

Appendix 6. Sub-set of 23 items

Table 6A. Human HCPs Items

#	All 49 items	Subset of 23 items
1	Antibiotics are a class of drugs for the treatment of bacterial infections	
2	Antibiotics are a class of drugs for the treatment of viral infections	
3	Antibiotics are a class of drugs for the treatment of parasitic infections	
4	Antibiotics are a class of drugs for the treatment of funga l infections	
5	Some antibiotics are no longer working because we have used them a lot	
6	Some antibiotics are no longer working because microorganisms are resistant to antibiotics	
7	Some antibiotics are not working because they are substandard or of poor quality	
8	Some antibiotics are not working because they are stored in poor conditions	
9	Antibiotic Resistance is when a person becomes resistant to antibiotics	
10	Antibiotic Resistance is when a microorganism becomes resistant to antibiotics	Antibiotic Resistance is when a microorganism becomes resistant to antibiotics
11	Antibiotic Resistance is when both a person and a microorganism become resistant to antibiotics	
12	Some microorganisms can mutate and therefore become resistant to antibiotics	Some microorganisms can mutate and therefore become resistant to antibiotics
13	Some microorganisms can transfer resistance by exchanging genetic material	Some microorganisms can transfer resistance by exchanging genetic material
14	Antibiotic resistance can develop if antibiotics are given when they are not indicated, for example, when a person has a viral infection	Antibiotic resistance can develop if antibiotics are given when they are not indicated, for example, when a person has a viral infection
15	Antibiotic resistance can develop if courses of antibiotic treatment are interrupted, for example, stopping and starting again halfway through a prescribed course	Antibiotic resistance can develop if courses of antibiotic treatment are interrupted, for example, stopping and starting again halfway through a prescribed course
16	Antibiotic resistance can develop if courses of the same antibiotic are repeated for non-responsive infections	
17	Antibiotic resistance can develop if antibiotics are given/taken in lower than recommended doses	Antibiotic resistance can develop if antibiotics are given/taken in lower than recommended doses
18	Antibiotic resistance can develop if antibiotics are used to treat bacterial colonisation rather than bacterial infection	Antibiotic resistance can develop if antibiotics are used to treat bacterial colonisation rather than bacterial infection
19	Antibiotic resistance can develop if antibiotics are used as a 'just in case measure' for any routine procedure	Antibiotic resistance can develop if antibiotics are used as a 'just in case measure' for any routine procedure
20	Antibiotic resistance can develop if broad-spectrum antibiotics are used when a narrow-	Antibiotic resistance can develop if broad-spectrum antibiotics are used when a narrow-

	spectrum antibiotic would resolve the infection	spectrum antibiotic would resolve the infection
21	Antibiotic resistance can develop if antibiotics are used in livestock feed to promote animal growth	Antibiotic resistance can develop if antibiotics are used in livestock feed to promote animal growth
22	Antibiotic resistance can develop if human antibiotics are used to treat infections in animals	Antibiotic resistance can develop if human antibiotics are used to treat infections in animals
23	Antibiotic resistance can develop if antibiotics are present in human sewerage	Antibiotic resistance can develop if antibiotics are present in human sewerage
24	Antibiotic resistance can develop if antibiotics are discarded into the environment	Antibiotic resistance can develop if antibiotics are discarded into the environment
25	Resistant infections can spread from health care facilities including hospitals	Resistant infections can spread from health care facilities including hospitals
26	Resistant infections can spread within residential areas	Resistant infections can spread within residential areas
27	Resistant infections can spread from livestock farms	Resistant infections can spread from livestock farms
28	Resistant infections can spread through waste water	Resistant infections can spread through waste water
29	Strict hand hygiene before and after contact with patients can help prevent the spread of Antibiotic Resistance between patients	Strict hand hygiene before and after contact with patients can help prevent the spread of Antibiotic Resistance between patients
30	Isolation in a single room can help prevent the spread of Antibiotic Resistance between patients	Isolation in a single room can help prevent the spread of Antibiotic Resistance between patients
31	Appropriate environmental cleaning can help prevent the spread of Antibiotic Resistance between patients	Appropriate environmental cleaning can help prevent the spread of Antibiotic Resistance between patients
32	Wearing personal protective equipment such as gloves, masks and aprons can help prevent the spread of Antibiotic Resistance between patients	Wearing personal protective equipment such as gloves, masks and aprons can help prevent the spread of Antibiotic Resistance between patients
33	In my own work, I am certain that I have encountered a person with a resistant infection	
34	I recognise that a person has a resistant infection, when the antibiotic that normally cures this condition isn't making any difference	
35	I recognise that a person has a resistant infection when the person remains unresponsive to a number of different antibiotics	I recognise that a person has a resistant infection when the person remains unresponsive to a number of different antibiotics
36	I recognise that a person has a resistant infection, when I have had previous encounters with similar cases	
37	I recognise that a person has a resistant infection by sending them for culture and sensitivity testing at a laboratory	I recognise that a person has a resistant infection by sending them for culture and sensitivity testing at a laboratory
38	In my understanding and experience, culture and sensitivity testing can be performed in less than 24 hours	
39	If a course of antibiotics does not work, I prescribe another course of the same antibiotic	

