Name of the study area: Rural

Data Type: IDI with Unqualified seller/prescriber

Length of the interview/discussion: 61 min. 84 sec.

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**Demographic Information:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Gender | Age | Education | Seller/prescriber | Category | Year of service | Ethnicity | Remarks |
| Male | 36 | S.S.C | Unqualified seller/prescriber | Both | 8 Years | Bangali |  |

**Interviewer:** Assalamualaikum. I work in Dhaka ICDDRB cholera hospital. Now we are doing a research work where we try to understand that the human being and the birds and the animals which are domestically reared in the houses, when they become sick then what do they do? Where do they go for treatment and advice? Whether they buy antibiotic or not during illness period? We want to know more from the owners of the medicine shops or from those who provide treatment services, how do they sell and give antibiotic? So brother, whatever information we will get from you, these will be preserved confidentially in our ICDDRB, Mohakhali cholera hospital. And these will be used only for research work. And these will not be used for any other work. Well, how are you brother?

**Respondent:** I am quite well.

**Interviewer:** Well, you are well, is it? Firstly the thing which I want to know that brother, would you please tell in detail about this medicine shop and about your profession? Normally you deal with what kinds of customers? What kinds of patients come here? And you are doing this business for how many days?

**Respondent:** I am involved in this business for eight years.

**Interviewer:** Well, then normally what types of patients come here?

**Respondent:** Normally general people of the village come here.

**Interviewer:** Yes, yes. They come with what types of diseases? What types of medicines normally they take?

**Respondent:** Normally they come for taking their medicines. And …. They bring their prescriptions after doing examinations, and we give them those medicines after seeing those prescriptions.

**Interviewer:** Okay, okay. Besides this, doesn’t any patient come without prescription? Don’t they come with normal fever and cough or general diseases?

**Respondent:** If anyone comes without prescription, then we tell them to go to the health complex where free treatment can be taken from the doctors. If he would visit there, then he would get few free medicines from there and rest of the medicines would be written in the prescription. When we get any prescription then we give those medicines.

**Interviewer:** Okay, okay. Besides this, doesn’t any patient come without prescription? Means, someone may come and say, I have such and such problem, please give me few medicines. Normally we see this type of scenario in all pharmacies.

**Respondent:** Yes, they come. But normally we give those medicines which are general medicines like paracetamol, antacid, riboflavin, almex which is worm killer medicine, etc.

**Interviewer:** Okay, okay. Brother, what types of medicines are here in your shop?

**Respondent:** Here we have different types of paracetamol, moxacil, ceptagin ………

**Interviewer:** Well, you have antibiotic along with general medicine …..

**Respondent:** Yes. There is general medicine as well as antibiotic.

**Interviewer:** There is antibiotic. Besides this, you have told earlier that there are few medicines for domestic animals. What are the medicines which exist here for domestic animal?

**Respondent:** For domestic animal? There are veterinary doctors here in our place.

**Interviewer:** Hmm.

**Respondent:** They prescribe prescription after seeing the cow or the animal. Normally, we keep those medicines.

**Interviewer:** Hmm.

**Respondent:** We give those medicines as per direction of those prescriptions.

**Interviewer:** Normally, what medicines are there in you shop for domestic animals?

**Respondent:** We have worm killer medicine for domestic animal in my shop.

**Interviewer:** Okay.

**Respondent:** Then there is tablet which is used for dysentery. (Name of the saline cannot be understood 2:50) saline is used for dysentery of the domestic animal.

**Interviewer:** Okay, okay. You have these medicines. Is there any other medicine except these, for domestic animals?

**Respondent:** No, nothing is there except these.

**Interviewer:** Well, there are some antibiotics here in your shop. Suppose, a patient comes to you and tells, brother, I took some medicines from you for my general diseases. But I am not getting well. In that case, do you give him antibiotic? Do you have any experience to give antibiotic like this?

**Respondent:** No, I don’t have experience like this. But I tell him, he is supposed to go to any doctor. If he goes to Grameen Kolyan, then he will be able to get free treatment from there. He will have to face a little trouble, when he will go to any doctor. And if he goes to a doctor, then the doctor will give him a prescription. And when he brings prescription with him, then we give the medicine.

**Interviewer:** Okay, okay.

**Respondent:** Human life is so much valuable.

**Interviewer:** Hmm, so much valuable.

**Respondent:** Will give somewhere….. (3:47 minute not a single word could be understood)

**Interviewer:** No. even then, you have told me that you are in this profession for eight years.

**Respondent:** If it is to be given, then I give a very small dosage, like amoxicillin.

**Interviewer:** Okay.

**Respondent:** The medicine which is in use for a long time.

**Interviewer:** Okay.

**Respondent:** I give that.

**Interviewer:** Means, for what reason you give amoxicillin? Amoxicillin works for which diseases?

**Respondent:** For normal cold and cough ….

**Interviewer:** Okay.

**Respondent:** For this reason.

**Interviewer:** You give this one for this disease. Besides this, do you give any other antibiotic except that?

**Respondent:** No, I don’t give any other antibiotic. Even I never give any higher antibiotic.

**Interviewer:** Actually not any higher antibiotic, means do you give anything similar to amoxicillin? Or, isn’t there some antibiotic like this type? What antibiotics are given like that?

**Respondent:** We pass a very busy time selling the items mention in the prescriptions throughout the whole day. Besides this, there are some senior doctors here in our place. They have been practicing for a long time. If there is any big problem, then the patients go to them. And if any antibiotic is to be applied, then they prescribe antibiotic. Mostly the patients go to them if antibiotic is needed.

**Interviewer:** Okay, okay. Means, the patients go to them.

**Respondent:** Yes.

**Interviewer:** Means, don’t some patients come to you? Suppose, directly they come to you and tell that brother, I have such and such problem. Please check what has happened or what shall I take? Don’t they ask sometime like this?

**Respondent:** I don’t take that type of risk.

**Interviewer:** Okay, okay. What do you think, whether the use of antibiotic has increased or decreased day by day? What do you think regarding this matter? Means, from the point of view of your experience?

**Respondent:** Easily it is understood that day by day the use of antibiotic has increased. Before there was only amoxicillin ….

**Interviewer:** Yes.

**Respondent:** Then came sefradin. Gradually more higher antibiotics are coming and the doctors are prescribing those.

**Interviewer:** Well, well.

**Respondent:** And for this reason, we have to keep those.

**Interviewer:** Okay, okay. Means, it has been increasing day by day.

**Respondent:** It has been increasing.

**Interviewer:** It has been increasing, well. Suppose, when sometimes you have to give any antibiotic, then whether it is written on prescription or whether in case of selling the product, in both the cases, did you face any type of problem or challenge?

**Respondent:** No.

**Interviewer:** As you are in this profession for eight years, means you are doing this business for long eight years, in this long service period, when you have given any antibiotic means, in case when you have to give any antibiotic without prescription or in such a situation when you give antibiotic as per prescription, did you face any type of any hesitation or any problem or any challenge?

**Respondent:** When I apply any antibiotic, then I face a little bit challenge. Paracetamol, amoxicillin, mostly I give these types of medicine. If the patient doesn’t get well, then I tell him to go to a big doctor.

