Name of Study Area: Rural

Data type: IDI with Household

Length of the interview/discussion: 52:14 min.

ID: IDI\_AMR305\_HH\_R\_25 May 17

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| Gender | Age | Education | Healthcare decision maker or caregiver | Income | Ages and gender of children living in HH | Ages and gender of older adults living in HH | Ethnicity | Family Members |
| Female | 25 | Class-V | Caregiver | 30,000  BDT | No | 70 Years-Fmale | Tribe  (Kuch) | Total=5; Child-1, Husband, Wife (Res.), Brother-in-law, Mother-in-law |

Demographic information:

Interviewer: What I am saying is we are working on antibiotic. Now introduce yourself? What is your name? How many person do you live here?- tell me this how about your education and age?

Respondent: How much will be the age? Maybe 25/26.

Interviewer: 25 years?

Respondent: Hmm, 25 years.

Interviewer: Ok, then what is your name?

Respondent: My name is ...

Interviewer: ... Ok. After this don’t have anything? Your full name please?

Respondent: No, I don’t have.

Interviewer: Ok, your age is 25 and your name is ... How about your educational status?

Respondent: Class-V.

Interviewer: Did you pass class-V?

Respondent: Hmm.

Interviewer: Ok, How many family members you have?

Respondent: In my family I have five family members.

Interviewer: Five members. Do you explain about them?

Respondent: I have a son, my husband, brother-in-law, and mother-in-law.

Interviewer: Hmm, only they, right?

Respondent: Hmm.

Interviewer: Ok, how much age of the elder person? Your mother-in-law?

Respondent: 60 to 70 years maybe.

Interviewer: Is it 70?

Respondent: Hmm.

Interviewer: Ok, how many people of your family make income?

Respondent: my mother-in-law and my husband.

Interviewer: Oh! your mother-in-law also?

Respondent: Hmm.

Interviewer: You said your brother-in-law stay with you, does he eat with you?

Respondent: Hmm.

Interviewer: Does he also make income?

Respondent: He makes, but he doesn’t give me any.

Interviewer: doesn’t give, ok, still he makes some income right?

Respondent: Yes, he makes.

Interviewer: Ok, in total how much do they all make income? Your mother-in-law also makes, your husband also makes and your brother-in-law also makes?

Respondent: It’s may be 30 thousand per month.

Interviewer: Ok, do you have any cow, goat, duck or chicken in the house?

Respondent: I have a cow.

Interviewer: Hmm.

Respondent: I have chicken about 2 to 3.

Interviewer: Hmm, 2 to 3?

Respondent: Chicken gives birth so after some days they will be more. (Said with laugh)

Interviewer: Ok, and anything else? Goat or like that?

Respondent: No, I don’t have goat.

Interviewer: Oh, You don’t have goat only have cow?

Respondent: Hmm.

Interviewer: Ok, does anyone come to your family from outside?

Respondent: No.

Interviewer: Does anyone have such? Is this your own house?

Respondent: This is our own house.

Interviewer: Now tell me about your house? This is made by mud and that is made by tin. Who is the owner of these houses? Or who live in these houses? Please tell me about this? That also seems that a tin shed house, who lived there?

Respondent: That is for our cow.

Interviewer: You keep your cow there. And there? (Tin shed house)

Respondent: That is our kitchen.

Interviewer: Ok, its fencing, you cook here. And this?

Respondent: In this house live my mother-in-law and my brother-in-law.

Interviewer: Oh, your mother-in-law and brother-in-law live in there. This is a mud house, this is a tin shed house, who live here?

Respondent: Here we live.

Interviewer: Ok, what other things are there in your house?

Respondent: We are poor people what we have. (Said by laugh)

Interviewer: Suppose do you have television, freeze or like that?

Respondent: we don’t have freeze but have a television.

Interviewer: Like this what you have? Almirah or anything else?

Respondent: We have a cupboard.

Interviewer: Ok, do you have anything like this? Bed?

Respondent: We don’t have bed but have a cot (Khat nei choki ache), we are poor people.

Interviewer: Ok, that means this is all have in your house, and how about your drinking water, from where you drink?

Respondent: From there, from that house.

Interviewer: Oh! from that tubewell?

Respondent: Hmm.

Interviewer: Ok, that is others house, right?

Respondent: Hmm.

Interviewer: Then how many person drinks from there?

Respondent: Two families.

Interviewer: Two families. Where from you use water for others works? Such as- for cooking, for washing, for bathing, for cow washing?

Respondent: We wash cow on the river.

Interviewer: Ok.

Respondent: For drinking water we collect from tube well and also for cooking.

Interviewer: Ok.

Respondent: From there we also give to our cow.

Interviewer: Ok, your bath water?

Respondent: From tube well.

Interviewer: Ok, you use river water only for washing your cow, and what about your sanitary system?

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Respondent: Hmm, we have.

Interviewer: Where is it?

Respondent: on that side.

Interviewer: Is it like tube well, which used by other family also?

Respondent: no, only for us.

Interviewer: Ok, only for yours, right?

Respondent: Hmm.

