## Antibiotic Resistance Awareness, Practice and Context Survey – Animal Health Care Practitioners

Thank you for taking part in this survey on Antibiotic Resistance.

The survey will begin by asking you to give some general details about yourself and your professional background.

After this, the survey will ask you a section of questions about antibiotics, your work, and the context where you work. Your responses are confidential and we ask you to answer accurately as your responses may help to change what information and resources are provided in the future.

## **Profile of Participant**

Please indicate the answers to the following questions about yourself:				
My age is (text)				
My gender is (Male/Female/Prefer not to say)				
My profession is(Veterinarian/Veterinary Pharmacist/Veterinary Assistant)				
My specialism is (Small Animals/Exotic Animals/Wild Animals/Ruminants, Pigs, Horses/Poultry/Aquaculture/Not Applicable) tick all that apply				
I have been prescribing/dispensing antibiotics for years (year drop down)				
I currently work in (Public Practice/Private Practice/Both Public and Private Practice)				
How often do you have sole responsibility for deciding if an animal should be prescribed/dispensed an antibiotic? (For all the animals I prescribe and/or dispense antibiotics for/For half the animals I prescribe and/or dispense antibiotics for/Occasionally/Never)				
In your place of work, how many staff do you advise on their prescribing and/or dispensing of antibiotics?				

## Module 1. HCP AMR Awareness Scale v1

This section of the survey asks you to consider to what extent do you **agree** or **disagree** with the following statements about antibiotics and antibiotic resistance

		Strongly Agree/Agree/Disagree/Strongly Disag				
1.	Antibiotic resistance is when a microorganism becomes resistant to antibiotics					
2.	Some microorganisms can mutate and therefore become resistant to antibiotics					
3.	Some microorganisms can transfer resistance by exchanging genetic material					
4.	Antibiotic resistance can develop if antibiotics are given when they are not indicated, for example, when an animal has a viral infection					
5.	Antibiotic resistance can develop if courses of antibiotic treatment are interrupted, for example, stopping and starting administering a course of antibiotics halfway through					
6.	Antibiotic resistance can develop if antibiotics are given to animals in lower than recommended doses					
7.	Antibiotic resistance can develop if antibiotics are used to treat bacterial colonisation rather than bacterial infection					
8.	Antibiotic resistance can develop if antibiotics are used as a 'just in case measure' for any animal having a routine procedure					
9.	Antibiotic resistance can develop if broad- spectrum antibiotics are used when a narrow- spectrum antibiotic would resolve the infection					
10.	Antibiotic resistance can develop if antibiotics are used in livestock feed to promote animal growth					
11.	Antibiotic resistance can develop if human antibiotics are used to treat infections in animals					
12.	Antibiotic resistance can develop if antibiotics are present in human sewerage					
13.	Antibiotic resistance can develop if antibiotics are discarded into the environment					
14.	Resistant infections can spread from veterinary care facilities including clinics and pharmacies					
15.	Resistant infections can spread from pets within residential areas					
16.	Resistant infections can spread from livestock farms					
17.	Resistant infections can spread through waste water					
18.	Strict hand hygiene before and after contact with animals can help prevent the spread of antibiotic resistance					

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19.	Isolation of infected animals can help prevent the					
	spread of antibiotic resistance					
20.	Appropriate environmental cleaning/biosecurity					
	measures can help prevent the spread of antibiotic					
	resistance between animals					
21.	Wearing personal protective equipment such as					
	gloves, masks and aprons can help prevent the					
	spread of antibiotic resistance between animals					
22.	I recognise that an animal has a resistant infection					
	when the animal remains unresponsive to a					
	number of different antibiotics					
23.	I recognise that an animal has a resistant infection					
	by sending them for culture and sensitivity testing					
	at a laboratory					
IVIOd	ule 2. Practices					

Within your daily practice, you may have to decide what to do when a prescribed/dispensed course of antibiotics does not work. Keeping this in mind, to what extent do you **agree** or **disagree** with the following statements?

		Strongly Agree/Agree/Disagree/Strongly Disagree					
24	If a course of antibiotics does not work, I						
	prescribe another course of the same antibiotic						
25.	If a course of antibiotics does not work, I prescribe						
	the same antibiotic again but I change the dosage						
26.	If a course of antibiotics does not work, I prescribe						
	the same antibiotic but I change the brand or						
	manufacturer						
27.	If a course of antibiotics does not work, I send a						
	patient for culture and sensitivity testing						
28.	If a course of antibiotics does not work, I change to						
	a different group of antibiotics						
29.	If a course of antibiotics does not work, I stop all						
	antibiotic treatment						
30.	I know some antibiotics are not working because						
	we have resistance, so I prefer to prescribe next-						
	line antibiotics as a first line treatment						

Within your daily practice, you may have encountered antibiotic resistance and you may have recognised it in different ways. Keeping this in mind, to what extent do you **agree** or **disagree** with the following statements?

