Name of the study area: Rural

Data Type: IDI with Unqualified seller/prescriber

Length of the interview/discussion: 01:05:07 min.

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Demographic Information:

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Gender | Age | Education | Seller/prescriber | Category | Year of service | Ethnicity | Remarks |
| Male | 52 | S.S.C | Unqualified seller/prescriber | Animal | 7 Years | Bangali |  |

**Interviewer:** Assalamualaikum. I work in icddrb cholera hospital, Dhaka. We are doing a research work where we are trying to understand what do the human being, animals and birds which are domestically reared in the houses do, when they become sick? Where do they go for treatment and advices? And do they buy any antibiotic for these types of illness? We also want to know from those who are shop owners or who are giving health services, when they sell or provide antibiotic then how do they sell antibiotic or give advice for taking antibiotic? Besides this, brother, whatever information you will give us, all will be preserved confidentially in icddrb cholera hospital. And these will be used only for research purpose in future. Well, how are you, brother?

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

**Interviewer:** Thank you. Then let’s start the discussion. Firstly brother, would you please tell me elaborately about this medicine shop and about your profession? Normally you meet which type of customer here? Would you please tell elaborately about this shop and about your profession? When did you start doing business in this shop? For how many days you are in this profession? Would you please tell in detail?

**Respondent:** I am in this profession for many days. But I have started doing business in this shop few days ago.

**Interviewer:** From which year you have started doing business in this shop?

**Respondent:** Almost five years have passed.

**Interviewer:** And for how many years you are in this profession?

**Respondent:** I am in this profession, means at first stage, I started this profession in eighty three and I have continued this for two years. There was a gap in the middle for few years. I have again started after having the gap of five years.

**Interviewer:** That means, firstly you have done this for two years and again you have started after how many years? In total you are in this business for how many years?

**Respondent:** You may start counting from eighty two. Eighty two, eighty three …….

**Interviewer:** You have told that you have done this for two years from eighty three. Then there was a gap in the middle. Then again, for how many years you have been doing this after the gap?

**Respondent:** There was a gap in the middle, because firstly I was in foreign country for nine years. Then I did nothing for two to three years. Then again I have started this afresh.

**Interviewer:** Means, approximately, what will it be including all? It will be how many years?

**Respondent:** It will be ten to twelve years.

**Interviewer:** It will be ten to twelve years. It will be so many years. You are in this profession for many years. So, the thing which I want to know brother, do you prescribe prescription? The farmers who come to you with the problem of their domestic animals, do you give any prescription to them?

**Respondent:** Sometimes prescription has to be given.

**Interviewer:** Okay. Sorry, before you tell this, I want to know a little, what types of medicines are there in your shop? Are there only veterinary medicines or there are also general medicines for human being?

**Respondent:** No. Only veterinary medicines are there.

**Interviewer:** Only veterinary medicines are there. What types of medicines are there? Suppose, there is general medicine, there is antibiotic. Please tell about these.

**Respondent:** There is antibiotic. There is painkiller. There is medicine for fever. There is painkiller.

**Interviewer:** Would you please tell about some of those antibiotics. What types of antibiotics are these?

**Respondent:** What types of antibiotics? There is pronapen.

**Interviewer:** Well, and what else?

**Respondent:** There is triozonvet. Then there are two types of triozonvet. One is power zero point. Then there is diadin. Then there is predaction-S. There is renamycin. All these are available in this shop.

**Interviewer:** You were telling that there is painkiller, worm killer. Besides this, what types of medicines are there except these?

**Respondent:** Then there is zymovet.

**Interviewer:** There is zymovet.

**Respondent:** There is saline for cow which is called zymovet. There is vomivet.

**Interviewer:** Yes. Means, these are used for which purpose? As you have told, painkiller, worm killer, then antibiotic ……….

**Respondent:** Antibiotic.

**Interviewer:** What types of medicines are there except these? Means, if we think in terms of diseases ………..

**Respondent:** And there is vitamin also.

**Interviewer:** There is vitamin also.

**Respondent:** There is calcium.

**Interviewer:** There is calcium. Is there anything else, brother?

**Respondent:** Vitamin, calcium, what else would be there. And there is yea (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter). If the cow suffers from scher (dysentery), then there is yea (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter).

**Interviewer:** Means, the cow suffers from what?

**Respondent:** If the cow suffers from dysentery.

**Interviewer:** If the cow suffers from dysentery. Okay. Is there any medicine for this?

**Respondent:** There is medicine for this.

**Interviewer:** Except these, is there any other medicine for any disease?

**Respondent:** No. we don’t have any other medicine for any other disease.

**Interviewer:** Well. Suppose doctor gives prescription. Do you give any prescription like this? When the farmers come, then do you give anything written?

**Respondent:** Sometimes I write and give them one or two medicines if it is needed. And they are told to buy those. I don’t prescribe full prescription.

**Interviewer:** Don’t you prescribe full prescription?

**Respondent:** No.

**Interviewer:** Then do you tell them verbally?

**Respondent:** Yes, I tell them verbally.

**Interviewer:** How do you tell? Suppose, a farmer ………….

**Respondent:** Suppose someone has come to me. If his cow suffers from pet-fula (bloating of belly) or yea (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter), I give him saline and tell him to feed it. Pet-fula (bloating of belly) of that cow will become well. And if the cow has fever, then I give tablet along with that. Tablet is used for normal fever. And when I see that there is more yea (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter), then I tell him, he should take care of his animal more carefully. Nothing could be done if he doesn’t look after his animal properly.

**Interviewer:** Then, do you go to that place?

**Respondent:** Yes. I myself go there. I go there and take reading of the temperature of the fever and then I give medicine.

**Interviewer:** Well. Means, you give instruction to the farmers. For example, you tell such and such medicine is to be applied this way or that way. If these are not given in writing, then how can they remember these later on?

**Respondent:** Suppose one or two things are given in writing, but I don’t prescribe full prescription. If full prescription is prescribed, then yea (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter) is to be done later on. One or two things are given in writing in short and they are told to bring and feed those medicines. 5:00 minute

**Interviewer:** Okay. Do you give any sign on the medicine, so that the farmers can understand how the medicine will have to be taken? How they will remember that the medicine will have to be given for how many times?

**Respondent:** Normally I tell these things verbally. We have only one or two medicines in my shop. That’s why we tell this verbally. We tell the names of medicine in writing which they have to buy from outside.

**Interviewer:** Do you give any sign or something like that? Such as, I have seen a person who gives medicine after giving sign with the scissor. He gives sign on the two edges of the strip of the medicine. That means, one dosage has to be taken in the morning, and one dosage has to be taken at night.

**Respondent:** No. When a cow suffers from pet fula (bloating of belly) disease, then I advice to apply four saline in most of the cases. I tell him, he will have to feed two packets of saline right now. And if the disease is not cured then again he will have to apply two packets of saline. Or if there is any case of dysentery, then two tablets are given. And if there is no yea (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter) till morning, then again he will have to apply two tablets. We say like this.

**Interviewer:** Sometimes you give prescription or you tell verbally, so don’t you have experience of prescribing antibiotic?

**Respondent:** Antibiotic is not such a thing which can be prescribed verbally.

**Interviewer:** How do you give this?

**Respondent:** When I give any antibiotic, then firstly I go there and check the patient. And if antibiotic is needed, then I give antibiotic.

**Interviewer:** Means, do you go there physically for each and every case, when you give antibiotic?

**Respondent:** If antibiotic is needed then I myself go there.

**Interviewer:** You yourself go there.

**Respondent:** I myself go there. If antibiotic is needed then there is no way to say this verbally.

**Interviewer:** Usually what do the farmers tell who are rearing domestic animals? Means, do they ask for antibiotic by its name?

**Respondent:** No, they never want like this.

**Interviewer:** That means, when you think that antibiotic is to be given, then physically you go there.

**Respondent:** Yes, I myself go there.

**Interviewer:** Do you go there for each and every case? Or sometimes it happens that …..

**Respondent:** Each and every case.

**Interviewer:** In that case, don’t you have any loss from the point of view of business, because you leave the shop like this way?

**Respondent:** No. There is no problem.

**Interviewer:** There is no problem.

**Respondent:** There is no problem.

**Interviewer:** Well, do you think that the use of antibiotic is increasing day by day, or it is decreasing? What is your opinion? When it is actually happening in case of the use of antibiotic?

**Respondent:** It is increasing.

**Interviewer:** It is increasing. Why it is increasing?

**Respondent:** Maybe the diseases are increasing more due to weather of the country. That’s why the demand of antibiotic is increasing more.

