

Justin Dixon: Febrile Illness Evaluation in a Broad Range of Endemicities (FIEBRE)

Zimbabwe Meds Survey Shona2

Sorting Medicines activity two

Tave kuda kukubvunzai nezvemishonga yamakamboshandisa mumba menyu. Sarudzai mishonga yamakamboshandisa mumba menyu moyiisa parutivi.

Remove the contents of Box B (they're now gone for good). Tip out the contents of Box A and spread them out in front of the participant. Re-sort the remaining medicines in to BOX A (Medicines used in the household) and BOX B (Not used)

	We have used this medicine	Medicine is recognised
1. Amoxicillin (Tablets)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2. Amoxicillin (Suspension)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3. Ampicillin (Injectable)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
6. Benzathine Penicillin (Injectable)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
7. Benzylpenicillin (Injectable)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
10. Cefalexin (Suspension)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
11. Ceftriaxone (Injectable)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

The FIEBRE social science study (<https://www.lshtm.ac.uk/research/centres-projects-groups/fiebre>) used ODK to implement the drug bag method for studying antibiotic use at the community level in Zimbabwe, Malawi and Myanmar. During household surveys, respondents were presented with physical samples of antibiotics and asked to sort them into different piles based on which ones they recognised, had used and were (un)able to access. ODK was a valuable tool for recording the different 'piles' on tablets, for capturing narrative data, and generally for conducting social science surveys in low-income settings. The drug bag method – implemented using ODK – has also been used in studies to understand antibiotic use in livestock and crops.

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	I recognise this medicine	I do not recognise this medicine
1. Amoxicillin (Tablets)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2. Amoxicillin (Suspension)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3. Ampicillin (Injectable)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4. Azithromycin (Tablets)	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
5. Azithromycin (Suspension)	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
6. Benzathine Penicillin (Injectable)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
7. Benzylpenicillin (Injectable)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
8. Cefaclor (Tablets)	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
9. Cefalexin (Tablets)	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
10. Cefalexin (Suspension)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
11. Ceftriaxone (Injectable)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
12. Cefuroxime (Tablets)	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
13. Cefuroxime (Suspension)	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
14. Chloramphenicol (Tablets)	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
15. Chloramphenicol (Injectable)	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

