Antimicrobial Resistance Module (ARM) for Population-Based Surveys[1]

The Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) Module for the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) and other population-based surveys generates household-level information on knowledge and behavior regarding antimicrobial medicines and awareness regarding AMR among the general community. This information is crucial for spearheading advocacy, establishing policy, developing interventions, and evaluating efforts for AMR containment among the general community.

BACKGROUND

The World Health Organization (WHO) in 2001 developed the "Global Strategy for the Containment of Antimicrobial Resistance," which contained recommendations for a variety of interventions. Among those interventions, the Global Strategy identified antimicrobial consumers (patients and the general community) as a priority intervention group for education regarding appropriate use of antimicrobials to minimize the development of resistance. This is especially relevant in most low- and middle-income countries where antimicrobials are often unregulated and freely available without a prescription and used inappropriately in an informal healthcare system. Designing and evaluating the effectiveness of consumer-focused interventions requires quantifying the knowledge and behaviors associated with antimicrobial medicine use in the general community.

PURPOSE

The purpose of the AMR Module is to quantify the general population's knowledge and behavior regarding antimicrobial medicines and the prevalence of antimicrobial use in the community. The survey items in the AMR Module are divided into three main topics that provide quantitative information on ten related indicators

Governments, donors, and other stakeholders can use the information collected in the ARM Module for a variety of purposes:

- Promote the awareness of issues related to AMR
- Advocate for AMR policies
- Develop interventions that reduce AMR
- Evaluate the effectiveness of interventions—especially if the AMR Module is included in consecutive surveys.

LIMITATIONS

Due to the limitations of population-based surveys, the AMR Module cannot provide information on:

- Dispensing practices in health facilities or by vendors (requires a facility survey).
- Appropriateness of a medicine to treat the presumed diagnosis.

Depending on antimicrobial and medication use rates, the sample size may not provide accurate estimates of actual antimicrobial and medication use practices.

[1] Adapted from: Management Sciences for Health and Macro International. 2008. *Antimicrobial Resistance Module for Population-Based Surveys.*

MAIN TOPICS AND INDICATORS

Correct Antimicrobial Medicine Knowledge and Behavior

1. Percentage of adults who report they know what an antimicrobial medicine is.
2. Percentage of adults who can name at least one antimicrobial medicine (spontaneously or prompted).
3. Among adults who have heard of antimicrobial medicines, percentage who have correct knowledge about antimicrobial medicines (three components):
   - Percentage of adults who have heard of antimicrobial medicines who name only infectious diseases that can be treated with antimicrobial medicines.
   - Percentage of adults who know antimicrobial medicines and do not believe antimicrobial medicines are useful in treating colds.
   - Percentage of adults who know antimicrobial medicines and do not believe antimicrobial medicines are useful in treating watery diarrhea.
4. Among adults who have visited a health professional when sick, percentage who have not asked a health professional for an antimicrobial medicine.
5. Among adults who have taken an antimicrobial medicine in the past, percentage who have not stopped taking an antimicrobial before they were supposed to.

Correct Antimicrobial Resistance Knowledge

6. Percentage of adults who report they have heard of AMR.[4]
7. Percentage of adults who report they have heard of AMR and have correct knowledge of AMR (three components):
   - Percentage of adults who report they have heard of AMR and can name an antimicrobial medicine for which a germ (pathogen) that causes infectious disease has developed resistance.
   - Percentage of adults who report they have heard of AMR and can name an infectious disease susceptible to AMR.
   - Percentage of adults who report they have heard of AMR and can identify a factor that results in AMR.

Current Use of Medicines

8. Percentage of adults who report they have taken medication on the day of the interview or the previous day.
9. Percentage of adults who are taking an antimicrobial medicine.
10. Percentage of regulated (not over-the-counter) medications with examined packages that were recommended and obtained appropriately (two components):
    - Percentage of medications recommended by a health professional.
    - Percentage of medications obtained from a regulated source.

Existing Indicators from Core DHS Questionnaire (related to AMR initiatives)

In addition to the preceding 10 indicators, the core DHS questionnaire already contains some questions related to AMR initiatives. These specific questions relate to the educational recommendations for intervention among patients and the general community as cited in the WHO Global Strategy.

