Name of Study Area: Rural

Data type: IDI with Household

Length of the interview/discussion: 50:43 min.

ID: IDI\_AMR301\_HH\_R\_21 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 | 20 | HSC pass | HDM | 25,000 BDT | 3 Years-Male | NO | Bangali | Total=3; Child-1, Children's mother (Res.), Mother-in-law |

Demographic information:

Interviewer: Apa, what is your name?

Respondent: ...

Interviewer: how is your age?

Respondent: 20.

Interviewer: 20 years. How is your educational status?

Respondent: Intermediate pass.

Interviewer: Intermediate pass?

Respondent: Yes.

Interviewer: how many people living with you in this family?

Respondent: In this family I am living with my mother-in-law, my husband and my child.

Interviewer: That means you have 4 family members. Now where is your husband?

Respondent: At Singapore.

Interviewer: When did he leave for Singapore?

Respondent: Almost one and half year.

Interviewer: What is your occupation? Do you have other works?

Respondent: I don’t have other works, I am a housewife.

Interviewer: Ok.

Respondent: After giving birth of my child I continued my study and then I set for HSC exam. Now I stop my study.

Interviewer: Ok. What types of work he is doing at Singapore?

Respondent: I don’t know.

Interviewer: Is he sending money from there? How much is your family income?

Respondent: Is this means how much money we expend?

Interviewer: No, it’s including expend and savings. Though your husband went to abroad for employment so he sends money to you, how much the amount of that money and if you or your mother-in-law has any income here, I want to know that amount also?

Respondent: We don’t have any income here.

Interviewer: Then how much is your husband income?

Respondent: May be 25/30 (thousand) taka.

Interviewer: Is it about 25/30 (thousand) taka?

Respondent: Yes.

Interviewer: Is he sending money in every month?

Respondent: When we need money then he sends.

Interviewer: Is any other person live with your household at night?

Respondent: No, sometime only my sister-in-law comes.

Interviewer: Ok. Can you tell me about your cow, goat, duck, and chicken? How many do you have?

Respondent: I have one cow, four ducks and two chickens.

Interviewer: Anything else?

Respondent: No.

Interviewer: Who is the owner of this house? I am looking you have building; other is tin shed with concrete floor? Who is the owner of that house? Can you tell me?

Respondent: that is our kitchen.

Interviewer: Ok, and this?

Respondent: This is for sleeping.

Interviewer: Ok, then who is the owner?

Respondent: We are the owner.

Interviewer: What types of furniture do you have in this house? Like bed or television or any other?

Respondent: We don’t have television.

Interviewer: Ok, and what else?

Respondent: Bed, sofa set, showcase.

Interviewer: Ok, and do you have any land property?

Respondent: We have a problem with our land property because my father-in-law married second time so we are the only owner of this house.

Interviewer: Do you have anything else?

Respondent: No.

Interviewer: I am looking, you have many fruits tree, do you sale these fruits?

Respondent: these are for our own use; I have to share with brother-in-law and other relatives.

Interviewer: Ok. Is everyone in your household well?

Respondent: My child is now ill; I give him medicine in this morning.

Interviewer: oh! Now he is ill?

Respondent: Now he is bit well but yesterday he had fever, abdominal pain and he also vomited yesterday night.

Interviewer: That means he had fever, abdominal pain and vomited. Ok, you told me, your give medicine to your child in this morning then how can you get medicine? And when this illness started? Can you describe?

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Respondent: Illness started from yesterday morning and since doctor was absent yesterday so we take medicine today.

Interviewer: Can you describe who is the doctor you consulate with or who take the decision to consulate with that doctor?

Respondent: We consulted with D01 in this market.

Interviewer: A while ago you said that you didn’t consulate because doctor didn’t come yesterday?

Respondent: Because this doctor went to another place for look after patients so he didn’t come yesterday.

Interviewer: Oh! Doctor was absent yesterday. Can you now tell me what types of medicine he gives?

Respondent: It’s Ace, may be Histacin and Thiza.

Interviewer: Ok, can you show me those medicines?

Respondent: Yes.

