Appendix A
Questionnaire Regarding Antibiotic Use: A Cross-Sectional Study Evaluating the Understanding, Usage and Perspectives of Medical Students and Pathfinders of a Public Defence University in Malaysia

First Part: Demographic Data
1–Year of birth
1a–Age
2–Gender: M    F
3–Place of birth (Country)
4–Place of birth of the father (Country)
5–Place of birth of the mother (Country)
6–Does at least one member of your family (parents, children, husband/wife) work in a health-related field?
□ yes
□ no
7–Year of Study: 1/2/3/4/5
8–Session:
9–Ethnic Group:
10–Marital Status: Married/Unmarried/Divorce
11–Grade of Obtained in either Last Professional/Semester:
12–Are you a Cadet Officer/Territorial Army/Civil Student?

Second Part: Frequency of Antibiotic Use
7–Have you used antibiotics in the last year?
□ yes
□ no
8–If yes, how many times?
□ 1–2
□ 3–5
□ >5

Third Part: Knowledge about Antibiotics
9–Penicillin or Amoxicillin are antibiotics.

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10–Aspirin is an antibiotic.

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11–Paracetamol is an antibiotic.

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12–Antibiotics are useful for bacterial infections (e.g., Tuberculosis).

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13–Antibiotics are useful for viral infections (e.g., flu).

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14–Antibiotics are indicated to reduce any kind of pain and inflammation.

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15–Antibiotics can kill “good bacteria” present in our organism.

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16–Antibiotics can cause secondary infections after killing good bacteria present in our organism.
Fourth Part: Awareness about Antibiotic Resistance

18–Have you ever heard about antibiotic resistance?
   □ yes
   □ no

19–In particular, have you discussed the problem of antibiotic resistance during degree courses?
   □ yes
   □ no

20–Have you ever heard of it outside degree courses? If yes, where have you heard it from?
   (More than one answer is possible)
   □ I have never heard about it outside a degree course
   □ General Practitioner
   □ Television
   □ Newspaper
   □ Web
   □ Other_____________________

21–Antibiotic resistance is a phenomenon for which a bacterium loses its sensitivity to an antibiotic.

22–Misuse of antibiotics can lead to a loss of sensitivity of an antibiotic to a specific pathogen.

23–If symptoms improve before it is completed the full course of antibiotic, you can stop taking it.

Fifth Part: Attitudes Regarding Consumption of Antibiotics

24–Do you usually take antibiotics for the cold or a sore throat?
   □ yes
   □ no

25–Do you usually take antibiotics for fever?
   □ yes
   □ no

26–Do you usually stop taking antibiotics when you start feeling better?
   □ yes
   □ no

27–Do you take antibiotic only when prescribed by the doctor?
   □ yes
   □ no

28–Do you keep leftovers antibiotics at home because they might be useful in the future?
   □ yes
   □ no

29–Do you use leftovers antibiotics when you have cold, sore throat or flu without consulting your doctor?
   □ yes
   □ no

30–Do you buy antibiotics without a medical receipt?
   □ yes
   □ no
31–Have you ever started an antibiotic therapy after a simple doctor call, without a proper medical examination?

☐ yes
☐ no