**Interviewer:** Means, it is due to weather …………

**Respondent:** The demand is increasing. I have been giving treatment for so many years. Normally I use ponapen or renamycin for giving treatment. And I got good result with the blessings of Allah. But at present, it is seen that in most of the cases, if the cow has fever then the fever will not be cured without applying triozonvet. Even then, this is to be applied one each for everyday for three to four days. I didn’t use this much antibiotic before. 7:20 minute

**Interviewer:** Okay. You are in this profession for ten to twelve years, so you are watching this for how many days?

**Respondent:** Two years. I have been watching this for two to three years.

**Interviewer:** For two to three years, isn’t it? One thing you have told, it is happening due to weather. Would you please tell one or two more reasons for which it is happening?

**Respondent:** It is happening due to weather. Then any yea (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter) of food might be there.

**Interviewer:** Well. Means, what type of problem might have in the food?

**Respondent:** Sometimes damages might happen from the food, because new foods are produced and marketed every day. I don’t have that much yea (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter). But I am observing that at present it has increased much from before.

**Interviewer:** The use of antibiotic?

**Respondent:** The use of antibiotic is increasing more.

**Interviewer:** The use of antibiotic is increasing more, isn’t it? Okay.

**Respondent:** A few days earlier, I have applied triozonvet 2mg for two to three days. It is seen that the situation became normal after applying this medicine….(8:00 minute). Later on, again I have given same medicine to the same cow for five days continuously. After applying that medicine the cow has become well with the blessings of Allah.

**Interviewer:** Now, the thing which I want to know from you is, mostly you prescribe which group of antibiotics? You have told few names of antibiotic. We will discuss on this topic later on. Well, do you face any type of problem or challenge, when you prescribe or sell any antibiotic? What do you think? When you are going to give or prescribe any antibiotic, then sometime do you think that whether I shall give this medicine or that medicine? Means, have you ever faced any problem or challenge, when you have made any decision for giving antibiotic?

**Respondent:** No. such as, I have told the name triozonvet which is produced by Acme company. There is also sefton. All are same thing, but these are produced by different companies.

**Interviewer:** But when you are going to apply this type of antibiotic, then have you ever thought that if I apply this antibiotic then problem can arise? Have you ever thought like this?

**Respondent:** No, I didn’t face this type of problem. Normally when I give any treatment to a cow, then I use normal antibiotic. After using for one to two days, when I see, it is not working, then I have to use higher antibiotic.

**Interviewer:** That means, each and every time you start giving treatment with general medicine, and you use antibiotic later on.

**Respondent:** Yes. Later on or …………..

**Interviewer:** Is there any such thing, suppose you have given antibiotic directly?

**Respondent:** Look, normal antibiotic works on ninety percent of the cows. Two to four cows do not get well amongst those cows. If higher antibiotic can be applied at that time, then they also become well. And I am bound to do that.

**Interviewer:** Okay. What do you mean by higher antibiotic? Such as?

**Respondent:** Higher antibiotic, means triozonvet which is ceftriaxone. Isn’t there cef-3? What is the name of that company? Actually, different names are there from different companies. These are higher antibiotics. 10:00 minute

**Interviewer:** Well. When you give any antibiotic to an owner of domestic animal or a farmer, then do you tell him, what will be its dosage? For how many days this medicine will have to be taken? Do you tell him about its side effect or about its resistance? Do you give him any direction? When you give a medicine, then what will be its dosage, how this will have to be taken, whether there is any side effect of it or not or …………………..

**Respondent:** No. Look, the farmers use this of their own. I give only saline or something like that to the farmers. Besides this, if any other thing is to be done, then I myself go there and apply the medicine myself.

**Interviewer:** But, the medicine has to be applied so many times in a day. Do you go each and every time to apply the medicine? Or when you give the medicine, then you tell him that such and such way you will have to apply this medicine.

**Respondent:** Suppose, when I give saline, then I tell how this is to be applied. Suppose the cow has digestion problem. For this reason, saline will have to be given at least for three days. Two packets of saline will have to be applied everyday for three days. The digestion problem of the cow becomes yea (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter) after having saline for three days.

**Interviewer:** Well. Isn’t it a normal medicine? But I am telling about antibiotic. Suppose, when you yourself go there, then you use injection or tablet or any medicine of antibiotic for once. But the medicine will have to be applied for three days or five days or seven days. How the rest of the dosages are applied?

**Respondent:** I don’t give that type of antibiotic. I don’t give any antibiotic which is to be fed. If antibiotic is needed, then there is injection of antibiotic. If there is fever or yea (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter), then antibiotic ……………..

**Interviewer:** Those antibiotics about which you are telling, are all those in injection form.

**Respondent:** I give yea (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter) of antibiotic. Maybe some antibiotics are given for healing the injury.

**Interviewer:** Then do you tell, what will be its dosage, how this will have to be applied or do you give any type of direction?

**Respondent:** I tell these.

**Interviewer:** Do you tell these?

**Respondent:** I tell these.

**Interviewer:** You tell these. Means, do you give these things in writing or you tell these things verbally?

**Respondent:** Suppose I give the medicines from my shop. And tell, this much tablets I have given. Such and such way you will have to apply these medicines.

**Interviewer:** Do you tell anything about its side effect? If this medicine is taken ………….

**Respondent:** Won’t have to tell this thing. Since I myself have given, I have an idea about the quantity of dosages. Problem arises if excessive dosage is given. I myself determine the dosages and how to feed these dosages.

**Interviewer:** Okay. I have understood. Well, whether an antibiotic is to be applied or not to a specific patient, means to any domestic animal, how do you take this decision of your own?

**Respondent:** Antibiotic ……

**Interviewer:** Suppose, whether you will give antibiotic right now or not to a cow or a goat, means which medicine you will give, whether you will give antibiotic or general medicine, this decision ……………

**Respondent:** Antibiotic must be given.

**Interviewer:** How do you take this decision by yourself?

**Respondent:** Suppose, a cow has fever. The fever has come due to any problem. If I give general injection for fever or pain instead of antibiotic, then it is seen that the fever might go for today, but tomorrow the fever will again come back. That’s why antibiotic has to be given.

**Interviewer:** Each and every time this has to be given?

**Respondent:** No. sometimes it is seen that if it is given for once, then the disease becomes well. One or two cows might be found who don’t become well. Ninety percent of the cows become well. Suppose, two, four, five, ten …………

**Interviewer:** Do you start treatment with antibiotic at first? Or you start with general medicine and later on if antibiotic is needed then you give antibiotic?

**Respondent:** Look, when any treatment will have to be given, then you will have to give antibiotic.

**Interviewer:** Will it have to be given?

**Respondent:** Antibiotic will have to be given at first.

**Interviewer:** Antibiotic will have to be given at first?

**Respondent:** It will have to be given, whether it is normal antibiotic or yea (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter).

**Interviewer:** If normal medicine is applied at first stage, then doesn’t it work?

**Respondent:** It doesn’t work at first stage.

**Interviewer:** Then, do you give normal medicine or you give antibiotic at first stage?

**Respondent:** No. I give normal medicine at first stage.

**Interviewer:** And then?

**Respondent:** And then, when I give treatment to hundred cows, then ninety percent of the cows get well. Sometimes it is found that few of them don’t get well. Then I have to go again. And I have to apply same injection again and again. If it is seen that the cow doesn’t get well, then I tell that this injection will not work. A higher antibiotic will be needed. It has to be applied for at least three days.

**Interviewer:** Well. When the injection is to be applied for three days, then do you go of your own or the farmer …………

**Respondent:** I go of my own.

**Interviewer:** Do you go of your own?

**Respondent:** Yes. I go of my own.

**Interviewer:** In that case, how your shop and business are taken care of?

**Respondent:** There is no yea (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter) of it. What can be done for this? All know this. Who will apply that medicine? It is not that much costly thing. Who will apply that medicine after taking that?

**Interviewer:** Okay. Brother, do you think, is the market price of antibiotic within the buying capacity of general farmer or general people or those who take medicine from this place of yours? Or it is much more?

**Respondent:** No. Those which are used for domestic animals ……..

**Interviewer:** The price of antibiotic.

**Respondent:** Whether it is antibiotic or any type of medicine which is used for cow, the price of it is within very yea (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter).

**Interviewer:** Means, whether it is more or less?

**Respondent:** It is less.

**Interviewer:** It is less.

**Respondent:** The price of medicine of the cow is very less, if it is compared with the medicine which is used for human being.

