Appendix: Survey questionnaire

We kindly request you to indicate your agreement with the following 40 statements using a five-point scale:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE: SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM AND KEY CONTRIBUTORS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Antimicrobial resistance is a significant problem in this hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Antimicrobial resistance is a significant problem in Indonesia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. A cause of antimicrobial resistance is using too many antimicrobial drugs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Lack of hand disinfection by healthcare workers causes spread of antimicrobial resistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Use of broad-spectrum antibiotics can increase antimicrobial resistance when narrower-spectrum antibiotics are available that are equally effective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Antibiotic resistance is also a problem outside of the hospital, in communities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. In this hospital, patient rooms are cleaned according to hospital cleaning protocol once a patient with a multidrug-resistant organism (MDRO) has been discharged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Adherence to hand-hygiene protocols is excellent at this hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. This hospital does NOT provide adequate staff education regarding multidrug-resistant organisms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. A patient is likely to develop an infection with a multidrug-resistant organism during their stay at this hospital</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ANTIBIOTIC PRESCRIBING PRACTICES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11. Antibiotics are overused in Indonesia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Antibiotics are overused in this hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Microbiology laboratory results are efficiently communicated to the treating physician</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. I regularly refer to/consider the antibiotic susceptibility patterns at this hospital/institution (i.e. the institutional antibiogram) when empirically prescribing antibiotics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. If medically appropriate, intravenous antibiotics should be stepped down to an oral alternative after three days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Restrictions on antibiotics impair my ability to provide good patient care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. More judicious use of antibiotics would decrease antimicrobial resistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Following evidence-based antibiotic guidelines will help optimize treatment outcomes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. In general, rational antibiotic prescribing for my patients is high on my list of priorities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Developing hospital antibiotic guidelines is more useful than applying international guidelines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. I am often unsure if a patient needs an antibiotic or not</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
22. I am often unsure which antibiotic to prescribe

23. I will stop antibiotics that others have prescribed in the absence of an appropriate indication

24. Patients with high fever (≥39°C) must be treated with antibiotics

25. If I am uncertain about the diagnosis of infection, but think it is possible, I feel safer prescribing an antibiotic

26. Fear of patient deterioration or complications leads me to prescribe antibiotics more freely

27. I frequently prescribe antibiotics because patients or their relatives insist on it

**ANTIMICROBIAL STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM (ASP)**
*A formal program that monitors and manages the appropriate use of antibiotics*

28. I am aware that my hospital has an antimicrobial stewardship program (ASP)

29. I understand what the purpose of ASP is

30. ASP improves patient care

31. ASP reduces the problem of antimicrobial resistance

32. ASP reduces this hospital’s infection rates

33. Additional staff education on antimicrobial prescribing is needed

34. Regular audit and feedback encourage me to prescribe antibiotics prudently

35. Rapid and accurate diagnostic tests are useful for diagnosis of infectious diseases and guidance on antibiotic therapy

36. To reduce antibiotic overuse in hospitals, implementation of antibiotic restriction (e.g., antibiotic tiers) is a useful measure

37. To curb antimicrobial resistance, regular consultations or ward rounds with a clinical microbiologist or infectious disease physician are useful

38. To curb antimicrobial resistance, doctors need to have timely access to microbiological test results to guide antibiotic therapy

39. Up-to-date information on hospital antimicrobial resistance patterns is important for developing hospital antibiotic guidelines

40. Effective infection prevention and control in the hospital reduces antimicrobial resistance

**BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

41. What is your primary work unit in this hospital? **Tick ONE**

- Many different unit/not specific
- Emergency department
- Surgery
- Anaesthesiology
- Intensive Care Unit (ALL)
- OBGYN (Obstetrics/Gynaecology)
- Internal Medicine
- Neurology
- Paediatrics
- Psychiatics
- ENT (Ear Nose Throat)
- Eye
- Dermato-venereology
- Pulmonology
- Cardiology
- Orthopaedics
- Radiology
- Rehabilitation
- Pharmacy
- Microbiology
- Laboratory
- Other

---

BMJ Publishing Group Limited (BMJ) disclaims all liability and responsibility arising from any reliance placed on this supplemental material which has been supplied by the author(s)

42. How long have you worked in this hospital? **Tick ONE**
   - Less than 1 year
   - 1 – 5 years
   - 6 – 10 years
   - 11 – 15 years
   - 16 - 20 years
   - More than 20 years

43. What is your position in this hospital? **Tick ONE**
   - Internship doctor
   - General Practitioner
   - Resident
   - Specialist
   - Other

44. How long have you worked in your current specialty or profession? **Tick ONE**
   - Less than 1 year
   - 1 – 5 years
   - 6 – 10 years
   - 11 – 15 years
   - 16 - 20 years
   - More than 20 years

45. Which of the following resources do you use to guide your antibiotic prescribing? **Tick ALL that apply**
   - Consultation with senior colleague(s)
   - Consultation with specialist in microbiology/infectious disease
   - Textbooks
   - Guideline
     - Internasional
     - Nasional
     - Hospital
     - Departement/division
   - Medical journal
   - Pharmaceutical representative
   - Internet
   - Other

46. During the past year, how many times have you received training/teaching or attended seminars/courses on antimicrobial prescribing, resistance and/or stewardship? _____ times

47. What is your sex:  
   - Male
   - Female

48. I would like to take part in the raffle:  
   - yes
   - no
   If yes, my email is: ____________________

Thank you for completing this survey!