Interviewer: Ok is that placement a slab on the hole and water seeing in the surface?

Respondent: No, it’s built by concrete but water is not visible on the surface.

Interviewer: Ok, is that a deep tube well or what else?

Respondent: No, that isn’t a motor system.

Interviewer: Is that deep tube well? Tube well has like 70 to 80 feet deep, is it like that?

Respondent: It isn’t that deep.

Interviewer: In your family, you are three members and they are two members, in total you all five members. This all family member are now well?

Respondent: Yes, we now all are well, just my mother-in-law has some pain.

Interviewer: Yes, any other problem? Are these five members having any illness or disease?

Respondent: Illness, we only have gastritis,

Interviewer: Yes

Respondent: Everyone have this except my mother-in-law and my brother-in-law and my son. (Said by laugh).

Interviewer: Who take care if any family members are getting sick? I mean, who feed the patients or who do patient’s work or who give medicine to that patient?

Respondent: I have to do that or who else do.

Interviewer: You do this entire works. Ok, who take care of your cow?

Respondent: I do.

Interviewer: It seems that everything has to do by you in your family, and then you take care of your whole family?

Respondent: Hmm.

Interviewer: Ok, You said that only you and your husband have gastritis, besides that do you have any other illness or disease?

Respondent: No, we don’t have any other illness except gastritis.

Interviewer: Ok, How do you know when your mother-in-law gets sick or your brother-in-law or your son or yourself? Everyone do different work, how can you understand doing your everyday work? You always take care of your whole family so how can you know they get sick?

Respondent: If anyone gets sick he always lays on the bed that’s how I know he is ill or he has fever.

Interviewer: Ok.

Respondent: Then I asked and they tell what happen.

Interviewer: Ok.

Respondent: If they tell then I went to doctor for medicine and gave them.

Interviewer: Ok, from which doctor you get your medicine?

Respondent: From a village doctor of a neighbouring village some distance away.

Interviewer: Neighbouring village. Ok, that means this sides people always go to that side? Is neighbouring village nearby your village?

Respondent: Hmm, we go to neighbouring village most of the time.

Interviewer: Why? Why you go to neighbouring village?

Respondent: Doctor is good and he gives good medicine.

Interviewer: Ok, what is the name of your doctor at neighbouring village?

Respondent: D03.

Interviewer: What types of doctor he is? Is he MBBS doctor? For consult with him do you need serial or visiting fee?

Respondent: No.

Interviewer: Ok, what types of doctor he is? Can you say something about him?

Respondent: How can I say, everyone go to him beside that everyone gets well after taking his medicine,

Interviewer: Ok.

Respondent: We always go to him and we get well quickly after taking him medicine.

Interviewer: Ok, like this when you suddenly get sick or any member of your family suddenly gets sick then where you go at first?

Respondent: I go to doctor’s house with ill family member.

Interviewer: Oh! You go to doctor’s house with patient, which doctor?

Respondent: D03.

Interviewer: How much time spends to go to D03’s house? At neighbouring village?

Respondent: If I go by walk it takes one hour or by car it takes 10 to 20 minutes.

Interviewer: You can go by 20 minutes. Oh! how much money take by car?

Respondent: If I rant motorcycle they take 150 to 100 taka for up-down.

Interviewer: Hmm.

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Respondent: After go there I told him to stand in front of the doctor’s shop and also said that you bring me here and you have to take me back also.

Interviewer: Ok.

Respondent: I contract him from here that you have to take me to doctor’s shop and then also bring back here.

Interviewer: Oh, what types of vehicles you used most of the time? After get sick and need to consult with doctor then are you used motorcycle most of the time or any other vehicles?

Respondent: We used motorcycle most of the time, beside that we also take auto.

Interviewer: Which vehicles you used most?

Respondent: We used motorcycle most of the time.

Interviewer: Why you used motorcycle?

Respondent: I can go quickly.

Interviewer: I saw a bazaar coming here, are you go from that ponds side?

Respondent: Hmm.

Interviewer: Ok, I saw there more van then auto?

Respondent: Auto also available there.

Interviewer: Auto also available there. I mean anytime you can get vehicles from there?

Respondent: Always available there. If auto isn’t available there then you must found motorcycle.

Interviewer: Ok, that’s why you used motorcycle most of the time?

Respondent: Hmm.

Interviewer: Ok, but price of motorcycle is more than others?

Respondent: Though the price is high but we can go more quickly than others vehicles, you know we can’t go slowly with a patient. It is more suitable to go by motorcycle; we can also go nearby our house.

Interviewer: Hmm.

Respondent: You know when I go to doctor’s house anyone would not do my work.

Interviewer: No.

Respondent: After coming back I have to do my works than is that easier for me?

Interviewer: Hmm.

Respondent: That’s why it’s good for me to go by motorcycle and it’s quicker.

Interviewer: Ok, can you tell me when you went to D03 then who makes this decision in your family?

Respondent: I make the decision. If all family members would get sick then I have to take them to the doctor, have not it?

Interviewer: Hmm.

Respondent: At that time I take them.