**Interviewer:** Why? Means, don’t you have a little bit experience of your own? Means, this ….

**Respondent:** As I am not a doctor who has MBBS degree, or as I am not a paramedic, so I don’t take this type of risk.

**Interviewer:** Well, well.

**Respondent:** Human life is more valuable to me.

**Interviewer:** Yes, yes. I have understood. Well, when you give a medicine especially antibiotic, then do you tell the patient, what will be its dosage, or for how many days this will have to be taken, or whether there is any side effect or not, or anything about its resistance? Do you give any direction?

**Respondent:** Actually those things are written on the prescriptions that how this will have to be taken …………

**Interviewer:** Yes.

**Respondent:** As the doctors make them understand this, so I don’t think that much about it.

**Interviewer:** Even then, when you give the medicine to the patient, then don’t they ask you, how this will have to be taken?

**Respondent:** We tell them what is written on the prescription. Such as, one spoon for three times, or two spoons for three times. We just tell these.

**Interviewer:** Well, there are many patients who are poor enough or less educated and who are not able to understand which is written, don’t you make them understand? Earlier I have seen, you have given the medicine after cutting the strip with scissor.

**Respondent:** No. That is to be marked on the strip, if they don’t understand.

**Interviewer:** Okay, okay. Means, mostly you mark on the strip with scissor, is it? The things which are written on the prescription, this way you make them understand these.

**Respondent:** There are many educated people who can understand these by seeing the prescription. But there are many uneducated people who are not able to understand that much by seeing the prescription.

**Interviewer:** You make them understand then.

**Respondent:** Then I mark on the strip or I write the instruction by pen.

**Interviewer:** Well, well. I have understood. (sound of vehicle and loud sound of noise) Brother, I was telling that when patient comes to you for buying antibiotic or medicine, at that time, do you give any direction to them about what will be the dosage of the medicine or for how many days this will have to be taken or about its side effect or about its resistance?

**Respondent:** Look, we give the medicine according to the treatment of registered doctor.

**Interviewer:** Well, you give the medicine according to the E (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter) of registered doctor. But if he is an uneducated person, then what do you do? As I have seen that you have given the medicine by cutting with the scissor. Why this thing happens? What is the benefit, if it is cut with the scissor?

**Respondent:** That is for mentioning the time period like morning and afternoon.

**Interviewer:** Afternoon ……

**Respondent:** Suppose, it is cut on the two sides of the strip ……..

**Interviewer:** It is cut on the two sides of the strip ………

**Respondent:** I don’t cut on the middle or on the top ………

**Interviewer:** Well, when you cut on the two edges, then it means, this has to be taken for two times.

**Respondent:** This has to be taken for two times.

**Interviewer:** One in the morning and you are telling the other …….

**Respondent:** At night.

**Interviewer:** At night, okay. So, you mean this a sign, this is a sign, is it?

**Respondent:** Yes.

**Interviewer:** You give this. Do you do anything else to make understand the dosage?

**Respondent:** The people of the pharmaceutical companies provide us slips of paper where time period is mentioned. It is written on those slips of paper as morning, noon and night. We give tick mark on those slips and staple those slips on the strip, so that they might understand the dosage.

**Interviewer:** Means, the people of the companies provide slip of paper, and you give tick mark on that slip. Then where do you staple this?

**Respondent:** That is stapled on the E (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter) which is beside it ………

**Interviewer:** You staple that on the yea (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter) of medicine. Means this is for patient’s …….

**Respondent:** Yes.

**Interviewer:** The paper where tick is to be marked, those are given by the companies and you staple those. I have never seen this before. Very good, this is very helpful. Well, well. You do like this, is it? Do you tell this always? Means, do you make the patient understand always how the medicine will have to be taken or what will be the dosage?

**Respondent:** We make them understand according to the prescription.

**Interviewer:** Do you make understand all the patients? Or you make some of them understand and don’t make understand some others?

**Respondent:** There are many persons who tell that they are able to understand by reading the prescription.

**Interviewer:** Well, they tell? Besides this, do the patients want to know this or you give this of your own?

**Respondent:** Mostly I try to tell this of my own.

**Interviewer:** Okay, okay. Means, why do you try to tell this?

**Respondent:** If they make mistake …….

**Interviewer:** Okay. What would be the problem if they make mistake?

**Respondent:** No, as the doctor instructed to take the medicine according to the rule, so the medicine is to be taken according to the rule. If the patient doesn’t follow the rule, then irregularity might happen.

**Interviewer:** Yes.

**Respondent:** For this reason.

**Interviewer:** If there is irregularity for taking any medicine, then what would be the problem?

**Respondent:** The disease would not be cured.

**Interviewer:** Well, one is, the disease would not be cured. Besides this, what other problem might happen?

**Respondent:** Besides this, again it might happen also …… I think ……..

**Interviewer:** Yes.

**Respondent:** If the dosage is not taken properly, then many problems can happen, many bad things can happen.

**Interviewer:** Bad things …

**Respondent:** Something might happen accidentally.

**Interviewer:** Means, what might happen? Suppose, one thing is, the disease might not be cured. Another thing which you were telling, something might happen accidentally. What do you mean by accident? What might happen?

**Respondent:** That is ……. (smiling)

**Interviewer:** All right, all right. Besides this, whether antibiotic will have to be given a particular patient or not, how do you take this type of decision? Such as, you have told earlier, normally you give fimoxyl which is an antibiotic.

**Respondent:** That is amoxicillin.

**Interviewer:** Normally you give antibiotic of amoxicillin group. Whether amoxicillin will have to be given or not, how do you take this decision? By observing what you take this decision? Which type of symptom of the disease normally you observe?

**Respondent:** Cold due to allergy.

**Interviewer:** Yes ….

**Respondent:** Cough, sneezing

**Interviewer:** Yes ….

**Respondent:** These ….

**Interviewer:** Do you give antibiotic directly at primary stage, or …..

**Respondent:** At primary stage, I give paracetamol.

**Interviewer:** You give paracetamol.

**Respondent:** Or Ace (paracetamol produced by Square)

**Interviewer:** You give this for how many days?

**Respondent:** This is given either for five days or seven days.

**Interviewer:** Suppose, he has taken this for five days or seven days. Means, after taking …..

**Respondent:** If the disease is not cured, then in most cases, I tell them, please go to a doctor.

**Interviewer:** Well.

**Respondent:** There are doctors in health clinic here in our place.

**Interviewer:** Yes.

**Respondent:** The doctors of that place mostly prescribe amoxicillin.

**Interviewer:** Mostly they prescribe amoxicillin.

**Respondent:** Those who are in Grammen Kollan health clinic, mostly they prescribe amoxicillin.

**Interviewer:** Well, well. Mostly they prescribe amoxicillin. Besides this, do you think that the market price of antibiotic is within the buying capacity of general people or it is beyond their buying capacity? Whether the cost of livelihood is much more to afford antibiotic?

