



RESEARCH NOTE

REVISED Knowledge, attitudes and practices relating to antibiotic use and resistance among prescribers from public primary healthcare facilities in Harare, Zimbabwe [version 2; peer review: 1 approved, 1 approved with reservations]

Ioana D. Olaru ^{1,2}, Rashida A. Ferrand ^{1,2}, Shunmay Yeung^{1,3}, Rudo Chingono ², Prosper Chonzi⁴, Kudzai P.E. Masunda⁴, Justin Dixon⁵, Katharina Kranzer^{1,2,6}

¹Department of Clinical Research, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, London, WC1E 7HT, UK

²Biomedical Research and Training Institute, Harare, Zimbabwe

³Department of Paediatric Infectious Diseases, St Mary's Imperial College Hospital, London, W2 1NY, UK

⁴Department of Health, Harare City Council, Harare, Zimbabwe

⁵Department of Global Health and Development, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, London, WC1E 7HT, UK

⁶Division of Infectious and Tropical Diseases, Medical Centre of the University of Munich, Munich, 80802, Germany

v2 First published: 30 Mar 2021, 6:72
<https://doi.org/10.12688/wellcomeopenres.16657.1>

Latest published: 29 Apr 2022, 6:72
<https://doi.org/10.12688/wellcomeopenres.16657.2>

Abstract**Background**

Overuse of antibiotics is one of the main drivers for antimicrobial resistance (AMR). Globally, most antibiotics are prescribed in the outpatient setting. This survey aimed to explore attitudes and practices with regards to microbiology tests, AMR and antibiotic prescribing among healthcare providers at public primary health clinics in Harare, Zimbabwe.

Methods

This cross-sectional survey was conducted in nine primary health clinics located in low-income suburbs of Harare between October and December 2020. In Zimbabwe, primary health clinics provide nurse-led outpatient care for acute and chronic illnesses. Healthcare providers who independently prescribe antibiotics and order diagnostic tests were invited to participate. The survey used self-administered questionnaires. A five-point Likert scale was used to determine attitudes and beliefs.

Results

A total of 91 healthcare providers agreed to participate in the survey. The majority of participants (62/91, 68%) had more than 10 years of work experience. Most participants reported that they consider AMR as a global (75/91, 82%) and/or national (81/91, 89%) problem, while 52/91 (57%) considered AMR to be a problem in their healthcare

Open Peer Review**Approval Status** ? ✓

| | 1 | 2 |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| version 2 (revision) 29 Apr 2022 | | ✓ view |
| version 1 30 Mar 2021 | ? view | ? view |

- Clarence C Tam** , National University
Singapore, Singapore, Singapore
- Heiman F. L. Wertheim**, Radboud University
Medical Center, Nijmegen, The Netherlands
Annelie Monnier, Radboud University
Medical Center, Nijmegen, The Netherlands

Any reports and responses or comments on the article can be found at the end of the article.

facilities. A fifth of participants (20/91, 22%) were unsure if AMR was a problem in their clinics. Participants felt that availability of national guidelines (89/89, 100%), training sessions on antibiotic prescribing (89/89, 100%) and regular audit and feedback on prescribing (82/88, 93%) were helpful interventions to improve prescribing.

Conclusions

These findings support the need for increased availability of data on AMR and antibiotic use in primary care. Educational interventions, regular audit and feedback, and access to practice guidelines may be useful to limit overuse of antibiotics.

Keywords

AMR, antibiotic resistance, antibiotic use, outpatients

Corresponding author: Ioana D. Olaru (ioana-diana.olaru@lshtm.ac.uk)

Author roles: **Olaru ID:** Conceptualization, Data Curation, Formal Analysis, Funding Acquisition, Investigation, Methodology, Project Administration, Resources, Visualization, Writing – Original Draft Preparation, Writing – Review & Editing; **Ferrand RA:** Funding Acquisition, Project Administration, Resources, Supervision, Writing – Review & Editing; **Yeung S:** Funding Acquisition, Supervision, Writing – Review & Editing; **Chingono R:** Writing – Review & Editing; **Chonzi P:** Resources, Writing – Review & Editing; **Masunda KPE:** Resources, Writing – Review & Editing; **Dixon J:** Writing – Original Draft Preparation, Writing – Review & Editing; **Kranzer K:** Conceptualization, Formal Analysis, Funding Acquisition, Investigation, Methodology, Project Administration, Resources, Supervision, Writing – Original Draft Preparation, Writing – Review & Editing

Competing interests: No competing interests were disclosed.

Grant information: IDO received funding through the Wellcome Trust Clinical PhD Programme awarded to the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine (grant number 203905/Z/16/Z). The funders had no role in study design, data collection and interpretation, or the decision to submit the work for publication.

The funders had no role in study design, data collection and analysis, decision to publish, or preparation of the manuscript.

Copyright: © 2022 Olaru ID *et al.* This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

How to cite this article: Olaru ID, Ferrand RA, Yeung S *et al.* **Knowledge, attitudes and practices relating to antibiotic use and resistance among prescribers from public primary healthcare facilities in Harare, Zimbabwe [version 2; peer review: 1 approved, 1 approved with reservations]** Wellcome Open Research 2022, 6:72 <https://doi.org/10.12688/wellcomeopenres.16657.2>

First published: 30 Mar 2021, 6:72 <https://doi.org/10.12688/wellcomeopenres.16657.1>

REVISED Amendments from Version 1

Added a more detailed description of non-prescription antibiotic use in Zimbabwe;

Clarified that the survey was conducted prior to result dissemination sessions discussing antimicrobial resistance and diagnosis of infections;

Additional references to studies from Zimbabwe that informed the questionnaire used in this survey;

Highlighted the focus of the survey on nurses and midwives as antibiotic prescribers;

Contrasted findings to those from other studies in sub-Saharan Africa;

Limitation in generalising results to nurses from other settings (rural clinics, private sector);

Rewording of the conclusion to acknowledge that increasing the availability of diagnostics may be difficult to attain however it is important to have data on causative organisms for infections and antimicrobial resistance;

Importance of improving our understanding of how to design training programmes for nurses and midwives and how to communicate antimicrobial resistance.

Any further responses from the reviewers can be found at the end of the article

Introduction

Global antibiotic consumption has increased by more than 65% within the last two decades, driven primarily by an increase in consumption in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) and reflecting economic growth¹. Inappropriate antibiotic use is frequent in many settings with at least 30% of all antibiotic prescriptions considered inappropriate²⁻⁴. This has public health implications since antibiotic overuse is one of the major drivers for antimicrobial resistance (AMR)⁵.

In high-income countries, more than 85% of antibiotics are prescribed in the community i.e. in outpatient settings⁶; this is likely similar in LMICs. One in eight and one in two outpatient consultations result in antibiotic prescriptions in high and low-income settings, respectively^{3,7}. This difference may be explained by the higher prevalence of infectious diseases and a lack of access to diagnostic testing. In addition, the high workload in low-resource outpatient settings may lead to reduced consultation time and increase the likelihood of antibiotic prescriptions^{8,9}. In many low-resource settings, non-prescription antibiotic use is a frequent phenomenon¹⁰. In Zimbabwe, antibiotic dispensing was historically highly regulated with only 8% of antibiotics issued without a prescription¹¹. However, recent economic decline, increasing healthcare utilisation costs and the COVID-19 pandemic, have likely resulted in increased non-prescription antibiotic use¹².

While there are available data particularly on the prescribing practices of doctors working in hospitals, data from outpatient settings in LMICs where nurses are the main antibiotic prescribers are scarce. A better understanding of attitudes and practices of healthcare providers relating to AMR and antibiotic use may allow for the development of strategies to improve

prescribing and ultimately curb the increase in AMR. This survey aimed to explore attitudes and practices with regards to microbiology tests, AMR and antibiotic prescribing among healthcare providers (nurses and midwives) at public primary health clinics in Harare, Zimbabwe.