**Interviewer:** I am telling about antibiotic. Whether the price of antibiotic of the cow is more or less?

**Respondent:** No. It is all right. It is less.

**Interviewer:** It is less, isn’t it?

**Respondent:** It is less.

**Interviewer:** Means, are you telling that it is less compared to the medicine which is used for human being?

**Respondent:** It is less.

**Interviewer:** If it is about the price of antibiotic?

**Respondent:** One tablet which is used for human being, thirty five taka will be needed to buy this. If it is compared with the treatment of cow …………

**Interviewer:** But there are many who say that actually the price of antibiotic is much more. Many people say that the price of antibiotic is on the higher side. Actually the amount of money which is spent for rearing up a cow during Qurbani (Muslim’s religious festival where cow is sacrificed) the cost of antibiotic is not that much compared to other costs. Do you mean to say, the price is not that much?

**Respondent:** If it is compared with the treatment of cow, then it is all right.

**Interviewer:** How do the people take antibiotic? Do they buy full course of antibiotic or they buy a little quantity at first? Suppose, a farmer has come to you for buying medicine and you have given him such and such medicine. Suppose, the full course of it is given for five days or seven days. Does he take full course of it or he takes a little quantity which is for two days or three days?

**Respondent:** Firstly I see how much will be needed. Maybe I don’t go in detail. If it is needed for one day then I give this for one day. If it is needed for two days then I give this for two days. There is not any yea (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter) of the farmer. 15:00 minute

**Interviewer:** Means, out of full course of medicine that you have given, do they buy full course of medicine, or they buy a little quantity amongst those medicines? Means, who buys the medicines.

**Respondent:** I give medicine for one or two days. Suppose, a cow has such and such disease. The farmer tells that there is such and such problem. Suppose, he doesn’t want to take me with him. At that time, I give him simple and normal medicine for one or two days. And I tell him, if the disease doesn’t become well after feeding this medicine, then you call me. And if this happens then I have to go there.

**Interviewer:** Means, when you give him medicine, then do you give him a little quantity, or you give him full course of it?

**Respondent:** No, I give him a little quantity.

**Interviewer:** Firstly you give him a little quantity.

**Respondent:** Firstly I give him a little quantity.

**Interviewer:** Then, does a little quantity work on the disease? Does the disease become well?

**Respondent:** No, that’s why I told that if fever doesn’t become well within one or two days, then I myself have to go to see the condition of cow. If the medicine is given just on the basis of guess and if the disease is not cured then the farmer will say, what kind of medicine you are giving, it is not working. For this reason, I personally go to observe the cow.

**Interviewer:** Okay. I have understood. That means, when you go there of your own and observe that such and such medicine will be needed for five days or seven days, at that time, do you give more in quantity or you give a little quantity again?

**Respondent:** Firstly I give small dosage of antibiotic. Then I tell him to inform me, if the disease is not cured. If the cow becomes well the next day, then I normally don’t go again. if he tells me to see the cow again, then I go there.

**Interviewer:** And those who buy antibiotic from this shop, what do they do? Suppose, after listening to the history of the patient you have decided that if you give him such and such antibiotic for three days or four days or five days, then the patient will become well. At that moment, does he take full course of three days? Or he takes few medicines among those which are for one day?

**Respondent:** Now I don’t give that type of antibiotic. I don’t know, whether anyone gives or not like this. But I don’t give that type of antibiotic to any customer.

**Interviewer:** Okay. Means, do you do yea (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter) of your own?

**Respondent:** I go there of my own. I do not do yea (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter) except going there of my own.

**Interviewer:** Okay. I have understood. So brother, the thing which I was telling that is, when you give any prescription or when you prescribe verbally, then do you give more priority on antibiotic rather than other general medicine? Do you think that if you use antibiotic directly instead of other general medicine, then the fever of the cow will become well? Do you give more priority on antibiotic?

**Respondent:** I give more priority on antibiotic.

**Interviewer:** Do you give more priority? Why? How do you give priority on it?

**Respondent:** Means, I have a little bit idea. If the cow has any disease or any problem, then there is no way to do any lab test. The fever may have come due to any problem. That’s why, no medicine will work except antibiotic. And if I apply any other medicine, then it might suppress the disease for the time being. But later on, it might come back again. That’s why, antibiotic is needed for this. For this reason, I give more priority on antibiotic.

**Interviewer:** Okay. I have understood. Brother, is there any difference between antibiotic and other medicine? Is there any difference between general medicine and antibiotic?

**Respondent:** Of course, there is difference.

**Interviewer:** What type of difference there is? Would you please tell elaborately?

**Respondent:** I am not able to make you understand the type of difference.

**Interviewer:** Would you please tell in detail as much as you understand? Suppose, you use two types of medicine. one is general medicine and another is antibiotic.

**Respondent:** Look, if I use general medicine, then it doesn’t work that much. If I want to solve the main problem, if I want to cure the disease, then antibiotic is needed. General medicine is not that much effective.

**Interviewer:** That means, is there any difference between these two types of medicines?

**Respondent:** There is difference. Of course there is difference.

**Interviewer:** Which one you are telling good, whether the higher one, the powerful one …….

**Respondent:** Antibiotic

**Interviewer:** Means, which one is more powerful from the point of view of strength?

**Respondent:** From the point of view of strength ……..

**Interviewer:** Whether it is general medicine or antibiotic? Which one is more powerful from the point of view of strength?

**Respondent:** We can say, antibiotic is more powerful. If I use any general injection for fever, then the fever will go within five minutes. All right. But it gives result only that much. If I apply this in the morning, then its efficacy ends in the afternoon. But if I use antibiotic, then totally the disease will be cured. Then, isn’t yea (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter) of it more? Power is more.

**Interviewer:** Yes. Well, do the people ask for antibiotic without prescription? Those farmers who comes to you for the disease of their cows and goats, do they tell, ‘brother, my cow is sick or my goat is sick. Please give me antibiotic. Please give me such and such antibiotic’. Suppose, he doesn’t bring prescription at that time. Does anyone come to your shop to take antibiotic like this?

**Respondent:** Sometimes they come like this. Sometimes they come with the problem of their animals and ask for medicine. In most of the cases, the cow suffers from fever or cold. They tell that the cow has pet-fula (bloating of belly) disease. Mostly these are the common diseases. These kinds of problems mostly happen. They come and tell that the cow has bloating belly. The cow does not want to eat anything. Then I understand that the cow has fever. If they say that the cow does not want to eat and has pet-fula (bloating of belly) then I understand that the cow has fever. then the digestion power of cow has decreased. If digestion decreases then the cow looses appetite and then the cow stops eating. And if the cow stops eating, then we understand that the cow has fever.

**Interviewer:** No. Brother, the thing which I was telling that, suppose, I have a dairy farm. I have ten cows. I come and tell you, such and such problem happens to my cow. I went to a doctor. This is my prescription. Please give me such and such antibiotic. Now look, one scenario is, I have come with a prescription. Another scenario is, I have come without prescription. After coming I have asked you, please give me such and such antibiotic.

**Respondent:** No.

**Interviewer:** Does anybody come like this?

**Respondent:** No. Nobody comes and asks me like this.

**Interviewer:** After coming without prescription, such and such ……..

**Respondent:** No. Those who come without prescription, they only ask for worm killer medicine. Or sometimes they ask for saline. 20:00 minute

**Interviewer:** Do they ask for these?

**Respondent:** Again there are some who come and ask for tablets for normal fever of their cows. That’s it. Nobody asks for antibiotic.

**Interviewer:** Okay. Nobody asks for antibiotic.

**Respondent:** If there is fever, then they ask for tablet. And if there is any problem of worm, then they ask for worm killer medicine. Or if any cow has pet fula (bloating of belly) disease or if the cow suffers from lack of appetite, then they ask for saline. That’s it. Nobody asks for antibiotic.

**Interviewer:** Do you prescribe antibiotic verbally? As you don’t give any written prescription, so do you tell verbally, what antibiotic will have to be taken?

**Respondent:** No. I don’t give any antibiotic verbally.

**Interviewer:** Then, how do you give antibiotic?

**Respondent:** I go there and examine the cow by myself.

**Interviewer:** You examine the cow.

**Respondent:** After examining ……..

**Interviewer:** Okay. I have understood. Now I want to ask you a few questions related with risk factors. Do you think that the antibiotics play an effective role to prevent the diseases?