**Respondent:** It is seen that all are purchasing ……

**Interviewer:** Obviously they are buying. But is the price of antibiotic more or it is less? What do you think? In case of price of antibiotic?

**Respondent:** Now market price of all the products is very much high ……

**Interviewer:** Now, actually I am trying to tell that there are general medicines, such as, napa, paracetamol, if I compare the price of antibiotic with these general medicines, then whether it is within buying capacity of general people or it is beyond their buying capacity? What do you think? What is your experience about this matter?

**Respondent:** It is within their buying capacity, isn’t it?

**Interviewer:** It is within their buying capacity, is it? Means all can purchase this. Those who come here, can all of them buy this? Suppose, the doctor has prescribed an antibiotic to a patient and this has to be taken for five days or seven days ………..

**Respondent:** Do you mean to say, are they able to buy this? Those who buy, they buy with lots of trouble.

**Interviewer:** Okay, they have to buy with lots of trouble.

**Respondent:** As the doctor has prescribed, so there is no choice except taking the medicine.

**Interviewer:** Means, do they buy the full course for all those days as prescribed by the doctor, or they buy a little portion or half of it?

**Respondent:** There are some who buy full course. Again there are some who buy half course of it. And they buy rest of the medicine later on.

**Interviewer:** Then, who takes half of that course, does he take again later on?

**Respondent:** Yes, he takes.

**Interviewer:** Does he take? Do most of the patients take full course, or they take a little portion of it?

**Respondent:** Mostly they take full course.

**Interviewer:** Mostly they take full course. Means, is there anyone who takes a little portion and when he sees that he has become well, then he stops taking it? Is there anyone like this?

**Respondent:** Actually we do not notice that much.

**Interviewer:** Well. Then, the person who takes antibiotic, means the money that he spends for buying antibiotic, does he get the same level of benefit by consuming that antibiotic? What do you think?

**Respondent:** Such as?

**Interviewer:** Such as, suppose, someone has bought antibiotic. Price of which is five hundred taka. The doctor has given him antibiotic to cure his disease or you have told that please take this medicine. When he has bought the medicine, then he has thought that his disease will be cured or he will get benefit. Does he get that much benefit? Means, does he get cured?

**Respondent:** In most of the cases, they become well.

**Interviewer:** Does it happen?

**Respondent:** Suddenly ………

**Interviewer:** Means, in most of the cases, more or less, the patients are getting benefit.

**Respondent:** Most of them are getting benefit.

**Interviewer:** They are getting benefit. Besides this, is there any such thing? Means, the patient is taking antibiotic, but he is not becoming well. Is there anyone like this?

**Respondent:** The number is very small.

**Interviewer:** It is very less, is it? Well, so normally, how the general people buy antibiotic? Do they buy full course of that antibiotic? Do they complete the course?

**Respondent:** They buy after seeing the prescription.

**Interviewer:** Hmm, do they buy full course of antibiotic? Or most of them buy a small quantity?

**Respondent:** It is bought according to their buying capacity. Suppose, the patient doesn’t have that much money today. (15:00 minute)

**Interviewer:** Yes.

**Respondent:** Today he takes a little quantity. And again he takes later on.

**Interviewer:** Yes. Whether most of them take a little quantity or full course? Do most of the people take a little quantity or they take full course?

**Respondent:** Actually, the antibiotic is to be taken for those days which are prescribed in the prescriptions.

**Interviewer:** Yes.

**Respondent:** All right? Those who have enough money, they take full course. And those who have a little amount of money, they take a little quantity. And they take rest of the medicines later on.

**Interviewer:** Whether he really takes later on or not?

**Respondent:** He might come to my shop or he might go to another shop for taking the medicine later on.

**Interviewer:** Means, does he take the medicine mostly or not? When he takes a little quantity, after that, does he come second time or third time again?

**Respondent:** He might come to me second time. And if he doesn’t come to me, then he might take medicine from another shop.

**Interviewer:** Means, please tell, from your experience. Whether he comes or not?

**Respondent:** Mostly he comes.

**Interviewer:** He comes. He comes again second time, third time. Means, why does he come? Sometimes when we ask the people of the household then they say, if they get well then they don’t go to the shop again for buying medicine. We have found like this. If they get well then they don’t go to the shop again. But, you have told, they come here.

**Respondent:** They don’t come if they become well, but they come again if they don’t get well …..

**Interviewer:** If they don’t complete the dosages, means full course, then what would be the problems?

**Respondent:** Sir, I am not able to tell that much.

**Interviewer:** No, what might happen? If the dosages are not completed then what would be the problem?

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

**Interviewer:** Means, whatever you can understand from your job experience, you might tell that. Such as, a little earlier you have told that a patient is to complete his full course as per prescribed prescription. So brother, I am trying to tell, there are some people who take antibiotic a little quantity as because they don’t have enough money. After taking those medicines, again they come to take the rest of the medicines. Suppose, somebody of them does not come again, and he doesn’t complete his full course. Suppose, the full course of that medicine is for five days or seven days. The doctor has prescribed and you have given the medicine. But if he doesn’t complete all the dosages, then what would be the problem? Means, it is from the point of view of diseases.

**Respondent:** We are not able to tell that much.

**Interviewer:** You might tell from your job experience. Suppose, someone has such and such disease. He has taken a little quantity of medicine. He has taken the medicine for two days instead of five days. After taking the medicines for two days, he has become well. He takes a decision that he will not take that medicine anymore. If he doesn’t complete the full course then what would be the problem?

**Respondent:** Sir, we have not that much knowledge about human body.

**Interviewer:** Whatever you know means, it is about taking medicine. Someone is taking medicine but he is not getting well. He is taking medicine but as he is not taking medicine properly or he is not completing the full course, then what might be the problem? What do the doctors say?

**Respondent:** The doctors always tell to complete the full course.

**Interviewer:** If a patient doesn’t complete the full course, then what would be the problem?

**Respondent:** You can get this information properly if you talk to a doctor. We are ………

**Interviewer:** That we can get, but what do you think? If he doesn’t complete the full course of antibiotic, then what would be the problem? One thing is, for the time being, the disease goes from his body. But later on, can the same disease comeback again? Or is there any possibility to have any problem?

**Respondent:** Regarding this matter I ………

**Interviewer:** I have understood, I have understood. Well, then do you give more priority to antibiotic instead of other medicines which is prescribed in the prescription? What do you think? When you sell any antibiotic or when you give antibiotic verbally or when you give antibiotic which is in prescription, then what do you think? Does the antibiotic work better on diseases rather than other general medicines? That’s why, do you prefer to prescribe antibiotic more?

**Respondent:** Now, the doctors are prescribing these, that’s why, I give these.

**Interviewer:** Mostly the doctors prescribe antibiotic. Do you prescribe antibiotic on a small scale only now and then? Or do you give suggestion verbally for antibiotic?

**Respondent:** No, I don’t prescribe antibiotic.

**Interviewer:** Okay, okay. Means, mostly the doctors prescribe antibiotic in the prescription. Which types of doctors are they?