40	If a course of antibiotics does not work, I prescribe the same antibiotic again but I change the dosage	
41	If a course of antibiotics does not work, I prescribe the same antibiotic but I change the brand or manufacturer	
42	If a course of antibiotics does not work, I send a patient for culture and sensitivity testing	
43	If a course of antibiotics does not work, I change to a different group of antibiotics	
44	If a course of antibiotics does not work, I stop all antibiotic treatment	
45	I know some antibiotics are not working because we have resistance, so I prefer to prescribe next-line antibiotics as a first line treatment	
46	I prescribe/dispense antibiotics as prophylaxis when I am concerned about surgical site infections	
47	I prescribe/dispense antibiotics as prophylaxis after every surgery	
48	I prescribe/dispense antibiotics as prophylaxis when a person is unlikely to return for follow up	
49	I prescribe/dispense antibiotics when I think the standard of hygiene and sanitation is low	

Table 6B. Animal HCPs Items

#	All 49 items	Subset of 23 items
1	Antibiotics are a class of drugs for the treatment of bacterial infections	
2	Antibiotics are a class of drugs for the treatment of viral infections	
3	Antibiotics are a class of drugs for the treatment of parasitic infections	
4	Antibiotics are a class of drugs for the treatment of fungus infections	
5	Some antibiotics are no longer working because they have been used on animals a lot	
6	Some antibiotics are no longer working because microorganisms are resistant to antibiotics	
7	Some antibiotics are not working because they are substandard or of poor quality	
8	Some antibiotics are not working because they are stored in poor conditions	
9	Antibiotic Resistance is when an animal becomes resistant to antibiotics	
10	Antibiotic Resistance is when a microorganism becomes resistant to antibiotics	Antibiotic Resistance is when a microorganism becomes resistant to antibiotics
11	Antibiotic Resistance is when both an animal and a microorganism become resistant to antibiotics	