**Respondent:** Yes.

**Interviewer:** The antibiotic which you are giving ……..

**Respondent:** Yes.

**Interviewer:** Why do you think like this? It works in which method? Suppose, an antibiotic has entered into the body of a cow. What does it do after entering? How does it work?

**Respondent:** How ……..

**Interviewer:** Means, of course there is a method of work after entering into the body, because the cow is getting well. Then what does it do after entering into the body?

**Respondent:** What does it do? It is seen that after entering into the body it attacks where infection exists. Gradually it cures the disease after attacking on infection.

**Interviewer:** It cures the disease. Then actually, what is the thing on which it attacks? It attacks against whom?

**Respondent:** That is, if there exists any problem in the body.

**Interviewer:** Means, for what reason the diseases happen?

**Respondent:** Suppose, a cow has worms in his body. A lot of worms exist in the stomach. These worms make injury inside the stomach. These worms make hole inside the stomach. If there is much more injuries like this and if antibiotic is applied at that time, then antibiotic goes there and heals the injury. If any cow has this type of injury, then fever comes again and again. Whatever treatment that I give at that time, his fever will not be cured until that injury is healed.

**Interviewer:** But the worms still exist. The injury is healed but the worms ……

**Respondent:** The worms will die. The worms will have to be killed. Sometimes excessive fever comes even after the worm dies. If I apply antibiotic at that time, then the injury will be healed. Then …………

**Interviewer:** That means it does one work. It heals the injury. You are telling, maybe it cures the fever.

**Respondent:** Yes.

**Interviewer:** Besides this, it works by what other method? What else does it do? Earlier you have told that one is, it heals the injury. What else antibiotic does after entering in the body? Would you please tell this a little from your ten to twelve years of experience?

**Respondent:** I don’t have that type of experience.

**Interviewer:** Well. Antibiotic works on which diseases? Such as, one is infection that you have told. Antibiotic works against it. Antibiotic works against the fever. Are you able to tell few more names of the diseases against which antibiotic works? Means, if antibiotic is applied on such and such disease, then the disease will be cured. Like this, few ………

**Respondent:** Such as, if there is any injury inside yea (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter), then if the cow gets hurt ………

**Interviewer:** Does it work on pain?

**Respondent:** It works on pain.

**Interviewer:** And?

**Respondent:** Antibiotic works on each and every disease.

**Interviewer:** Yes. Would you please tell few names of the diseases? Means, you …….

**Respondent:** I don’t remember.

**Interviewer:** What is meant by each and every disease? Means, you have already told names of some diseases. Such as, you have told infection, you have told pain, you have told fever.

**Respondent:** Suppose, there are few diseases which are main diseases. Such as, there is one which we call torka (a kind of animal disease) disease.

**Interviewer:** Torka.

**Respondent:** And another is badla (a kind of animal disease) disease. If the cow has torka (a kind of animal disease) disease, then antibiotic doesn’t yea (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter) on it. When it happens, the victim dies instantly. One or two percent victim can survive this. But there is another disease which is called badla. If this disease attacks then antibiotic will have to be applied instantly. If antibiotic is applied instantly then the disease will be cured. If this disease attacks then the infected part of the body gets rotten. Even then if antibiotic is applied that part of the body gradually heals.

**Interviewer:** Means, can the victim survive?

**Respondent:** Yes.

**Interviewer:** Can domestic animal survive? Such as, cow ……..

**Respondent:** They can survive.

**Interviewer:** They can survive if antibiotic is applied?

**Respondent:** They can survive.

**Interviewer:** This happens for which disease that you have told?

**Respondent:** Badla (a kind of disease) disease.

**Interviewer:** Badla. And another is torka that you have told.

**Respondent:** Besides this, if injection is pushed into any part of body, (23:55 minutes) that part of the body should be cut off. The area where the disease attacks that part of the body should be cut off from the body instantly. If it is not cut off then …………….

**Interviewer:** By cut off, do you mean it is to be separated from the body?

**Respondent:** Yes.

**Interviewer:** Which thing will have to be cut off?

**Respondent:** You are telling about the area where the disease attacks, isn’t it? Suppose, a cow is perfectly well. but if this disease attacks, then within five to ten minutes the cow suffers from severe fever. suddenly severe fever attacks the cow. Within one or two hours the cow falls flat. If treatment can be given at that moment, then the cow will become well. Some cows survive upto twenty four hours. But if it becomes more than twenty four hours, then the cows have hardly any chance to survive. For that reason, the treatment should be given instantly. Injection should be pushed. At the same time the infected part of the body should be cut off. If it is cut off, then the bacteria will die and that part of the body gets heal when it gets the yea (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter) of outside.

**Interviewer:** The part of the body which gets rotten or where the problem takes place, that part will have to be cut off. Do you mean this?

**Respondent:** That place.

**Interviewer:** What does it get, if it is cut off?

**Respondent:** If it gets air from outside then the thing will become cold.

**Interviewer:** Well. Then, you are telling that the diseases will become well. You have told that there are many antibiotics. Besides this, brother would you please tell one or two more names of the diseases? Besides this, antibiotic works on what other diseases? Means, what other diseases are there where the diseases will become well if antibiotic is applied? 25:00 minute

**Respondent:** It is for yea (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter). Means, if there is excessive cold.

**Interviewer:** Cold.

**Respondent:** Suppose, there is excessive cold. If antibiotic is not applied on the cold, then that cold will not be yea (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter). Antibiotic will have to be used, if there is cold.

**Interviewer:** Well. Look, antibiotics are divided in many groups. In your opinion which group of antibiotic works best? Antibiotics are divided in many groups. Which group of medicine works best as antibiotic?

**Respondent:** I don’t have that much knowledge. But, ceftriaxone group …….

**Interviewer:** Ceftriaxone group. Well, what else are there?

**Respondent:** Good.

**Interviewer:** This is one group. Is there any other group, brother? Well. Now I want to know something about the resistance of antibiotic. Haven’t you heard this word?

**Respondent:** Yes.

**Interviewer:** What do you understand by resistance of antibiotic? Would you please tell elaborately?

**Respondent:** Whether I have heard ………..

**Interviewer:** Don’t we say, resistance of antibiotic? If such and such medicine is taken irregularly, then it will become resistant.

**Respondent:** Reaction ……….

**Interviewer:** Actually reaction is related with side effect. I am telling about resistance. Don’t we tell that antibiotic has become resistant? Don’t we say, resistance?

**Respondent:** I have not understood.

**Interviewer:** Resistance of antibiotic, haven’t you understood this? Okay. Suppose, a farmer has come to you and you have given him antibiotic either for five days or for seven days. Suppose, you have gone of your own. You have observed the cow and you have given antibiotic to the cow for five days after going to that house. You have advised the farmer to feed the cow two tablets of the antibiotic for two times after every twelve hours. This way the farmer is to feed ten tablets in five days. Suppose, he is a poor man. He has fed six tablets for three days. And he has not fed rest four of the tablets. As he has missed the dosages like this, then will the disease become well?

**Respondent:** The disease will not become well.

**Interviewer:** The disease will not become well. Then what type of problem he might have in future?

**Respondent:** That disease will increase more gradually.

**Interviewer:** Because, he doesn’t complete the course ………

**Respondent:** If the course is not completed then again that will be yea (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter). The problem will be much more.

**Interviewer:** The problem will be much more? Means, whether the problem will happen or not?

**Respondent:** The problem will happen. Suppose, a cow is suffering from dysentery. I have given tablets which have to be fed. Maybe these are fed for two days. Roughly it has become well. Means, the disease is not fully cured. If it is done like this then gradually the disease will come back again. Actually we don’t give any antibiotic which is to be taken orally. Mostly we give injection …..

**Interviewer:** Injection …..

**Respondent:** Those antibiotics do not give that much good result which are taken orally. That’s why, I do yea (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter) of my own. Look, if any cow has fever and if I use any antibiotic which has to be taken orally and if the antibiotic is taken irregularly …..27:70 then the disease might be suppressed for a short period. But later on, gradually the disease will come back again. At that time, it is not that much easy to cure the disease by using higher antibiotic.

**Interviewer:** It is dangerous.

**Respondent:** Later on, when the disease will become excess yea (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter), then there will be problem.

**Interviewer:** Then, how shall we overcome this situation? He will have to do what thing, so that the disease might not come back or might not increase.

**Respondent:** For that reason, I personally observe the cow and give medicine. I tell them to inform me about the condition of the cow. If they tell that the cow has this and that type of problem, then immediately I visit the cow and give medicine based on the symptom.