**Respondent:** There are MBBS doctors. More or less they prescribe.

**Interviewer:** Okay, okay.

**Respondent:** We don’t have the capability to prescribe medicine. Only MBBS doctors have the right to do this. (not a single word could be understood 18:46 minute)

**Interviewer:** Okay, okay. Is there any difference between general medicine and antibiotic? One is general medicine, and the other is antibiotic. Is there any difference between these two types of medicines? This can be understood, suppose if we call an antibiotic a powerful medicine, means strength of it is more powerful than general medicine, then general medicine and antibiotic, what is the difference between these two types of medicines?

**Respondent:** I am not able to tell that much.

**Interviewer:** Maybe you know this. I think you will be able to tell this from your own experience.

**Respondent:** Actually I have told you earlier that I only sell the medicines by seeing the prescriptions.

**Interviewer:** Then you are not able to tell the difference between general medicine and antibiotic. But definitely, there is difference. One is antibiotic and the other is general medicine. What is the difference between these two types of medicines? Don’t we call antibiotic, a powerful medicine than general medicine? Suppose, strength of an antibiotic is 500 mg, and strength of a general medicine is 20 mg or 10 mg. Then definitely, there is any difference between these two types of medicines, isn’t it brother?

**Respondent:** It might be. Actually we don’t understand that much.

**Interviewer:** Okay, okay. Do the people buy antibiotic from you without prescription? Do they ask for antibiotic by mentioning its name?

**Respondent:** If they ask for antibiotic, then mostly they show the prescription and ask for antibiotic.

**Interviewer:** They ask for antibiotic. Don’t many of them come without prescription? (00:20:00 minute)

**Respondent:** Those medicines which are taken without prescription, those do not give good result. And I don’t give those. What is the use of giving those?

**Interviewer:** Sometimes he comes and says orally, he knows the name of the antibiotic. He has taken this before. Doesn’t he tell, please give me such and such medicine, such and such antibiotic …..

**Respondent:** No, then I tell, as you have taken, so why will you take again? Yes, go to a doctor and take treatment afresh.

**Interviewer:** Okay, okay. But, it is seen that sometimes he tells, he has been taking that medicine from sometime and that’s why he is asking for that antibiotic. Suppose, he says this verbally that he has left the prescription in his house. Do you give at that time?

**Respondent:** No.

**Interviewer:** You don’t give. Well, do the people …(Customer has come), well, do you prescribe antibiotic verbally? Do you tell verbally, take this or take that?

**Respondent:** No.

**Interviewer:** Why don’t you do this?

**Respondent:** All the daylong I sell the medicines by serving the prescriptions, these medicines can be sold based on prescriptions. So, why would I give these of my own?

**Interviewer:** Means, the thing is, you have an experience. You are doing practice as a doctor a little bit. The general patients are coming to you for many years. On the other hand, the representatives of different companies are coming to you for many years. They have made you understand about these. You have become an experienced person also. Don’t you give something often ……..

**Respondent:** No, I sell the medicines by seeing the prescriptions. I sell those items which are remained in the prescriptions.

**Interviewer:** You were telling that sometimes you give sefradin.

**Respondent:** Amoxicillin ……

**Interviewer:** Yes, amoxicillin. When do you give amoxicillin?

**Respondent:** When it is given? Suppose, it is prescribed from the health clinic of this place. That’s why, I give this.

**Interviewer:** That is given, well, now do you think, antibiotic plays an effective role to prevent diseases? Means, does the antibiotic work to cure the diseases? What do you think?

**Respondent:** As the doctors prescribe, the patients also become well.

**Interviewer:** The patients become well …

**Respondent:** From this point of view ….

**Interviewer:** Do you think, it works well, isn’t it? Well, how does it work? Means, how does it cure the disease, when an antibiotic is applied in the body?

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

**Interviewer:** Oh ho, you are not able to tell this.

**Respondent:** I am not able to tell how a medicine works in the body.

**Interviewer:** For which diseases these antibiotics are more effective? Such as, you have told a little earlier, you give such and such antibiotic for cold, nausea and cough. And antibiotic works well on these. Suppose it works on cold, fever and cough. And for what else it works?

**Respondent:** Actually, we are …………

**Interviewer:** No, I can understand …….

**Respondent:** General people ………

**Interviewer:** After all, don’t you have an idea? Suppose, it is seen that there are many who use some antibiotics for cutting injury or antibiotic is used for post operative patient.

**Respondent:** If the doctors prescribe, then we give.

**Interviewer:** Means, for what diseases normally antibiotics are used? Would you please tell some of them?

**Respondent:** Basically, the doctors are prescribing these types of medicines. We are not informed about the diseases. We don’t ask the doctor why he has prescribed it. Only when we get prescriptions which are written on doctor’s pad, then we sell those medicines.

**Interviewer:** We can understand that. But, one more thing is, ….

**Respondent:** How it works in the body …………

**Interviewer:** It is not about how it works in the body. Means, for what diseases antibiotics are given? If you please tell few names of the diseases for which antibiotics are given. Such as, when we were discussing in the morning, then you were telling that those who have been fighting against fever, cold, cough for long time, in that case, they are …….

**Respondent:** This is it. When any disease of a patient is not cured …….

**Interviewer:** Yes.

**Respondent:** I cannot tell the names of the diseases, but when the disease is not cured, then if he goes to doctor, then the doctor will prescribe medicines for him.

**Interviewer:** Well.

**Respondent:** The lab tests which is done by the patient, after seeing that report ………..

**Interviewer:** Suppose, normally when there is a cesarean mother or when there is a post operative patient, then isn’t antibiotic given to them?

**Respondent:** It is given to them.

**Interviewer:** It is given, then we can say that if there is any post operative patient ………….

**Respondent:** It is given when there is any post operative patient ….

**Interviewer:** It is given for cutting injury, and for what other purposes it is given? Would you please tell few names like this or tell types of problem for which antibiotic is given? Such as, you have told, antibiotic is to be given to post operative patient or for cutting injury, and …..

**Respondent:** The antibiotic ……..

**Interviewer:** I think if you try then you can do this. Of course you can do this, no problem.

**Respondent:** We don’t give that much attention to it. Have you understood? (someone is talking beside)

**Interviewer:** Well, then is the antibiotic given for fever, cold, cough or any other disease?

**Respondent:** The doctors prescribe antibiotic, isn’t it?

**Interviewer:** They prescribe, they prescribe for these. They prescribe for cutting injury and ……

**Respondent:** You have told this, isn’t it? Names of two to three diseases have come up which you have told in your discussion.

**Interviewer:** I am not a doctor. Means, actually I want to hear what you have gathered from your experience. Well, what is meant by antibiotic resistance? Have you heard this word, antibiotic resistance? Don’t we tell antibiotic has become resistant? Have you heard anything about resistance of antibiotic?

**Respondent:** No.

**Interviewer:** Didn’t you hear this word, antibiotic resistance within your eight years experience? Didn’t you hear resistance of medicine? Medicine might become resistance or antibiotic resistance …………..

