

Antimicrobial stewardship knowledge and perception among physicians and pharmacists at leading tertiary teaching hospitals in Zambia: implications for future policy and practice

Article (Supplemental Material)

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Tables

Table 1: Demographic characteristics of participants

Characteristic	Physicians (<i>n</i>, %)	Pharmacists (<i>n</i>, %)
Sex		
• Male	80 (58%)	26 (43%)
• Female	57 (42%)	35 (57%)
Years of Practice		
• <5 years	81 (59%)	28 (46%)
• 5 to 10 years	37 (27%)	24 (39%)
• >10 years	19 (14%)	9 (15%)
Position/Practice Rank		
• Intern	58 (42%)	28 (46%)
• Resident	55 (40%)	21 (34%)
• Senior	10 (7%)	9 (15%)
• Consultant/Clinical Specialist	14 (10%)	3 (5%)
Hospital		
• Adult hospital	98 (71%)	47 (77%)
• Children's hospital	22 (16%)	5 (8%)
• Mother and New-born hospital	17 (12%)	9 (15%)

Table 2: Physicians and pharmacists' knowledge on AMS concepts

	Physicians			Pharmacists		
	AMS Knowledge					
	None	Moderate	High	None	Moderate	High
Years of Practice						
• ≤5 years	56 (41%)	22 (16%)	3 (2%)	21 (34%)	17 (28%)	4 (7%)
• >5 years	14 (10%)	33 (24%)	9 (7%)	3 (5%)	8 (13%)	8 (13%)
	$p < 0.0001****$			$p = 0.0042**$		
Position/Practice Rank						
• Junior Officer (Intern/Resident)	68 (50%)	39 (28%)	6 (4%)	23 (38%)	19 (31%)	7 (11%)
• Senior Officer (Senior/Clinical Specialist)	2 (1%)	16 (12%)	6 (4%)	1 (2%)	6 (10%)	5 (8%)
	$p < 0.0001****$			$p = 0.018*$		
Previous AMS training						
• Have Ever Undertaken AMS Training	0 (0%)	7 (5%)	4 (3%)	0 (0%)	4 (7%)	3 (5%)
• Never Undertaken AMS Training	70 (51%)	48 (35%)	8 (6%)	24 (39%)	21 (34%)	9 (15%)
	$p < 0.0001****$			$p = 0.029*$		

*Freeman-Halton extension Fisher's exact test

Table 3: Participants' perceptions and attitudes towards antimicrobial use and AMR

	Physicians (n, %)			Pharmacists (n, %)		
	Disagreed	Unsure	Agreed	Disagreed	Unsure	Agreed
Inappropriate use of antimicrobials needs to be curbed	0	0	137 (100%)	0	0	61 (100%)
Antimicrobial resistance is currently NOT a problem in my daily practice	129 (94%)	8 (6%)	0	59 (97%)	2 (3%)	0
I consider microbial sensitivity patterns when selecting antimicrobials for treatment of a patient	5 (4%)	17 (12%)	115 (84%)	2 (3%)	8 (13%)	51 (84%)
Rational use of antimicrobials can prevent antimicrobial resistance	1 (1%)	3 (2%)	133 (97%)	4 (7%)	0	57 (93%)
Choice of antimicrobial use should be based on laboratory/microbiology test results	15 (11%)	30 (22%)	92 (67%)	6 (10%)	8 (13%)	47 (77%)
Choice of antimicrobial to use must be based on hospital antimicrobial policy/guidelines	17 (12%)	18 (13%)	102 (74%)	2 (3%)	4 (7%)	55 (90%)
Choice of antimicrobial to use should be based on antimicrobial medicines available in the Pharmacy	16 (12%)	10 (7%)	111 (81%)	22 (36%)	7 (11%)	32 (52%)
Choice of antimicrobial used should be based on the severity of infection	0	4 (3%)	133 (97%)	0	5 (8%)	56 (92%)

Table 4: Participants' preferred mode of AMS training

Mode of AMS training preferred:	Physicians (<i>n</i> = 137)	Pharmacists (<i>n</i> = 61)
• Training workshops	51%	54%
• On the job hands-on training	24%	25%
• Short course (4 – 6 weeks)	11%	16%
• Self-paced online course	14%	5%