**Interviewer:** You have told, the disease might be increased. And antibiotic will not work later on. What a farmer can do, so that it doesn’t happen? What type of steps he can take?

**Respondent:** The farmers don’t have that much patience. Suppose, I have given medicine for one or two days and I have told the farmer, if the disease is not cured then you must inform me as soon as possible.

**Interviewer:** Means, you ……….

**Respondent:** I give of my own …….

**Interviewer:** Of your own?

**Respondent:** I give of my own …….

**Interviewer:** So, when you give any medicine, then do you give full course of medicine or you give a little quantity? As we know, antibiotic has a definite course and it has to be applied accordingly. The doctors tell that you will have to complete the course. So, do you give full course of medicine or you give a little quantity?

**Respondent:** I have told you that I don’t give any yea (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter) of antibiotic. If it is needed then I go of my own and apply antibiotic.

**Interviewer:** You go there and give medicine of your own?

**Respondent:** I go there and give medicine of my own.

**Interviewer:** Suppose, you have gone once and after observing all the things, you have given medicine for five days. Then do you go to his house five times for applying the medicine?

**Respondent:** I have to go for five times. I have told you one thing again and again. Firstly I go there for one or two days. I have observed that the cow has fever. Suppose, I have given an injection which is an antibiotic for fever. It is seen that ninety percent of the cows become well with this treatment. One or two among those …….. 29:18 minute ……. I give injection. After applying general medicine for one or two days, when it is seen that the disease doesn’t become well, then I am bound to give antibiotic for two days. And if it is done like this, then Inshallah the disease becomes well. But by chance one or two exceptional cases are found. Then I refer him to TLO. I inform him about the condition and tell him, I am not able to solve the problem.

**Interviewer:** Then what does he do? When you inform him over the phone, then does he say anything?

**Respondent:** Yes, he says.

**Interviewer:** What does he say?

**Respondent:** He may say that he cannot do anything without seeing the patient if the matter is serious, …. 29:47 minute ….. or he may say that you should do such and such thing.

**Interviewer:** He gives you advice at that time.

**Respondent:** Yes.

**Interviewer:** Means, does he do this always? When you make phone call to him, then does he always give advice?

**Respondent:** It is not needed that much. Inshallah. But, it is found in one or two cases amongst hundred cases. Have you understood? Even then, we don’t let it go so easily.

**Interviewer:** No. you have gathered much more experience from your service life. 30:00 minute

**Respondent:** I have told you earlier that I have failed only for once. I have given treatment to a cow who had pet-fula disease (bloating of belly). Stomach of the cow was blown so much. I gave medicine. I applied saline, vomivet and many things. But the stomach has blown so much that it has become hard like rock. It will become soft after continuous feeding of medicine for seven days. How can I cure that? It will take seven days to cure the disease. But the cow can survive only for two days. I have never faced any such situation in my life.

**Interviewer:** Didn’t you get like this?

**Respondent:** No.

**Interviewer:** Means, did you communicate with animal related officers or those …..

**Respondent:** Firstly I have to save the cow. Still now any yea (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter) ………

**Interviewer:** I think that if you could communicate with them and if you could go to that place directly, then you could get the solution. It is a complicated yea (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter). Then brother, let’s move forward. For what reason antibiotic becomes resistant? Have you ever heard this word, resistance of antibiotic? Didn’t you hear?

**Respondent:** No.

**Interviewer:** Well, now, if someone does not apply antibiotic in proper manner, then what types of challenge he might have to face? Such as, earlier you have told about one of a challenge and that is, the disease will come back again. And maybe this will not be cured. More powerful means, higher antibiotic will be needed. What other problem might happen? Suppose, you have given antibiotic to a farmer to feed his cow or goat. But he doesn’t feed those medicines properly to his cow or goat. Then what other problem might happen? Would you please tell few of those problems?

**Respondent:** Sickness will be continued in the long run.

**Interviewer:** Sickness will be continued in the long run. This is one problem. Is there any other problem? What would be the consequence? If the cow or goat doesn’t complete the full course of antibiotic, or if he doesn’t follow your advice, then what would be the consequence?

**Respondent:** Sickness will be continued in the long run and all will be finished gradually.

**Interviewer:** All will be finished. Do you mean death?

**Respondent:** Of course, this is it.

**Interviewer:** Well. Now brother, I want to ask some questions about rules and regulations. Means, do you sell antibiotic without prescription? Suppose, a farmer or an owner of cow or goat comes to you and asks you to give me such and such antibiotic. He doesn’t bring any prescription with him. In that case, do you give him antibiotic at that moment?

**Respondent:** No. I don’t give antibiotic in that case.

**Interviewer:** You don’t give antibiotic. Well. Means, you are telling that you go there of your own. This might be a reason. Is there any other reason? Why don’t you give in that case?

**Respondent:** No. Actually I keep only few antibiotics which are used for healing the injury. Have you understood? I keep this type of tablet of antibiotic. That’s it. Only for healing the injury. I don’t keep any other antibiotic.

**Interviewer:** Well, does any observer or any regulatory authority come here who observes the use of general medicine, especially use of antibiotic? What do you know about this? The way you are giving general medicine or antibiotic to look after this thing, does anyone come like any drug super or any government officer? Do you know any name of any office like this?

**Respondent:** No. Maybe someone came to this place from upazila level.

**Interviewer:** What is the name of that office? What office is that?

**Respondent:** Not from any office. There is a female officer like our yea (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter).

**Interviewer:** Female?

**Respondent:** Maybe there is a female officer at Mirzapur.

**Interviewer:** At Mirzapur. Who is she? What is her position?

**Respondent:** I cannot tell these things.

**Interviewer:** Female?

**Respondent:** I never met her.

**Interviewer:** Has she ever come to your shop?

**Respondent:** She didn’t come to my shop. But I have heard that sometimes she comes at market place.

**Interviewer:** Do they come to observe these medicines? Does anyone come from any office to look after these medicine shops?

**Respondent:** Yes, come.

**Interviewer:** Means, from which office?

**Respondent:** From Mirzapur.

**Interviewer:** From Mirzapur means …..

**Respondent:** She comes from upazila.

**Interviewer:** Upazila?

**Respondent:** The office is located at Mirzapur upazila.

**Interviewer:** She comes from upazila. Whether she is any person of veterinary division or any other division?

**Respondent:** May she is a person of veterinary division. Didn’t she come few days ago? I have seen that a female has come. And she has inspected each and every shop.

**Interviewer:** What has she inspected?

**Respondent:** She has inspected, what types of medicines are kept in the shop, what types of goods are kept in the shop, these things. Again that day, I have heard that the yea (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter) of our medicine department has come. Who has come, actually I don’t know. I was informed that …. Doctor yea (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter) has come.

**Interviewer:** Well. Do you know anything about any government rules and regulations which are related with use of antibiotic? Of course, there are some directions or rules and regulations. What rules and regulations are there by the government? Have you heard anything about this from anyone?

**Respondent:** No.

**Interviewer:** Didn’t you hear anything? Okay. Do you think that it is necessary to have rules and regulations or a code of conduct by the government for selling the antibiotic?

**Respondent:** Of course, it is necessary.

**Interviewer:** Why? Why it is necessary? Means, what is the benefit if there is any such thing?

**Respondent:** Antibiotic, profit, it would be better if it is known.

**Interviewer**: Good? Means what will be your benefit? If exist rules and regulations then what is the benefit?

**Respondent**: We can know many things. That how is the rule and regulation? If you know how it is used then isn’t it beneficial?

**Interviewer**: Many benefits, isn’t it? All right. Do you think that there are some business men who prescribe antibiotic illogically? Means, he is prescribing antibiotic where antibiotic is not needed. Is there anyone like this? Is there anyone like this in any shop? Do you know? Maybe it will work if a normal medicine is given. But he thinks that he will give an antibiotic. Patient will become well very soon. Or he will get financial profit. Is there anyone like this?

**Respondent**: This type of situation existed for some days. A drug company started giving few medicines in some shops in this way for some days. Later on we found that they supplied wrong medicines. When they delivered those products, later on we faced problem while selling those medicines. For that reason now I don’t see them. They used to give before.

**Interviewer**: How many days ago this incident took place? Means they used to give how many days ago?

**Respondent**: Around two to four or six months ago. At that time they started giving different medicines in different shops. Understood. Later on we told them many times that if you supply medicines in different shops like this then we will not take medicine from you. If you supply your medicine in this stationery shop then we will not take your medicine anymore. We told this to the company. In this way we stopped this matter.