- Infection prevention (e.g., water, sanitation and immunization).
- Infection treatment (e.g., antibiotics for acute respiratory infections and diarrhea treatment).

Infection Prevention

- Percent distribution of households by source of drinking water, according to residence; the percent distribution of the de jure population by source of drinking water; the percentage of

households by treatment of drinking water, according to residence; and the percentage of the de jure population by treatment of drinking water.
- Percent distribution of households by type of toilet/latrine facilities, according to residence; the percent distribution of the de jure population by sanitation status of toilet facilities.
- Percent distribution of mothers whose youngest child under age five is living with her by the manner of disposing of the child's last fecal matter, according to background characteristics
- Percentage of children age 12–23 [18–29] months vaccinated (all basic: BCG; measles; and three doses each of the DPT and polio vaccine, excluding polio vaccine given at birth) by 12 [18] months of age.

Infection Treatment
- Among children under age five, the percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the two weeks preceding the survey and the percentage with symptoms of ARI who received antibiotics, according to background characteristics.
- Among children under age five, the percentage who had a fever in the two weeks preceding the survey and the percentage of children with fever for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider, who took antimalarial medicines, and who took antibiotic medicines, according to background characteristics.
- Among children under age five who had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey, the percentage who took specific antimalarial medicines and, among children who took specific medicines, the percentage for whom the medicine was at home when the child became ill with fever.
- Percentage of children under age five who had diarrhea (all diarrhea and bloody diarrhea) in the two weeks preceding the survey, according to background characteristics.
- Among children under age five who had diarrhea in the two weeks preceding the survey, the percentage who were taken for treatment to a health provider, the percentage who received oral rehydration therapy, and the percentage who were given other treatments, according to background characteristics.

SPECIFICATIONS

The AMR Module contains 24 questions and takes about 15 minutes to administer. Adaptations to the local situation require identifying local terminology for "antimicrobials" and common infections, such as upper respiratory tract infections; and names for antimicrobial medicines.

QUESTIONS

Overall, the ARM Module assesses knowledge about antimicrobial medicines, knowledge of AMR, and use of antimicrobials. The questions in the AMR Module are divided into three main topics and provide quantitative information on:

- Correct antimicrobial knowledge and behavior
- Correct AMR knowledge
- Current medicine use

Q. 1101: KNOWLEDGE OF THE TERM "ANTIMICROBIAL MEDICINES"

This question is to find out if the respondent has ever heard of the term "antimicrobial medicines." A country-specific term may be used instead of "antimicrobials." This term may be more familiar to respondents and should be consistent with terms used by the national Ministry of Health. The definition of the word antimicrobials is given in the question.

Q. 1102A, 1102B: KNOWLEDGE OF ANTIMICROBIAL MEDICINES

Although there are various types of antimicrobials, many examples are well known by their medical names. The data from this question is useful to gauge how well known specific antimicrobials are and how well known certain classes of antimicrobials are.

All respondents are asked Q1102B. The rationale for this question is to give examples of different types of antimicrobials. In this way, a respondent who may not be familiar with the term "antimicrobial" or another country-specific term may be able to recognize certain antimicrobial medicines.

Q. 1103A: DISEASES TREATED BY ANTIMICROBIAL MEDICINES

This question aims to find out how well informed respondents are about antimicrobial uses. Although respondents may know of antimicrobials, they may not know the correct uses of antimicrobials. The question asks for names of specific diseases that may be treated by antimicrobial medicines.

Q. 1104 TO Q. 1107: INAPPROPRIATE USE OF ANTIMICROBIALS

There are several misconceptions about antimicrobial medicine use, including that antimicrobials can be used to treat colds and watery diarrhea. It is important to find out how common these misconceptions really are.

Q. 1108: VISITS TO A HEALTH PROFESSIONAL

Generally, one expects that respondents may come in contact with antimicrobials through health professionals.

