Appendix 1. 23-item Human and Animal HCP ABR Awareness Scales v1 in English

Appendix 1a. Human HCP ABR Awareness Scale v1

1. Antibiotic resistance is when a microorganism becomes resistant to antibiotics
2. Some microorganisms can mutate and therefore become resistant to antibiotics
3. Some microorganisms can transfer resistance by exchanging genetic material
4. Antibiotic resistance can develop if antibiotics are given when they are not indicated, for example, when a person has a viral infection
5. Antibiotic resistance can develop if courses of antibiotic treatment are interrupted, for example, stopping and starting again halfway through a prescribed course
6. Antibiotic resistance can develop if antibiotics are given/taken in lower than recommended doses
7. Antibiotic resistance can develop if antibiotics are used to treat bacterial colonisation rather than bacterial infection
8. Antibiotic resistance can develop if antibiotics are used as a 'just in case measure' for any routine procedure
9. Antibiotic resistance can develop if broad-spectrum antibiotics are used when a narrow-spectrum antibiotic would resolve the infection
10. Antibiotic resistance can develop if antibiotics are used in livestock feed to promote animal growth
11. Antibiotic resistance can develop if human antibiotics are used to treat infections in animals
12. Antibiotic resistance can develop if antibiotics are present in human sewerage
13. Antibiotic resistance can develop if antibiotics are discarded into the environment
14. Resistant infections can spread from health care facilities including hospitals
15. Resistant infections can spread within residential areas
16. Resistant infections can spread from livestock farms
17. Resistant infections can spread through waste water
18. Strict hand hygiene before and after contact with patients can help prevent the spread of antibiotic resistance between patients
19. Isolation in a single room can help prevent the spread of antibiotic resistance between patients
20. Appropriate environmental cleaning can help prevent the spread of antibiotic resistance between patients
21. Wearing personal protective equipment such as gloves, masks and aprons can help prevent the spread of antibiotic resistance between patients
22. I recognise that a person has a resistant infection when the person remains unresponsive to a number of different antibiotics
23. I recognise that a person has a resistant infection by sending them for culture and sensitivity testing at a laboratory

Response scale: Strongly agree / Agree / Disagree / Strongly disagree

Appendix 1b. Animal HCP ABR Awareness Scale v1

1. Antibiotic resistance is when a microorganism becomes resistant to antibiotics
2. Some microorganisms can mutate and therefore become resistant to antibiotics
3. Some microorganisms can transfer resistance by exchanging genetic material
4. Antibiotic resistance can develop if antibiotics are given when they are not indicated, for example, when an animal has a viral infection
5. Antibiotic resistance can develop if courses of antibiotic treatment are interrupted, for example, stopping and starting administering a course of antibiotics halfway through
6. Antibiotic resistance can develop if antibiotics are given to animals in lower than recommended doses
7. Antibiotic resistance can develop if antibiotics are used to treat bacterial colonisation rather than bacterial infection
8. Antibiotic resistance can develop if antibiotics are used as a 'just in case measure' for any animal having a routine procedure
9. Antibiotic resistance can develop if broad-spectrum antibiotics are used when a narrow-spectrum antibiotic would resolve the infection
10. Antibiotic resistance can develop if antibiotics are used in livestock feed to promote animal growth
11. Antibiotic resistance can develop if human antibiotics are used to treat infections in animals
12. Antibiotic resistance can develop if antibiotics are present in human sewerage
13. Antibiotic resistance can develop if antibiotics are discarded into the environment
14. Resistant infections can spread from veterinary care facilities including clinics and pharmacies
15. Resistant infections can spread from pets within residential areas
16. Resistant infections can spread from livestock farms
17. Resistant infections can spread through waste water
18. Strict hand hygiene before and after contact with animals can help prevent the spread of antibiotic resistance
19. Isolation of infected animals can help prevent the spread of antibiotic resistance
20. Appropriate environmental cleaning/biosecurity measures can help prevent the spread of antibiotic resistance between animals
21. Wearing personal protective equipment such as gloves, masks and aprons can help prevent the spread of antibiotic resistance between animals
22. I recognise that an animal has a resistant infection when the animal remains unresponsive to a number of different antibiotics
23. I recognise that an animal has a resistant infection by sending them for culture and sensitivity testing at a laboratory

Response scale: Strongly agree / Agree / Disagree / Strongly disagree