Interviewer: Ok, if others get sick what you do?

Respondent: If others get sick then they go their own, help them with money or help to take vehicles and they used that vehicle for up-down.

Interviewer: That means you have to observe all these matters?

Respondent: Hmm, I have to do all households works because they are not present at the house. They take their breakfast and comeback in the evening.

Interviewer: Ok, between these times anyone can be sick?

Respondent: Hmm, if anyone gets sick I call the doctor. Again if I can’t go I call my husband and he purchase medicine from there.

Interviewer: Ok, do you have doctor or drug shop in this market?

Respondent: Yes, have one, but his drugs don’t work.

Interviewer: Ok, don’t work, what is the name of that doctor?

Respondent: His name is D04.

Interviewer: Is D04 a MBBS doctor? Have you give any visiting fee for consultation?

Respondent: No,

Interviewer: Has he a drug shop?

Respondent: He has own drug shop.

Interviewer: Then he have own drug shop and he also practice?

Respondent: Hmm.

Interviewer: But you don’t go to him, does it?

Respondent: We don’t go to him, only gastritis medicine can work from him shop and those also sale most. Even though other medicines sale but not that much.

Interviewer: Ok, then for what types of diseases you go to D03? Can you tell me what types of diseases those?

Respondent: We go to him for all types of diseases. Suppose some suffer from kala fever (Kala jor), some suffer from diabetes and many people suffer from many types of diseases, isn’t it?

Interviewer: Hmm,

Respondent: Doctor treated like all types of diseases.

Interviewer: Ok, is he treating all types of diseases? And you said, kala fever (Kala jor), another one you mention is diabetes, expect these what kind of diseases he treat?

Respondent: For example, doctor also test jaundice,

Interviewer: Is there also test diseases?

Respondent: Hmm,

Interviewer: Ok, what else?

Respondent: That doctor treats all kind of diseases.

Interviewer: That means can you go for all kind of problems?

Respondent: Yes, we always go to him otherwise we tell him.

Interviewer: Ok, how can you tell over phone?

Respondent: He said to go to him if can’t go then he tell the name of medicines. Like that- you can take this medicine or that medicine and we purchase those and take.

Interviewer: Do you purchase all those medicines what he tells or do you purchase as long as he tell you?

Respondent: Hmm, except his instruction we don’t purchase, and purchase only from him.

Interviewer: Don’t you buy from other drug shops?

Respondent: No,

Interviewer: Suppose you need medicine suddenly?

Respondent: If can’t go then buy from other doctors shop, after taking those medicine even though illness not cure then go back to him again.

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Interviewer: After hearing you I think that neighbouring village’s D03 doctor is very good doctor?

Respondent: Hmm, Good doctor.

Interviewer: Ok, how much he take for visiting purpose?

Respondent: He doesn’t take much for visiting because we are poor people so he charges less amounts from us.

Interviewer: Hmm,

Respondent: We can purchase medicine from him in less charge.

Interviewer: Can you purchase medicine with less charge?

Respondent: Hmm, I mean when the price of medicine will be 500 to 600 taka I can get with 550 taka because he sale to me in 50/100 taka less.

Interviewer: Ok, that’s why you don’t go to others doctors except him, does it?

Respondent: Hmm, we only go to him. Besides that suddenly if I can’t manage money then I go to him and said that dada I don’t have money then he said, no problem you take your medicine letter you can pay.

Interviewer: Ok, due?

Respondent: Yes, due.

Interviewer: Like this what kind of medicine you can get from him? Suppose do you get costly medicine or like antibiotic medicine from him?

Respondent: I actually can’t say is this medicine got.

Interviewer: Does he prescribe antibiotic medicine? You said before, he prescribe medicine for fever-jaundice?

Respondent: Hmm.

Interviewer: During that time does he prescribe antibiotic medicine or strong medicine?

Respondent: Hmm, at first he prescribes less power medicine if not cure with that then he prescribes strong medicine.

Interviewer: Ok, can you tell me any incident about last six months when you went to him or for any problem or any disease that you went for buying medicine, please try to remember?

Respondent: Within six months…only bring gastritis medicine.

Interviewer: Except gastritis maybe for fever or diarrhea, for coughing?

Respondent: No, I didn’t bring any medicine for these reasons, only bring for gastritis.

Interviewer: I tell you only last six months now can you please remember before these six months did you for any medicine or for any disease?

Respondent: Before those times we didn’t have any illness.

Interviewer: You said you always go to D03. You can say one case that you went to D03 for an illness? You went for your son when he was child? Can you remember like those cases?

Respondent: I can’t remember more.

Interviewer: While you said D03 is very good doctor that’s way I want to heard that how can he help you? Any case that related with you, in your house anyone got sick or you got sick or your husband then went to him, he gave treatment or medicine- I want to know those, can you remember like those any cases?

Respondent: One time happened with (son’s) father, he suffered with typhoid fever.

Interviewer: Ok, how many years ago?

Respondent: Not so much maybe one year ago.

Interviewer: Ok, tell me how can you do that treatment?

Respondent: Doctor’s treatment was good, he pushed injection also.