**Respondent:** No.

**Interviewer:** Don’t you know this?

**Respondent:** No, no. I don’t know this.

**Interviewer:** Okay, okay. Means, if someone doesn’t take antibiotic following the proper rule, then brother, he will have what types of problem? By the by, suppose, a doctor has given antibiotic to someone and the patient is advised to take that antibiotic every day after every twelve hours. But it is seen that the patient has taken one dosage after twelve hours. But he has taken the next dosage after six or seven hours, because in the middle of the night when it is 2 pm or 3 pm, how he will take antibiotic? This way, he does not maintain proper time schedule. If he does not maintain this time schedule, then what types of problem would be there, brother? Medicine should be taken as per proper guideline, especially when it is an antibiotic, isn’t it?

**Respondent:** The doctor has given this for which disease ..

**Interviewer:** Yes ..

**Respondent:** Isn’t it given for curing the disease?

**Interviewer:** Yes, it is given for curing the disease.

**Respondent:** But the idea which I have, I think, that disease might not be cured.

**Interviewer:** That disease might not be cured. What would be other problems? Suppose, the disease is not cured. The disease stays in the body, because he has taken the medicine irregularly. If the medicine is given for five days or seven days, and he is also taking that medicine for those days, then he will be cured. All right? If he takes the antibiotic irregularly, then what would happen? He is taking the medicine but even then he is not becoming well. Then what would happen to him? What would be in future? In future ……

**Respondent:** When it is about taking antibiotic?

**Interviewer:** Means, when the doctor gives him antibiotic, then he tells to take the medicine after every twelve hours. But the patient has taken the medicine irregularly. Suppose, on the first day, he has taken one dosage of that medicine properly. But in the next day, it is seen that he has taken that medicine after eight or nine hours instead of twelve hours. This way, he cannot maintain proper time schedule. If it happens, in that case, you have told, the disease is not cured. What other problems might happen? If anyone doesn’t take antibiotic maintaining proper time schedule, then one is, he will not be cured. This is one reason that you have told. What other problems he might have? What would be these problems?

**Respondent:** If there is any doctor, then these can be said.

**Interviewer:** Ha---Ha---, keep trying, I think, you can tell this, because you have eight years experience ……….

**Respondent:** What would be, if I have experience for eight years? I only sell the medicine. Don’t you understand?

**Interviewer:** Okay, okay. Now, let us talk a little about policy and rules and regulations. Do you, means (customer has come) well, brother, now let us discuss about policy and rules and regulations. Do you sell antibiotic without prescription?

**Respondent:** No.

**Interviewer:** You don’t sell antibiotic without prescription. Why don’t you sell antibiotic without prescription?

**Respondent:** I don’t understand that much about application of antibiotic. So, why shall I sell these?

**Interviewer:** Okay, okay. You are telling that you don’t understand that much about application of antibiotic. Well, do you know about any regulatory organization or inspectional organization who supervises how antibiotic is used? Do you know anything about this? Whether the antibiotic is used properly or not, is there any organization to look after this? Does anyone come from there to look after this? Does anyone come to visit your pharmacy?

**Respondent:** Only the people of the companies come.

**Interviewer:** Only the people of the companies come. Besides this, does anyone come from any government organization or any other organization?

**Respondent:** No.

**Interviewer:** Does anyone come like drug super or someone like him? Isn’t there few E (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter) by the government, means from drug office. Suppose, someone comes and visits the pharmacy shops to look after these things. Does anyone come like this?

**Respondent:** The drug super comes ……….

**Interviewer**: Drug supers come here, don’t they? After how many days they usually come here?

**Respondent**: They usually come twice or thrice in a year.

**Interviewer**: They come twice or thrice. Is there any office means is there any drug office nearby?

**Respondent**: Tangail (Name of a place)

**Interviewer**: Tangail, all right. Use of antibiotic means how antibiotic is being used? As regards, is there any rules and regulation for using antibiotic in Bangladesh? Do you know about any rules and regulations or any policy for using antibiotic?

**Respondent**: I don’t know. (He said something at a low voice which could not be understood)

**Interviewer**: Brother, as we have discussed about the resistance of antibiotic. Did you hear this word?

**Respondent**: No, I didn’t hear.

**Interviewer**: You didn’t hear, is it? If anyone does not take antibiotic in a right manner then for him what are the challenges while taking antibiotic? Means if he does not take antibiotic in a right manner, in that case what problems might happen to him? Suppose a doctor prescribes that you have to take medicine after every six hours in a day. Now there is twenty four hours in a day. After every six hours in a day means daily he will have to take four antibiotics. If he does not take medicine in a right time, suppose he takes medicine after two hours or three hours. Can he face any problem due to disorderly intake of medicine? Slightly before you have told that maybe his disease will not be cured. According to you what more problems might happen?

**Respondent**: Doctors will understand these things more than me. (00:30:28)

**Interviewer**: Still what do you think? What else can happen? What else?

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

**Interviewer**: Well, we were discussing about the policy of antibiotic. Well brother, do you sell antibiotic without prescription?

**Respondent**: No.

**Interviewer**: You don’t sell, don’t you ever sell? Don’t you sell in a very small quantity?

**Respondent**: I sell normal paracetamol and these types of things.

**Interviewer**: You usually sell these types of medicines. Except these what else you usually sell? Such as, you have told about an antibiotic a few minutes ago. Doctor prescribes this medicine and sometimes you also give that medicine.

**Respondent**: Doctor prescribes amoxicillin. (Not clear, 31:00)

**Interviewer**: You told that sometimes you also give amoxicillin. Do you give any other medicine means any other antibiotic of amoxicillin group?

**Respondent**: No.

**Interviewer**: Well, to use antibiotic properly means does anyone comes to visit from any government office to observe the proper use of antibiotic? As you have told that drug supers come here.

**Respondent**: Sometimes drug super comes here.

**Interviewer**: Means how many times he comes in a month? Means after how many days drug super comes to visit?

**Respondent**: He usually comes twice or thrice in a year.

**Interviewer**: Ok, all right. He comes twice or thrice in a year. Is any requirement of government rules and regulations for using antibiotic? What do you think?

**Respondent**: It is good if government rules and regulations exist.

**Interviewer**: Good, why it is good? Means what is the benefit? If rules and regulations exist means, what is the benefit if government rules and regulations exist?

**Respondent**: If government rules and regulations exist then everybody will take medicines by following these.

**Interviewer**: All right. Do you think that is there any government rules and regulations for selling antibiotic means already is there any rules and regulations? Did government make this? Already is there any rules and regulations in Bangladesh?

**Respondent**: That rules and regulations are made for the doctors. Means the rules and regulations of medical science means according to medical science …..

**Interviewer**: Now, is there any government rules and regulations in Bangladesh for selling antibiotic? What do you think?

**Respondent**: I don’t remember that much.

**Interviewer**: Do you know this?

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

**Interviewer**: All right. Do you think that there are some businessmen means there are some companies or some shops who prescribe antibiotic unnecessarily? Suppose, they are giving antibiotic where antibiotic is not at all needed. Do you know about any such thing?

**Respondent**: No, I don’t know.

**Interviewer**: Means, have you heard about any shop or any place which gives antibiotic where antibiotic is not needed. Maybe normal medicine would work. By taking normal medicine disease will be cured within few days. Still he is prescribing antibiotic.