Interviewer: This Thiza is syrup, is it?

Respondent: Yes, you have to mix with water for taking this.

Interviewer: This is Azithromycin group, 30 ml; can you describe how have to take this medicine?

Respondent: It has to mix with 6 spoons of boiled water, before mixing this boiled water has to be cold, then it can take one spoon per day and this mixer can keep for 5 to 7 days.

Interviewer: How many days after opening?

Respondent: If you keep in the refrigerator then you can use for 7 days and if not then use for 5 days only.

Interviewer: How many days have to take this medicine?

Respondent: 5 days.

Interviewer: How many spoons have to take per day?

Respondent: Per day one spoon.

Interviewer: How can Histacin have to take?

Respondent: Three times per day, half spoon.

Interviewer: How many days have to take?

Respondent: Till he is well.

Interviewer: Ace?

Respondent: Till he has fever and three times per day with one and quarter spoon.

Interviewer: Then doctor gives medicine for how many days?

Respondent: Ace and Histacin gives till he has fever and Thiza for 5 days.

Interviewer: Are you starting to give medicine from today?

Respondent: Yes, from this morning.

Interviewer: What is the name of your child?

Respondent: It’s …(name).

Interviewer: Age of …(name)?

Respondent: This June he will be 3 years.

Interviewer: Ok. Now he is suffer for this illness from yesterday, then I’ll come to your house after two weeks for knowing about …(name)’s illness, is it ok?

Respondent: Yes.

Interviewer: Now can you tell me about you and your mother-in-law? Are you both well now?

Respondent: My mother-in-law is suffering with headache, it starts sometimes and sometimes she is well, it’s a lifelong disease.

Interviewer: Ok, and what about you?

Respondent: Normally I have no illness; sometimes suddenly I suffer from some diseases.

Interviewer: Have your mother-in-law any other complications without headache?

Respondent: Lag pain.

Interviewer: Did you consulate with doctors for these complications?

Respondent: Yes, we did but treatment is not work for headache.

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Interviewer: Ok, can you tell me which doctor did you consulate with or what you did for these complications?

Respondent: Actually these complications started many years ago before my marriage so I don’t know clearly.

Interviewer: How many years ago you married?

Respondent: It’s almost 4 years.

Interviewer: Ok. Yesterday your child got sick, sometimes you and your mother-in-law gets sick so you have to take decision to consulate with doctor. Actually how do you know if they get sick doing usual activities? How do you know about …(name) and how do you about your mother-in-law?

Respondent: They behave differently in different time, and my mother-in-law told me when she suffers with headache and my child cries continuously if I embrace him I feel that he is suffering from fever- this is how I understand.

Interviewer: Do you have any other ways to understand?

Respondent: No.

Interviewer: Ok. Suddenly, family members are getting sick like yesterday your child got sick, then where do you visit at first? I mean at first what you think to go to doctor or any other places?

Respondent: We go to doctor for consultation.

Interviewer: Who is that doctor?

Respondent: D01.

Interviewer: Why D01?

Respondent: Because in this market he is the most experience doctor as per I know.

Interviewer: Ok. Who take the decision for going to D01? And who goes to visit with patient?

Respondent: My mother-in-law goes to visit doctor and we make decision mutually because when someone gets sick everybody will get worry so that it’s difficult to make decision alone.

Interviewer: So you both make decision jointly?

Respondent: Yes, I send my mother-in-law and she brought medicine so I don’t need to go.

Interviewer: Ok, I am trying to remember what you said, when someone gets sick in your household then you both make decision mutually and your mother-in-law goes to visit D01 usually. Is it?

Respondent: Yes.

Interviewer: When D01 prescribe you some medicines then who take the decision if you buy that whole medicines or not? And where do you go to buy those medicines?

Respondent: He has medicines and he gives those.

Interviewer: Ok, can you describe how do you bring those medicines?

Respondent: I mean he is an experienced doctor and also sales medicines so he gives medicines what we need.

Interviewer: How do you describe when you go to visit doctor?

Respondent: We describe dilates about symptoms then he prescribes according to symptoms.

Interviewer: Does he give any prescription to you?