Interviewer: Ok, when you went to D03? At first or at the last moment, when you went and what kind of medicine he gave? Tell me what you remember?

Respondent: At the beginning we went, suppose when he got sick then we went. He gave some medicine for fever; fever didn’t stop temperature increased and fever with trembling (jor thame na, kepe kepe jor uthe). Letter I told doctor that dada he is having these problems, what can I do? He said, you bring him, then he gave blood test and saw its typhoid, then he gave medicine and injection and he become get well.

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Interviewer: Ok, how many days letter he gets well?

Respondent: One week letter.

Interviewer: Ok, for how many days he gave medicine? How many types and for how many days?

Respondent: Gave medicine for 4 to 5 days.

Interviewer: Ok, then?

Respondent: Gave medicine five to six types.

Interviewer: For how much money you spend? Did you buy full course in one time or you divided?

Respondent: Brought in one time.

Interviewer: how much money you spend?

Respondent: Maybe seven or eight hundred takas.

Interviewer: Within test fee or without?

Respondent: Hmm, within test fee.

Interviewer: Ok, then in D03’s shop you can get test facility?

Respondent: Hmm,

Interviewer: How many types of test done by him?

Respondent: Blood test, they inform the test result, after giving blood for test we don’t wait there they inform us over phone. Letter he told, you have this types of complications, we go to him if he don’t do anything then he said to go to own town.

Interviewer: That means does he treat typhoid fever also?

Respondent: Hmm,

Interviewer: Is he village doctor or MBBS doctor?

Respondent: Called him village doctor.

Interviewer: Called him village doctor, that means he is really a good doctor, is it?

Respondent: Hmm, he is good as a doctor.

Interviewer: What do you feel after getting treatment from him? Do you feel good or how do you feel?

Respondent: Feel good, after become sick and take medicine from him we get well within two days.

Interviewer: Ok, then can you have to take medicine only for two days? Don’t need to take medicine for long days?

Respondent: He gave medicine but we don’t take. He gave medicine, suppose five to six medicine he gave but when patient become fell well then we don’t take medicine and keep those.

Interviewer: Ok, keep those? Why keep?

Respondent: Letter if suffer with fever then we will take those stored medicine so that we don’t have to go to doctor again.

Interviewer: Ok,

Respondent: We take those remaining medicine.

Interviewer: How many days you keep these medicines in your house?

Respondent: Maybe we keep one month then we throw out.

Interviewer: Hmm, why you throw out?

Respondent: When those become rotten.

Interviewer: How did you know about rotten?

Respondent: You see medicine get expired.

Interviewer: Medicine get expired?

Respondent: Hmm,

Interviewer: Is expired date written on the medicine?

Respondent: Yes, have.

Interviewer: Ok, do you know what is antibiotic? Why we need antibiotic medicine or why doctor prescribe antibiotic?

Respondent: I don’t know why doctor give.

Interviewer: I mean for what types of diseased?

Respondent: You see doctor prescribe those medicines which disease we have. He didn’t give medicine for other illness. I mean that if doctor prescribe medicine for other illness then those medicines would not work.

Interviewer: No.

Respondent: Prescribe those medicines according to disease.

Interviewer: I am saying antibiotic medicine’s name, did you hear about name of antibiotic?

Respondent: No,

Interviewer: Don’t you hear the name of antibiotic?

Respondent: No,

Interviewer: don’t hear?

Respondent: No,

Interviewer: Suppose did you hear strong medicine or costly medicine?

Respondent: Always give strong medicines.

Interviewer: Ok, gave strong medicines. Why doctor give strong medicines or for which illness what medicine give?

Respondent: Give many strong medicines, right?

Interviewer: Hmm,

Respondent: If illness isn’t cure then doctor give, right?

Interviewer: Hmm, strong medicine prescribes by the doctor, right?

Respondent: Hmm,

Interviewer: Suppose for which illness doctor give strong medicines? I want to know about those strong medicines what you know or what you heard or what is your perception? What types of medicine is it? Or how do you know?

Respondent: How can I say…

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Interviewer: Ok didi, you said before, how do you know about antibiotic medicine or costly medicine or strong medicine? Many people know about antibiotic, many people knows about strong medicine or many people knows about costly medicine- now tell me how do you know?

Respondent: We told doctor give me good medicine so that I don’t come to you often…

Interviewer: Yes tell?

Respondent: We told doctor give me good medicine so that I don’t have to come again to you, if I come often then it cost double only for up and down. Doctor then give me strong good medicine and said to doctor, after taking these medicines would we get well soon? He answered, yes, if not then come back again.

Interviewer: Ok, how can have to these strong medicines? For how many days doctor give these medicines?

Respondent: For four to five days.

Interviewer: Hmm.

Respondent: After taking four to five days illness will get better.

Interviewer: You can get well. Ok, that means doctor gives only for four to five days?

Respondent: Hmm, then give for four to five days however if not get well again call to doctor and he said to me that come and take medicine.

Interviewer: Ok, that time did you take same medicine?

Respondent: Letter he gave other medicines.