**Respondent**: I don’t give, now I …..

**Interviewer**: Do you know that anybody does it or not?

**Respondent**: I don’t know. (He said something at low voice which could not be understood)

**Interviewer**: You don’t know. All right. (Side talk) as I have told that those who sell medicines, sometimes they might prescribe antibiotic for their financial benefits rather than the benefits of the patients. Is there anyone who prescribes in this way? Means suppose patient does not need antibiotic. But those who sell medicines means according you, is there anyone of any drug shop who sells like this? Because the price of antibiotic is more and if he sells antibiotic then his profit will also become more. Does he sell antibiotic from this consideration.

**Respondent**: They might do this. But brother, I don’t know about it.

**Interviewer**: All right, you don’t know. But is there anyone in this market like this?

**Respondent**: I don’t know. (He said something at low voice which could not be understood)

**Interviewer**: You don’t know okay, in consumer rights every consumer means we all are consumers. We take medicines, this is our right. We have right to buy medicines. You have right to sell medicines. Do you know anything about consumer rights? Some rules and regulations of consumer rights exist in Bangladesh, do you know about this? What is consumer right? You don’t know anything about it?

**Respondent**: No, sir. I know nothing. (He said at low voice, could not understand)

**Interviewer**: Well, what type of initiative should be taken so that the proper advice can be written in the prescription for using antibiotic? What do you think? Suppose doctor prescribes prescription or sometimes if you give prescription then what things should be mentioned in the prescription? Usually what is written in the prescription by the doctors? Such as, name of the medicine, then how it will be taken ….

**Respondent**: The system of taking medicine.

**Interviewer**: The system is written there, and what else should be mentioned there?

**Respondent**: At first you will check BP.

**Interviewer**: And what else should be mentioned there?

**Respondent**: By that doctor?

**Interviewer**: Means in the prescription suppose when a prescription comes to you ….

**Respondent**: Means as I ….

**Interviewer**: Don’t you ever prescribe prescription, don’t you give prescription?

**Respondent**: No, I don’t give prescription.

**Interviewer**: But when a prescription comes to you ……

**Respondent**: Comes …

**Interviewer**: What would be better if mention is made in the prescription? What do you think that what should be there?

**Respondent**: The system of taking medicine.

**Interviewer**: The system.

**Respondent**: Then BP means whether blood pressure machine is ok or not?

**Interviewer**: Yes, blood pressure.

**Respondent**: That’s all.

**Interviewer**: These things and what else? One thing is, doctor prescribes medicine by checking blood pressure. Anything should be there about disease? Is anything written in the prescription about disease? Have you ever notice that …..

**Respondent**: It is mentioned on this side.

**Interviewer**: Yes.

**Respondent**: Description is given on this side.

**Interviewer**: Description remains in the prescription. What is written?

**Respondent**: The description is written in English…………….. (35:44minutes)

**Interviewer**: All right, it is written in English means which type of disease, for what reason. What else is there in the prescription? If prescription is written in the pad then there exists his name, address.

**Respondent**: Exist name, address.

**Interviewer**: What else would be better if mentioned in the prescription? Means if government makes any rule and regulation in future or if government wants to do something related to this issue, in that case which things would be better if those are added in the prescription? Maybe government will make rule that this and that will have to be in the prescription. As you have eight years experience of running this shop means as you have been in this profession for eight years, what would be better if those things remain in the prescription? Please tell …. Brother, please say something.

**Respondent**: Nothing is coming in my mind.

**Interviewer**: Nothing is coming in your mind. Ha, ha …. All right. No problem. Let’s move to the next issue. Do you think that the drug or medicine companies can influence the patients in case of using antibiotic? Suppose a representative of any medicine company comes to you. Suppose he tells that brother, I have this and this products. If patients want then please tell about this antibiotic or give this antibiotic more. Can they influence you in this way?

**Respondent**: No, they only can tell about the function or use of their products, that’s it. But they cannot tell us to sell their antibiotic more or cannot tell this type of thing. Because already they informed us about the function of their products. This is the ….

**Interviewer**: Do they tell about normal medicines or antibiotic? Or do they tell that as we have told you about normal medicines and antibiotic, among these medicines you please tell more about this antibiotic to the patients or please give this antibiotic more. Usually which one do they say?

**Respondent**: No, they don’t tell this.

**Interviewer**: What do they say?

**Respondent**: They tell us about the functions of these medicines.

**Interviewer**: They tell about all the medicines. Do they tell more about normal medicines or do they tell more about antibiotic?

**Respondent**: Yes, usually they tell more about normal medicines.

**Interviewer**: They tell more about normal medicines. In that case ….

**Respondent**: About antibiotic, they tell to the MBBS doctors. Because we don’t know about antibiotic so much or actually we are not informed.

**Interviewer**: But very often more or less antibiotic has to be given. For that reason …. Well brother, another thing is, where do people mostly like to go to take antibiotic? Means do they go to the government hospital or private hospital or do they come to you? Where do they like to go more?

**Respondent**: If they come to me, usually I send them to the government hospital more.

**Interviewer**: If you send them then those patients will leave this place. Is it profitable for you.

**Respondent**: Actually for own benefits …. I have also sent many patients in front of you. You have seen that I didn’t sell medicine to them. If I wanted to sell, I could do it. Still I have huge sale of medicines. I send them to the expertise means I tell them to go to the Grameen Kolayan.

**Interviewer**: In that case where do people usually go more? Do they go to the government hospital or do they go to the private hospital?

**Respondent**: In our village people go to the government hospital more.

**Interviewer**: Government hospital, is there any government hospital nearby?

**Respondent**: Government means Grameen Kolayan is available here. Then there is a yea () from health …

**Interviewer**: The one which is located inside union council?

**Respondent**: Yes.

**Interviewer**: That one is for family planning. I have seen FWC and another one is Grameen Kolayan. Which one you have mentioned, is it private?

**Respondent**: That Grameen …

**Interviewer**: Is it a type of NGO or government body?

**Respondent**: It is a type of NGO.

**Interviewer**: NGO, all right. Is there anything else? There is a upazila health complex.

**Respondent**: They go to the upozila. There is jamudi upazila. They go there. Then there is Kumudini.

**Interviewer**: Kumudini, and what else …

**Respondent**: These are here.

**Interviewer**: Mostly where do people go? Maximum patients, suppose out of hundred where do maximum patients usually go?

**Respondent**: They go to kumudini hospital more.

**Interviewer**: Kumudini hospital is so far from here. Don’t people come to you?

**Respondent**: Even if it is so far from here, still people are satisfied. Because there they get doctors.

**Interviewer**: What is the cost?

**Respondent**: You have to buy ticket.

**Interviewer**: Have to buy ticket. Then what is the price of the ticket?

**Respondent**: It was ten taka. But now what is the price that I don’t know exactly.

**Interviewer**: O, ok. All right. Is Kumudini a government hospital?

**Respondent**: No, no. Trust …

**Interviewer**: All right, all right. Do you have any antibiotic for domestic animals mean cow, goat, duck, chicken, etc?