Respondent: He doesn’t write any prescription because he sales medicine personally so there is no need to write a prescription.

Interviewer: Ok, when he prescribes medicines do you buy all those medicines or only buy half?

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Respondent: When we don’t have enough money even then we bring full courses with some due and when we have money then paid that.

Interviewer: That mean if you don’t have enough money to buy full course of medicine even then you bring all. Is it?

Respondent: Yes, because he always prescribe what exactly we need.

Interviewer: Ok.

Respondent: He prescribes according to rule and we fully recover from his first prescribe so that we don’t have to go second time for that illness.

Interviewer: Ok, then he must be an experience doctor here?

Respondent: Yes, he is an experience and good doctor.

Interviewer: Ok. Do you want to add something about medicine and prescription?

Respondent: No.

Interviewer: In your household suddenly you need some medicine then who went to go to buy medicine? Firstly where did you go? How did you manage your medicine?

Respondent: My mother-in-law went everywhere like went to market, any other necessary works because I always send her for outside works.

Interviewer: How did she make decision what types of medicine have to buy?

Respondent: She went to doctor and described symptoms and doctor gave her necessary medicines.

Interviewer: That means usually when any member of your household gets sick you went to D01?

Respondent: Yes.

Interviewer: Can you tell me for whom you last visit to D01?

Respondent: For my child.

Interviewer: Can you tell me, has he a drug shop in the market?

Respondent: Yes.

Interviewer: What types of medicine usually you get there?

Respondent: All types of medicine we usually get from his shop.

Interviewer: That means any types of medicine you get from his shop?

Respondent: Yes, all types of medicines.

Interviewer: Can you tell me what is antibiotic?

Respondent: (silence).

Interviewer: Do you know about antibiotic?

Respondent: Is that painkiller?

Interviewer: Antibiotic is some types of medicine, do you know about that?

Respondent: Antibiotic medicine?

Interviewer: Don’t you know about “strong medicine”?

Respondent: No, I don’t know.

Interviewer: Do you know this type (Faimoxyl) of medicine? We called these “strong medicine”; when someone suffers from diarrhea or fever then doctor gives you Napa, do you know Napa?

Respondent: Yes.

Interviewer: Then maybe they prescribe you Napa Extra, after then they prescribe you this types (Faimoxyl) of medicine, see this?

Respondent: No, they didn’t prescribe me like this medicine.

Interviewer: See this carefully and read this, its 500 ml?

Respondent: I know Napa and Napa Extra but I don’t know that (Faimoxyl) and never use those types of medicine.

Interviewer: Of course you didn’t use this medicine but can you remember maybe you use this type of medicine?

Respondent: Maybe I didn’t use these types of medicine.

Interviewer: Yes, you didn’t take it but you maybe see your family members took this type of medicine? I am showing you this as a sample of antibiotic for your better understanding about antibiotic; you maybe use or see other types of antibiotic medicines? Can you try again to remember about this (Faimoxyl) types of antibiotic medicine which doctor prescribe after Napa or Napa Extra?

Respondent: Maybe doctor gives but I can’t remember.

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Interviewer: Then please tell me about this Azithromycin (Thiza) because Azithromycin also an antibiotic just like Faimoxyl?

Respondent: Doctor gives this for fever.

Interviewer: This antibiotic medicine prescribe for 5 to 7 days and have to take 2 or 1 in a day, you see?

Respondent: I never take like these types of medicine and also didn’t see.

Interviewer: Suppose you child is now taking Thiza as one spoon per day and doctor said, have to take 5 to 7 days. I want to know, do you know about this type of medicines? What types of medicine is it? How is this medicine works? Why we take this medicine?

Respondent: Doctor prescribes these medicines for getting well quickly.

Interviewer: Why he prescribe you this antibiotic medicine? Ace also a medicine for fever?

Respondent: Maybe he prescribe this for recovering quickly, maybe it works quickly.

Interviewer: You mean that antibiotic medicine works quickly? I want to know you perception, when I showed you Faimoxyl you said you didn’t see that but you know Thiza because you giving this to your child?