Q. 1109: ANTIMICROBIAL DEMAND

A key element of this module is to ascertain the level of demand for antimicrobial medicines. This question is aimed at finding out if respondents are the ones who are asking for these medicines.

Q. 1110: PAST USE OF ANTIMICROBIALS

This question determines if respondents have ever used antimicrobials. If the respondent has never used an antimicrobial medicine, then he or she is skipped past several questions related to antimicrobial adherence.

Q. 1111 AND Q1112: ANTIMICROBIAL ADHERENCE

Q. 1111 inquires if a patient has ever stopped taking antimicrobials. Adherence to antimicrobial medicines is a crucial issue. When patients do not take the correct antimicrobials or the recommended dosage of antimicrobial medications, there are negative consequences for patients and the disease they are trying to treat. Patients who discontinue treatment or take incorrect treatment are at risk of becoming even more ill as the disease itself may become resistant to the medicine. The medicine could then pose a threat to the patient.

Q. 1112 provides reasons for nonadherence. Because nonadherence to medicines is a major factor contributing to AMR, it is important to know why respondents stop taking antimicrobials.

Q. 1113: KNOWLEDGE OF ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE

This question assesses whether respondents are familiar with the term "antimicrobial resistance" or "drug resistance."

Q. 1114: SOURCE OF KNOWLEDGE OF ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE

This question is particularly useful in countries where there are programs designed to raise awareness about AMR. The objective of the question is to determine which source of information has been most successful in informing the public about AMR.

Q. 1115, Q.1116, Q. 1117: SPECIFIC KNOWLEDGE OF ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE

In these three questions, the objective is to evaluate the respondent's level of knowledge about AMR. These questions can be used to inform programs of how well they have been able to educate the public about the AMR problem and what areas of knowledge need to be strengthened.

Q. 1115 asks respondents if they know of specific medicines for which AMR has occurred.

Q. 1116 examines if respondents know that certain diseases can no longer be treated with certain antimicrobials. Although respondents may know of antimicrobials, a key way to fight AMR is to inform the public of the reasons for resistance.

Q. 1117 assess whether respondents know why antimicrobial resistance occurs.

Q. 1118 to Q. 1122: MEDICINE USE

These questions are used to determine if respondents are currently using any medications.

Q. 1120: MEDICATION NAMES

For each medicine the respondent took the day of the interview or the day prior to the interview, either during the day or night, all bottles or packages should be observed to ensure that the correct name of the medicines are recorded. If the respondent does not have the packages or bottles of medicines, the survey will have to rely on the respondent's memory. There may be instances where the name of the medicine is unknown. This may occur when the respondent is taking a medicine, but does not have the medicine's package and does not remember the name of the medicine.

Q. 1121: MEDICATION PRESCRIBER

This question is trying to find out the circumstances around medication use, how respondents gain access to medications, and whose decision it is to use medications.

Q. 1122: MEDICATION SOURCE

The objective of this question is to record information on where respondents obtain their medicines. This is a useful measure of medication access and can show which sources are most likely to provide medications to respondents. There is only one source for the medicine and the source is the last place where the respondent obtained the medicine.

ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE QUESTIONNAIRE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1101	Have you ever heard of a type of medicine called an Antimicrobial medicine?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
1102	Antimicrobial medicines are medicines that are used to fight infections. 2 I am going to mention some of these medicines and I want you to let me know if you have heard of them.		
		YES NO	
		ANTIBACTERIALS	
A	Have you ever heard of Penicillin?	PENICILLIN 1 2	
B	Have you ever heard of Tetracycline?	TETRACYCLINE 1 2	
C	Have you ever heard of Amoxicillin?	AMOXICILLIN 1 2	
		ANTIMALARIALS	
D	Have you ever heard of Chloroquine?	CHLOROQUINE 1 2	
E	Have you ever heard of Sulfadoxine-Pyrimethamine or SP?	SULFADOXINE- PYRIMETHAMINE/SP 1 2	
F	Have you heard of Artemisinin Combination Therapy or ACT?	ARTEMISININ COMB.THERAPY/ACT 1 2	
		ANTIVIRALS	
G	Have you heard of ZidovidIne or AZT?	ZIDOVIDINE/AZT 1 2	
		ANTIFUNGALS	
H	Have you heard of Fluconazole?	FLUCONAZOLE 1 2	
		OTHER ANTIMICROBIALS	
I	Have you heard of any other antimicrobial medicines?	MEDICINE 1 1 2 (SPECIFY) MEDICINE 2 1 2 (SPECIFY)	
1103	CHECK 1102: AT LEAST ONE "YES" (KNOW) SKIP TO 1105	NOT A SINGLE "YES" (DON'T KNOW)	1115
1104	Which antimicrobial medicines do you know? PROBE: Do you know any others? RECORD ALL MENTIONED SPONTANEOUSLY. FOR ANTIMICROBIALS NOT MENTIONED SPONTANEOUSLY, ASK: Have you ever heard of (ANTIMICROBIAL)? RECORD ALL MENTIONED BY PROBING.	**SPONTANEOUS PROBED** **ANTIBACTERIALS** PENICILLIN ..... A 1 TETRACYCLINE ..... B 1 AMOXICILLIN ..... C 1 **ANTIMALARIALS** CHLOROQUINE ..... D 1 SULFADOXINE- PYRIMETHAMINE/SP E 1 ARTEMISININ COMB.THERAPY/ACT F 1 **ANTIVIRALS** ZIDOVIDINE/AZT ..... G 1 **ANTIFUNGALS** FLUCONAZOLE ..... H 1 **OTHER ANTIMICROBIALS** MEDICINE 1 X (SPECIFY) MEDICINE 2 Y (SPECIFY)	
1105	What diseases are antimicrobial medicines used for? 3 PROBE: Are there any other diseases? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. IF 'INFECTION' IS GIVEN AS AN ANSWER, PROBE TO OBTAIN THE NAME OF A SPECIFIC DISEASE IF 'DIARRHEA' IS GIVEN AS AN ANSWER, PROBE: Was it bloody diarrhea or watery diarrhea?	**APPROPRIATE INFECTIONS** STI/STD ..... A PNEUMONIA ..... B BLOODY DIARRHE/DYSENTERY ..... C HIV/AIDS ..... D TB ..... E MALARIA ..... F **INAPPROPRIATE INFECTIONS** COLDS ..... G WATERY DIARRHEA ..... H OTHER X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW ..... Z	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1106	CHECK **1105** FOR CODE '**G**': "COLDS" **NOT** GIVEN AS A RESPONSE	"COLDS" GIVEN AS A RESPONSE	1108
1107	Do you believe antimicrobial medicines are useful In treating colds?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1108	CHECK **1105** FOR CODE '**H**': "WATERY DIARRHEA" **NOT** GIVEN AS A RESPONSE	"WATERY DIARRHEA" GIVEN AS A RESPONSE	1110
1109	Do you believe antimicrobial medicines are useful In treating watery diarrhea?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1110	Have you ever been sick and had to visit a health professional?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	1112 1112
1111	CHECK 1101: **HAS HEARD** OF THE TERM ANTIMICROBIAL MEDICINE When you have visited a health professional, have you ever asked for an antimicrobial medicine? **HAS NOT HEARD** OF THE TERM ANTIMICROBIAL MEDICINE When you have visited a health professional, have you ever asked for an antimicrobial medicine, i.e., a medicine that fights infections?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1112	Have you ever taken an antimicrobial medicine (i.e., a medicine that fights infections?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	1115 1115
1113	Did you ever stop taking an antimicrobial medicine before you were supposed to?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	1115 1115
1114	Why did you have to stop taking the antimicrobial medicine? PROBE: Did you have any other reasons? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	DIDN'T HAVE ENOUGH MONEY TO BUY THE ENTIRE COURSE ..... A WASN'T GIVEN ENOUGH ..... B RAN OUT ..... C WAS TOLD TO STOP BY A HEALTH PROFESSIONAL ..... D CONDITION DID NOT IMPROVE ..... E CONDITION IMPROVED ..... F THERE WERE SIDE EFFECTS/ MEDICINE MADE HIM/HER SICK ..... G DON'T LIKE TO TAKE MEDICINES ..... H DIDN'T THINK IT WAS WORKING ..... I OTHER ..... X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW ..... Z	
1115	Some antimicrobial medicines that used to work in fighting infections no longer work. This problem is called antimicrobial resistance. Have you heard of this problem before?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	1120 1120