		Strongly	Agree/Agree/	Disagree/S	Strongly Disagree
31.	I prescribe/dispense antibiotics as prophylaxis				
	when I am concerned about surgical site infections				
32.	I prescribe/dispense antibiotics as prophylaxis				
	after every surgery				

33.	I prescribe/dispense antibiotics as prophylaxis			
	when I am unlikely to see an animal for follow up			
34.	I prescribe/dispense antibiotics when I think an			
	animal is living in an environment where the			
	standard of hygiene and sanitation is low			
35.	I recognise that an animal has a resistant infection,			
	when the antibiotic that normally cures this			
	condition isn't making any difference			
36.	I recognise that an animal has a resistant infection			
	when the animal remains unresponsive to a			
	number of different antibiotics			
37.	I recognise that an animal has a resistant infection,			
	when I have had previous encounters with similar			
	cases			

## **Module 3. Context**

This section of the survey will present you with statements about Antibiotic Resistance, the availability of resources and other issues that may arise in the setting where you prescribe and/or dispense antibiotics. Please indicate to what extent do you **agree** or **disagree** with the following statements

		Strongly Agree/Agree/Disagree/Strongly Disagree				
38.	In my own work, I am certain that I have					
	encountered an animal with a resistant infection					
39.	The cost of antibiotic medicines affects which					
	antibiotic I decide to prescribe/dispense					
40.	The availability of antibiotic medicines affects					
	which antibiotic I decide to prescribe/dispense					
41.	Previous success in other animals I have treated					
	affects which antibiotic I decide to					
	prescribe/dispense					
42.	The side effects of antibiotic medicines affect					
	which antibiotic I decide to prescribe/dispense					
43.	The spectrum of antibiotic medicines (whether					
	they are broad or narrow spectrum) affects which					
	antibiotic I decide to prescribe/dispense					
44.	Pressure from animal owners affects my decision					
	to prescribe/dispense antibiotics					
45.	The availability of laboratory services affects my					
	decision to prescribe/dispense antibiotics					
46.	My ability to access the medical record or history					
	of the animal I am treating affects my decision to					
	prescribe/dispense antibiotics					
47.	The fear of legal sanctions (such as being sued)					
	affects my decision to prescribe/dispense					
	antibiotics					
48.	If I do not prescribe/dispense an antibiotic, there					
	could be a worse health outcome for the animal I					
	am treating					

	owner of the animal I am treating could be			
	disappointed			
50.	If I do not prescribe/dispense an antibiotic my			
	reputation could be damaged			
51.	If I do not prescribe/dispense an antibiotic my			
	business could suffer			
52.	I was taught everything I needed to know about			
	Antibiotic Resistance as part of my training			
	curriculum			
53.	The information and training I currently receive on			
	Antibiotic Resistance is adequate for my day-to-			
	day practice			
54.	I have attended specific training on Antibiotic			
	Resistance and/or Antibiotic Stewardship			
55.	I have access to data on local Antibiotic Resistance			
	patterns			
56.	I receive data on local Antibiotic Resistance			
	patterns at my place of work			
57.	Someone at my place of work is monitoring			
	Antibiotic Resistance			
58.	My facility has the capacity to provide culture and			
	sensitivity testing			
59.	There is a nearby facility that I can send samples to			
	if I need culture and sensitivity testing			
60.	I am confident that the facility I use for culture and			
	sensitivity testing has functional equipment			
61.	I am confident that the facility I use for culture and			
	sensitivity will always be fully staffed			
Dlage	a chara information about the cituation in your place	of work		
Pieas	e share information about the situation in your place I		N.a.	
<b>C</b> 2	Laboración de construcción de	Yes	No	
62.	I always have running water at my place of work			
62	tal and a selection of a decision of a selection of			
63.	I always have electricity at my place of work			
6.4				
64.	I am always able to prescribe/dispense the best			

antibiotic for the infection I am treating at my place of work Strongly Agree/Agree/Disagree/Strongly Disagree 65. At my place of work, I consider malnutrition in animals a higher concern than antibiotic resistance At my place of work, I consider chronic disease in animals a higher concern than antibiotic resistance At my place of work, I consider the level of hygiene and sanitation of an animal's environment a higher concern than antibiotic resistance At my place of work, I consider trauma and accidents in animals a higher concern than antibiotic resistance

49. If I do not prescribe/dispense an antibiotic the

Information about antibiotics and antibiotic resistance may come from different people and places. Keeping this in mind, please indicate yes or no to the following statements

		Yes	No	
69.	I am exposed to advertising on antibiotics			
70.	I am aware of campaigns about antibiotic resistance			

Medical representatives may interact with veterinarians who prescribe and dispense antibiotics. Keeping this in mind, please indicate 'Often' 'Sometimes' or 'Never' to the following statements

		Often	Sometimes	Never	
71.	Medical representatives provide veterinarians with				
	information on antibiotics				
72.	Medical representatives provide veterinarians with				
	samples of antibiotics				

Information about Antibiotic Resistance may help you in your daily practice when you prescribe and dispense antibiotics. Keeping this in mind, please indicate **Yes** or **No** to the following statements.

		Yes	No	
73.	I would like to receive more information about Antibiotic Resistance			
74.	I would like to receive more information about Antibiotic Resistance at my place of work			
75.	I would like to receive more information about Antibiotic Resistance online			
76.	I would like the opportunity to take part in further training regarding Antibiotic Resistance			

You have now completed the survey. Thank you for your time. Please don't forget to click the button to submit your answers.

When you have finished the survey please click the 'submit' button.