Respondent: Maybe it kills harmful bacteria quickly that’s why doctor prescribe this medicine.

Interviewer: How do you buy this medicine usually? I mean do you need prescription?

Respondent: No, they give this without prescription.

Interviewer: Do you remember, in previous time did you give this type of medicine to your child?

Respondent: I gave as same as this medicines.

Interviewer: Exactly like these names?

Respondent: Yes.

Interviewer: Then what was the rule of taking those medicines? Is it same as now?

Respondent: During that time that was half spoon and now it’s a full spoon because that time he was younger than now.

Interviewer: See, you remember very nicely; now please remember again how many days ago you consulate with doctor for your child?

Respondent: When he got sick sometimes we gave these medicines.

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Interviewer: How many days ago it was?

Respondent: Maybe 2/3 months ago.

Interviewer: Do you remember again what types of medicine doctor prescribe at that time?

Respondent: As same as now, maybe he changed Fenil for fever and remain were same.

Interviewer: Ok, what types of medicine do you prefer most? What do you think, what type of medicine is more useful for your child? Because you are a mother so you better know about your child. What types of medicine is more useful for your child recovering quickly?

Respondent: I give all medicine jointly so I don’t know from these what medicine is worked quickly. I only know that if I give these jointly then my child will recover quickly.

Interviewer: Do you ever understand its work quickly? It’s? It’s? (Showed her separately)

Respondent: No, I gave him jointly so I didn’t understand.

Interviewer: What do you think; do you happy for giving this medicine to your child?

Respondent: When my child will get recover then I feel happy and when he will not then I also feel sad.

Interviewer: Ok. You said before you are giving medicine to your child from this morning and till now you only give medicine only one time. Now tell me about this, is he recovering?

Respondent: Comparatively he is recovering. He is crying in the morning now he is ok; fever is slightly decreased and also eaten rice.

Interviewer: That means he is recovering just taking one time medicine?

Respondent: Yes.

Interviewer: Do you keep these medicines in the house? Suppose to think about your child getting sick with this illness and will give this medicine again?

Respondent: Peoples keep medicine but I don’t keep, I always throw out those. Actually it is not assumable when he will be sick again maybe that time date will be expired and I don’t know exactly when date will expired so that I throw out those. Even though it is full I throw out those.

Interviewer: Do you keep any other medicine in the house?

Respondent: No, I only keep some medicine for growing appetite of my child nothing else.

Interviewer: Do you keep any other medicine for adults?

Respondent: I keep some Napa Extra for my mother-in-law because she always suffering from headache.

Interviewer: Hmm, anything else?

Respondent: I don’t keep any other medicine in the house.

Interviewer: Ok, what other people said about keeping medicine in the house? A while ago you said people said about keeping medicine in the house?

Respondent: They said, you take only one medicine and full is remaining so if you keep this then you can take again.

Interviewer: Then why don’t you keep?

Respondent: Because if expired date is over even though I take that medicine then it will create reaction that’s why I don’t keep and throw out.

Interviewer: Tell me what types of reaction will be created?

Respondent: Maybe create vomit, that medicine would not tolerate our stomach for that reason it create vomit, stomach pain and so on.

Interviewer: anything else?

Respondent: Maybe but I don’t know much.

Interviewer: Is antibiotic medicine like Thiza would be harmful for human?

Respondent: I don’t know about this matter.

Interviewer: Can you remember maybe you hear something about this?

Respondent: Peoples said when someone take strong medicine sometimes peoples feels dizzy and create headache, I only know this.

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Interviewer: Can you please remember again about this topic maybe you saw at your father’s house or saw any friends suffered like that?

Respondent: No, I didn’t hear like that.

Interviewer: Ok, can you explain what will do when peoples feels dizzy?

Respondent: (laugh) I don’t know exactly maybe watering on the head.

Interviewer: Do you have any other medicine in your stored?

Respondent: No.

Interviewer: For your mother-in-law?

Respondent: Maybe she has Napa Extra, I don’t know exactly.

Interviewer: You said you have a cow and some ducks and chickens, they also suffer from illness just like human, what will you do when they suffer any illness?