Methods**Setting**

Primary health clinics (PHCs) provide nurse-led care for acute and chronic illnesses including HIV and non-communicable diseases as well as antenatal and maternity services for uncomplicated deliveries and well-child clinics for growth monitoring and immunisations. Microbiology diagnostic services beyond rapid testing for malaria and HIV are only available at central laboratories. Pharmacies co-located on PHC premises fill prescriptions at reduced costs compared to independent pharmacies however, stock-outs of medicines are frequent. Unlike in many other countries, in Zimbabwe, most patients have to pay out-of-pocket for healthcare costs such as consultations, diagnostic tests and prescriptions, limiting access to care. In addition, Zimbabwe has been facing considerable hardships in recent years due to economic decline and rapid inflation which impacted on healthcare access and provision.

Study design and participants

This cross-sectional survey was conducted in nine PHCs located in low-income suburbs of Harare between October and December 2020. The PHCs were selected out of 12 facilities if they were serving a low-income population in southern Harare and if they were operational at the time of the survey. Healthcare providers who independently prescribe antibiotics and order diagnostic tests (e.g. nurses, midwives, etc.) were eligible to participate in the survey. The surveys were conducted before dissemination and feedback sessions discussing the results of two studies focusing on viral and bacterial infections and AMR^{13,14}. All healthcare workers who were working at the clinic on the day of the survey were invited to participate. The clinic matrons were informed about the dissemination sessions and the plan to conduct the survey and provided their support.

Survey

The survey¹⁵ was developed based on a literature review^{8,16-18} and findings from other studies conducted in Zimbabwe^{13,14,19}. The studies did not assess the knowledge, attitudes and practices of healthcare workers but rather provided a more comprehensive understanding of the landscape of AMR and prescribing in Zimbabwe. Data on demographics, training and work experience were collected. Main topics addressed by the questions were: availability and use of diagnostic tests that may be used to identify infections with antibiotic resistant pathogens; pathogens encountered in current practice; attitudes and beliefs relating to AMR and antibiotic prescribing; training and sources of information used to improve prescribing. Most questions used a five-point scale with the exception of demographics and questions on the importance of AMR and on sources of information. Questions were answered in terms of importance (very important to very unimportant), helpfulness (very helpful to very unhelpful), and agreement of the survey

taker with a particular statement (strongly agree to strongly disagree) (see extended data for survey and codebook¹⁵). Knowledge about diagnostic testing and drug susceptibility testing was evaluated using four multiple-choice and free-text questions. The clinical questions were selected to reflect common scenarios that the nurses would encounter in their daily practice and might lead to inappropriate antibiotic use.

Data collection

Data was collected as part of the ARGUS study which evaluates gram-negative resistance and antibiotic usage in primary care¹³. Ethical approval was obtained from the Medical Research Council Zimbabwe (MRCZ/A/2406) and the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine Ethics committee (Ref. 16424).

All prescribers who were working at the clinics on the day of the event were invited to take part in the survey. Each clinic was visited once. The survey contained an information sheet on the purpose of the survey and consent. This section specifically asked the participants to fill in and return the survey if they consented to participate. Data was fully anonymised on collection and no participant identifiers were used. The questionnaires were self-administered using paper-based forms and were filled in prior to the session. Data from the paper questionnaires was entered into electronic forms using [Open Data Kit](#) (ODK).

Statistical analysis

Data analysis was performed in R v4.0.3 (The R Project for Statistical Computing). Categorical variables were presented as counts and percentages. A five-point Likert scale was used to determine attitudes and beliefs ranging from 1 point (“very important”, “very helpful”, “strongly agree”) to 5 points (“very unimportant”, “very unhelpful”, “strongly disagree”). Results were presented aggregated for positive and negative categories (e.g. very important and important formed one category). For these questions, percentages were calculated while excluding questions which were unanswered or where the response was “do not know”. To account for non-response, the denominator for the data is reported.

Results

A total of 91 healthcare providers from nine PHCs were approached and all agreed to participate in the survey¹⁵. Most participants (81/91, 89%) were female and worked in public health facilities only (84/91, 92%), while seven also worked in private health facilities or hospitals. Participants were senior nurses (44/91, 49%), midwives (34/91, 37%), and junior nurses (12/91, 13%). The majority of participants, 62/91 (68%) had more than 10 years of work experience. [Figure 1](#) shows the attitudes and beliefs of healthcare providers related to diagnostic testing, causes of AMR and antibiotic prescribing.

Microbiology test availability and use

Among 69 participants who reported having ordered specific microbiology tests within the previous month, 67/69 (97%) reported ordering a sputum test for tuberculosis with 19/67

(28%) having ordered more than 10 tests for tuberculosis. Urine cultures were ordered by 46/69 (67%) and stool cultures by 31/69 (45%) with 13/46 (28%) and 7/31 (23%) ordering more than five tests in the previous month, respectively. The main challenges in ordering and performing microbiology tests were the lack of access to laboratory testing (78/84, 93%), delays in receiving test results (70/84, 83%), high patient volume (66/80, 83%) and costs of testing (71/83, 86%; [Figure 1A and 1B](#)).

Antimicrobial resistance

Most participants reported that they consider AMR as a global (75/91, 82%) and/or national (81/91, 89%) problem, while 52/91 (57%) considered AMR to be a problem in their healthcare facilities. A fifth of participants (20/91, 22%) were unsure if AMR was a problem in their clinics. Among key pathogens, 73/91 (80%), 45/91 (49%), 9/91 (10%) and 8/91 (9%) considered drug resistance to be a problem in *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, *Salmonella* Typhi, *Staphylococcus aureus* (methicillin-resistant) and gram negatives (presence of extended-spectrum beta-lactamases), respectively. Poor adherence of patients to prescribed antibiotics treatment (87/90, 97%), over-prescription of antibiotics (82/88, 93%) and excessive use of unregulated antibiotics acquired from pharmacies without a prescription (82/88, 93%) or from the informal market (79/87, 91%) were considered very important or important drivers of AMR ([Figure 1C](#)).

Antibiotic prescribing

The decision to prescribe antibiotics was mainly influenced by the clinical presentation and laboratory results (87/89, 98%) and severity of illness (79/89, 89%) and was guided by the national guidelines²⁰ (84/87, 97%; [Figure 1D](#)). The decision to prescribe antibiotics was influenced by the patients’ or their seniors’ expectations in 6/88 (7%) and 13/88 (15%), respectively. Respondents reported prescribing unnecessary antibiotics very often (7/90, 8%), often (8/90, 9%), about half of the times to (29/90, 32%), sometimes (27/90, 30%) and almost never (19/90, 21%). In total, 25 (29%) and 41/90 (46%) of prescribers felt that antibiotic prescriptions should be reduced for inpatients and outpatients, respectively ([Figure 1E](#)).

National guidelines were the main source for guiding prescribing in routine practice (85/91, 93%) and as a means to increase knowledge on antibiotic prescribing (88/91, 97%). Other sources of information to support prescribing were textbooks in 64/91 (70%), discussions with colleagues 57/91 (63%) and professional meetings 56/91 (62%). A third of participants (28/91, 31%) reported having received training in antibiotic prescribing in the previous year. Participants felt that availability of national guidelines (89/89, 100%), training sessions on antibiotic prescribing (89/89, 100%) and regular audit and feedback on prescribing (82/88, 93%) were helpful interventions to improve prescribing ([Figure 1F](#)).