Interviewer: Ok, then did you see any difference between the medicine price?

Respondent: Price of medicine is 15 taka; some has 20 taka, 30 taka or 35 taka. Some medicine also has 50 taka also.

Interviewer: Really?

Respondent: Hmm.

Interviewer: Did your family members ever have to take like 50 taka’s medicine?

Respondent: We don’t ever take any 50 taka’s medicine.

Interviewer: Ok,

Respondent: We only take 15 taka’s medicine.

Interviewer: Ok, do you think there is any difference between 15 taka and 50 taka’s medicine according to the quality?

Respondent: Quality must have, suppose you see if after taking 15 taka’s medicine patient get well quickly than those medicine must have good quality, doesn’t it?

Interviewer: Hmm.

Respondent: There have quality. Suppose after taking 2/4/5 taka’s medicine illness doesn’t cure and 15 taka’s medicine works well that means it’s has quality.

Interviewer: Ok,

Respondent: Suppose after two days letter fever cured then we must tell 15 taka’s medicine has good quality.

Interviewer: Hmm, now you are telling that if illness gets well within two days then you don’t take medicine again?

Respondent: Hmm,

Interviewer: Do you buy four to five days medicine in one time?

Respondent: No, I don’t take more; I only bring that much medicine what we need.

Interviewer: Then at first how much medicine you bring?

Respondent: At first maybe two to four medicine I usually bring.

Interviewer: Hmm,

Respondent: After taking those two to four medicine if fever gets well then I would not bring more medicine.

Interviewer: Hmm,

Respondent: Fever gets well.

Interviewer: hmm,

Respondent: After that fever isn’t increased.

Interviewer: If fever isn’t get better?

Respondent: If fever isn’t get better then I told to doctor, what types of medicine you give me that fever isn’t getting well.

Interviewer: But you don’t continue your medicine after taking only for two days?

Respondent: No, if I have fever then I take full course and if I have not fever then I don’t continue the medicine because illness gets well.

Interviewer: Ok, did ever happen like doctor give you five to seven days medicine and you missed two days within these days? Those missing days maybe you can’t buy so that you missed, is this happened?

Respondent: No.

Interviewer: Nothing happen like this?

Respondent: No.

Interviewer: Did you take full course medicine at once?

Respondent: Hmm, you know we don’t bring medicine without our necessity. We bring medicine according to our measurement.

Interviewer: Ok, if you take more medicine then….within that time you will get well then did you keep remaining medicine?

Respondent: Hmm.

Interviewer: For taking letter? Did you also keep costly medicine also?

Respondent: No, he doesn’t prescribe costly medicine except our necessity. Rarely give.

Interviewer: Rarely give. For how many days doctor give those costly medicines?

Respondent: Costly medicine gives two to three and less costly medicine gives more.

Interviewer: Ok, when gives costly medicine do you need prescription for buying those? You know doctor write on the paper, such as medicine name, disease name, name of patient and age. Do you need to show any paper for buying strong or costly medicine?

Respondent: No, doctor gives medicine.

Interviewer: Does he write name of medicine on the paper?

Respondent: No.

Interviewer: Then how do you know how to take medicine or how can you remember that?

Respondent: He tells its take once, its take twice, and it’s for the day time or its take before mill or after mill. Sometimes doctor cuts the medicine.

Interviewer: Ok, cuts?

Respondent: Hmm.

Interviewer: How is that?

Respondent: Cuts the medicine stripe and also write it’s for day time and don’t take it at night.

Interviewer: Ok.

Respondent: He writes it’s has to take before mill or after mill.

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Interviewer: He writes does he say verbally?

Respondent: Hmm, he also tells verbally and if we can’t remember then we can call him on his cell phone. If we asked him dada I forget how to take medicine then he gives instruction again.

Interviewer: Ok, after hearing you I think he is your known person, isn’t it?

Respondent: Hmm.

Interviewer: After taking costly medicine ever you think this costly medicine what we are calling antibiotic or strong medicine its work better though it is costly? What you think?

Respondent: No, we get well after taking costly medicine and ever we don’t face any problems.

Interviewer: Ok, can you remember when you take costly medicine at the last time? You take or other family members take?

Respondent: No I don’t bring any costly medicine for my family since last two to three years.

Interviewer: Ok, within last two to three years? Then did you take before those two to three years ago?

Respondent: Hmm.

Interviewer: For whom?

Respondent: For my husband.

Interviewer: Your husband. For which disease?

Respondent: For that typhoid fever.

Interviewer: Ok. And when your child was young didn’t need any medicine?

Respondent: Doctor gave child medicine such as- Napa syrup otherwise Fimoxyl syrup.

Interviewer: He gave Fimoxyl syrup?

Respondent: Hmm.

Interviewer: What was the price of that Fimoxyl syrup?

Respondent: Shall one is 35 taka and big one is 55 taka.

Interviewer: So is that more costly then Napa syrup?

Respondent: Hmm.

Interviewer: So when you gave that costly medicine Fimoxyl to your child then did your child get well or not? Did you face any problem giving medicine?