Respondent: That house has a number of a veterinary doctor, have to call that number and he will came and will give treatment.

Interviewer: Who is that doctor?

Respondent: I know him but don’t know his name.

Interviewer: In what name people called him?

Respondent: People called him animal doctor.

Interviewer: You said clearly about D01 for human and you have number of that animal doctor then you also know his name?

Respondent: He also our relatives, in that wall he writes his number but I don’t know his name.

Interviewer: So he didn’t write his name?

Respondent: No.

Interviewer: Will your mother-in-law know his name?

Respondent: I don’t know.

Interviewer: Where is his chamber?

Respondent: In this market.

Interviewer: has he any drug shop?

Respondent: Actually I don’t have much knowledge about this matter and though he has a chamber maybe he has a drug shop.

Interviewer: If your mother-in-law is here now then I can ask her about this matter, anyway I can ask her when she will come. What do you think will she know or not? (I asked her off the record but she don’t know the name of that doctor)

Respondent: I can’t say.

Interviewer: When your animals were sick then who make decision to call animal doctor?

Respondent: My mother-in-law calls the doctor.

Interviewer: But who make decision for calling animal’s doctor?

Respondent: I decide that, sometimes she also said we need to call animal doctor.

Interviewer: Ever you need medicine for your animals? Antibiotic type’s medicine which we called strong medicine?

Respondent: Maybe we needed that’s type of medicine but I actually don’t know what types of medicine they gave animals.

Interviewer: Do you remember did you give any medicine 2/3 months or 6 months ago?

Respondent: No, we didn’t need any except only one time we gave a worm prevention medicine for cow.

Interviewer: And duck-chicken?

Respondent: For chicken we only gave injection types medicine it’s maybe a drop without that we didn’t give any.

Interviewer: Can you describe me how did you apply that?

Respondent: It is written on that drop was a single drop of medicine have to give chickens. Actually the instruction was written on the medicine.

Interviewer: How did you give medicine?

Respondent: We gave that drop to chickens and for baby chicken we feed or put a single drop to their eyes.

Interviewer: And how did you give medicine to your cow?

Respondent: For the cow we folded medicine with banana leaf then putted in the cow’s neck.

Interviewer: Can you please remember again did you give any medicine like this?

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Respondent: No, cow didn’t get sick yet.

Interviewer: When you called animal doctor and he prescribes some medicine for your animal during that time did he write any prescription? You see doctor write name of medicines on a paper?

Respondent: No, we didn’t need.

Interviewer: Then how can you get medicines?

Respondent: When we called animal doctor they bring medicines with them. We live here and we don’t go far from here so we don’t need prescription. Who practice in this area he plays both roles doctor and drug seller so that we don’t have to go far from this area.

Interviewer: How can you describe over phone?

Respondent: When we called him tell like, my cow had some problem so please come and see. Then he comes and sees what is the problem and give medicine what needed for cow.

Interviewer: Is he bringing medicine with him?

Respondent: I can’t remember, our cow was not suffered with any illness during this time, different houses happened like that.

Interviewer: For chickens?

Respondent: For chickens’ medicines, we get it from market.

Interviewer: Did those medicines also brought by your mother-in-law?

Respondent: Hmm.

Interviewer: Did those medicines works exactly?

Respondent: Hmm, those works.

Interviewer: I mean for what reason you gave medicine did that work accurately?

Respondent: Hmm, it worked.

Interviewer: Ok, do you have any medicines right now?

Respondent: No, I don’t.

Interviewer: Do you keep any medicines at your home for thinking to future use that medicine for specific that illness?

Respondent: No.

Interviewer: When animal doctor gave medicine for cow and ducks-chickens, did you complete course? Or did you have any extra?

Respondent: What we need I gave exactly that quantity and if had any extra then I threw out those.

Interviewer: Ok, that quantity means? Suppose doctor said you need to give 3 days, did you complete that 3 days course? Or you gave only 2 days if they get well within two days you stopped giving medicines?

Respondent: If they get well I stopped giving medicine.

Interviewer: Then it happened with you?

Respondent: Hmm.