Prescriber knowledge

Among survey participants, 84/91 (92%) would order a sputum test for tuberculosis in a patient with a prolonged cough and 71/91 (78%) would prescribe appropriate antibiotics in a

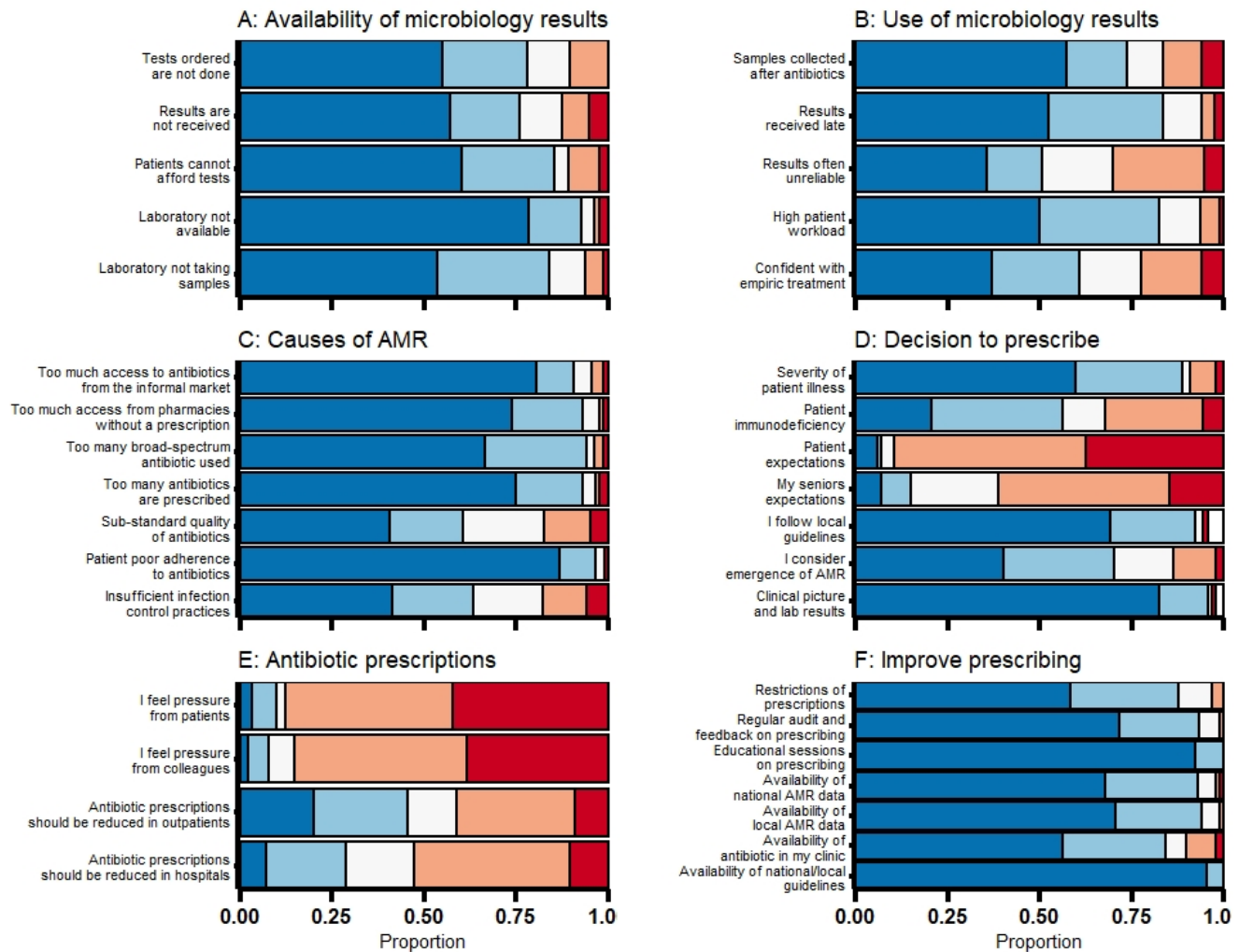


Figure 1. Attitudes and practices relating to microbiology tests, antimicrobial resistance and antibiotic prescriptions. Positive responses are displayed in blues, negative in reds and neutral responses in white. (A) affecting the availability of microbiology testing (very important to very unimportant); (B) affecting the use of microbiology results (very important to very unimportant); (C) causes of AMR (very important to very unimportant); (D) guiding the decision to start antibiotics (strongly agree to strongly disagree); (E) antibiotic prescriptions (strongly agree to strongly disagree); (F) improving antibiotic prescribing (very helpful to very unhelpful).

patient with typhoid fever symptoms. In total, 18 (20%) would prescribe inappropriate antibiotics such as kanamycin and doxycycline to a pregnant patient with symptoms of a sexually transmitted infection. Most participants (81/91, 89%) would prescribe antibiotics in a patient with symptoms suggestive of a viral respiratory tract infection.

Discussion

The study used a new approach by focusing on nurses and midwives from PHCs who are the main prescribers in the outpatient setting in Zimbabwe. This study found that although healthcare providers were aware of the challenges posed by AMR on a global and national level, they considered it less of an issue in their daily practice. Furthermore, while over-prescription

of antibiotics was recognized as a problem by most, half of the participants reported that unnecessary prescriptions are infrequent in their current practice. These issues may arise from insufficient knowledge of the prevalence of AMR in their specific setting and from the propensity to attribute it to factors outside their own practice which is also reported by studies elsewhere²¹. This may also come from the perception of futility that their daily practice will impact on AMR on a national or global level²². Only one in three participants reported having received formal training on antibiotic prescribing in the previous year.

Limited availability of diagnostics, insufficient laboratory capacity and high costs of diagnostics means that most patients

accessing outpatient departments in sub-Saharan Africa are treated using a “syndromic approach”²³. This was also reflected by the findings of this survey where healthcare providers reported that there are a number of barriers in accessing microbiological testing such as the lack of access to laboratory testing and high costs which are incurred by the patients. The use of microbiology tests plays an important role in bacterial identification and antibiotic susceptibility testing. Limiting tests to complex cases and patients presenting to private healthcare facilities will lead to data which may not reflect the burden of AMR in the community. Therefore, insufficient laboratory testing results in inadequate and potentially biased surveillance data thus preventing the development of setting-specific treatment recommendations.

Most survey participants were aware of resistance in *M. tuberculosis* likely due to the roll-out and decentralisation of testing using GeneXpert and awareness campaigns on the importance of tuberculosis diagnosis. Resistance in *S. Typhi* was often reported, reflecting the extensive information on the ongoing typhoid fever outbreak²⁴ provided to healthcare workers by overseeing authorities and non-governmental organizations. Conversely, less than 10% of respondents cited resistance in key pathogens such as methicillin resistance in *S. aureus* and the production of extended-spectrum beta-lactamases in *Enterobacteriaceae*. This may be related to the setting of the survey in outpatient facilities and to limited antibiotic susceptibility testing making the identification of these pathogens infrequent in daily practice. Furthermore, there may be a lack of published and widely disseminated information leading to decreased awareness among healthcare workers.

Most healthcare providers indicated that the decision to prescribe antibiotics is mainly guided by the clinical presentation and the national guidelines and not directly by patient expectations. This is reassuring and contrary to findings from other settings where patients’ expectations played an important role in the decision to prescribe antibiotics^{3,16,18}. However, there may be indirect pressures on the healthcare worker because they are aware that the patient may not be able to afford accessing the clinic again if symptoms become worse⁷. Furthermore in this study, the national guidelines were described as the main “influencer” in guiding antibiotic prescribing in routine practice. This is in contrast to a study from Gabon showing that prior experience and the opinion of the superior strongly influenced the decision whether or not antibiotics should be prescribed²⁵.