**Respondent**: No.

**Interviewer**: You don’t have any antibiotic for these. You have all normal medicines.

**Respondent**: Yes.

**Interviewer**: Well, we have come almost to the end. I want to know about some few more issues. Means wherefrom you bring antibiotics?

**Respondent**: Antibiotic.

**Interviewer**: Those antibiotics which are available in your shop, wherefrom you bring these antibiotics?

**Respondent**: Direct from the company.

**Interviewer**: Do you bring these by going there or they supply by coming here?

**Respondent**: No, they have delivery car. They give delivery to us by that car.

**Interviewer**: They give delivery, all right. Those antibiotics which are available in your shop mean those belong to which generations? I want to make a list of these antibiotics. Already antibiotic has first generation, second generation, third generation and forth generation. I want to know about it. Then I want to know that usually what type of antibiotic you give more? Means I want to know all these things. Now will you please show me all the antibiotics which are available in your shop? Kindly show me and I will write down the names. I will make a list. It is urocef, all right. What else are available? Brother, what else you have?

**Respondent**: (Not clear, 40:48)

**Interviewer**: Urocef, isn’t it cefixime?

**Respondent**: Ciprocin.

**Interviewer**: O ciprocin, all right. 250 mg, what else are available? Brother, please give me one by one. Then what else are available? Pediatric means starting from the child to all. We all means adult, children for all.

**Respondent**: Should I give you those antibiotics which I normally sell?

**Interviewer**: Please give all the medicines, no problem brother.

**Respondent**: All those are available?

**Interviewer**: Which are available to you means give all the medicines, whatever the companies (Side talk)

**Respondent**: Brother, I am taking this one.

**Interviewer**: Hmm, well brother what else are available?

**Respondent**: Said nothing.

**Interviewer**: Lukocef, ciproxin, closter …

**Respondent**: (He say something at low voice which could not be understood)

**Interviewer**: Yes, cepradin (possibly cephradine) is there, I have seen fimoxyl over there.

**Respondent**: Fimoxyl, dada you didn’t write this one.

**Interviewer**: No problem means different companies have different yea (Side talk). Brother, is there anything else?

**Respondent**: (Not clear, 43:23)

**Interviewer**: No, lebac was not written ….

**Respondent**: Brother, in which year you passed SSC

**Interviewer**: In 1992.

**Respondent**: SSC

**Interviewer**: 92.

**Respondent**: I have passed SSC in 1995. I got star marks with five letters.

**Interviewer**: Hmm, I also got star marks.

**Respondent**: (Terrible noise, could not understand anything 43:53)

**Interviewer**: You have given lebac, fimoxyl, closter. You didn’t give ciprocin, azithromycin.

**Respondent**: Have you written zimax?

**Interviewer**: Zimax! I didn’t write zimax.

**Respondent**: (Customer is talking)

**Interviewer**: Brother, do you have anything else? Which medicines you kept in the side shelf, in the middle shelf? Because you are a wholesaler and I have seen that you have many products in your shop. Brother, please give syrup, tablets, that one …..

**Respondent**: (Talking to a customer)

**Interviewer**: Cefotil (45:27 minutes) isn’t it cefotil, ok anything else? Cefuroxime, please give what else you have, charge is running out

**Respondent**: (Talking to the customer)

**Interviewer**: Well brother, what else? Show this side; show me syrup which is for children, terramycin

**Respondent**: (Talking to the customer)

**Interviewer**: Brother, what else you have?

**Respondent**: (Giving medicines and talking to the customer)

**Interviewer**: What is the date today? Is it 11 or 10?

**Respondent**: Today is 11

**Interviewer**: Eleven, this is penvik, penvik six, twelve, thirteen penvik, - brother? This is penvik, - brother, what else you have?

**Respondent**: I don’t have anything else.

**Interviewer**: Would you please see, is there anything else on the other shelf or is there anything else inside?

**Respondent**: (Customer has come and he is selling medicine) (51:00 minutes)

**Interviewer**: Please brother, let me complete the list. Except this I have written two items and?

**Respondent**: Let me see.

**Interviewer**: Please see a little bit.

**Respondent**: This one …

**Interviewer**: Uroclub (possibly neuroclub), brother anything else? Please take a look on this side. You didn’t look at that side ….

**Respondent**: (Customer has come. He is selling medicine and talking to the customer)

**Interviewer**: Anything else? Brother, is there anything else here? Well, brother you will have to tell me this thing means which one is from first generation. Please tell me which one is from which generation? Please come closer and see this. For example …..

**Respondent**: That one is fimoxyl.

**Interviewer**: Cephraxol (54:12 minutes) Is it cefrixin or cefixime

**Respondent**: Fimoxyl

**Interviewer**: Yes, fimoxyl. This one is from which…..

**Respondent**: Before there was ampicillin, but now it is not in use that much.

**Interviewer**: No.

**Respondent**: In that case it is cancel.

**Interviewer**: This one is from which generation?

**Respondent**: This is from first generation.

**Interviewer**: First generation, then from here and these are? Lukocef

**Respondent**: This one is ciprocin. This one belongs to second generation and ….

**Interviewer**: This one is second generation, ok ciprocin?

**Respondent**: Ciprocin plabolic acid, which you have written down.

**Interviewer**: Yes.

**Respondent**: Neuroclub

**Interviewer**: Here I have written at the end. This one ….

**Respondent**: Yes.

**Interviewer**: Which one is this?

**Respondent**: Now at present …

**Interviewer**: This one belongs to which generation?

**Respondent**: Third generation.

**Interviewer**: Third generation, all right. And please tell about these.

**Respondent**: Ciprocin, many days ago …

**Interviewer**: Yes, from which generation?

**Respondent**: Second generation.

**Interviewer**: Second generation, ciprocin and closter …

**Respondent**: Closter …. It existed long ago.

**Interviewer**: Yes.

**Respondent**: This one also belongs to first generation.

**Interviewer**: First generation then lebac?

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

**Interviewer**: First generation, then zimax?

**Respondent**: Second generation.

**Interviewer**: Second generation, then these?

**Respondent**: Ceprode---

**Interviewer**: Ciprotin.

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

**Interviewer**: Third generation. Then there is moxacil?

**Respondent**: This is like previous one means moxacil belongs to first generation.

**Interviewer**: First generation, tycil belongs to first generation, eromycin

**Respondent**: Eromycin, Eromycin is quite old. Now there is neuroclub which is third generation.

**Interviewer**: Hmm, that means which generation? (55:39 munites)

**Respondent**: Eromycin was used before. Now neuroclub is used, which belongs to third generation, isn’t it?

**Interviewer**: Hmm, azithromycin 200mg.

**Respondent**: Isn’t it second generation?

**Interviewer**: Azithromycin 200mg.

**Respondent**: At present furocef clubolin (possibly carbonic) acid is used, which belongs to third generation, isn’t it?