**Interviewer**: Is there anyone else means, is there any medicine seller or this type of people who are prescribing or giving antibiotic, where antibiotic is not needed? Means in case of domestic animals, goat like this?

**Respondent**: No.

**Interviewer**: All right. You don’t know such things. Do you think that antibiotic might be written in the prescription for the benefit of those people who sell medicine rather than the benefit of the patients? Is there any such person in any drug shop? Suppose a farmer means dairy farmer does not need any antibiotic. But the salesman of the medicine is thinking that, (Respondent talked over the phone) I want to know that suppose a farmer or who is rearing domestic animals he may be owner of a cow or owner of a goat, it is seen that he does not need antibiotic for his animal. But who is selling medicine in the shop like your shop, he thinks that if I sell antibiotic then I will be financially profitable a little bit. I would give antibiotic. Is there anyone who does this?

**Respondent**: No.

**Interviewer**: Your idea means do you have any idea?

**Respondent**: No. No one here does like this.

**Interviewer**: All right. And brother, do you know about consumer rights? Consumer means each of us is a consumer. We are buying everything and consuming. So we are consumer. As a consumer every human being is consuming goods. So as a consumer we have right. Do you know this? It is called consumer right. Consumer right means I have right to buy medicine. Did you hear this from anywhere or from anyone?

**Respondent**: No. I didn’t hear. But there is right, this is true.

**Interviewer**: This is true, all right. Actually is this matter correct or not?

**Respondent**: Correct.

**Interviewer**: Correct? All right. What type of initiatives should be taken so that the proper use of antibiotic means the advice will be written properly for using antibiotic in a prescription? What do you think? Suppose a prescription, which is prescribed by the doctor. Now what type of elements should be mentioned or what type of prescription would be written so that it would be good, what do you think? What elements should be in a prescription?

**Respondent**: Prescription means when a doctor prescribes a prescription, definitely he will prescribe an antibiotic there, though there are different types of diseases. Maybe there is a medicine, which is not needed means there is no need for any yea (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter). That might not be necessary.

**Interviewer**: No. I am trying to say about prescription. Suppose a prescription means in a prescription there exist the name of the medicines, dosage etc. And what else are there? From your experience would you please tell, what else elements can be added in the prescription to make the prescription better? In a prescription generally we see, the name of the medicines, dosages of the medicines are written there and how medicines will have to be taken that is also written in Bengali. Seal remains there. Yea remains there. In future what more things can be added in the prescription, so that it would be better for all the places in Bangladesh? If you would tell few points. Which things can be given in a prescription? Suppose if we think this sheet of paper as a prescription, now we know that what are given here by the doctor. Means how they prescribe. You know this better.

**Respondent**: Yes.

**Interviewer**: But what else can be added here?

**Respondent**: Prescription, suppose that much is prescribed which is needed. Suppose if I say that my cow is suffering from cold and fever while going to a doctor. Then he will write exactly those things in the prescription which are required to be written.

**Interviewer**: Means what things are written now? And what more things can be written newly? Often you get prescriptions means when you get prescription; you usually see the name of the medicines there. Then dosages of the medicines remain there. How the medicines will be taken means, all instructions are given there.

**Respondent**: All these remain there.

**Interviewer**: Name, seal, everything is given there. In some places, name of disease is also mentioned. Such as, cold, fever etc are written on the left side. What new things can be given in a prescription? If given then it will be better in future. Means what can be added so that it will be helpful for you or those who are farmers.

**Respondent**: I don’t understand, what else will be added additionally? What can be done additionally? Nothing can be done additionally. Which is required, that is given. That’s all. Maybe they can suggest that which company or which medicine is good. Maybe they can right this. 40:00 minutes

**Interviewer**: Do you want to say that they will write this beside the name of the medicine?

**Respondent**: They may prescribe reputed company’s medicine.

**Interviewer**: Means they can prescribe reputed company’s medicine, all right. What will be the benefit if good medicines are prescribed?

**Respondent**: Hmm?

**Interviewer**: What will be the benefit if prescribe good medicine?

**Respondent**: If good medicines are prescribed, then the disease will be cured properly.

**Interviewer**: Well, very good yea (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter). All right. Do you think that the drug companies or pharmaceutical companies try to influence the patients for using antibiotic? As you have told sometimes ago that pharmaceutical companies have told you to yea (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter) these medicines. The people from the pharmaceutical companies who come here, do they encourage to give antibiotic means, do they ask to prescribe more antibiotic? Do they ask you to do this?

**Respondent**: Not only antibiotic, they do yea (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter) for all. Such as, please prescribe my medicine, give my medicine. They do it not only for antibiotic, for any medicine. They ask us to give any medicine. They tell, please make this medicine popular, please sell more or prescribe more. They always say in this way.

**Interviewer**: Means they ask for their products. They tell about their medicines. But do they try to encourage for selling more antibiotic rather than normal medicine? Do they say that please prescribe this antibiotic of my company?

**Respondent**: No.

**Interviewer**: They don’t say in this way, is it? All right.

**Respondent**: But they ask for all their medicines in the same way.

**Interviewer**: Means, can they influence or not? The price of antibiotic is a little higher. In that case, do they try to encourage for giving antibiotic or not? What do you think? Means their profit will be more. Can they say by thinking this?

**Respondent**: Hmm.

**Interviewer**: All right. Where people like to go more for taking antibiotic? Suppose, as they take antibiotic, do they take from any government hospital? Means there is a upazila veterinary government hospital in this place. Do they like to go more there or do they like to go more to private organization or do they like to come here like your shop?

**Respondent**: They like to come more to our shop. Maybe if any critical problem arises, then they do yea (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter) with any other renowned doctor or TLA. Otherwise they don’t like to go there. Means they will not go for normal matters.

**Interviewer**: They won’t go there?

**Respondent**: No.

**Interviewer**: Why won’t they go? Means if they go there ….

**Respondent**: If they go there maybe more money will be needed. They will need more money. Except this, renowned doctor will not come here. They can manage people like us.

**Interviewer**: But he is a government doctor. Does he take money?

**Respondent**: He will give treatment, won’t he take money?

**Interviewer**: Means when they will go to the office of upazila animal resource officer which is a government office, at that time do they also take money?

**Respondent**: Don’t go there means people of this area don’t go there.

**Interviewer**: They don’t go. Then how do they get treatment from them?

**Respondent**: As I said that if any critical problem arises means, if there is a very critical condition, then we tell them to bring a big doctor, or tell them to make a phone call. We cannot give treatment for this case. Then they come here and give treatment.

**Interviewer**: They come here to give them treatment. Then they have to pay money.

**Respondent**: At that time they have to pay money.

**Interviewer**: Means is the amount of money more or less, what do you think?

**Respondent**: Who was before means I don’t know about the current officer. But who was before Mr. Shamsur Rahman, he was very good.

**Interviewer**: Good?

**Respondent**: Very good. I brought a cow for operation. I told the farmer that it will not be done with less than five thousand taka. At least five thousand taka will be needed. But he demanded three thousand taka.

**Interviewer**: He demanded three thousand taka?

**Respondent**: He demanded three thousand taka.

**Interviewer**: All right.

**Respondent**: Let Allah forgive me, I never take excess money.

**Interviewer**: Yes?

**Respondent**: I don’t take extra money.

**Interviewer**: All right.

**Respondent**: He is a very good human being. …. Rahman. He stays here.

**Interviewer**: Yes. I have heard his name. Maybe he has retired now.

**Respondent**: Yes. He has retired. Very good human being.

**Interviewer**: What was the problem of the cow, means for what reason the operation was done?

**Respondent**: The udder of the cow was not functioning properly. The udder was out of order, understand? In our medical book, it is written that bacteria enters into the udder and makes it nonfunctional. It is called mastitis.

**Interviewer**: Yes. Mastitis.

**Respondent**: When the cow had this disease then the farmer called me over phone. I went there. After going there I saw the cow was having severe pain. I applied antibiotic and pushed injection …… (44:10 minutes) I also gave the farmer some medicines and told him to feed those. Then I was a bit relieved. The udder became well after taking the medicine for one day. At that time another man from another village came and said, ‘all are bogus. What treatment will he give? God knows what type of medicine is applied by that man. Take two to three days time from that man before giving medicine.’ Within this time the udder became hard and started rotting. Now it is not possible for me to do anything. Then I called Mr. Rahman. After two to three days effort I was able to bring him. He came and operated upon the udder and removed the udder.