A total of nine out of ten healthcare workers felt that antibiotics are overused in the formal sector contributing to the increase in AMR. This is a common finding globally^{8,17}. Challenges in accessing healthcare such as clinic consultation fees for subsequent visits and potential hospital costs in case of clinical deterioration, promote the prescription of potentially unnecessary antibiotics “just in case”⁷. Generally, healthcare workers will likely prioritise the potential immediate impact of antibiotic prescribing on individual patient outcome over the long-term effects of overuse on AMR on a

population-level²². Furthermore, in this survey, healthcare workers indicated that antibiotics purchased over the counter from pharmacies or informal vendors may facilitate development of AMR in their communities, highlighting the major challenge of unregulated drug use in LMICs^{10,26}. Prescription-drugs in Zimbabwe have historically been very well regulated in comparison to its neighbours, with few non-prescription sales documented in multi-country surveys¹⁰. However, starting from the economic crisis in 2007, the informal sector grew considerably, including an increase in informal vendors for antibiotics¹².

Regarding strategies to improve antibiotic prescribing, healthcare workers favoured educational and decision support measures such as training and increased availability of guidelines and prescribing data for their setting over restrictive measures for improving prescribing in their daily practice. These may represent effective strategies to improve prescribing as shown in other settings^{27,28}.

To our knowledge, this is the first survey evaluating the attitudes and practices relating to AMR and antibiotic use among healthcare providers working in PHCs in Zimbabwe. Furthermore, the approach to survey nurses and midwives who are the main antibiotic prescribers in the public sector for outpatients in many settings is innovative. The findings of this survey are of particular importance and can be used to inform the design of future educational activities for this group of healthcare professionals working in PHCs in Zimbabwe and elsewhere. This study has several limitations. As the data were collected within a survey, participants may have given socially-desirable answers. In the attempt to avoid this, data collection was completely anonymous. Only 30% of respondents reported having received training in the previous year and 7% reported that their decision to prescribe antibiotics was based on their seniors’ expectations suggesting that responses were not given according to social desirability and supporting the validity of our findings. The study included a relatively small number of participants. However, all prescribers working on the day of the survey across nine PHCs in Harare were invited to participate with no refusals recorded, making the data generalizable to public sector providers of outpatient care in Harare. However, these findings may not be generalizable to healthcare workers working in private clinics or rural settings. Participants may have misunderstood some of the questions however the questions were informed by questionnaires used in other studies from sub-Saharan Africa and responses were generally consistent. Also, responses to some questions may be difficult to interpret because the respondent may have answered in the same way if they agreed with a statement of thought it was important. While increased availability of diagnostics is desirable, roll out is challenged by financial and infrastructural constraints. Also, in reality, turnaround times of microbiological diagnostics is usually too long and hence has limited impact on patient management, specifically in outpatient settings. However, establishing sentinel sites to determine causative organisms in certain settings and generate data on AMR might be a possible solution. In many settings nurses and midwives are the main antibiotic

prescribers. Hence understanding how to design training programmes aimed at nurses and midwives and how to communicate AMR surveillance data to them is important. Surveys such as the one presented in this study conducted in other settings could potentially guide training and teaching programmes.

Data availability

Underlying data

DRYAD: Knowledge, attitudes and practices relating to antibiotic use and resistance among prescribers from public primary healthcare facilities in Harare, Zimbabwe. <https://doi.org/10.5061/dryad.66t1g1k1s>.

This project contains the following underlying data:

- Raw answers to survey

Extended data

DRYAD: Knowledge, attitudes and practices relating to antibiotic use and resistance among prescribers from public primary healthcare facilities in Harare, Zimbabwe. <https://doi.org/10.5061/dryad.66t1g1k1s>.

This project contains the following extended data:

- Data codebook
- Survey questionnaire
- STROBE checklist

Data are available under the terms of the [Creative Commons Zero “No rights reserved” data waiver](#) (CC0 1.0 Public domain dedication).

References

- Klein EY, Van Boeckel TP, Martinez EM, *et al.*: **Global increase and geographic convergence in antibiotic consumption between 2000 and 2015.** *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A.* 2018; **115**(15): E3463–E70. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
- Sulis G, Adam P, Nafade V, *et al.*: **Antibiotic prescription practices in primary care in low- and middle-income countries: A systematic review and meta-analysis.** *PLoS Med.* 2020; **17**(6): e1003139. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
- Fleming-Dutra KE, Hersh AL, Shapiro DJ, *et al.*: **Prevalence of Inappropriate Antibiotic Prescriptions Among US Ambulatory Care Visits, 2010–2011.** *JAMA.* 2016; **315**(17): 1864–73. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
- Fink G, D'Acremont V, Leslie HH, *et al.*: **Antibiotic exposure among children younger than 5 years in low-income and middle-income countries: a cross-sectional study of nationally representative facility-based and household-based surveys.** *Lancet Infect Dis.* 2020; **20**(2): 179–187. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
- Holmes AH, Moore LS, Sundsfjord A, *et al.*: **Understanding the mechanisms and drivers of antimicrobial resistance.** *Lancet.* 2016; **387**(10014): 176–87. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
- Duffy E, Ritchie S, Metcalfe S, *et al.*: **Antibacterials dispensed in the community comprise 85%–95% of total human antibacterial consumption.** *J Clin Pharm Ther.* 2018; **43**(1): 59–64. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
- Dixon J, Manyau S, Kandiye F, *et al.*: **Antibiotics, Rational Drug use and the Architecture of Global Health in Zimbabwe.** *Soc Sci Med.* 2021; **272**: 113594. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
- Abera B, Kibret M, Mulu W: **Knowledge and beliefs on antimicrobial resistance among physicians and nurses in hospitals in Amhara Region, Ethiopia.** *BMC Pharmacol Toxicol.* 2014; **15**: 26. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
- Vila J, Pal T: **Update on antibacterial resistance in low-income countries: factors favoring the emergence of resistance.** *Open Infect Dis J.* 2010; **4**(2): 38–54. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
- Auta A, Hadi MA, Oga E, *et al.*: **Global access to antibiotics without prescription in community pharmacies: A systematic review and meta-analysis.** *J Infect.* 2019; **78**(1): 8–18. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
- Nyazema N, Viberg N, Khoza S, *et al.*: **Low sale of antibiotics without prescription: a cross-sectional study in Zimbabwean private pharmacies.** *J Antimicrob Chemother.* 2007; **59**(4): 718–26. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
- Dixon J, MacPherson EE, Nayiga S, *et al.*: **Antibiotic stories: a mixed-methods, multi-country analysis of household antibiotic use in Malawi, Uganda and Zimbabwe.** *BMJ Glob Health.* 2021; **6**(11): e006920. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
- Olaru ID, Yeung S, Ferrand RA, *et al.*: **Antimicrobial Resistance in Gram-negative bacteria from Urinary Specimens: a study of prevalence, risk factors and molecular mechanisms of resistance (ARGUS) in Zimbabwe - a study protocol [version 1; peer review: 2 approved].** *Wellcome Open Res.* 2020; **5**: 140. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
- Hopkins H, Bassat Q, Chandler CI, *et al.*: **Febrile Illness Evaluation in a Broad Range of Endemicities (FIEBRE): protocol for a multisite prospective observational study of the causes of fever in Africa and Asia.** *BMJ Open.* 2020; **10**(7): e035632. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
- Olaru I: **Knowledge, attitudes and practices relating to antibiotic use and resistance among prescribers from public primary healthcare facilities in Harare, Zimbabwe.** Dryad, Dataset. 2021. [Publisher Full Text](#)
- Farley E, Stewart A, Davies MA, *et al.*: **Antibiotic use and resistance: Knowledge, attitudes and perceptions among primary care prescribers in South Africa.** *S Afr Med J.* 2018; **108**(9): 763–71. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
- Pulcini C, Williams F, Molinari N, *et al.*: **Junior doctors' knowledge and perceptions of antibiotic resistance and prescribing: a survey in France and Scotland.** *Clin Microbiol Infect.* 2011; **17**(1): 80–7. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
- Thriemer K, Katuala Y, Batoko B, *et al.*: **Antibiotic prescribing in DR Congo: a knowledge, attitude and practice survey among medical doctors and students.** *PLoS One.* 2013; **8**(2): e55495. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
- Olaru ID, Meierkord A, Godman B, *et al.*: **Assessment of antimicrobial use and prescribing practices among paediatric inpatients in Zimbabwe.** *J Chemother.* 2020; **32**(8): 456–459. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
- EDLIZ 2015: 7th Essential Medicines List and Standard Treatment Guidelines for Zimbabwe.** The National Medicine and Therapeutics Policy Advisory Committee [NMTPAC], Ministry of Health & Child Welfare, Republic of Zimbabwe. [Reference Source](#)
- McCullough AR, Rathbone J, Parekh S, *et al.*: **Not in my backyard: a systematic review of clinicians' knowledge and beliefs about antibiotic resistance.** *J Antimicrob Chemother.* 2015; **70**(9): 2465–73. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
- Broom J, Broom A, Kirby E: **The drivers of antimicrobial use across institutions, stakeholders and economic settings: a paradigm shift is required for effective optimization.** *J Antimicrob Chemother.* 2019; **74**(9): 2803–9. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
- Petti CA, Polage CR, Quinn TC, *et al.*: **Laboratory medicine in Africa: a barrier to effective health care.** *Clin Infect Dis.* 2006; **42**(3): 377–82. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
- Olaru ID, Mtapuri-Zinyowera S, Feasey N, *et al.*: **Typhoid Vi-conjugate vaccine for outbreak control in Zimbabwe.** *Lancet Infect Dis.* 2019; **19**(9): 930. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
- Adegbite BR, Edoa JR, Schaumburg F, *et al.*: **Knowledge and perception on**