Interviewer: Can you describe, how did you do that? Actually I didn’t see that so I have to know from you what exactly happened?

Respondent: I did that with my child when my child suffered from illness.

Interviewer: Hmm, what you did?

Respondent: When child got well then I stopped giving medicine.

Interviewer: What was that medicine?

Respondent: Like those.

Interviewer: Which one? Is it? Is it? Or is it? (Showing 3 syrups)

Respondent: For each one. When I see illness is getting well then I stopped giving medicines. After that if those finished or not I just threw out those.

Interviewer: Ok. Then tell me about these medicines, you have given only one time to your child in this morning and you said, your child is already getting well?

Respondent: Hmm.

Interviewer: Now can you tell me how many days you will continue these medicines?

Respondent: As I said before if he gets well then I have stopped giving medicine and thrown out.

Interviewer: Suppose he will get well tomorrow then what will you does?

Respondent: Then I stopped giving medicines.

Interviewer: Not a single types of medicine?

Respondent: No.

Interviewer: Ok, do you always give medicine like this?

Respondent: As long as my child is sick I give medicine properly and suddenly I continue 2/1 days then I throw out.

Interviewer: But how did doctor said to you about giving medicine?

Respondent: Doctor didn’t give any exact limit. Maybe he only gave a limit for this Thiza and for other two medicines as long as his illness would not well.

Interviewer: Ok, he only gives a limit for one but when you have given medicines as long as your child gets well. Can you tell me why you don’t follow doctor’s instruction?

Respondent: Because he has been cured so I don’t do anything.

Interviewer: I want to know you opinion because doctor already given you an instruction?

Respondent: After cured if I give more then maybe problems would have gotten worse that’s the reason for stopping medicine before completing course. Besides, my child doesn’t need to get too much medicine. After brining medicine I only need to give 1/2 time then illness cured fully, illness doesn’t continue many days but if I don’t give any medicine then illness doesn’t cured.

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Interviewer: That means if patent cured within 2 days then don’t need to give them medicine?

Respondent: No, no need.

Interviewer: Ok, how much price of the medicine?

Respondent: I don’t know because I didn’t go there.

Interviewer: Before I didn’t ask you about price of money?

Respondent: Maybe 130 taka.

Interviewer: How much total money including doctor fee?

Respondent: Doctor doesn’t take fee.

Interviewer: Is it working compare to price? Sometimes we said its working or not compare to the price- like this?

Respondent: It always works. If we get prescription from him then illness always cure so that we have not to go to him at second time for that illness.

Interviewer: Ok, I think he is a good doctor?

Respondent: He is not bad rather a good doctor for children.

Interviewer: And for older? Older that means adults?

Respondent: For adults he is also a good doctor, but children are face complication more than adults.

Interviewer: Till now you said about your child, now tell me about yourself, do you take medicine like this when you get sick? As long as you feel well you continue your medicine then don’t need to take medicine?

Respondent: I don’t get sick like that.

Interviewer: Don’t you suffer from fever?

Respondent: If I would suffer from fever I don’t take any medicine. If I need any medicine I take Napa Extra for 1/2 times not more than that.

Interviewer: Ok, do you usually take that by the consult with doctor or by own?

Respondent: By own, usually I don’t take medicine; if fever is not high then it cures without taking medicine.

Interviewer: If you need to take medicine then you take by own?

Respondent: Usually I don’t need but if I need I take 1/2 and it cures.

Interviewer: That’s good. Can you tell me when you went to doctor’s chamber for the last time for yourself?

Respondent: I went for my dermatitis disease. Maybe it was 2/3 months ago.

Interviewer: From there did doctor give you any medicine?

Respondent: Yes, doctor gave medicine but those didn’t work.

Interviewer: Where is the doctor’s chamber?

Respondent: I went to another place maybe.

Interviewer: Not here?

Respondent: For dermatitis have separate doctor.

Interviewer: Where is the doctor’s chamber? Is it your own village Bazaar?

Respondent: No, it was ours area.

Interviewer: Your area that means?

Respondent: People say those medicine is good for illness that’s why I went there.