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1116	Where did you learn about antimicrobial resistance? PROBE: From any other place or person? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	FROM HEALTH WORKERS ..... A ON THE RADIO ..... B ON THE TV ..... C IN A NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE ..... D OTHER ..... X (SPECIFY) DON'T REMEMBER ..... Z	
1117	Can you name some antimicrobial medicines that no longer work; in other words, medicines for which antimicrobial resistance has occurred? PROBE: Do you know any others? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	**ANTIMICROBIALS** ANTIBACTERIALS PENICILLIN ..... A TETRACYCLINE ..... B AMOXICILLIN ..... C **ANTIMALARIALS** CHLOROQUINE ..... D SULFADOXINE- PYRIMETHAMINE/SP ..... E ARTEMISININ COMBINATION THERAPY/ACT ..... F **ANTIVIRALS** ZIDOVIDINE/AZT ..... G **ANTIFUNGALS** FLUCONAZOLE ..... H **NON-ANTIMICROBIALS** IBUPROFEN ..... I PARACETAMOL ..... J OTHER ..... X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW ..... Z	
1118	Can you name some diseases or infections for which an antimicrobial medicine no longer works; in other words, antimicrobial resistance has occurred? PROBE: Do you know any other diseases? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	STI/STD ..... A PNEUMONIA ..... B BLOODY DIARRHEA OR DYSENTERY ..... C HIV/AIDS ..... D TB ..... E MALARIA ..... F OTHER X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW ..... Z	
1119	What can cause antimicrobial medicines to stop working; in other words, for antimicrobial resistance to occur? PROBE: Are there any other causes? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	POOR QUALITY ANTIMICROBIAL ..... A WHEN ONE STOPS TAKING IT BEFORE ONE IS SUPPOSED TO ..... B INSUFFICIENT AMOUNT OF ANTIMICROBIAL ..... C WHEN ONE USES ANTIMICROBIALS THAT ARE PRESCRIBED FOR SOMEONE ELSE ..... D WHEN ONE USES THE WRONG ANTIMICROBIAL ..... E OTHER ..... X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW ..... Z	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1120	Today or yesterday, during the day or night, did you take any medicines?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	 1126
1121	ASK TO SEE DRUG(S), THEIR PACKAGES, OR BOTTLES. Can you show me the medicines themselves, the packaging, or bottles for the medicines that you are taking?' TRANSCRIBE IN THE TABLE BELOW THE NAME OF EACH MEDICATION (EITHER BRAND OR GENERIC), AND RECORD IF THE MEDICINE WAS SEEN AND LEGIBLE, SEEN AND NOT LEGIBLE, RECALLED BY THE RESPONDENT, OR NOT AVAILABLE. IF PACKAGES OR BOTTLES NOT AVAILABLE FOR A MEDICINE, ASK FOR THE NAME. COMPLETE QUESTION 1121 FOR ALL MEDICINES SHOWN. AFTER ALL MEDICINES HAVE BEEN RECORDED IN 1120, ASK QUESTIONS 1121-1122 FOR EACH MEDICATION UNTIL ALL MEDICINES HAVE BEEN EXHAUSTED. USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRES IF NECESSARY.		