- antimicrobial resistance and antibiotics prescribing attitude among physicians and nurses in Lambarene region, Gabon: a call for setting-up an antimicrobial stewardship program.** *Antimicrob Resist Infect Control.* 2022; **11**(1): 44.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
26. Dixon J, MacPherson E, Manyau S, *et al.*: **The 'Drug Bag' method: lessons from anthropological studies of antibiotic use in Africa and South-East Asia.** *Glob Health Action.* 2019; **12**(1): 1639388.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
27. Kandeel A, Palms DL, Afifi S, *et al.*: **An educational intervention to promote appropriate antibiotic use for acute respiratory infections in a district in Egypt- pilot study.** *BMC Public Health.* 2019; **19**(Suppl 3): 498.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
28. Korom RR, Onguka S, Halestrap P, *et al.*: **Brief educational interventions to improve performance on novel quality metrics in ambulatory settings in Kenya: A multi-site pre-post effectiveness trial.** *PLoS One.* 2017; **12**(4): e0174566.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)

Open Peer Review

Current Peer Review Status: ? ✓

Version 2

Reviewer Report 12 May 2022

<https://doi.org/10.21956/wellcomeopenres.19797.r50256>

© 2022 Wertheim H et al. This is an open access peer review report distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License](#), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.



Heiman F. L. Wertheim

Division of Medical Microbiology and Radboudumc Center for Infectious Diseases, Radboud University Medical Center, Nijmegen, The Netherlands

Annelie Monnier

Radboud University Medical Center, Nijmegen, The Netherlands

The comments have been adequately addressed.

Competing Interests: No competing interests were disclosed.

We confirm that we have read this submission and believe that we have an appropriate level of expertise to confirm that it is of an acceptable scientific standard.

Version 1

Reviewer Report 30 March 2022

<https://doi.org/10.21956/wellcomeopenres.18368.r49039>

© 2022 Wertheim H et al. This is an open access peer review report distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License](#), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.



Heiman F. L. Wertheim

Division of Medical Microbiology and Radboudumc Center for Infectious Diseases, Radboud University Medical Center, Nijmegen, The Netherlands

Annelie Monnier

Radboud University Medical Center, Nijmegen, The Netherlands

Summary:

The authors report on a cross-sectional survey exploring attitudes and practices of health care providers working in public primary health clinics in relation to microbiology tests, AMR and antibiotic use, in the Harare region in Zimbabwe. The choice of the research setting is especially of interest as nurses are the main antibiotics prescribers in public health clinics and literature on nurse prescribers is particularly scarce. Minor revisions would benefit the clarity of the manuscript and highlight the novelty of the work and thereby enhance its impact.

Major Comments:

- Not applicable.

Minor Comments:

- Abstract: Last sentence of the methods section: 'to determined' should be corrected by 'to determine'.
- Introduction: First paragraph: One of the references in support of the 30% inappropriate antibiotic use is from the ambulatory care setting in the US, with data from 2010-2011. Perhaps a more suitable reference can be used here: more recent and from a closer geographical area?
- Introduction – Second paragraph: It seems relevant here to also discuss inappropriate use as a result of over the counter access/ non-prescription dispensing of antibiotics in LMICs/ or sub-Saharan Africa and/or Zimbabwe.
- Methods – Study design and participants. Could the authors provide a rationale for the chosen study design? Indeed, considering the study aim, a qualitative research approach involving in-depth interviews and/or focus groups would have been suitable and perhaps even be preferred. Did the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic play a role in the choice of the study design?
- Methods – Study design and participants. Could the authors provide more information on the selection of the 9 public health clinics? Were there only 9 public health clinics operational in the low income suburb of the Harare region at the time of the study? It is unclear how the 9 included PHCs relate to the 12 PHCs mentioned in the manuscript.
- Methods - Study participants: In the methods section the authors state that 'The surveys were conducted during training sessions on AMR and antibiotic prescribing.' Strikingly, the authors report in the result section 'Only one in three participants reported having received formal training on antibiotic prescribing in the previous year.' This seems somewhat contradicting, how do the authors explain this? Are training sessions on AMR and antibiotic prescribing not considered formal training sessions? Is the distinction between formal training and informal training relevant and if so why? Did you also collect information on whether AMR and antibiotic stewardship /responsible antibiotic prescribing was part of the curriculum of the health care workers?
- Methods – Survey: Please add references for the other studies conducted in Zimbabwe mentioned.

- Methods—Survey: Four papers are listed as references for developing the survey. I notice that only one of them involved nurses as study participants [ref 7]. Could the authors please explain how they tailored the questions and content of the survey to their study population (i.e., nurses and midwives)? Were the survey questions piloted and or/ reviewed to assess whether the questions were suitable for the chosen study population?
- Methods - Data collection: As demographic data were also collected, 'pseudonymised data' seems a more appropriate term than 'fully anonymised data'.
- Results - Prescriber knowledge: Consider clarifying why the clinical examples reported here are relevant to assess the knowledge of the prescribers. It might not be clear for everybody reading the manuscript that you are trying to highlight common inappropriate antibiotic use examples.
- Discussion - Paragraph 4: The authors mention here that patients could potentially report non existing symptoms with the goal to obtain antibiotics. This would suggest patients would have specific knowledge of symptom/treatment combinations. Also, the manuscript reports easy over the counter access of antibiotics for patients from pharmacies and informal markets. Altogether, exaggerating/faking symptoms seems a bit far stretched to me. I would suggest the authors to consider removing this point as it did not emerge from your own data.
- Discussion- Paragraph 7: 'The survey focuses on nurses and midwives' This sentence should be aligned with the aim as described in the last paragraph of the introduction (midwives are not listed there).
- Discussion – general: Focussing on midwives and nurses is actually an innovative and important aspect of the work. This should be emphasised more across the manuscript. For the discussion section, I suggest the authors add reflections on whether the findings of their work focussing on nurses and midwives actually identified new themes or topics as compared with literature focusing on medical doctors. Would the author recommend different or similar content for nurses and midwives as compared to medical doctors? Would they recommend other settings in which nurses and midwives are the main antibiotic prescriber to do similar research- and why? What type of data would be needed to ensure generalizability of the data for other prescribing nurses and midwives in Zimbabwe?
- Discussion –Strengths: I would suggest the authors emphasize the value of the study results. For example, results to be used for the design and shaping of future educational activities for local PHC staff (or more specifically nurses and midwives).