**Interviewer**: Third generation.

**Respondent**: It might be the second generation, isn’t it?

**Interviewer**: Is it from second generation?

**Respondent**: Second generation.

**Interviewer**: Well, axo?

**Respondent**: Axo belongs to azithromycin group.

**Interviewer**: Hmm.

**Respondent**: Second generation of azithromycin group.

**Interviewer**: Second generation, then ….

**Respondent**: Tecxitil (possibly tecxifil)

**Interviewer**: Tecxitil (possibly tecxifil)?

**Respondent**: Tecxitil (possibly tecxifil) also belongs to second generation.

**Interviewer**: Second generation.

**Respondent**: Isn’t it?

**Interviewer**: Have you told that tecxitil (possibly tecxifil) belongs to second generation?

**Respondent**: Tecxitil (possibly tecxifil) belongs to second generation, cepodoxil (possibly cefpodoxime)

**Interviewer**: Cepodoxin (possibly cefpodoxime)?

**Respondent**: Second generation.

**Interviewer**: And please look at this side, then there is penvik, penvik 4?

**Respondent**: Actually it is ….

**Interviewer**: Penvik 4? Ceucin? Orcef?

**Respondent**: Now all are used, isn’t it? At present all are prescribed.

**Interviewer**: In that case these belong to which generation?

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

**Interviewer**: Which one is this?

**Respondent**: Neuroclub, 15 number

**Interviewer**: Yes, already you have told this. Penvik---- pevik 4 belongs to which generation?

**Respondent**: Isn’t penvik used from many days ago? Many days ago penicillin ….

**Interviewer**: Penicillin, where I have written penicillin?

**Respondent**: Penvik belongs to penicillin group.

**Interviewer**: Penicillin group.

**Respondent**: Isn’t it from first generation?

**Interviewer**: First generation? Ceucin 300?

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

**Interviewer**: Second generation. And orcef?

**Respondent**: Orcef? Ciproxin,

**Interviewer**: Ciproxin

**Respondent**: Second generation.

**Interviewer**: Second generation.

**Respondent**: Because this one is after that one ….

**Interviewer**: Well, brother except these do you have anything else?

**Respondent**: No, that’s all.

**Interviewer**: That’s all, isn’t it? Among these medicines which one you prescribe more?

**Respondent**: I get prescription from the doctor, isn’t it?

**Interviewer**: You get prescription from the doctor. Except this sometimes you also give medicine. Means if you give then, which one you give more?

**Respondent**: Amoxicillin.

**Interviewer**: Amoxicillin, here which one?

**Respondent**: Fimoxyl.

**Interviewer**: Fimoxyl. Mostly you give this one, isn’t it? All right, next?

**Respondent**: Doctor prescribes high powered medicine, such as azithromycin.

**Interviewer**: Yes, you usually give fimoxyl, ok.

**Respondent**: Azithromycin.

**Interviewer**: All right. No, which one you usually give?

**Respondent**: Fimoxyl.

**Interviewer**: Yes and? Which one I will note down?

**Respondent**: I only sell medicines, brother. That much ….

**Interviewer**: No, still you have to give on some occasions.

**Respondent**: I sell this one more and if get prescription then sell other medicines. You have already seen that when prescription came then I gave those medicines.

**Interviewer**: Well, you give fimoxyl. What else you give? Which one I will write in the second number? Here I have written around sixteen items, in the second number …

**Respondent**: Those which you wrote, I sell those medicines by following the prescriptions.

**Interviewer**: I understand, these are available in your shop. I want to know that which medicine is prescribed more.

**Respondent**: Those are kept due to prescription. When prescription comes, we give those medicines.

**Interviewer**: Except this, do you give any other medicine? Here sixteen items are available.

**Respondent**: No, I myself don’t give.

**Interviewer**: Which one you give? Please tell one name.

**Respondent**: Then

**Interviewer**: Do you give any other medicine? Sixteen items are here.

**Respondent**: I sell most of the medicines by seeing the prescriptions.

**Interviewer**: No, except this, do you prescribe any other antibiotic?

**Respondent**: No, no.

**Interviewer**: You give this medicine for which disease?

**Respondent**: For cold.

**Interviewer**: Yes, cold and …

**Respondent**: For cough.

**Interviewer**: For cough and ….

**Respondent**: Didn’t you write cold?

**Interviewer**: Yes.

**Respondent**: Then throat pain, that’s all.

**Interviewer**: What do you mean by throat pain?

**Respondent**: Tomcil (possibly tonsil)

**Interviewer**: Tomcil (possibly tonsil), all right. And …

**Respondent**: That’s all.

**Interviewer**: Fimoxyl is used for cold, tonsil and it works for what else disease?

**Respondent**: It might be used for other diseases. But we only give this for cold and cough.

**Interviewer**: You give this for cold and cough.

**Respondent**: Those antibiotics the names of which you have written in the list, I only sell those medicines by seeing the prescriptions.

**Interviewer**: All right, you give antibiotic for cold, tomcil (possibly tonsil), sneezing. Don’t you prescribe any other antibiotic?

**Respondent**: No, brother.

**Interviewer**: You don’t prescribe. You have given me lots of time – brother. I wish you good health, I wish well being of your business. Please keep well and please pray for me, assalamualaikum.

**Respondent**: Walikumassalam wahi borkatullah.

**Interviewer**: Assalamualikum, well brother, I have few more questions.

**Respondent**: Yes, please tell.

**Interviewer**: (It is a type of service provider or salesman) What type of medicines are available in your shop? At the beginning of our discussion you have told that you have some medicines for both human and domestic animals. Two types of medicines are available.

**Respondent**: Yes, yes. Two types of medicines are available.

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

**Respondent**: Around eight years. I have been in this profession for eight years.

**Interviewer**: Did you take any training from anywhere for selling antibiotic?

**Respondent**: No, I didn’t take training. I was associated with a renowned doctor for a long time.

**Interviewer**: Where is the place? For how long you have been there?

**Respondent**: Rural practitioner.

**Interviewer**: Is he a rural practitioner?

**Respondent**: Yes, … he has a shop in the market place.

**Interviewer**: For how long you have been associated with him?

**Respondent**: Eight years, ok. I was there for seven years. Then I have started this business for eight years.

**Interviewer**: Did you appear any type of examination related with medicine? Anywhere?

**Respondent**: No, I didn’t appear. But I have participated the seminars which are conducted by the drug companies at our market area.

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

**Respondent**: I have passed HSC.

**Interviewer**: Matriculation?

**Respondent**: Intermediate.

**Interviewer**: HSC?

**Respondent**: SSC.

**Interviewer**: Higher Secondary Certificate. Do you have license for your shop?

**Respondent**: Yes, I have license.

**Interviewer**: Are you the owner of this shop? Or do you only sell medicines here?

**Respondent**: This shop … Aa ..aa.. owner of the shop means this is a rented shop. There is an owner of this shop. (Side talk/ noise)

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

**Respondent**: I am the owner, ok.

(Side talk/ noise)

**Interviewer**: Roughly this was the discussion. I pray for your good health. I wish well being and prosperity of your business. Please pray for me.

**Respondent**: I also pray for you. I too wish for your well being. Let us part here.

**Interviewer**: Assalamualikum.

**Respondent**: Walikumassalam.

------- End -------