**Interviewer**: Removed udder? All right. I have understood. Ok. In that case you are saying that people come to you more, isn’t it?

**Respondent**: Yes. 45:00 minutes

**Interviewer**: All right. So brother, do you have medicine for domestic animals like cow, goat, chicken, duck, and pigeon or for any other things?

**Respondent**: Medicine for these things ……. 45:14 means I keep some tablets for duck, chicken.

**Interviewer**: Means what type? What type of medicines are those? What types of medicines are available?

**Respondent**: Only few tablets are available here.

**Interviewer**: Means for which disease? For which disease these are used for duck and chicken?

**Respondent**: For diarrhea, cholera.

**Interviewer**: For cholera, all right.

**Respondent**: And I don’t keep medicine for yea (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter). These are for poultry.

**Interviewer**: These are for poultry.

**Respondent**: Because at present I am busy with a yea (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter).

**Interviewer**: Another thing that you told me …

**Respondent**: Procreation means artificial procreation.

**Interviewer**: Artificial procreation? Do you also do this? You have told that medicines for domestic animals are only available here in your shop means antibiotic. How long have you been in this profession?

**Respondent**: Around ten to twelve years.

**Interviewer**: Around ten to twelve years. Well did you take any training for selling antibiotic? As you have told that you did training for one month. Except this did you take any other training?

**Respondent**: Yes. Trainings are conducted by different companies. It is conducted after every one to two months.

**Interviewer**: They do these for how many days?

**Respondent**: That is, suppose they give training for one to two hours in a day.

**Interviewer**: One to two hours? Do they do this here?

**Respondent**: Different companies conduct training while coming here.

**Interviewer**: Means do they give training only on domestic animals?

**Respondent**: Yes.

**Interviewer**: On this topic. Means which company? Can you tell few names of those companies?

**Respondent**: There is ACI Company.

**Interviewer**: ACI.

**Respondent**: Then ACME is there. There is Reneta. There is Square. No, not Square. I did a training which was conducted by the Square.

**Interviewer**: Did you appear at any type of exam related to medicine? Did you give any exam related to medicine?

**Respondent**: No. I didn’t give such exam.

**Interviewer**: You didn’t give exam. Means you have told about your educational qualification, upto which level, matriculation.

**Respondent**: Matriculation.

**Interviewer**: You have passed SSC. You have told that license of your shop has not yet been made.

**Respondent**: My shop …

**Interviewer**: Means you are trying to make license.

**Respondent**: License has to be made.

**Interviewer**: All right. Is this your shop? Are you the owner of this shop? Is it your own?

**Respondent**: Yes.

**Interviewer**: Roughly these were my discussion, brother. Now I will have to do one thing. And that is, I have few small issues to know. After that what will we do? Means I will write down the names of the antibiotics, which are available in your shop. One by one. Wherefrom you get these antibiotics? How do these come here?

**Respondent**: Company supplies these here.

**Interviewer**: Do you contact with them or do the companies supply by themselves?

**Respondent**: Company’s people come by themselves. We place order with them. They give delivery.

**Interviewer**: All right. Do you have to bring any medicine or any antibiotic by going yourself?

**Respondent**: No.

**Interviewer**: You don’t have to bring. Do they deliver all the products?

**Respondent**: They deliver all the products.

**Interviewer**: All right. The antibiotics which are available in your shop, out of these, which one belongs to which generation means first generation, second generation, third generation. Generation wise I will make a list of those. I will write down in a paper. Now I want to know which antibiotic you usually prescribe more and for which diseases. So brother, now I will request you one thing. Now if you would give me the names of antibiotics which are available here one by one, then I will write down the names of those medicines.

**Respondent**: Only few medicines are available.

**Interviewer**: Whatever are available, if you would kindly give me the names then I will write down the names.

**Respondent**: These are here. Same thing ….

**Interviewer**: Yes?

**Respondent**: Same thing.

**Interviewer**: Yes, please give. I will write down the names. I will have to make a list. Please give me. What is it?

**Respondent**: Pronapen.

**Interviewer**: Pronapen, all right. Pronapen 40lac. 40lac power?

**Respondent**: Yes.

**Interviewer**: O my god, this is huge.

**Respondent**: It is tonapen (possibly pronapen), it belongs to one company. This belongs to another company.

**Interviewer**: Two products from two companies? All right. This is pronavet. Pronavet, 40lac. Then there is a combined antibiotic.

**Respondent**: Take this one.

**Interviewer**: I will take this. This is amcox. Amcox, 4.5 gram. Amcox belongs to which group?

**Respondent**: Amoxcillin. 50:00 minutes

**Interviewer**: Amoxicillin, and another one? Coxacillin (possibly cloxacillin), both? All right. Amoxicillin and coxacillin (possibly cloxacillin), all right. You may take these away. You may remove those medicines the names of which have already been listed. Moxacil vet 1, injection. Amoxicillin sodium BP. Trizon vet, secraxon 2 gram. Then SP-vet. SP-vet is the combination of streptomycin plus penicillin. Is there anything else brother?

**Respondent**: And then write predictional sr …..

**Interviewer**: I have to write the spelling. Take this light.

**Respondent**: Predictional sr renamycin la.

**Interviewer**: It is vayadin. What is the spelling of vayadin?

**Respondent**: Predictional S.

**Interviewer**: Predictional S. It belongs to which group? Please check out the English spelling. What is the English spelling of diavet?

**Respondent**: D I A D I N means diadin. Then V E T means vet. Diadin Vet.

**Interviewer**: Diadin Vet, it belongs to which group? Can you see the group? Please check. Brother, this is one. Another one means what else you have told?

**Respondent**: Another one is renamycin la. Cephradine or this one?

**Interviewer**: Cephradine? What is that, if you kindly write down the spelling of it. And another one which you have told except this one.

**Respondent**: Cephradine.

**Interviewer**: Cephradine?

**Respondent**: Cephradimidine.

**Interviewer**: Cephramidine.

**Respondent**: Cephrad …..

**Interviewer**: Please tell the spelling.

**Respondent**: Have you written sulpha? Means Sulphadimidine.

**Interviewer**: Renamycin, it belongs to which group? Brother, this one belongs to which group? Can you see the spelling of sulpha?

**Respondent**: Yes.

**Interviewer**: Spelling please?

**Respondent**: S U L, sul …

**Interviewer**: S U L …

**Respondent**: P H A ..

**Interviewer**: P H A …

**Respondent**: D I ..

**Interviewer**: D I …

**Respondent**: M I ..

**Interviewer**: M I …

**Respondent**: D I N E ..

**Interviewer**: D I N E …

**Respondent**: That’s it. BP is written after that.

**Interviewer**: BP, all right. Is there anything else brother?

**Respondent**: No.

**Interviewer**: Nothing else, isn’t it? Now I will give you a little trouble. Means if you would kindly tell that which one is from which generation? For example, pronapen. It belongs to which generation? Does it belong to first generation or second generation or third generation?

**Respondent**: First generation.

**Interviewer**: First generation. Then prona vet?

**Respondent**: Same.

**Interviewer**: Same means first generation? Brother, amcox belongs to which generation? First, second or third generation?

**Respondent**: Second generation.

**Interviewer**: Second generation, all right. Then moxacil vet?

**Respondent**: Moxacil belongs to first generation.

**Interviewer**: First generation. Then brother, trizon vet?

**Respondent**: Trizon vet 2 gram.

**Interviewer**: Ceftriaxone 2 gram. It belongs to which generation? Is it from first or second or third generation?

**Respondent**: …….. 55:00 minutes

**Interviewer**: No. Trizon vet, it belongs to which group?

**Respondent**: Ceftriaxone group.

**Interviewer**: Ceftriaxone? But it belongs to which generation, first or second or third?

**Respondent**: ……………………………………….

**Interviewer**: Here there is ceftriaxone. It belongs to which generation, first or second or third?

**Respondent**: I don’t understand this. Suppose if use first generation then give yea (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter). How much we do yea (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter) from first generation? Moxacillin …

**Interviewer**: Moxacillin vet.

**Respondent**: If works with this then ….

**Interviewer**: Is this powerful than that. Means in that case it is from which generation, first, second or third?

**Respondent**: Third generation. And the power ….

**Interviewer**: Trizon?

**Respondent**: Trizon is a powerful medicine.

**Interviewer**: First, second, third. Second or third? Which generation? Ceftriaxone belongs to first, second or third generation? Please tell one.