Is the work clearly and accurately presented and does it cite the current literature?

Partly

Is the study design appropriate and is the work technically sound?

Partly

Are sufficient details of methods and analysis provided to allow replication by others?

Partly

If applicable, is the statistical analysis and its interpretation appropriate?

Yes

Are all the source data underlying the results available to ensure full reproducibility?

Yes

Are the conclusions drawn adequately supported by the results?

Partly

Competing Interests: No competing interests were disclosed.

Reviewer Expertise: microbiology, antibiotic resistance, low resource settings, antibiotic use, social science

We confirm that we have read this submission and believe that we have an appropriate level of expertise to confirm that it is of an acceptable scientific standard, however we have significant reservations, as outlined above.

Author Response 26 Apr 2022

Ioana Diana Olaru, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, London, UK

Thank you for reviewing our manuscript and for your suggestions. Please find below the responses to the issues raised.

Reviewer summary:

The authors report on a cross-sectional survey exploring attitudes and practices of health care providers working in public primary health clinics in relation to microbiology tests, AMR and antibiotic use, in the Harare region in Zimbabwe. The choice of the research setting is especially of interest as nurses are the main antibiotics prescribers in public health clinics and literature on nurse prescribers is particularly scarce. Minor revisions would benefit the clarity of the manuscript and highlight the novelty of the work and thereby enhance its impact.

Thank you. We agree with your comments and we have made the following changes in accordance to your suggestions:

Minor Comments:

Comment #1

Abstract: Last sentence of the methods section: 'to determined' should be corrected by 'to determine'.

Response to comment #1

Corrected.

Comment #2

Introduction: First paragraph: One of the references in support of the 30% inappropriate antibiotic use is from the ambulatory care setting in the US, with data from 2010-2011. Perhaps a more suitable reference can be used here: more recent and from a closer geographical area?

Response to comment #2

A reference was added in support of the statement - study by Fink et al. Lancet Infect Dis 2020 which includes six countries from sub-Saharan Africa. Also, the next paragraphs were re-worded to reflect potential differences between high- and low-resource settings. *"In high-income countries, more than 85% of antibiotics are prescribed in the community i.e. in outpatient settings⁵; this is likely similar in LMICs."*

Comment #3

Introduction – Second paragraph: It seems relevant here to also discuss inappropriate use as a result of over the counter access/ non-prescription dispensing of antibiotics in LMICs/ or sub-Saharan Africa and/or Zimbabwe.

Response to comment #3

A comment was added according to the suggestion:

"In many low-resource settings, non-prescription antibiotic use is a frequent phenomenon.²⁴ In Zimbabwe, antibiotic dispensing was historically highly regulated with only 8% of antibiotics issued without a prescription.²⁵ However, recent economic decline, increasing healthcare utilisation costs and the COVID-19 pandemic, has likely resulted in increased non-prescription antibiotic use."

Comment #4

Methods – Study design and participants. Could the authors provide a rationale for the chosen study design? Indeed, considering the study aim, a qualitative research approach involving in-depth interviews and/or focus groups would have been suitable and perhaps even preferred. Did the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic play a role in the choice of the study design?

Response to comment #4

This study was embedded within the larger ARGUS study (<https://doi.org/10.12688/wellcomeopenres.15977.1>) exploring the burden of antimicrobial resistance in community-acquired infections and antibiotic use in primary care using quantitative methods. Studies using in-depth interviews among healthcare workers and policy makers from Zimbabwe have already been conducted by our group (Dixon J et al. Soc Sci Med 2021). For the current study, we had originally planned to include a broader range of healthcare workers providing various levels of care (doctors and nurses from hospitals, doctors in training, medical students, pharmacists, etc.). However, the COVID-19 pandemic led to the cancellation of all in-person meetings and events and therefore we were not able to conduct the study among other groups of healthcare workers.

Comment #5

Methods – Study design and participants. Could the authors provide more information on the selection of the 9 public health clinics? Were there only 9 public health clinics operational in the low income suburb of the Harare region at the time of the study? It is unclear how the 9 included PHCs relate to the 12 PHCs mentioned in the manuscript.

Response to comment #5

The COVID-19 pandemic and the economic situation in Zimbabwe had a dramatic effect on healthcare provision. Many primary care clinics were closed and healthcare services were heavily disrupted. The study was conducted when some (but not all) of the clinics were resuming activities. The clinics were selected because they operated within low-income communities and they were open at the time when the study was conducted.

Comment #6

Methods - Study participants: In the methods section the authors state that 'The surveys were conducted during training sessions on AMR and antibiotic prescribing.' Strikingly, the authors report in the result section 'Only one in three participants reported having received formal training on antibiotic prescribing in the previous year.' This seems somewhat contradicting, how do the authors explain this? Are training sessions on AMR and antibiotic prescribing not considered formal training sessions? Is the distinction between formal training and informal training relevant and if so why? Did you also collect information on whether AMR and antibiotic stewardship /responsible antibiotic prescribing was part of the curriculum of the health care workers?

Response to comment #6

Apologies for the apparent contradiction. The survey was done before the training and therefore the respondents commented on training before the current event. The current training was organised within dissemination/feedback activities of results from studies focusing on diagnosing infections and AMR conducted by our group. This was clarified in the methods in response to the comment of the other reviewer.

"The questionnaires were self-administered using paper-based forms and was filled in prior to the session."

Although we asked about sources of training for antimicrobial prescribing, we did not specifically ask about training on responsible prescribing. This is because prescriptions in primary care should follow the national treatment recommendations (EDLIZ). In practice, because of multiple reasons (diagnostic uncertainties, fears that patients may not be able to return if the condition becomes severe, feelings that some sort of care should be provided, etc.), the guidelines are not always followed (Dixon J, Soc Sci Med, 2021).

Comment #7

Methods – Survey: Please add references for the other studies conducted in Zimbabwe mentioned.

Response to comment #7

The other studies used different methodologies and did not have the specific aim of investigating knowledge, attitudes and practices of healthcare providers but rather

provided a more comprehensive understanding of the landscape of antibiotic prescribing and antimicrobial resistance in Zimbabwe. A comment to that respect was added to the manuscript: *"The studies did not assess the knowledge, attitudes and practices of healthcare workers but rather provided a more comprehensive understanding of the landscape of AMR and prescribing in Zimbabwe."* These studies were also referenced in response to the comment of the other reviewer and some have been added to the manuscript text.

Comment #8

Methods—Survey: Four papers are listed as references for developing the survey. I notice that only one of them involved nurses as study participants [ref 7]. Could the authors please explain how they tailored the questions and content of the survey to their study population (i.e., nurses and midwives)? Were the survey questions piloted and or/ reviewed to assess whether the questions were suitable for the chosen study population?

