

## the KAP Questionnaire on Drug Use Behaviour Risk of Chinese Residents

### Basic information

Before you answer, please fill in the following information (please tick the serial number) :

Your gender:

Male  Female

Your Age:

19-34 years old  35-49 years old  50-64 years old  Over 65 years old

Your monthly income:

Less than 1000 RMB  1000-2000 RMB  2000-4000 RMB  4000-6000 RMB  Above 6000 RMB

Where You Live:

City dwellers  Rural residents

Your health care status:

Basic social medical insurance  Commercial Insurance  Self-financed medical treatment  Free medical care  Other

Your Education:

Graduate student  Undergraduate  Junior College  Secondary school or high school  Junior High  Primary School

Your job status:

On the job  Retirement  No/unemployed

Your occupation:

Enterprise worker  Company employees  Office cadre  Medical institutions  Teachers  Operation and management of enterprises  Freelance  Students  Other

Each of the following questions (Q) contains your views and opinions on drugs and drug use, and quantifies the degree of agreement, for example: 1 for strongly disapproving; 2 for disapproving, but not very disapproving; and so on 5 represents a great agreement, figures, the greater the higher the degree of agreement, each item should be given you agree with the corresponding figures. You will need to tick below the level of agreement.

Q 1. Each of the following questions contains a variety of views on drugs and their use. Do you agree with these views?

	Strongly disagree	disagree	General/unclear	Agree	can't agree more
01. If you are sick, you should get an injection or hang water as much as possible	1	2	3	4	5
02. Injection drugs, such as injection, hang water, are safer than oral drugs	1	2	3	4	5
03. The more expensive the drug, the	1	2	3	4	5

safer it is					
04. The more expensive the drug, the more effective it is	1	2	3	4	5
05. The more varieties of drugs used, the better the effect	1	2	3	4	5
06. The longer the course of treatment, the better	1	2	3	4	5
07. Any discomfort should be treated immediately	1	2	3	4	5
08. A health product is a drug	1	2	3	4	5
09. Taking supplements can reduce the amount of medicine you take	1	2	3	4	5
10. Oral medications can be taken with milk, coffee, or a beverage	1	2	3	4	5
11. Nutritional supplements can be taken with medicines	1	2	3	4	5
12. It is possible to shorten the duration of infusion by itself in the hospital	1	2	3	4	5
13. Antibacterial drugs can cure any cold or fever	1	2	3	4	5
14. Antibacterial drugs can kill any bacteria and virus	1	2	3	4	5
15. As long as they do not abuse antibiotics, there will be no drug resistance	1	2	3	4	5
16. The more antibiotics you take at the same time, the faster you will recover	1	2	3	4	5
17. Antibiotics are anti-inflammatory drugs	1	2	3	4	5
18. There are no adverse effects associated with taking over-the-counter drugs	1	2	3	4	5
19. The endless supply of medicines should be stored in the refrigerator as much as possible	1	2	3	4	5
20. Stop taking medication when you feel your symptoms are lessening	1	2	3	4	5
21. Reduce the dose of the drug when you feel your symptoms are relieved	1	2	3	4	5
22. Self-perceived symptoms can increase when the dose of drugs	1	2	3	4	5
23. You can change the type of	1	2	3	4	5

medication if you feel your symptoms are getting worse					
24. The efficacy and safety of new drugs are certainly better than those of older drugs	1	2	3	4	5
25. When the people around a cold fever or other illness, can take antibiotics into, to prevent	1	2	3	4	5
26. When buying drugs should look at the brand and reputation to judge the quality of drugs	1	2	3	4	5
27. All medicines can be kept at room temperature	1	2	3	4	5
28. When buying medicines, the price does not matter. The key is that the curative effect is good	1	2	3	4	5

Note: under the frequency number for an action or activity, draw a square root. The larger the number, the greater the frequency

Q 2. The following are some of the behaviors that you may be engaging in while using your medication. Circle how often these behaviors actually occur

Q 1 are there any problems before using drugs?	Never	Occasionally	Often/not clearly	Often	Always
29. Buy your own medicines based on your own experience or advertising	1	2	3	4	5
30. When seeing a doctor, ask for a specific medicine by name	1	2	3	4	5
31. Listen to the advice of the salesperson when buying medicines at the drugstore	1	2	3	4	5
32. Go to the drugstore with a prescription from your doctor	5	4	3	2	1
33. Regular checks are carried out on medicines stored in the home	5	4	3	2	1
34. Keep medicines within easy reach of children	1	2	3	4	5
35. Observe the conditions under which medicines are stored in the instructions	5	4	3	2	1

36. Look at the side effects of the drug and how it behaves after they occur	5	4	3	2	1
37. Know the taboos (drinking, driving, etc.) when using a drug	5	4	3	2	1
38. Observe the expiry date of the drug before taking it	5	4	3	2	1
39. Check the drug approval number on the package before taking the drug	5	4	3	2	1
Q 2 do you have the following problems with medication?	Never	Occasionally	Often/not clearly	Often	Always
40. Dispose of expired medicines in your home in the trash	1	2	3	4	5
41. Forget to take medication while taking it	1	2	3	4	5
42. The child refused to take the medicine and squeezed his (her) nose to get it	1	2	3	4	5
43. Take medicines that have expired	1	2	3	4	5
44. Take the medicine with milk, tea or coffee	1	2	3	4	5
45. Take your health into account every time you take medication	5	4	3	2	1
46. In order to increase the efficacy or symptoms of aggravation without permission to increase the dose	1	2	3	4	5
47. Don't pay attention to how often you take your medication	1	2	3	4	5
48. After taking the medicine for a few days, feel no effect to change the medicine without authorization	1	2	3	4	5
49. When the patient's condition has improved, he or she reduces the dosage or withdraws the medication	1	2	3	4	5
50. Take Western medicine and choose Chinese medicine without permission	1	2	3	4	5
51. Break up the pills or grind them up before you take them	1	2	3	4	5

52. Without the guidance of a physician or pharmacist, you may mix several medications together	1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---	---

Q 3. The following are some of the drug awareness lectures or drug education activities that you may have been exposed to. Please circle how often you have actually been exposed to them

	Never	Occasionally	Often/not clearly	Often	Always
53. I live in the community to listen to the rational use of medicine knowledge lectures	5	4	3	2	1
54. Listen to lectures on rational drug use in hospitals or community health centers	5	4	3	2	1
55. Read the publicity materials on rational drug use issued by the community residents' committee	5	4	3	2	1
56. Pharmacist community or street counselling services	5	4	3	2	1
57. Read promotional materials on rational drug use from hospitals or community health service centers	5	4	3	2	1
58. Through the network, wechat and other knowledge of rational drug use to read the publicity materials	5	4	3	2	1

Q 4. If you have been exposed to the various forms of rational drug use education described above, how do you feel about the need for such activities?

	Unnecessary	No need	General/unclear	necessary	Absolutely necessary
59. Lectures on rational drug use in the community	5	4	3	2	1
60. Lectures on rational drug use in hospitals or community health centers	5	4	3	2	1
61. Community committees distribute publicity materials on	5	4	3	2	1

rational drug use					
62. Promotional materials on rational drug use in hospitals or community health service centers	5	4	3	2	1
63. Through the network, wechat and other dissemination of knowledge of rational drug use publicity materials	5	4	3	2	1