything for poultry?

**Respondent**: I don’t keep anything for poultry.

**Interviewer**: Streptophen, only for vet. Isn’t it? It is an injection, all right. Strength is forty five. Streptomycin. Is your home far from here?

**Respondent**: It takes twenty taka as rickshaw fare from here. 40:00 minutes

**Interviewer**: Means it is far from here. Marbostar (possibly marbostat)

**Respondent**: Marbofloxacin.

**Interviewer**: Tetracene. I didn’t write that one.

**Respondent**: That is also same.

**Interviewer**: All right, marbofloxacin. Tylocef. Okay. Which are written here, are these medicines used most of the time?

**Respondent**: Yes, often these are needed.

**Interviewer**: You prescribe almost all the medicines, don’t you?

**Respondent**: I keep these medicines because these are needed. Otherwise there is no yea (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter) to keep medicine without any reason. Those which are necessary, I only keep those medicines.

**Interviewer**: Ciproxin vet.

**Respondent**: Didn’t you get these medicines anywhere?

**Interviewer:** Yes, I have found these [interviewer names some places and names where they have found certain medicines]…….. I have found this pronapen in government yea (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter).

**Respondent:** Is it?

**Interviewer:** It exists in government yea (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter), means livestock.

**Respondent:** Okay, pronapen. You will find different alternate medicines of this medicine. There is pipen or something like this.

**Interviewer:** Yes, penicillin. It is mainly penicillin. Well, let me bother you a little more. Would you kindly give tick mark on this paper beside generation, means which one belongs to which generation? Such as, this one belongs to which generation, that one belongs to which generation, like this.

**Respondent:** Maybe penicillin belongs to …………..

**Interviewer:** Whether it is first generation or second generation or third generation?

**Respondent:** I shall give tick mark, isn’t it?

**Interviewer:** Yes.

**Respondent:** Ampicillin belongs to first generation. I don’t know this. What is it? pendaclin, maybe it is a kind of penicillin. It belongs to first generation. This is pendaclinvet. What is written here?

**Interviewer:** Salfa ………….

**Respondent:** Diadin, means it is a kind of sulfur drug. Which yea (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter) is it? I don’t have this much knowledge. Maybe gentamycin also belongs to ……….

**Interviewer:** Whether it is first generation or second generation or third generation? Again many people tell about fourth generation.

**Respondent:** Maybe it belongs to second generation. septomycin belongs to second generation.

**Interviewer:** Second generation.

**Respondent:** I don’t have that much yea (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter). Maybe marboster belongs to either third generation or fourth generation. Let me give tick mark for this on third generation. Maybe tylocamp belongs to either second generation or third generation. Ciprocin belongs to second generation. Then pronapen, it belongs to first generation.

**Interviewer:** Okay. Let me give a little more trouble. Which medicine is given for which disease? Would you kindly write down the names of the diseases? Either disease or treatment? These are given for which treatment?

**Respondent:** This?

**Interviewer:** In this box, which one exists beside it.

**Respondent:** Isn’t it bacterial disease. Whether I shall write gram positive or names of the diseases?

**Interviewer:** Names of the diseases. Such as, FND, then PPR ……….

**Respondent:** No. these are used for PPR. PPR is viral disease. Anthrax is this kind of disease. Then there is yea (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter), means it is called BQ, means black quarter.

**Interviewer:** What is the Bengali name of Black quarter?

**Respondent:** It is also called mangsho pocha (rotten flesh) disease in Bengali.

**Interviewer:** Well, mangsho pocha ………..

**Respondent:** Then it is called Badla.

**Interviewer:** Well, badla.

**Respondent:** These are used in these cases.

**Interviewer:** Then what about the second one?

**Respondent:** Ampicillin. It is not used for any specific disease. It can be used for anthrax. It can be used for BQ. Then it can be used for gola fula (throat swelling) ……..

**Interviewer:** Actually I have a list. If you write in Bengali, then there is no problem. I shall write these by seeing yours. Gola fula …………..

**Respondent:** You can use this for golafula. Then mastitis ……….

**Interviewer:** Mastitis

**Respondent:** As same as penicillin.

**Interviewer:** It is as same as that.

**Respondent:** All these are of same kind. These are mainly for paa poncha (rotten feet) disease.

**Interviewer:** FMD ………..

**Respondent:** Not exactly FMD. There is a disease which attacks on feet. Actually it is called paa poncha (rotten feet) disease. It is called khura pocha disease. Then if there is any chronic wound then it is used.

**Interviewer:** Chronic?

**Respondent:** Wound means neck ……………

**Interviewer:** Okay, neck.

**Respondent:** These are mostly used for this type of disease. Then there is one more thing. This one is called by what name? Calves cower, means yea (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter) of calves, means dysentery of calves.

**Interviewer:** Dysentery.

**Respondent:** Gentamycin. It is also used for bacterial disease. Normally it works on mastitis. Then gola fula ………………

**Interviewer:** Gola fula. I shall write it later on.

**Respondent:** Then anthrax ………

**Interviewer:** Anthrax. Same type ……….

**Respondent:** Same type. There are so many names of so many diseases. Such as, there is a disease here ………

**Interviewer:** What type of disease is this?

**Respondent:** It is bacterial disease which attacks the cow, means it attacks the animal. These are ……………. 46:44 minute

**Interviewer:** Here in your shop you have only medicines for vet and animal. You don’t have for poultry or bird.

**Respondent:** I hardly give treatment for poultry. We use streptopen for mastitis.

**Interviewer:** Mastitis, well.

**Respondent:** The cow suffers from mastitis very much. Anthrax, BQ ……….

**Interviewer:** What is meant by BQ?

**Respondent:** Black quarter. I am writing this.

**Interviewer:** Yes, black quarter.

**Respondent:** Gola fula ………….

**Interviewer:** Yes, gola fula. There are more two or three.

**Respondent:** There is marboster. Mainly it is used for mastitis. Then there is bronco pneumonia. It is written in that yea (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter). Then tylopen, it is used for calves cower.

**Interviewer:** Dysentery of calves.

**Respondent:** Nevalil. Navel swells. The joint swells, the leg swells. This is arthritis.

**Interviewer:** Foot pain, isn’t it?

**Respondent:** There are many reasons for which arthritis happens. Ciprocin ……….

**Interviewer:** Vet ………….

**Respondent:** These are used for mastitis.

**Interviewer:** There are many types of mastitis.

**Respondent:** We use this for calves cower. Then we can use this for BQ. We can use this for gola fula. And this pronapen, I have written this earlier, such as, anthrax, torka disease etc. sometimes we use pronapen for mastitis. Mastitis, then BQ, gola fula, all are same type of disease.

**Interviewer:** Same type of disease. Roughly this is the discussion. Let’s conclude this. Thank you very much. Actually you have given your valuable time, although you are a busy person. That’s why, again thank you very much for giving me your valuable time. I wish your good health. And I wish prosperity and success of your business. Keep well. Inshallah. If I come again then we will meet again. Assalamualaikum.

**Respondent:** Walaikumassalam. I will be grateful if in future you have time to keep contact with me and let me know on this mobile how far you have progressed or how far you have been able to help the people with these information. I would be happy if you keep contact with me in future.

**Interviewer:** Yes. I shall try, Inshallah.

**Respondent:** Take my visiting card. If you have any yea (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter), then you can give me. Thank you. Keep well.

**Interviewer:** Good bye.