Response to comment #8

The survey was originally planned to also include other categories of healthcare professionals providing different levels of care (doctors and nurses working in hospitals, medical students, pharmacists, etc.). For this, we originally designed two questionnaires according to the population being surveyed. These questionnaires had a number of common questions and also included questions specifically for inpatient settings (e.g. ordering blood cultures in hospitals). The COVID-19 pandemic led to severe disruption of healthcare provision in Zimbabwe. In-person meetings and teaching events were cancelled. As a result, the survey was conducted exclusively in primary health care clinics where nurses and midwives are the care providers. The questionnaires were reviewed by healthcare providers and researchers with expertise in evaluating antibiotic use prior to their use in the field. In Zimbabwe, primary care is provided almost universally by trained nurses which may not be the case in other settings (where doctors are the main prescribers).

Comment #9

Methods - Data collection: As demographic data were also collected, 'pseudonymised data' seems a more appropriate term than 'fully anonymised data'.

Response to comment #9

Information on age and other variables that could potentially be used to identify individuals were collected in broad categories (e.g. age range rather than age or date of birth). No participant identifiers were given to the forms. Therefore data was anonymised.

Comment #10

Results - Prescriber knowledge: Consider clarifying why the clinical examples reported here are relevant to assess the knowledge of the prescribers. It might not be clear for everybody reading the manuscript that you are trying to highlight common inappropriate antibiotic use examples.

Response to comment #10

A clarification on the questions was added to the methods section:

"The clinical questions were selected to reflect common scenarios that the nurses would encounter in their daily practice and might lead to inappropriate antibiotic use."

Comment #11

Discussion - Paragraph 4: The authors mention here that patients could potentially report non existing symptoms with the goal to obtain antibiotics. This would suggest patients would have specific knowledge of symptom/treatment combinations. Also, the manuscript reports easy over the counter access of antibiotics for patients from pharmacies and informal markets. Altogether, exaggerating/faking symptoms seems a bit far stretched to me. I would suggest the authors to consider removing this point as it did not emerge from your own data.

Response to comment #11

The section was removed according to the suggestion. It now reads: *"However, there may be indirect pressures on the healthcare worker because they are aware that the patient may not be able to afford accessing the clinic again if symptoms become worse."*

Comment #12

Discussion- Paragraph 7: 'The survey focuses on nurses and midwives' This sentence should be aligned with the aim as described in the last paragraph of the introduction (midwives are not listed there).

Response to comment #12

The aim of the study was amended to *"... explore attitudes and practices with regards to microbiology tests, AMR and antibiotic prescribing among healthcare providers (nurses and midwives) at public primary health clinics in Harare, Zimbabwe."* In Zimbabwe, midwives are involved in providing antenatal and perinatal care including antibiotic prescriptions whenever deemed necessary. Some are dually trained and rotate into regular outpatient consultations.

Comment #13

Discussion – general: Focussing on midwives and nurses is actually an innovative and important aspect of the work. This should be emphasised more across the manuscript.

Response to comment #13

Thank you for this comment. We have further highlighted the novelty of surveying nurses and midwives on antibiotic prescribing throughout the manuscript:

"The study used a new approach by focusing on nurses and midwives who are the main prescribers in outpatient settings in Zimbabwe." (Discussion, first paragraph).

"Furthermore, the approach to survey nurses and midwives who are the main antibiotic prescribers in the public sector for outpatients is innovative." (Discussion, paragraph on study strengths).

Comment #14

For the discussion section, I suggest the authors add reflections on whether the findings of their work focussing on nurses and midwives actually identified new themes or topics as compared with literature focusing on medical doctors.

Response to comment #14

Comments were added on differences between findings from this study and those from studies conducted in other settings enrolling predominantly medical doctors.

"Most healthcare providers indicated that the decision to prescribe antibiotics is mainly guided by the clinical presentation and the national guidelines and not directly by patient expectations. This is reassuring and contrary to findings from other settings where patients' expectations played an important role in the decision to prescribe antibiotics." (Discussion, comment already present in manuscript)

"Furthermore in this study, the national guidelines were described as the main "influencer" in guiding antibiotic prescribing in routine practice. This is in contrast to a study from Gabon showing that prior experience and the opinion of the superior strongly influenced the decision whether or not antibiotics should be prescribed." (Discussion)

Comment #15

Would the author recommend different or similar content for nurses and midwives as compared to medical doctors?

Response to comment #15

We believe that the content of the survey has to be tailored to the study setting (country, type of facility) and the target population including their level of training and roles.

Comment #16

Would they recommend other settings in which nurses and midwives are the main antibiotic prescriber to do similar research- and why?

Response to comment #16

A sentence was added to the conclusion commenting on the need for further studies in settings where nurses and midwives are the main prescribers.

"In many settings nurses and midwives are the main antibiotic prescribers. Hence understanding how to design training programmes for them is important. Surveys such as this one from other settings could potentially guide training and teaching programmes."

Comment #17

What type of data would be needed to ensure generalizability of the data for other prescribing nurses and midwives in Zimbabwe?

Response to comment #17

To make data more generalizable, one would need to conduct similar surveys among nurses and midwives working in the private sector and in rural communities. To our knowledge, in private clinics consultations are done by doctors and therefore nurses are not prescribers. A comment was added in the discussion *"These findings may not be generalizable to healthcare workers from private clinics or rural settings."*

Comment #18

Discussion –Strengths: I would suggest the authors emphasize the value of the study results. For example, results to be used for the design and shaping of future educational activities for local PHC staff (or more specifically nurses and midwives).

Response to comment #18

Thank you for this suggestion. A comment was added in the discussion. *“The findings of this survey are of particular importance and can be used to inform the design of future educational activities for this group of healthcare professionals working in PHCs in Zimbabwe and elsewhere.”*

Competing Interests: The authors have no competing interests.

Reviewer Report 17 November 2021

<https://doi.org/10.21956/wellcomeopenres.18368.r46817>

© 2021 Tam C. This is an open access peer review report distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License](#), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.



Clarence C Tam 

Saw Swee Hock School of Public Health, National University Singapore, Singapore, Singapore

The authors present the results of a survey of primary care prescribers in Harare on attitudes and practices related to antibiotic use. The findings are largely descriptive, as the modest size doesn't allow for more in-depth or subgroup analyses. Nonetheless, the results are in line with findings from other settings and should provide useful information for guiding local practice, policy and further research in this important area. I have a few suggestions to improve the clarity of the work below.

Major comments:

1. It would be helpful if the authors could include a copy of the questionnaire as an appendix, and link this better with the information in figure 1. I appreciate the questionnaire is available in an online repository, but without ready access to this some of the information described in the paper is a bit difficult to interpret. In particular, it's not easy to understand figure 1 without looking at how exactly the questions were asked and what the response options are, as the condensed labels in the figure don't always give a good idea of what information is actually being presented.
2. Participants were recruited during training sessions on AMR and prescribing. Can the authors clarify when exactly in relation to this training participants completed the questionnaire? Was it before or after the training? It's not clear at the moment whether participants' responses reflect knowledge and experience prior to the training session, or information obtained or influenced by the training.
3. The survey questionnaire was informed by previous studies in Zimbabwe. Are these in the

public domain? What specific information from these studies was used to develop the questionnaire?

4. What type of consent was obtained from participants? The methods section mentions that potential participants were provided with an information sheet with consent details, but it doesn't mention whether consent was implied based on completion of the questionnaire, or obtained verbally, or whether written consent was sought. The latter wouldn't necessarily constitute an anonymous survey, as stated in the discussion.
5. Can the authors clarify if the questionnaire was administered in English only, or if other languages were also used? Was any field testing of the questionnaire done to check that questions were understood by respondents as intended? I note from the questionnaire that some of the questions are not that easy to interpret. For example, one question asks:

"In your practice, what is the importance of the following problems in affecting the use of microbiology results in your health facility?"

The first statement says *"Nurses are confident with empirical treatment and do not need the microbiology results for guidance"*, with response options ranging from "Very important" to "Very unimportant". I don't find this an intuitive question to answer, and it seems to me that there is scope for respondents not interpreting the question as intended.