Respondent: No.

Interviewer: Fimoxyl is called antibiotic medicine, how did you give this medicine to your child?

Respondent: You know that was like powder, you have to mix with boiled water when it was cold.

Interviewer: Ok.

Respondent: You know mixed with 12 spoons water…

Interviewer: Hmm

Respondent: Mixed with water then I gave one spoon.

Interviewer: Oh, is there any difference with spoons as for age? Or like one spoon for that age or two spoon for this age…?

Respondent: I had to give two spoons and when more young that time was one spoon.

Interviewer: Ok, This is really surprising that you can remember the name of your child’s medicine when he was little. You have only one son, right?

Respondent: Hmm,

Interviewer: Did you ever think like after taking two days Fimoxyl then your child got cure and you stopped giving medicine?

Respondent: No, he is a young child, if I stopped maybe that illness fully cured at that time and he will be get sick again and I have to spend more money, you say don’t I need?

Interviewer: Hmm,

Respondent: Even then I went to doctor’s house then doctor gave 7 days medicine and I followed his instruction.

Interviewer: Ok, did ever happen like you keep Fimoxyl medicine for thinking if again that illness get beck then you gave that medicine to your child or maybe you can give that neighbor’s child…

Respondent: Hmm, kept that powder but can’t keep mixed medicine.

Interviewer: Ok, you didn’t keep mixed one.

Respondent: No, that will be rotted.

Interviewer: Ok, How many days you can keep that powder?

Respondent: You can keep that powder for five to six months.

Interviewer: Ok, did you ever keep that powder? That powder lent to your neighbor’s sick child or maybe you borrowed from them- did ever happen like that?

Respondent: No, no one took like that.

Interviewer: Ok, didn’t you borrow?

Respondent: No,

Interviewer: So do you keep any antibiotic medicine like this in your house at present?

Respondent: No, we do keep any medicine.

Interviewer: Oh, don’t you keep any medicine for future used?

Respondent: No.

Interviewer: Suppose for child you said Fimoxyl, for elders such as- your mother-in-law or your brother-in-law or your own or your husband – you said 2-3 years ago you gave strong medicine for your husband. Like that did you ever give medicine to your mother-in-law or your brother-in-law?

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Respondent: My mother-in-law doesn’t take any tablet.

Interviewer: Doesn’t take?

Respondent: No.

Interviewer: Then what she do when she get sick?

Respondent: Even though she get sick but she don’t take medicine.

Interviewer: If she don’t take medicine then what she do? Does she go to traditional heeler?

Respondent: You know after saying many times then she takes. After getting suffered with fever she doesn’t want to take medicine, actually she can’t take medicine, she keeps vomits.

Interviewer: Oh.

Respondent: You know she lays down the bed even though she don’t take medicine then we have to rebuke her.

Interviewer: Ok, You have to do all this, right?

Respondent: Hmm, if she takes then she only take one expect that we can’t force her.

Interviewer: Ok.

Respondent: My mother-in-law suffering with pain but she never brings any medicine only push injection.

Interviewer: What types of injection are those?

Respondent: For pain.

Interviewer: Who push her?

Respondent: D03.

Interviewer: D03. That means when you need any medicine then you go to D03?

Respondent: Hmm, we always go to D03.

Interviewer: Suppose you need emergency medicine then?

Respondent: For emergency medicine we bring from outside. Sometimes we bring from here and sometimes from own village bazar.

Interviewer: Ok.

Respondent: We also buy from this market; even then don’t cure then we go to D03. We said to D03 that we already took these medicines but not cure yet then D03 give other types of medicine and after taking his medicine patient cure.

Interviewer: Hmm, can you tell me about expired date of these medicines? Medicine’s date expired- sometime we heard like that? You said before that medicine’s date expired- please tell me about this?

Respondent: What?

Interviewer: I mean can you take medicine with expired date or without expired date?

Respondent: No, if medicine have expired date then we can take otherwise we can’t.

Interviewer: Why can’t?

Respondent: Rotted those.

Interviewer: How can you know medicine’s expired date?

Respondent: It’s written on the medicine.

Interviewer: Have all medicine visible the date?

Respondent: Hmm.

Interviewer: Ok, after expire you don’t take those medicines? Why?

Respondent: That would not work.

Interviewer: Would not work?

Respondent: No, fever would not cure then why have to take those so we throw out those.

Interviewer: So can you ever think Fimoxyl an antibiotic can harm human body or creates any problems?

Respondent: No, don’t create any problem.

Interviewer: don’t create, any types of harm?

Respondent: No.

Interviewer: Don’t create any harm? Fimoxyl you said for child. So between these costly medicines what types of medicine do you like most? Which is more useful for you, which medicine you give most priority? Or you may say to your doctor that gives you that specific medicine- like this?

Respondent: I want those medicines which are more effective.

Interviewer: Ok.

Respondent: I want those which are cured me quickly. Dada gives me those medicines which are cured me quickly then he gives me.

Interviewer: Ok, why you want to cure quickly?