Interviewer: Ok, what is the name of that place?

Respondent: It is a neighbouring area.

Interviewer: Under which union is this area?

Respondent: A neighbouring union.

Interviewer: Ok, Did you complete that medicine course? Or after taking 1/2 days you stopped that also?

Respondent: Medicine didn’t work so I stopped.

Interviewer: How did you know that was not working?

Respondent: That was not decries so I stopped. (Laugh)

Interviewer: Did you remember, how many days you took that?

Respondent: I took someday regularly but that was not decries so I stopped.

Interviewer: Ok, Tell me about this when D01 prescribe you medicine but he didn’t write any prescription so how do you understand instructions for taking medicine?

Respondent: He writes it.

Interviewer: You said he didn’t write on paper?

Respondent: He writes on the medicine boxes nicely, like- what do we need or not need to add anything, he writes it.

Interviewer: Does he only write or doesn’t explain?

Respondent: He does explain.

Interviewer: He explain it to your mother-in-law not you?

Respondent: If my mother-in-law doesn’t understand then I understand to see the writing instructions. If I don’t recall so that he writes it.

Interviewer: Apa I want to know one last subject and I’ll not take your much time. Antibiotic resistance, this is the antibiotic medicine (Thiza), did you heard about like this types of antibiotic medicine resistance? Did you hear about antibiotic resistance?

Respondent: I don’t hear anything like this.

Interviewer: Ok, you don’t hear. Suppose I am saying immune system, did you hear this?

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Respondent: Yes, Immune system, I hear this in bangle.

Interviewer: Yes, you hear in bangle. Then this antibiotic makes a resistance in our body, did you hear like this?

Respondent: (Silence)

Interviewer: Did you hear about medicine would not work in our body? Or antibiotic types of medicine would not work in the body?

Respondent: People suffer with different types of disease and medicine doesn’t work but in our family has not happened like that yet.

Interviewer: People suffer with different types of disease means?

Respondent: That means in this area people suffer different types of disease, I hear from different peoples that medicine is not work for those diseases.

Interviewer: Do you describe why doesn’t work or for which disease medicine doesn’t work? Because you better know about this area and I only come here today so tell me?

Respondent: I don’t mean anything; I mean that people said medicine isn’t working so people go to another place. Besides, for which medicine doesn’t work on which disease I don’t know.

Interviewer: Medicine doesn’t work, did you hear?

Respondent: Yes.

Interviewer: If medicine doesn’t work then what people usually do?

Respondent: They go to another place.

Interviewer: I don’t understand what you want to say, can you describe this?

Respondent: That means if medicine doesn’t work then people go to another place.

Interviewer: Then if D01’s medicine doesn’t work then what will you do?

Respondent: If doesn’t work his medicine then I learn elaborately and I need to go to another place.

Interviewer: That means another doctor?

Respondent: Specialist doctor or another place.

Interviewer: Ok. Do you ever think you would suffer with these types of situation? Do you ever worry that you also face like that situation?

Respondent: Usually I don’t think about that.

Interviewer: Now what you thinking? You said, other people face like that situation? Now what you thinking would it happen with you also?

Respondent: Suppose one place would not work then we will go to another place.

Interviewer: Now you go to D01, if it would happen then where will you go?

Respondent: Another doctor or hospitals or another place.

Interviewer: Where it would be?

Respondent: A town some distance away.

Interviewer: Where’s it is?

Respondent: There is a hospital.

Interviewer: Ok. Today we finish here our conversation. Do you want to know or tell something that I don’t want to know from you in our conversation or you want to tell but can’t say during our conversation or any subject that we had not discuses in this conversation? Medicine related anything you can say?

Respondent: No, I don’t have anything to tell you.

Interviewer: Ok, I will come to you again after two weeks letter to know about your child’s medicines, to know the result after taking medicines that means to know about his recovering information. Now I know you giving medicines to your child and that time I’ll know how much medicine you give to your child or after taking medicines will he cure or will he get sick again. So, would I come again? Do you agree?

Respondent: Ok, you would come, no problem.

Interviewer: Ok, Thanks.

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