

## Supplementary material S1

### KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE RELATED TO ANTIBIOTIC UTILIZATION

(Questionnaire for pharmacists)

Filling out the questionnaire is completely **VOLUNTARY** and **ANONYMOUS**.

Please, circle the answers or write a text where needed!

#### PERSONAL INFORMATION

**1. What is your gender?**

1. male
2. female

**2. Year of birth:** .....

**3. What is your specialization?**

1. pharmacist without any specialization
2. pharmacist specialized in: .....

**4. Place of the pharmacy (name of the settlement):** .....

#### QUESTIONS FOR ANTIBIOTIC UTILIZATION

**5. Do you think that improper use of antibiotics is a problem?**

1. yes
2. no

**6. How much percentage of patients would like to purchase a prescribed antibiotic in your pharmacy compared to total prescription drug traffic?**

1. 5%
2. 10%
3. 15%
4. 20%
5. 25%
6. more than 25%

**7. How often do you dispense antibiotic when a patient requires it without medical prescription?**

1. never
2. less, than 1% of all antibiotic purchases
3. in 1-5% of all antibiotic purchases
4. in 5-25% of all antibiotic purchases
5. more than 25% of all antibiotic purchases
6. other: .....

**8. Decide whether the following statements are true or not (about you)! Please circle the correct answer!**

	True	False	Don't know
My knowledge regarding the pharmacological aspects of antibiotic therapy are appropriate.	1	2	7
My knowledge regarding the patomechanism and prevention of infectious diseases are appropriate.	1	2	7
My knowledge regarding bacterial resistance is appropriate.	1	2	7
I believe that it is problematic that there are pharmacists who dispense antibiotic when the patient require it without prescription.	1	2	7

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9. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements! Please, circle the appropriate number!

	Totally disagree				Totally agree
Pharmacists should be authorized to perform the task of selecting the therapy in case of proven uncomplicated infections.	1	2	3	4	5
The media devotes enough energy to disseminate information on infectious diseases.	1	2	3	4	5
Medicine-related counselling of community pharmacists is just as important as the physician's recommendations.	1	2	3	4	5
Pharmacists may also perform the task of administering vaccines (after proper training).	1	2	3	4	5
I agree with the current funding policy of the National Institute of Health Insurance Fund Management regarding antibiotics (detailed in Decree No.32/2004 [IV.26.] Regulation by Ministry of Health, Social and Family Affairs about health insurance supported pharmaceuticals and the amount of subsidy).	1	2	3	4	5
Antibiotics are medicines of special importance.	1	2	3	4	5
I may be held responsible for the non-prescription dispensing of antibiotics, as this is a public health risk.	1	2	3	4	5
Appropriate patient education would effectively reduce the incidence of infectious diseases.	1	2	3	4	5
As I am in direct contact with patients on a daily basis, I have the opportunity to influence their approach to infectious diseases.	1	2	3	4	5
Patients are mostly receptive of my advice during dispensing, they welcome it.	1	2	3	4	5
Inappropriate antibiotic therapy does not cause significant surplus health costs on an annual basis.	1	2	3	4	5
Education regarding antibiotics and antibiotic resistance should be more prominent during university training.	1	2	3	4	5
For patients requesting antibiotics without prescription and are probably not in need of antibiotic therapy, I feel obligated to inform and educate them.	1	2	3	4	5
There are several occasions when many times more time is needed to educate patients because doctors have not done this properly.	1	2	3	4	5

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The use of antibiotics in animal husbandry as growth promoters is just as important (or more important) in the development of bacterial resistance as their inappropriate prescription/consumption in health care.	1      2      3      4      5
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	Totally disagree				Totally agree
The personality and behavior of patients significantly influences my dispensing practices.	1	2	3	4	5
Proper use of antibiotics would be greater if pharmacists had time to perform their pharmacological care duties.	1	2	3	4	5
During my work as a pharmacist, I not only have to make therapeutic decisions about acute infection, but I also have to provide lifestyle advice to the patient.	1	2	3	4	5
I offer probiotics for the patients purchasing a prescribed antibiotic.	1	2	3	4	5
I detail the proper use of antibiotics when counselling the patient.	1	2	3	4	5
I consider it important to become acquainted with the antibiotics of the current drug pool and those newly licensed on the market.	1	2	3	4	5

**THANK YOU FOR ANSWERING THE QUESTIONS!**