**Supplemental Tables**

**TS 1**

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| List of Antibiotics Knowledge Items  | T/F  |
| **General statements about antibiotics**  |   |
|   | Antibiotics are medicines that can treat bacterial infections.  | T  |
|   | If you take the same antibiotics repeatedly, they could stop working.  | T  |
|   | Antibiotics and anti-inflammatory drugs are the same drug.  | F  |
|   | The more expensive the antibiotic, the more effective it will be.  | F  |
|   | Antibiotics are medicines that can treat fungal infections.  | T  |
|   | Administration of multiple antibiotics has better efficacy than that of single one.  | F  |
|   | You always need antibiotics if your phlegm is green.  | F  |
|   | Switching to different antibiotics reduces side effects of antibiotics.  | F  |
|   | Antibiotics are medicines that can treat viral infections.  | F  |
|   | Most cold, cough and flu illnesses get better faster with antibiotics.  | F  |
|   | Scientists can always produce new antibiotics.  | F  |
| **Diseases that can be treated with antibiotics**  |   |
|   | Runny nose  | F  |
|   | Aches and pains  | F  |
|   | Diarrhea  | F  |
|   | Vomiting  | F  |
|   | Cough  | F  |
|   | Flu  | F  |
|   | Pneumonia  | T  |
|   | Skin or wound infection  | T  |
|   | Fever  | F  |
|   | Sore throat  | F  |
| **Side effects of antibiotics**  |   |
|   | Kill healthy bacteria  | T  |
|   | Rash  | T  |
|   | Diarrhea  | T  |
|   | Loss of appetite  | T  |
|   | Vomiting  | T  |
|   | Bloating  | T  |
|   | Fever  | T  |

**TS 2**

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| List of Antimicrobial Resistance Knowledge Items  | T/F  |
| Antibiotic resistance occurs when your body becomes resistant to antibiotics, and they no longer work as well.  | F  |
| Many infections are becoming increasingly resistant to treatment by antibiotics.  | T  |
| Antibiotics are widely used in agriculture (including in food producing animals).  | T  |
| Resistant bacteria arising in one country cannot spread to other countries.  | F  |
| Bacteria which are resistant to antibiotics can be spread from person to person.  | T  |
| Resistant bacteria arising in humans, animals or the environment cannot spread from one to the other.  | F  |
| Antibiotics use in ensuring health livestock and promoting animal growth do not cause antibiotic resistance.  | F  |

**TS 3**

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| List of items under the Protection Motivation Theory  |
| **Perceived susceptibility to AMR**  |
|   | 1. Antibiotic resistance is an issue in other countries but not in Singapore.
 |
|   | 1. Antibiotic resistance is only a problem for people who take antibiotics regularly.
 |
|   | 1. Antibiotic resistance is not an issue that could affect me or my family.
 |
|   | 1. I am not at risk of getting an antibiotic-resistant infection, as long as I take my antibiotics correctly.
 |
| **Perceived severity of AMR**  |
|   | 1. It is dangerous to people if pathogens become resistant to antibiotics.
 |
|   | 1. if bacteria are resistant to antibiotics, it can be very difficult or impossible to treat the infections they cause.
 |
|   | 1. Antibiotic resistance is one of the biggest problems the world faces.
 |
| **Perceived self-efficacy of antibiotic adherence**  |
|   | 1. There's not much I can do to stop antibiotic resistance (reverse coded).
 |
|   | 1. Everyone needs to take responsibility for using antibiotics responsibly.
 |
|   | 1. Most people including myself can help keep antibiotic resistance under control.
 |
|   | 1. I can take actions to prevent antibiotic resistance.
 |
| **Perceived response efficacy of antibiotic adherence**  |
|   | In response to ‘How much do you agree or disagree that the following actions would help address the problem of antibiotic resistance?’  |
|   | 1. People should use antibiotics only when they are prescribed by a doctor or nurse.
 |
|   | 1. People should not keep antibiotics and use them later for other illnesses
 |
| **Perceived response cost of antibiotic adherence**  |
|   | 1. I did not have enough time to visit a doctor.
 |
|   | 1. I did not have enough money to pay the clinic or hospital visit.
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**TS 4**

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| Cronbach's Alpha and Mean Inter item Correlation (MIIC)  |
|   |   | Cronbach's α  | MIIC  |
| Antibiotic Adherence  | 0.67  | 0.51  |
| Protection Motivation Theory  |   |   |
|   | Perceived Susceptibility  | 0.75  | 0.55  |
|   | Perceived Severity  | 0.80  | 0.65  |
|   | Perceived Response Efficacy  | 0.66  | 0.47  |
|   | Perceived Self-efficacy  | 0.74  | 0.57  |
|   | Perceived Response Cost  | 0.81  | 0.68  |