**Respondent**: Second generation is not available now. Second ….

**Interviewer**: Second. SP-vet belongs to which generation?

**Respondent**: Sp-vet?

**Interviewer**: First, second or third generation?

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

**Interviewer**: First generation, all right. Here it belongs to which generation? Here you have written prexanil.

**Respondent**: Predictional s.

**Interviewer**: Predictional s. It belongs to which generation? eftriaxone? First, second or third generation, which one brother?

**Respondent**: Second generation.

**Interviewer**: Second generation. And diadin vet?

**Respondent**: Diadin, it belongs to first generation.

**Interviewer**: All right. Then renamycin?

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

**Interviewer**: Second generation. It belongs to which group, brother? These are?

**Respondent**: I made a mistake. Do you understand, what is the mistake? I have told renamycin belongs to second generation.

**Interviewer**: This from which generation?

**Respondent**: Its duration is only for seventy two hours. But it performs as second generation.

**Interviewer**: Actually I am not a doctor. What do you think from your experience means what you have told that is ok. No problem, all right. Brother, you have told about six and three, total the names of nine medicines mean antibiotics here. Except these is there anything else? Any injection or medicine of any other form?

**Respondent**: What?

**Interviewer**: Do you have any other antibiotic?

**Respondent**: I don’t have.

**Interviewer**: Among these nine antibiotics which antibiotics you usually give more? Which antibiotics you usually use more?

**Respondent**: Among these usually pronapen is mostly needed.

**Interviewer**: Which one? Pronapen?

**Respondent**: Pronapen.

**Interviewer**: Mostly do you give propnapen? Pronapen 40lac, all right. You give this more.

**Respondent**: One is given for carrying cow and one is given for normal cow. … it is used all the time … 58:12 minutes Moxacil vet …

**Interviewer**: Moxacil vet.

**Respondent**: Trizon vet ….

**Interviewer**: In that case it is given for which diseases? Pronapen vet? If you would tell about some diseases.

**Respondent**: Pronapen.

**Interviewer**: Pronapen is used for which diseases? If you would tell about few diseases.

**Respondent**: It is used for almost all the diseases.

**Interviewer**: Please tell. Please tell few names of the disease.

**Respondent**: Such as, fever, pain …

**Interviewer**: Fever. Pain then? And what else?

**Respondent**: Infection.

**Interviewer**: Infection.

**Respondent**: Infection.

**Interviewer**: Infection. And? All right. And moxacil vet, this one is given for which disease?

**Respondent**: Moxacil vet. It is also given for same disease.

**Interviewer**: Is it also used for same disease. Means for fever, pain and for infection?

**Respondent**: Yes.

**Interviewer**: Is there anything else?

**Respondent**: Cold.

**Interviewer**: Cold. Do you give pronapen for cold?

**Respondent**: Same.

**Interviewer**: Cold. Do you give this for any other disease? All right. Next, which one do you give? After moxacil which one you usually give? You give pronapen then you give moxacil. After these which one you usually prescribe more?

**Respondent**: I use these at primary stage. Then give diadin.

**Interviewer**: Which one?

**Respondent**: Diadin.

**Interviewer**: Diadin s.

**Respondent**: Usually I use this more.

**Interviewer**: Diadin vet ..

**Respondent**: When suppose … 59: 50 minutes

**Interviewer**: Diadin vet. You give this medicine for which diseases?

**Respondent**: Hmm?

**Interviewer**: Diadin is given for which diseases?

**Respondent**: It is also same means for pain, fever, for any purpose. Suppose when antibiotic is needed to use at that time ….

**Interviewer**: Vain infection, cold. Infection, cold. Then which one you give, brother? You prescribe three medicines. First, second, third, then which one you give as number four?

**Respondent**: SP-vet is there.

**Interviewer**: Sp-vet.

**Respondent**: 0.5 and 2.5 are available of SP-vet.

**Interviewer**: One is 0.5 and another one is 2.5.

**Respondent**: 2.5.

**Interviewer**: All right. You give SP-vet. You give this for which diseases?

**Respondent**: It is given to calf and small goat for same problems.

**Interviewer**: Goat, calf. You give these medicines for what problem of goat and calf?

**Respondent**: Maybe a goat has fever.

**Interviewer**: For fever, and?

**Respondent**: Maybe it has external injury or something happens.

**Interviewer**: Cutting means what do I say, surgery. Surgery infection, is it?

**Respondent**: Yes.

**Interviewer**: Surgery infection, and? All right. Then you prescribe SP-vet. After that which one you give? Means which one you usually prescribe more. You prescribe pronapen, moxacil vet, vayadin vet (possibly diadin vet), SP-vet. Then?

**Respondent**: Suppose pronapen is used. Sometime it is seen that it is used for infection. But during cold season if exists severe cold then steptopen is used. Same company has steptopen. I didn’t write this. 1:1:32

**Interviewer**: Steptopen. Please tell the spelling, S T …

**Respondent**: S T E P …

**Interviewer**: E P ..

**Respondent**: STepto, T O …

**Interviewer**: T O.

**Respondent**: P E N ….

**Interviewer**: P E N. Yes. Steptopen. Why do you give this? You give this for which disease?

**Respondent**: Yes?

**Interviewer**: You give this for which diseases?

**Respondent**: Suppose it is also used for as same as pronapen and I use this more for cold.

**Interviewer**: Fever, cold. And it is used more for cold.

**Respondent**: Yes. And these are also same means these are also given for same problem.

**Interviewer**: And steptopen belongs to which group?

**Respondent**: Pronapen belongs to same group.

**Interviewer**: Same group, this one?

**Respondent**: Yes.

**Interviewer**: Pronapen. All right. Then 45 token penicillin. Is there anything else brother? You give these medicines. After this one, what else you prescribe?

**Respondent**: After that sometimes I prescribe this. You didn’t write this one.

**Interviewer**: Didn’t I write? Moxacil vet A. La. Moxacil vet la. Do you prescribe this? Moxacillin vet la. It belongs to which group? Please see at below.

**Respondent**: Amoxicillin.

**Interviewer**: Amoxicillin. Moxacillin, moxacillin group. All right. Brother, it belongs to which generation?

**Respondent**: It is same, understood …

**Interviewer**: This is from which generation, vet, first generation. Ok.

**Respondent**: It is given for seventy two hours. It is given for twenty four hours.

**Interviewer**: For twenty four hours. All right. Which one is given for twenty four hours? This one?

**Respondent**: Yes.

**Interviewer**: That means you are prescribing this. Which diseases are cured with this medicine?

**Respondent**: That is from same group. Same thing, same.

**Interviewer**: Means it is used for which diseases?

**Respondent**: Long time.

**Interviewer**: Long time. Which one is for long time? La?

**Respondent**: La.

**Interviewer**: All right, la. Long time means seventy two hours. And that is for how many hours? Seventy two hours. And this one exists for how long?

**Respondent**: It exists for twenty four hours.

**Interviewer**: Twenty four hours? All right. It is used for which diseases mean which diseases are being cured with this medicine?

**Respondent**: That is also same thing. Suppose it is used for fever, cold, and whatever exists. It is used for all. It cannot be used without vortik (carrying cow).

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

**Respondent**: Vortik means carrying cow.

**Interviewer**: All right.

**Respondent**: It will have to be given for it. Again when I will give pronapen then I will give this. If I give this then miscarriage will happen.

**Interviewer**: Which one? If given this one? All right.

**Respondent**: Penicillin type of group cannot be given …. 1:04:22 while carrying baby.

**Interviewer**: Here which one is the most powerful medicine? Most …

**Respondent**: Trizon vet.

**Interviewer**: Trizon vet. Trizon vet is the most powerful, isn’t it? And amcox?

**Respondent**: Amcox is also available, not bad.

**Interviewer**: Means which medicine ….

**Respondent**: Different …. different types. Means …… yea (Expression used when an appropriate word is not forthcoming or is not proper to utter) works. I told you that cow suffers from mastitis.

**Interviewer**: Mastitis.

**Respondent**: It is very effective when cow suffers from mastitis.

**Interviewer**: Amcox, isn’t it?

**Respondent**: Yes.

**Interviewer**: Well brother, except these medicines is there anything else?

**Respondent**: No. Now I don’t have.

**Interviewer**: You don’t have anything else. Thank you very much. Actually you have given me lots of time. I wish your good health. I wish more and more success to your business. Keep well. Please pray for me. Assalamualikum.

**Respondent**: Walikumassalam.