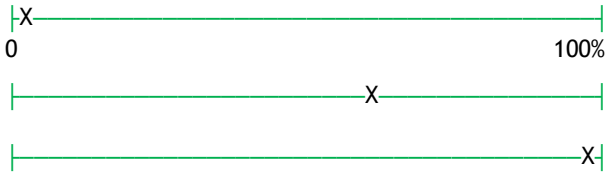


FILLING INSTRUCTIONS

In the left column are questions that will be the subject of your evaluation and in the right column there is a **gradual scale** where you should mark with a cross the place where, accordingly to your opinion represents your agreement with the text comment. If you are totally in disagreement, you should place a cross at the left end, and as your agreement increases you should move the cross to the right.

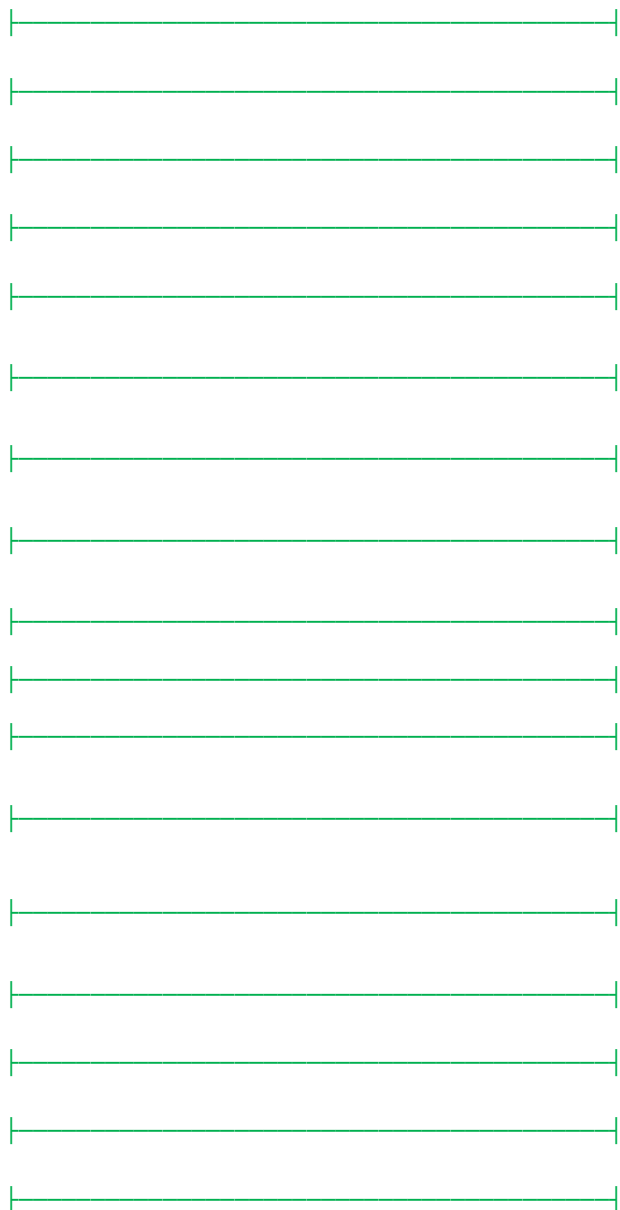
 totally
disagree

 totally
agree

ABOUT ANTIBIOTICS AND RESISTANCES

 Totally
disagree

 totally
agree

1. Antibiotic resistance is an important Public Health problem in our setting.
2. In a primary-care context, one should wait for the microbiology results before treating an infectious disease.
3. Rapid and effective diagnostic techniques are required for diagnosis of infectious diseases.
4. The prescription of an antibiotic to a patient does not influence the possible appearance of resistance.
5. I am convinced that new antibiotics will be developed to solve the problem of resistance.
6. The use of antibiotics on animals is an important cause of the appearance of new resistance to pathogenic agents in humans.
7. In case of doubt, it is preferable to use a wide-spectrum antibiotic to ensure that the patient is cured of an infection.
8. I frequently prescribe an antibiotic in situations in which it is impossible for me to conduct a systematic follow-up of the patient.
9. In situations of doubt as to whether a disease might be of bacterial aetiology, it is preferable to prescribe an antibiotic.
10. I frequently prescribe antibiotics because patients insist on it.
11. I sometimes prescribe antibiotics so that patients continue to trust me.
12. I sometimes prescribe antibiotics, even when I know that they are not indicated because I do not have the time to explain to the patient the reason why they are not called for.
13. If a patient feels that he/she needs antibiotics, he/she will manage to obtain them at the pharmacy without a prescription, even when they have not been prescribed.
14. Two of the main causes of the appearance of antibiotic resistance are patient self-medication and antibiotic misuse.
15. Dispensing antibiotics without a prescription should be more closely controlled.
16. In a primary-care context, amoxicillin is useful for treating most respiratory infections.
17. The phenomenon of resistance to antibiotics is mainly a problem in hospital settings.



Each question from the list above has a corresponding horizontal line to its right, intended for marking the level of agreement with the statement.



IN THE TREATMENT OF RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTIONS, HOW WOULD YOU RATE THE USEFULNESS OF EACH OF THESE SOURCES OF KNOWLEDGE?:

	totally disagree	totally agree
Clinical practice guidelines.	-----	
Documentation furnished by the Pharmaceutical Industry.	-----	
Courses held by the Pharmaceutical Industry.	-----	
Information furnished by Medical Information Officers.	-----	
Previous clinical experience.	-----	
Continuing Education Courses.	-----	
Others, e.g., contribution of specialists (microbiologists, infectious disease specialists, etc.).	-----	
Contribution of peers (of the same specialisation).	-----	
Data collected via the Internet.	-----	

Some questions about sociodemographic data and about your clinical practice

How old are you? ____ years

Gender: F M

What is your medical specialization?

What type of activity?

Public practice

Private practice

Both

In which workplace?

Hospital care

Primary care

Both

Do you work at the emergency service?

Yes

No

Approximately, what is the number of patients seen per day? ____ patients

Approximately, what is the number of patients seen per day at the emergency service? ____ patients

Approximately, how much time do you need to attend one patient?

____ minutes

DO YOU HAVE SOME SUGESTIONS ABOUT ANTIBIOTIC USE AND RESISTANCES?

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR COOPERATION!