

## **Assessment of Communication Needs (ACN):**

### **Code Book**

#### **Model Injection Centres (MICs): A Program to Improve Injection Practices in the Country**

#### **Instructions for coding the ACN forms By Investigators & Injection Safety Coordinators**

Dear friends,

- 1. Do not show this codebook to the participants**
- 2. Please refer the code book and record the responses in appropriate code boxes. Multiple answers are acceptable.**
- 3. Summarise the answers and prepare a report**

## Assessment of Communication Needs

### Code Book

1. When do you **prefer** to prescribe **injections** to your patients?
  0. Not sure / Do not know / **I do not prescribe**
  1. Initial stages of disease / to get quick relief and then follow up with oral medications
  2. When patients are not improving with or responding to tablets or capsules / given as a last resort
  3. When patients cannot take medication orally / side effects of oral medication.
  4. Doctors decide - they know what is best for the patient
  5. Quacks / village doctors / unqualified doctors - prescribe more injections
  6. Doctors want to make more money
  7. When disease becomes serious / for severe diseases / for unconscious patients
  8. Depends on type of disease (respondent gives examples) / surgical procedures
  9. In case of emergency situations / in accidents / cuts, wounds and injuries
  10. Better compliance to injections / convenience of parenteral route
  11. Prescriber prefers to give injections to most of the patients
  12. To give quick relief
  13. To give nutrition / to restore energy (i.e. Glucose or B<sup>12</sup> injections)
  14. Patients demand for injections
  15. To certain categories of patients (e.g. poor, uneducated or rural patients who expect injections, patients habituated to injections) / to oblige the patients / for their psychological satisfaction
  16. To those who can pay for or afford injections
  17. To those who cannot pay for or afford oral medications
  18. When injections are cheaper than oral drugs
  19. Vaccines and Immunizations
  20. No preference- both oral drugs and injections are equally effective
  21. Any other (specify)  
(Only injectable form of drug is available / **no oral preparations available**)

2. Sometimes **patients prefer injections** even when equally effective oral medicines are available. In your opinion why do they do so?
  0. Not sure / Do not know
  1. Quick relief of symptoms / more effective / early regain of health or energy – Vitamins, Glucose
  2. Compliance better / convenience - one or few shots only
  3. Injections have no side effects
  4. Doctors have convinced them / doctors have set wrong trend / doctors decide / doctors know best
  5. When oral drugs are not effective or provide no relief
  6. More serious disease / in case of emergency
  7. Cannot tolerate oral drugs / side effect of oral drugs
  8. Injections are cheaper as compared to oral drugs
  9. People have **psychological belief** / satisfaction / habituated / mentality inclined to get injections because of their past experience
  10. Certain category of patients  
(old patients / people from village / illiterate persons - due to their **ignorance**)
  11. Patients demand injections (no reason given)
  12. No preference - both oral drugs and injections are equally effective / necessary
  13. Any other (specify)
  
3. What **complications / diseases** can occur in the patient if injection giver uses a used plastic syringe / needle or an unboiled glass syringe?
  0. Not sure / Do not know
  1. No complications / No disease occurs
  2. Reaction: fever / feeling uncomfortable, giddiness, vomiting / gangrene/ allergy, skin diseases, rashes, granuloma, embolism / anaphylactic shock
  3. Local swelling / redness / pain / nodules
  4. **Abscess**, infection at injection site / **Cellulitis / Septicaemia**
  5. Nerve damage, paralysis, foot drop, polio
  6. Jaundice - Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C / blood borne infections
  7. HIV - AIDS
  8. Other diseases can spread (syphilis, gonorrhoea, tuberculosis, malaria, measles, cancer, leprosy, tetanus) / harmful effects / health related difficulties / deterioration of health
  9. Death
  10. Any other (specify)

4. In your opinion what is a 'safe injection'?

0. Not sure / Do not know
1. All injections are safe
2. Right drug, good medicine / expiry of drug - checked / right dose / specific drugs (eg. Penicillin, B-Complex) are safe / Skin sensitivity test should be done before giving injection, test before injection / drug dissolves well in muscles / injection should be given with glucose / single dose vial to be used
3. Use new plastic syringe, syringe & needle from a sealed pack, expensive syringe & needle, boiled syringe and needle, sterilized glass syringes & needle use of disposable syringes & needles, ISI (Govt.) marks should be there on syringes / avoid reuse chemical sterilization of syringes & needles / one needle and syringe for one patient
4. New needle from a sealed pack
5. Needle and syringe – clean, proper / flushing syringe and needle using water / use steel needles
6. Technique of giving injection: gives slowly, properly, painless injection / proper site of giving injection / giving intramuscular is safe / injections given by doctors, trained injection giver / blood will not ooze out / baby should be restrained
7. Before injection asks the patient to roll up shirt, blouse
8. Cleans the injection site with swab – dipped in spirit or water
9. Before giving injections - injection giver washes hands, uses gloves, observes sterile precautions / any injections given to patients by following universal precautions.
10. Injections given at hospital, taken from recognized hospitals / paid injections (credibility of injection giver)
11. Injections given when absolutely necessary, rationale use (not to be given in fever)
12. Disease should be completely cured:  
(patient should have maximum curative effect, body gets energy, blood purifies, appetite increases, patient should feel comfortable after injection, effective, quick recovery, good relief)
13. Prevention of disease by immunization / Tetanus injection
14. New disease should not occur / prevents blood borne & other diseases
15. Does not cause reaction – nodule, swelling, infection / least side effects / no problems
16. Needles & syringes are flushed or cleaned before disposal / needles & syringes are thrown away, disposed off properly / hygiene, cleanliness maintained in the area
17. Doctors know about safe injection, we trust the doctors, protection and care by nurses & doctors /
18. Safe to reuse syringes / needles to the same person
19. No injection is safe
20. Does not cause harm to injection givers, doctors
21. Others, specify...  
(Include all **textbook answers** like: **no harm to patient, provider & community** etc.)

5. What do **your patients** consider a 'safe injection'?

0. Not sure / Do not know
1. All injections are safe
2. Right drug, good medicine / expiry of drug - checked / right dose / specific drugs (eg. Penicillin, B-Complex) are safe / Skin sensitivity test should be done before giving injection, test before injection / drug dissolves well in muscles / injection should be given with glucose / single dose vial to be used
3. Use new plastic syringe, syringe & needle from a sealed pack, expensive syringe & needle, boiled syringe and needle, sterilized glass syringes & needle use of disposable syringes & needles, ISI (Govt.) marks should be there on syringes / avoid reuse chemical sterilization of syringes & needles / one needle and syringe for one patient
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18. Safe to reuse syringes / needles to the same person.
19. No injection is safe
20. Does not cause harm to injection givers, doctors
21. Others, specify...  
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6. What **problems** can occur **to the community** if used syringes and needles are thrown in drains / garbage dumps / along the road?
0. Not sure / Do not know
  1. Nothing will happen / it cannot be reused
  2. Children / adults / rag pickers can get hurt – cuts, injuries, needle stick injuries
  3. Diseases can spread in children or adults who touch these / cause diseases in waste handlers / tetanus-diseases of parenteral route / infection can spread / abscess / health at risk / sepsis / death
  4. Waste handlers can pick up and recycle / drug abusers can reuse
  5. Animals are at risk, they chew the garbage
  6. Pollute the environment - spreads epidemics, **sewage blocks, accumulation of non-biodegradable garbage**
  7. Any other (specify)