Respondent: Why I want to medicine for getting well quickly because if one of the family member get sick and his works will be undone. We have to cook for eat. We have a cow, for that we have to bring cow to the grass field and all this I have to do only. My mother-in-law always stay outside of house and if my husband get sick and can’t work but I have to pay my monthly loan, have to go to market, so how can I get those money?

Interviewer: Hmm.

Respondent: That’s why.

Interviewer: That’s why you want to get well quickly?

Respondent: hmm.

Interviewer: As quick as possible?

Respondent: If I get well quickly then I’ll go to work quickly and also bring money…

Interviewer: Hmm

Respondent: If I don’t go to work for one week I have to go this area’s house to house for money, no one can help me.

Interviewer: Ok, that means you faced many difficulties if you get sick or if medicine doesn’t work? Ok, you have a cow and you also have chicken, right?

Respondent: Hmm.

Interviewer: Cow and chicken also get sick like human, right?

Respondent: Hmm.

Interviewer: Now you cow and chicken are well?

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Respondent: Hmm, now my cow and chickens are all well. And it’s not much time I brought this cow, may be one month.

Interviewer: Only one month. Didn’t you have any cow before?

Respondent: I have a cow before. (Palaer goru)

Interviewer: Ok,

Respondent: Bitten by dog. I didn’t know previously.

Interviewer: Hmm.

Respondent: Bitten by dog.

Interviewer: Ok.

Respondent: Latter cow became mad. Latter I sold it to butcher.

Interviewer: When you cow had problem that time what you did?

Respondent: That time I called doctor at my house at least 3 to 4 times.

Interviewer: Which doctor?

Respondent: This veterinary doctor.

Interviewer: Ok.

Respondent: Called him here and show the cow. He said that cow don’t have any temperature, for temperature I fired, gave oil, even then cow didn’t get well. I called doctor again he came here and gave some medicine, pushed injection but even then didn’t get well. At last doctor suggested me to sale the cow.

Interviewer: Oh, Ok. Did you sale then?

Respondent: Hmm.

Interviewer: What illness was that did he said?

Respondent: No, those medicines didn’t work on cow.

Interviewer: How much money you spent for cow?

Respondent: Medicine maybe…every time doctor came and gave 5oo to 600 taka’s medicines.

Interviewer: Ok.

Respondent: When he came 2 to 3 time in a week I have to pay him 700 to 800 taka as a visiting fee. Now you count how much money I have to pay him in a week.

Interviewer: Yes.

Respondent: So much money. You know he came 2 to 3 time in a week, it may be three times.

Interviewer: Three times?

Respondent: Hmm, yet didn’t get well. I called doctor again he said sale that cow, it’ll not get well anymore.

Interviewer: Oh, if he came 2 to 3 times in a week then you must spend so much money?

Respondent: Hmm.

Interviewer: But did you get result compare to that?

Respondent: No.

Interviewer: How did you feel that time? I mean you spent so much money what did you feel thinking that?

Respondent: I lost one thing you say what I felt. Don’t mind if I say when your mother or brother were die then what you would feel, wouldn’t you feel bad?

Interviewer: Yes, of course.

Respondent: That was my cow I also felt very sad. How much money I spent for that illness but at least cow died, I felt really bad.

Interviewer: Ok, is that died at that time?

Respondent: No, didn’t die.

Interviewer: Did you sale before died?

Respondent: Hmm, sold that before died. You know cow didn’t stand up, didn’t eat, and didn’t lower the head and always strata the head.

Interviewer: Hmm.

Respondent: Didn’t eat so became very ill.

Interviewer: Became weak?

Respondent: Hmm, didn’t stand up and always lay down the ground.

Interviewer: Hmm, Now do you have any antibiotic medicine for cow?

Respondent: No, I bring this cow only one month ago. Now it’s not having any problem.

Interviewer: Didn’t face any problem?

Respondent: No.

Interviewer: Ok, when you gave medicine to your previous cow that time what were those medicines? You said one type that is injection, except that what?

Respondent: For temperature he gave those medicines.

Interviewer: What types of medicine were those?

Respondent: (talk with her son)

Interviewer: What types of medicine were those?

Respondent: 3 to 4 types of medicine were there such as- I gave some medicine mixing with water like saline and again gave me 3 to 4 tablets.

Interviewer: How did you give those tablets?

Respondent: I gave those with leaf and put that into the cow’s throat.

Interviewer: Ok, at those medicines did you see any antibiotic or costly medicines?

Respondent: Hmm, had some.

Interviewer: But you said those medicines didn’t work properly?

Respondent: Hmm.

Interviewer: Do you ever think those types of antibiotic medicines ever harm animals?

Respondent: No didn’t happen much. That time I suspected that I spent so much money but it not got well, then what happen? After that came out foam from cow’s mouth and nose.

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Interviewer: Hmm, do you mean foam?

Respondent: Hmm and cow did its front lags like a dog. After that people said that cow bitten by dog. If I were have this types of disease but doctor give me medicine for different disease so how could I get better.

Interviewer: Yes.

Respondent: Doctor gave medicines for different disease and he also didn’t know that cow bitten by dog.

