

SECTION A: PERSONAL INFORMATION

We kindly request some demographic information to better understand the characteristics of our respondents. Rest assured that all information provided will be kept confidential and used solely for research purposes.

1. Age _____

2. Gender: Male ☐ Female ☐

3. Program of Study: _____

SECTION B: KNOWLEDGE BASED QUESTIONS

Indicate whether or not you are familiar with the following terms;

4. Antibiotic resistance: YES ☐ NO ☐

ANTIBIOTIC USE

Please Tick in the correct column from options ‘Agree’, ‘Disagree’, and ‘do not know.’

Item	Agree	Disagree	Do not know
1. Antibiotics are useful for the treatment of viral infections			
2. Patients can stop taking antibiotics when the symptoms are improving.			
3. There is nothing wrong with keeping left-over antibiotic course for the next time treatment of the same type of infection			
4. Antibiotics can cause allergic reactions.			
5. Antibiotics can always be given as preventive measures to fight against future infections without prescription.			

6. Common Cold and Sore throat if treated with antibiotics will make patients recover more quickly			
7. It's okay to use antibiotics that were given to a friend or family member, as long as they were used to treat the same illness			

SECTION C: KNOWLEDGE ON ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE AND FACTORS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE.

NB: Please Tick in the correct column from options 'Agree', 'disagree', and 'do not know.'

Item	Agree	Disagree	Do not know
1. Prescribing broad-spectrum antibiotics increases antibiotic resistance			
2. Poor infection control practices by health professionals can cause the spread of antibiotic resistance			
3. Antibiotic resistance is an issue in other countries but not in Ghana.			
4. The use of antibiotics in livestock production and agriculture contributes to antibiotic resistance			
5. Lack of enforcement regulation sometimes permits antibiotics to be purchased without a prescription from pharmacies			
6. Antibiotic resistance occurs when your body becomes resistant to antibiotic			

7. Antibiotic resistance is only a problem for people who take antibiotics regularly			
8. There is no resistance for Streptococcus pyogenes bacteria.			
9. Inadequate duration of therapy and doses contributes to Antibiotic resistance leading to poor treatment outcomes.			
10. Antibiotic resistance will be a greater clinical problem in the future than it is today			