

Questionnaire

Instructions: Please tick the box that best represents your answer or write your response in the space provided.

SECTION A

Socio-demographic information

Item	Question	Response
1	Age (Years)	1. 18-39 Years 2. 40 -59 years 3. Above 60 years
2	Gender	1. Male 2. Female
3	Professional Cadre	1. Medical Doctor 2. Clinical Officer 3. Nurse 4. Pharmacist 5. Pharmaceutical Technician 6. Other (Specify: _____)
4	Highest Level of Education	1. Certificate 2. Diploma 3. Bachelor's 4. Master's 5. PhD 6. Other (Specify: _____)
5	Total years of professional experience as a healthcare practitioners in private facility(in years)	1. Less than 1 year 2. 1-5 3. 6-10 4. Above 10 years
6	Main Facility Type where you work	1. Private Hospital 2. Private Clinic 3. Other (Specify: _____)
7	Have you received any formal training on ADR reporting in the past 5 years?	1. Yes 2. No
8	Do you work both in private and government facility	1. Yes 2. No

SECTION B

Prevalence of Adverse drug Reaction (ADR) Reporting

Item	Question	Response
1	a. In the last 12 months, have you personally observed or managed a patient with a suspected Adverse Drug Reaction (ADR)?	1. Yes 2. No
	b. If YES to 1a, approximately how many suspected ADRs have you observed/managed in the last 12 months?	1. 1-5 2. 6-10 3. More than 10

2	a. In the last 12 months, have you formally reported any suspected ADR to the National Drug Authority?	1. Yes 2. No
	b. If YES to 2a, approximately how many ADRs have you reported in the last 12 months?	4. 1-5 5. 6-10 6. More than 10
3	If you have ever reported an ADR, which of the following channels have you ever used for reporting?	Tick all you use
	Physical forms	
	Med safe app	
	WhatsApp	
	Phone call	
	Email	
	Others (specify)	

SECTION C

Knowledge of ADR Reporting

Please select the best answer for each question.

Question	Correct Answer	Response
1. Which statement best defines an adverse drug reaction (ADR)?	A. Any failure of a medicine to achieve its intended effect B. Any noxious and unintended response to a drug given in normal doses for prophylaxis, diagnosis, or therapy C. An intentional overdose or misuse of a drug D. A minor side effect that is expected	
2. Which type of reaction is most important to report?	A. Any ADR, regardless of severity B. Only severe or unexpected ADRs C. Only mild, anticipated side effects D. Only reactions caused by new drugs	
3. Who is responsible for reporting ADRs in Uganda?	A. Pharmacists only B. Doctors only C. All healthcare professionals, including nurses and clinical officers D. Patients only	
4. Where should private Healthcare professionals submit a completed ADR report?	A. To the facility manager only B. To the National Pharmacovigilance Centre /National Drug Authority C. To the pharmaceutical company that made the drug D. There is no official channel	
5. When should an ADR be reported?	A. Within one month of occurrence B. As soon as possible, ideally immediately upon suspicion C. Only after laboratory confirmation D. Only if the patient dies	

6. Which key piece of information is NOT necessary when reporting a suspected ADR?	A. Patient's address and phone number B. Details of the suspected drug and the reaction C. Dose and route of administration of the suspected drug D. Relevant patient medical history	
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SECTION D

Attitude towards ADR Reporting

Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements.

Item	Statement	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	ADR reporting is a professional obligation for all healthcare workers.					
2	ADR reporting is a waste of time, as nothing will be done with the information.					
3	My reports can contribute to patient safety and medication management.					
4	I am personally motivated to report every suspected ADR I encounter.					
5	The ADR reporting system is user-friendly and easy to navigate.					
6	Reporting an ADR could lead to legal issues or negative consequences for my facility or me.					
7	ADR reporting is important even for well-known drugs with minor side effects.					

SECTION E

What factors prevent or hinder you from reporting suspected ADRs

You can select more than one	Tick (✓)
Lack of time due to heavy clinical workload	
Lack of clear reporting guidelines or easy-to-use forms	
Fear of litigation, professional blame, or shame	
Lack of knowledge or training on how to complete the report	

Difficulty in assessing causality (determining if the drug caused the reaction)	
Belief that the ADR is too minor or already well-known	
Lack of feedback from the regulatory authority after reporting	
Concerns about patient confidentiality and exposure to blame	
Other (Please specify):	

What factors would encourage or help you to report suspected ADRs

(You can select more than one)	Tick (✓)
Reporting tools (paper or electronic) easily accessible at the facility	
Regular and mandatory training on ADR reporting	
Strong support and clear policy from the facility management	
Availability of up-to-date drug information resources at the facility	
Receiving timely feedback on reported cases from the regulatory body	
Having designated personnel responsible for collecting and submitting reports	
Encouragement or reminders from colleagues to report ADRs	
Incentives or recognitions from the facility or NDA	
Other (Please Specify):	