Interviewer: Ok.

Respondent: He gave medicine for different disease so those medicines didn’t work.

Interviewer: That means he gave wrong medicine?

Respondent: Hmm.

Interviewer: Our human medicines have expired date does cow’s medicines also have expired date?

Respondent: Cow’s medicine also have expired date.

Interviewer: Hmm?

Respondent: Some of cow’s medicines have expired date and some have not. At that time what doctor gave those had expired date and I gave all those medicines.

Interviewer: Ok.

Respondent: Even then didn’t work?

Interviewer: You also have chickens did you ever need to give medicine to your chickens?

Respondent: For chickens I give human’s Napa and chickens get better.

Interviewer: Really? Human’s Napa? What we eat those Napa?

Respondent: Hmm, Napa kotthim.

Interviewer: Napa kotthim?

Respondent: Hmm, Napa kotthim tablet. After giving that doctor gave some drop, drop also works.

Interviewer: Hmm, who give those?

Respondent: Doctor. We bring from doctor.

Interviewer: Veterinary doctor or other doctor?

Respondent: You can say all doctors have those.

Interviewer: That means D03 does also have those?

Respondent: I don’t know is D03 has those; I never go to D03 for chicken’s medicines.

Interviewer: Ok, where do you actually go for chicken medicine?

Respondent: I keep one or two fever medicine at the house if we get sick with fever and then chickens get sick so I gave those to chickens either mixing with water or with rice.

Interviewer: Ok, are chickens getting well?

Respondent: Hmm, get well.

Interviewer: Who said that to you give fever medicine to your chickens?

Respondent: Many people say chicken gets well after giving those tables so that I try and it’s really work.

Interviewer: Really? Really get better?

Respondent: Hmm.

Interviewer: I also didn’t know we can give Napa to chicken.

Respondent: If give then chicken gets better, I gave one chicken you see this chicken.

Interviewer: Oh, is that means chickens also get sick with fever?

Respondent: Hmm.

Interviewer: Then why you gave? What was the problem?

Respondent: Get cold.

Interviewer: Get cold. How did you know chicken get cold?

Respondent: Like human chicken also have headache, sneeze,

Interviewer: Hmm

Respondent: Chicken also become like that and came out sounds from throat.

Interviewer: Ok, and then did you give medicine?

Respondent: Hmm

Interviewer: Did you give only Napa nothing else?

Respondent: I gave Napa and also gave some drop.

Interviewer: Do you know the name of drop?

Respondent: No, what was the name of the drop (name)? (she asked a women nearby her), I don’t know the name of drop.

Interviewer: Don’t know?

Respondent: I didn’t observe carefully.

Interviewer: Ok, how many days need to give those?

Respondent: How many days? I gave two days.

Interviewer: Oh, and how many days you gave Napa?

Respondent: I gave one Napa in two days.

Interviewer: Did you divide one Napa in two days?

Respondent: Hmm.

Interviewer: That means you used your own treatment and it was good for chicken? You gave and chicken got better and till now are they well?

Respondent: Hmm, well.

Interviewer: How many days ago it was?

Respondent: Maybe 3 to 4 days ago.

Interviewer: 3 to 4 days ago?

Respondent: Hmm.

Interviewer: Oh, you sold your cow which was sick you called doctor how many days ago?

Respondent: How many days will be, maybe 7 to 8 months.

Interviewer: That means it’s not so long ago?

Respondent: Hmm.

Interviewer: I thought many days ago.

Respondent: No, 7 to 8 months ago.

Interviewer: I sold 7 to 8 months ago and now did you buy this cow one month ago?

Respondent: Hmm.

Interviewer: So didi did you hear about antibiotic resistance or antimicrobial resistance?

Respondent: No.

Interviewer: Didn’t hear. Did anyone tell or something happen…did you ever hear antibiotic medicine or strong medicine’s resistance?

Respondent: No, I didn’t hear.

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Interviewer: What types of problem will be happened in human body or animal body become antibiotic resistance? Do you know about this?

Respondent: No, I don’t know.

Interviewer: Did you ever think you body become antibiotic resistance or other become antibiotic resistance or your family members become antibiotic resistance or you cow – Like this?

Respondent: No, I didn’t ever think.

Interviewer: If human or animal body becomes antibiotic resistances then what will you do?

Respondent: What will do at first, we don’t any way without doctor. We must have to go to doctor, will receive doctor consultation and we have to follow what our doctor will say.

Interviewer: Ok, what types of doctor you go for consultation?

Respondent: We have to go to own town hospital,

Interviewer: Ok

Respondent: We have to go to doctor and follow his instruction and have to do all test. After getting test result doctor will give instruction for treatment. Then we will get treatment from own town hospital.

Interviewer: For not happen this antibiotic resistance what step we have to do? Or what should we have to do?

Respondent: We have to become clean and all our belonging has to become clean so that we will not get sick.

Interviewer: Oh, if you clean then don’t you get sick?

Respondent: If we keep garbage surrounding then we will get sick.

Interviewer: Ok, apa I take your many time to talk, thank you so much.

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