		MEDICINE 1	MEDICINE 2	MEDICINE 3
1122	NAME OF MEDICINE	(NAME)	(NAME)	(NAME)
	MEDICINE/PACKAGE/ BOTTLE SEEN? IF SEEN AND LEGIBLE, RECORD "1" IF SEEN AND NOT LEGIBLE, RECORD "2" IF RECALLED, RECORD "3" IF NAME NOT AVAILABLE, RECORD "4"	MEDICATION SEEN, LEGIBLE . . . . 1 MEDICATION SEEN, NOT LEGIBLE . . . . . . 2 MEDICATION RECALLED.. . . . . 3 NOT AVAILABLE 4	MEDICATION SEEN, LEGIBLE . . . . 1 MEDICATION SEEN, NOT LEGIBLE . . . . . . 2 MEDICATION RECALLED.. . . . . 3 NOT AVAILABLE 4	MEDICATION SEEN, LEGIBLE . . . . 1 MEDICATION SEEN, NOT LEGIBLE . . . . . . 2 MEDICATION RECALLED.. . . . . 3 NOT AVAILABLE 4
1121	Who recommended or prescribed that you take that medicine/[NAME OF MEDICINE]?	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL AT HEALTH FACILITY/MOBILE OUTREACH UNIT[9] . . . . 01 COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER . . . . 02 PHARMACIST/CHEMIST . . . . . 03 GENERAL STORE WORKER . 04 DRUG STORE WORKER . . . . . 05 MARKET STALL WORKER . . . 06 TRAD. HEALER . . . . 07 FRIEND/NEIGHBOR . . . . 08 RELATIVE . . . . 09 NO ONE/RESPONDENT HERSELF/HIMSELF . . . . . . 95 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)(SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL AT HEALTH FACILITY/MOBILE OUTREACH UNIT[9] . . . . 01 COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER . . . . 02 PHARMACIST/CHEMIST . . . . . 03 GENERAL STORE WORKER . 04 DRUG STORE WORKER . . . . . 05 MARKET STALL WORKER . . . 06 TRAD. HEALER . . . . 07 FRIEND/NEIGHBOR . . . . 08 RELATIVE . . . . 09 NO ONE/RESPONDENT HERSELF/HIMSELF . . . . . . 95 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)(SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL AT HEALTH FACILITY/MOBILE OUTREACH UNIT[9] . . . . 01 COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER . . . . 02 PHARMACIST/CHEMIST . . . . . 03 GENERAL STORE WORKER . 04 DRUG STORE WORKER . . . . . 05 MARKET STALL WORKER . . . 06 TRAD. HEALER . . . . 07 FRIEND/NEIGHBOR . . . . 08 RELATIVE . . . . 09 NO ONE/RESPONDENT HERSELF/HIMSELF . . . . . . 95 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)(SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98

1122	Where did you get that medicine/[NAME OF MEDICINE]?	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL/ HEALTH FACILITY/MOBILE OUTREACH UNIT[9] .... 01 COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER .... 02 PHARMACY/CHEMIST ...... 03 GENERAL STORE .... 04 DRUG STORE .... 05 MARKET STALL .... 06 TRAD. HEALER .... 07 FRIEND/NEIGHBOR .... 08 RELATIVE .... 09 NO ONE/RESPONDENT HERSELF/HIMSELF ...... 95 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)(SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL/ HEALTH FACILITY/MOBILE OUTREACH UNIT[9] .... 01 COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER .... 02 PHARMACY/CHEMIST ...... 03 GENERAL STORE .... 04 DRUG STORE .... 05 MARKET STALL .... 06 TRAD. HEALER .... 07 FRIEND/NEIGHBOR .... 08 RELATIVE .... 09 NO ONE/RESPONDENT HERSELF/HIMSELF ...... 95 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)(SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL/ HEALTH FACILITY/MOBILE OUTREACH UNIT[9] .... 01 COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER .... 02 PHARMACY/CHEMIST ...... 03 GENERAL STORE .... 04 DRUG STORE .... 05 MARKET STALL .... 06 TRAD. HEALER .... 07 FRIEND/NEIGHBOR .... 08 RELATIVE .... 09 NO ONE/RESPONDENT HERSELF/HIMSELF ...... 95 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)(SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98
1123		GO BACK TO 1121 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR IF NO MORE MEDICINES, GO TO 1124.	GO BACK TO 1121 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR IF NO MORE MEDICINES, GO TO 1124.	GO BACK TO 1121 IN FIRST COLUMN OF A NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR IF NO MORE MEDICINES, GO TO 1124.
1124	RECORD THE TIME.		HOUR. .... MINUTES	