

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

Registration Form

Model Injection Centre:

MIC Unique ID:

Date:

MIC Orientation in;

MIC-Hospital

MIC-CHC/PHC

MIC-Outside

Instructions for coding the form

Dear friends,

1. Do not prompt any answer.
2. Please record the responses in appropriate code boxes according to the code book in the form
3. The reported information will be treated as confidential and used to understand the current injection practices.
4. Analyze the answers and prepare a summary of the participant responses.

Participant Details

Participant Name:

Designation: 1. Doctor 2. Nurse 3. Pharmacist/Lab Technician
4. Compounder 5. ANM/LHW 6. Student

Sector where working:

- 1. **Government:** Allopathic
(Hospital /CHC /PHC /Dispensary)
- 2. **Government:** Indian System of Medicine
(Homeopathic /Ayurvedic /Unani /Siddha)
- 3. **Private:** Formal Allopathic
(Hospital /Nursing Home /Clinic)
- 4. **Private:** Formal Indian System of Medicine
(Homeopathic /Ayurvedic /Unani /Siddha)
- 5. **Private:** Informal Traditional Healer
(Unqualified /Jhola Doctor /Jhar Phookwala /Jadu Tonawala)
- 6. **Student:** Medicine(Allopathy, Ayurveda, Dental etc)
- 7. **Student:** Paramedical (Nursing, Lab technician, Pharmacy etc)

Contact Address:

Phone Number:

Mobile Number:

Email:

Assessment of Communication Needs Questionnaire

1. When do you **prefer** to prescribe **injections** to your patients?

0. Not sure / Do not know
1. Initial stages of disease, to get quick relief then follow up with oral medications.
2. When patients are not improving with / or responding to tablets / 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 doctor / unqualified doctor prescribe more injections
6. Doctors want to make more money.
7. When disease becomes serious / for severe diseases / unconscious patient of diseases
8. Depends on type of disease. (When respondent is giving 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 his / her patients.
12. To give quick relief.
13. To give nutrition / to restore energy (i.e. Glucose or B¹² injections)
14. Patient demands for injections.
15. To certain categories of patients (e.g. poor, uneducated or rural patients / / who expect injections / to oblige the patients / for psychological satisfaction / patients habituated to injections)
16. Those who can pay for / afford injections.
17. Those who cannot pay for / 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) (When only injectable form is available / When injection supply is more and date of expiry is near / administrative ease to keep accounts / injectable contraceptives)

2. Sometimes **patients prefer injections** even when equally effective oral medicines are available. In your opinion why do they do so?

0. Not sure / Don't know.
1. Quick relief of symptoms / more effective / early regain of health / 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 / doctor best knows.
5. When oral drugs are not effective / 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 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 drug and injection are equally effective / necessary.
13. Any other (specify) (administrative ease to keep account of drugs / people ask for or talk about vaccines)

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 / Don't know
1. No complications / No diseases occur
2. Reaction: fever / rash / feeling uncomfortable / allergy / vomiting / skin diseases / giddiness. / granuloma / embolism / gangrene / anaphylactic shock
3. Local swelling / redness / pain / nodule.
4. Abscess / Infection at injection site.
5. Nerve damage / paralysis / foot drop / polio
6. Jaundice / Hepatitis B / Hepatitis C infection / blood borne infections
7. HIV. AIDS .
8. Other diseases can spread (Syphilis, gonorrhoea, tuberculosis, malaria, measles, cancer, leprosy, infection, tetanus) / spread of disease from one patient to another / harmful effects / health related difficulties / deterioration of health.
9. Death
10. Any other

4. What is a 'safe injection'?

0. Do not know / not sure.
1. All injections are safe.
2. Right drug / good medicine / expiry of drug has been checked / right dose / Specific drugs (eg. Penicillin, B-complex, any other drug mentioned) are safe / Skin sensitivity test should be done before giving injection / test before injection / Drug dissolves well in muscles / Drug should be tested / Injection should be given with glucose.
3. Use new plastic syringe / syringe & needle from a sealed pack / expensive syringe / needle/ Boiled syringe and needle / sterilized glass syringes & needle / One needle and syringe for one patient / use of disposable syringes / needles / ISI (Govt.) marks should be there (syringe).
4. New needle from a sealed pack.
5. Needle and syringe – clean / proper / Flushing of syringe and needle using spirit / water / Steel needles.
6. Technique of giving injection: gives slowly / properly / Painless injection / Proper site of giving injection / Giving intramuscular is safe / Technique of giving injection: gives slowly / properly / doctors should give injection / trained injection giver / blood will not ooze out.
7. Before injection, asks the patient for one patient to roll up shirt / blouse / pant etc.
8. Cleans the injection site with spirit swabs / any swab.
9. Injection giver washes hands before giving injections / Injection giver uses gloves / Observing sterile precautions / Any injections given to patients by following universal precautions.
10. Injection at hospital / Injections taken from recognized hospitals / Take injection from recognized hospital.
11. Injection given when absolutely necessary / The injection which is given when needed / rationale use / Injection to be given when absolute necessity.
12. Disease should be completely cured / Patient should have maximum curative effect / Body get energy / blood purify / appetite increases / Patient should feel comfortable after injection / Injection which is a effective / Quick recovery / relief.
13. Prevention of disease by immunization / Tetanus injection.
14. Disease should not occur / Those injections that prevent blood borne & other disease.
15. Does not cause reaction nodule / swelling / infection / Least side effects.
16. Needle / syringe are flushed / cleaned before disposal / Needle / syringe are thrown away / disposed off properly / Maintains hygiene / cleanliness in the area.
17. Doctors know about safe injection / protection and care by nurse & doctor.
18. Safe to reuse syringes / needles to the same person.
19. No injection is safe.
20. Others including text book answers

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

0. Do not know / not sure.
1. All injections are safe.
2. Right drug / good medicine / expiry of drug has been checked / right dose / Specific drugs (eg. Penicillin, B-complex, any other drug mentioned) are safe / Skin sensitivity test should be done before giving injection / test before injection / Drug dissolves well in muscles / Drug should be tested / Injection should be given with glucose.
3. Use new plastic syringe / syringe & needle from a sealed pack / expensive syringe / needle/ Boiled syringe and needle / sterilized glass syringes & needle / One needle and syringe for one patient / use of disposable syringes / needles / ISI (Govt.) marks should be there (syringe).
4. New needle from a sealed pack.
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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. Don't know / not sure.
1. Nothing will happen / it cannot be reused
2. Children / adult can get hurt / needle stick injuries / injury
3. Disease can spread in children / adult who touch these / cause disease in waste handlers / tetanus / diseases of parenteral route / infection can spread / abscess / health at risk / septic / death
4. Waste handlers can pick up and recycle / increase the tendency of addiction / drug abusers can reuse
5. Animals are at risk, they chew the garbage.
6. Pollute the environment / spread epidemics.
7. Any other (specify) (bad reputation / vehicular puncture)