12	Some microorganisms can mutate and therefore become resistant to antibiotics	Some microorganisms can mutate and therefore become resistant to antibiotics
13	Some microorganisms can transfer resistance by exchanging genetic material	Some microorganisms can transfer resistance by exchanging genetic material
14	Antibiotic resistance can develop if antibiotics are given when they are not indicated, for example, when an animal has a viral infection	Antibiotic resistance can develop if antibiotics are given when they are not indicated, for example, when an animal has a viral infection
15	Antibiotic resistance can develop if courses of antibiotic treatment are interrupted, for example, stopping and starting administering a course of antibiotics halfway through	Antibiotic resistance can develop if courses of antibiotic treatment are interrupted, for example, stopping and starting administering a course of antibiotics halfway through
16	Antibiotic resistance can develop if courses of the same antibiotic are administered for non-responsive infections	
17	Antibiotic resistance can develop if antibiotics are given to animals in lower than recommended doses	Antibiotic resistance can develop if antibiotics are given to animals in lower than recommended doses
18	Antibiotic resistance can develop if antibiotics are used to treat bacterial colonisation rather than bacterial infection	Antibiotic resistance can develop if antibiotics are used to treat bacterial colonisation rather than bacterial infection
19	Antibiotic resistance can develop if antibiotics are used as a 'just in case measure' for any animal having a routine procedure	Antibiotic resistance can develop if antibiotics are used as a 'just in case measure' for any animal having a routine procedure
20	Antibiotic resistance can develop if broad-spectrum antibiotics are used when a narrow-spectrum antibiotic would resolve the infection	Antibiotic resistance can develop if broad-spectrum antibiotics are used when a narrow-spectrum antibiotic would resolve the infection
21	Antibiotic resistance can develop if antibiotics are used in livestock feed to promote animal growth	Antibiotic resistance can develop if antibiotics are used in livestock feed to promote animal growth
22	Antibiotic resistance can develop if human antibiotics are used to treat infections in animals	Antibiotic resistance can develop if human antibiotics are used to treat infections in animals
23	Antibiotic resistance can develop if antibiotics are present in human sewerage	Antibiotic resistance can develop if antibiotics are present in human sewerage
24	Antibiotic resistance can develop if antibiotics are discarded into the environment	Antibiotic resistance can develop if antibiotics are discarded into the environment
25	Resistant infections can spread from veterinary care facilities including clinics and pharmacies	Resistant infections can spread from veterinary care facilities including clinics and pharmacies
26	Resistant infections can spread from pets within residential areas	Resistant infections can spread from pets within residential areas
27	Resistant infections can spread from livestock farms	Resistant infections can spread from livestock farms
28	Resistant infections can spread through waste water	Resistant infections can spread through waste water
29	Strict hand hygiene before and after contact with animals can help prevent the spread of Antibiotic Resistance	Strict hand hygiene before and after contact with animals can help prevent the spread of Antibiotic Resistance
30	Isolation of infected animals can help prevent the spread of Antibiotic Resistance	Isolation of infected animals can help prevent the spread of Antibiotic Resistance
31	Appropriate environmental cleaning/biosecurity measures can help prevent the spread of Antibiotic Resistance between animals	Appropriate environmental cleaning/biosecurity measures can help prevent the spread of Antibiotic Resistance between animals

32	Wearing personal protective equipment such as gloves, masks and aprons can help prevent the spread of Antibiotic Resistance between animals	Wearing personal protective equipment such as gloves, masks and aprons can help prevent the spread of Antibiotic Resistance between animals
33	In my own work, I am certain that I have encountered an animal with a resistant infection	
34	I recognise that an animal has a resistant infection, when the antibiotic that normally cures this condition isn't making any difference	
35	I recognise that an animal has a resistant infection when the animal remains unresponsive to a number of different antibiotics	I recognise that an animal has a resistant infection when the animal remains unresponsive to a number of different antibiotics
36	I recognise that an animal has a resistant infection, when I have had previous encounters with similar cases	
37	I recognise that an animal has a resistant infection by sending them for culture and sensitivity testing at a laboratory	I recognise that an animal has a resistant infection by sending them for culture and sensitivity testing at a laboratory
38	In my understanding and experience, culture and sensitivity testing can be performed in less than 24 hours	
39	If a course of antibiotics does not work, I prescribe another course of the same antibiotic	
40	If a course of antibiotics does not work, I prescribe the same antibiotic again but I change the dosage	
41	If a course of antibiotics does not work, I prescribe the same antibiotic but I change the brand or manufacturer	
42	If a course of antibiotics does not work, I send the animal for culture and sensitivity testing	
43	If a course of antibiotics does not work, I change to a different group of antibiotics	
44	If a course of antibiotics does not work, I stop all antibiotic treatment	
45	I know some antibiotics are not working because we have resistance, so I prefer to prescribe next-line antibiotics as a first line treatment	
46	I prescribe/dispense antibiotics as prophylaxis when I am concerned about surgical site infections	
47	I prescribe/dispense antibiotics as prophylaxis after every surgery	
48	I prescribe/dispense antibiotics as prophylaxis when I am unlikely to see an animal for follow up	
49	I prescribe/dispense antibiotics when I think an animal is living in an environment where the standard of hygiene and sanitation is low	