Appendix 2. Changes to items during pre-testing in each country

Appendix 2a Summary of changes made to human form item wording individual countries

AMR survey changes to items - GHANA

Item number	Original	Adaptation
18	Antibiotic Resistance can develop if antibiotics are used to treat bacterial colonisation rather than bacterial infection	**AMR** can develop if antibiotics are used to treat **the presence of harmful bacteria without signs of infection**

AMR survey changes to items – TANZANIA (English / Kiswahili)

Item number	Original	Adaptation
12	Some microorganisms can mutate and therefore become resistant to antibiotics	Some microorganisms can mutate **(change)** and therefore become resistant to antibiotics
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 **(carriage)** 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 **precautionary** measure for any routine procedure
39	If a course of antibiotics does not work, I prescribe/dispense another course of the same antibiotic	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/dispense the same antibiotic again but I change the dosage	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/dispense the same antibiotic but I change the brand or manufacturer	If a course of antibiotics does not work, I **prescribe** the same antibiotic but I change the brand or manufacturer
49	I prescribe/dispense antibiotics when I think the standard of hygiene and sanitation is low	I prescribe/dispense antibiotics when I think the standard of hygiene and sanitation is low **in the clinical setting and/or home**

AMR survey changes to items - NIGERIA

Item number	Original	Adaptation
1 - 4, 14 – 24, 25 – 28, 46 - 49	Stem repeated for each question	**Stem provided only once**

AMR survey changes to items - PERU

Item number	Original	Adaptation
6	Some antibiotics are no longer working because microorganisms are resistant to antibiotics	Some antibiotics are no longer working because microorganisms **have become** resistant to antibiotics

18	Antibiotic Resistance can develop if antibiotics are used to treat bacterial colonisation rather than bacterial infection	AMR can develop if antibiotics are used to treat **the presence of harmful bacteria without signs of infection**
39	If a course of antibiotics does not work, I prescribe/dispense another course of the same antibiotic	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/dispense the same antibiotic again but I change the dosage	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/dispense the same antibiotic but I change the brand or manufacturer	If a course of antibiotics does not work, I **prescribe** the same antibiotic again but I change the brand or manufacturer

AMR survey changes to items - VIETNAM

Item number	Original	Adaptation
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
24	Antibiotic Resistance can develop if antibiotics are discarded into the environment	Antibiotic resistance can develop if antibiotics are **disposed directly** into the environment
25	Resistant infections can spread from health care facilities including hospitals	**Antibiotic resistant pathogens** can spread from health care facilities including hospitals

26	Resistant infections can spread within residential areas	**Antibiotic resistant pathogens** can spread within residential areas
27	Resistant infections can spread from livestock farms	**Antibiotic resistant pathogens** can spread from livestock farms
28	Resistant infections can spread through waste water	**Antibiotic resistant pathogens** 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 resistant pathogens** 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 resistant pathogens** 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 resistant pathogens** 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 resistant pathogens** between patients
33	In my own work, I am certain that I have encountered a person with a resistant infection	In my own work, I am certain that I have encountered a person with an **antibiotic** 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	I recognise that a person has an **antibiotic** 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	I recognise that a person has an **antibiotic** resistant infection when the

	remains unresponsive to a number of different antibiotics	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	I recognise that a person has an **antibiotic** 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 an **antibiotic** resistant infection by a sample from the person 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	In my understanding **or** experience, culture and sensitivity testing can be performed in less than 24 hours
39	If a course of antibiotics does not work, I prescribe/dispense another course of the same antibiotic	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/dispense the same antibiotic again but I change the dose	If a course of antibiotics does not work, I **prescribe** the same antibiotic again but I change the dose
41	If a course of antibiotics does not work, I prescribe/dispense the same antibiotic but I change the brand or manufacturer	If a course of antibiotics does not work, I **prescribe** the same antibiotic but I change the brand or manufacturer

Appendix 2b Summary of changes made to animal form item wording individual countries

AMR survey changes to items - PERU

Item number	Original	Adaptation
6	Some antibiotics are no longer working because microorganisms are resistant to antibiotics	Some antibiotics are no longer working because microorganisms **have become** resistant to antibiotics
15	Antibiotic Resistance can develop if courses of antibiotic treatment given to animals 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 **administering a course of antibiotics halfway through**
16	Antibiotic Resistance can develop if courses of the same antibiotic are repeated for non-responsive infections	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/taken in lower than recommended doses	Antibiotic Resistance can develop if antibiotics are **given to animals** in lower than recommended doses
25	Resistant infections can spread from veterinary care facilities including clinics and pharmacies	Resistant infections can spread from veterinary care facilities including **consulting rooms**, clinics, **farms** and pharmacies
27	Resistant infections can spread from livestock farms	Resistant infections can spread from livestock farms **or intensive farming centres**
32	Wearing personal protective equipment such as gloves, masks and	Wearing personal protective equipment such as gloves, masks, **boots** and aprons can help prevent the

	aprons can help prevent the spread of Antibiotic Resistance between animals	spread of Antibiotic Resistance between animals
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 infection in** the animal remains unresponsive to a number of different antibiotics
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 **a sample** for culture and sensitivity testing at a laboratory
39	If a course of antibiotics does not work, I prescribe/dispense another course of the same antibiotic	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/dispense the same antibiotic again but I change the dosage	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/dispense the same antibiotic but I change the brand or manufacturer	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	If a course of antibiotics does not work, I send **a sample from the animal** for culture and sensitivity testing

AMR survey changes to items - VIETNAM

Item number	Original	Adaptation

5	Some antibiotics are no longer working because they have been used on animals a lot	Some antibiotics are no longer working because **we have used them** a lot
14	Antibiotic Resistance can develop if antibiotics are given to an animal 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 given to animals 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
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
24	Antibiotic Resistance can develop if antibiotics are discarded into the environment	Antibiotic resistance can develop if antibiotics are **disposed directly** into the environment
25	Resistant infections can spread from veterinary care facilities including clinics and pharmacies	**Antibiotic resistant pathogens** can spread from veterinary care facilities including clinics and pharmacies
26	Resistant infections can spread from pets within residential areas	**Antibiotic resistant pathogens** can spread from pets within residential areas
27	Resistant infections can spread from livestock farms	**Antibiotic resistant pathogens** can spread from livestock farms
28	Resistant infections can spread through waste water	**Antibiotic resistant pathogens** 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 **minimise** the spread of **Antibiotic resistant pathogens between animals**
30	Isolation of infected animals can help prevent the spread of Antibiotic Resistance	Isolation of infected animals can help **minimise** the spread of **Antibiotic resistant pathogens**
31	Appropriate environmental cleaning/biosecurity measures can help prevent the spread of Antibiotic Resistance between animals	Appropriate environmental cleaning/biosecurity measures can help minimise the spread of **Antibiotic resistant pathogens**
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 **minimise** the spread of **Antibiotic resistant pathogens**
33	In my own work, I am certain that I have encountered an animal with a resistant infection	In my own work, I am certain that I have encountered an animal with an **antibiotic** 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	I recognise that an animal has an **antibiotic** 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 a person has an **antibiotic** 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	I recognise that an animal has an **antibiotic** 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 an **antibiotic** resistant infection by sending a sample from the animal 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	In my understanding **or** experience, culture and sensitivity testing can be performed in less than 24 hours
42	If a course of antibiotics does not work, I send a patient for culture and sensitivity testing	If a course of antibiotics does not work, I send **a sample from the animal** for culture and sensitivity testing