6. Another concern I have with the questionnaire is that a number of the questions seem to be quite leading because of how they are asked or worded. It's hard, for example, to disagree with a statement that says that 'too many antibiotics are prescribed'. The same is true for 'patient poor adherence', even though this might be contentious, particularly in a setting in which a large fraction of antibiotic use might be inappropriate or unnecessary in the first place. I suspect the response distributions might have been somewhat different if more neutral wording had been used, or if the questions had been asked in a different way, e.g. by asking participants to rank the top X causes of AMR. Another common practice is to insert statements that are not relevant to the question, as a check that responses aren't unduly influenced by potential bias in the wording. From the current question, I don't think it's easy to distinguish whether the question is capturing the extent to which respondents agree with a statement or the extent to which they think a factor is an important driver of resistance. I don't think there's a fix for this here, but to me, it's a limitation.
7. Another potential limitation might be the generalisability of findings from this study to primary care centres more broadly, given the profile of centres included in this research. Perhaps the authors could comment on this in the discussion.

Minor comments:

1. In the introduction, paragraph 2, I would clarify this sentence: "The vast majority of antibiotics are prescribed by practitioners in outpatient settings". Do the authors mean that the majority of antibiotic prescriptions are issued in outpatient settings? Many, perhaps most, antibiotics in some settings are not prescribed but obtained over the counter or through informal sources.
2. I think it's important to temper or contextualise this sentence in the concluding paragraph:

“these findings support the need for increased availability of laboratory testing and for educational interventions and practice guidelines to limit overuse of antibiotics.” It’s hard to argue against the need for any of these things, but the reality is that even if the infrastructure and technology to facilitate more widespread testing as a diagnostic and prescribing aid is available, with a few exceptions such as malaria and dengue RDTs, currently the ability to do these within a clinically relevant timeframe is limited even in high-resource settings, and the ability and willingness of patients to undergo such testing is likely to be low, particularly if the financial cost is higher than the cost of antibiotics.

Is the work clearly and accurately presented and does it cite the current literature?

Yes

Is the study design appropriate and is the work technically sound?

Partly

Are sufficient details of methods and analysis provided to allow replication by others?

Partly

If applicable, is the statistical analysis and its interpretation appropriate?

Yes

Are all the source data underlying the results available to ensure full reproducibility?

Yes

Are the conclusions drawn adequately supported by the results?

Partly

Competing Interests: No competing interests were disclosed.

Reviewer Expertise: infectious disease epidemiology, antibiotic resistance, socio-behavioural research

I confirm that I have read this submission and believe that I have an appropriate level of expertise to confirm that it is of an acceptable scientific standard, however I have significant reservations, as outlined above.

Author Response 26 Apr 2022

Ioana Diana Olaru, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, London, UK

We are very thankful for your comments and suggestions. Please find here the point-by-point responses to your comments.

Comment #1

It would be helpful if the authors could include a copy of the questionnaire as an appendix, and link this better with the information in figure 1. I appreciate the questionnaire is available in an online repository, but without ready access to this some of the information

described in the paper is a bit difficult to interpret. In particular, it's not easy to understand figure 1 without looking at how exactly the questions were asked and what the response options are, as the condensed labels in the figure don't always give a good idea of what information is actually being presented.

Response to comment #1

Thank you for your suggestion. Unfortunately, it is not possible to have supplementary materials for articles submitted to Wellcome Open Research and additional materials are either included in the manuscript or deposited in online repositories. This is the case for this manuscript where the questionnaire was made available within Dryad *doi:10.5061/dryad.66t1g1k1s*.

Comment #2

Participants were recruited during training sessions on AMR and prescribing. Can the authors clarify when exactly in relation to this training participants completed the questionnaire? Was it before or after the training? It's not clear at the moment whether participants' responses reflect knowledge and experience prior to the training session, or information obtained or influenced by the training.

Response to comment #2

Questionnaires were distributed and filled prior to the sessions. A clarification was added to the manuscript text *"The questionnaires were self-administered using paper-based forms and was filled in prior to the session."*

Comment #3

The survey questionnaire was informed by previous studies in Zimbabwe. Are these in the public domain? What specific information from these studies was used to develop the questionnaire?

Response to comment #3

The questionnaires were informed by our work within several other studies that were conducted in public healthcare facilities in Harare, Zimbabwe. While these studies do not use the same approach, they provided ample opportunity to identify day-to-day challenges that healthcare providers face in accessing diagnostics and prescribing treatment as well as highlight the problem of antimicrobial resistance. This knowledge was used to design the questionnaire for this study. The study protocols and some of the findings from these studies are already published (see below). In addition, the questions were informed by other studies from sub-Saharan Africa as described in the manuscript text.

Hopkins H, et al. Febrile Illness Evaluation in a Broad Range of Endemicities (FIEBRE): protocol for a multisite prospective observational study of the causes of fever in Africa and Asia. BMJ Open. 2020 Jul 21;10(7):e035632. doi: 10.1136/bmjopen-2019-035632.

Olaru ID, et al. Antimicrobial Resistance in Gram-negative bacteria from Urinary Specimens: a study of prevalence, risk factors and molecular mechanisms of resistance (ARGUS) in Zimbabwe - a study protocol. Wellcome Open Res, 2020 Jun 12;5:140.

Chimhini G, et al. Evaluation of a Novel Culture System for Rapid Pathogen Identification and Detection of Cephalosporin Resistance in Neonatal Gram-negative Sepsis at a Tertiary Referral Unit in Harare, Zimbabwe. Pediatr Infect Dis J. 2021 Sep 1;40(9):785-791.

Olaru ID, et al. Assessment of antimicrobial use and prescribing practices among pediatric inpatients in Zimbabwe. J Chemother. 2020 Mar 2:1-4. doi: 10.1080/1120009X.2020.1734719.

Dixon J, et al. Antibiotics, rational drug use and the architecture of global health in Zimbabwe. Soc Sci Med. 2021 Mar;272:113594. doi: 10.1016/j.socscimed.2020.113594. Epub 2020 Dec 11.

Comment #4

What type of consent was obtained from participants? The methods section mentions that potential participants were provided with an information sheet with consent details, but it doesn't mention whether consent was implied based on completion of the questionnaire, or obtained verbally, or whether written consent was sought. The latter wouldn't necessarily constitute an anonymous survey, as stated in the discussion.

Response to comment #4

The study was initially introduced by the lead researcher and healthcare workers were asked if they were interested to participate. Following that, the questionnaire was distributed which contained an information section asking the participants to fill in and return the survey if they consented to participate. No names or any other information that could be used to identify individuals were recorded on the answer sheet and therefore it was anonymous.

Comment #5

Can the authors clarify if the questionnaire was administered in English only, or if other languages were also used? Was any field testing of the questionnaire done to check that questions were understood by respondents as intended? I note from the questionnaire that some of the questions are not that easy to interpret. For example, one question asks: *"In your practice, what is the importance of the following problems in affecting the use of microbiology results in your health facility?"*

The first statement says *"Nurses are confident with empirical treatment and do not need the microbiology results for guidance"*, with response options ranging from *"Very important"* to *"Very unimportant"*. I don't find this an intuitive question to answer, and it seems to me that there is scope for respondents not interpreting the question as intended.

Response to comment #5

The questionnaires were administered in English which is commonly used for professional communication. The questions were based on questionnaires used in other similar studies from sub-Saharan Africa. Prior to the study, the questionnaires were reviewed by other researchers and healthcare providers with expertise in antibiotic prescribing and resistance to determine if the questions are clear. We acknowledge that some questions may have been more difficult to understand and a comment to that respect was added to the limitations section.

"Participants may have misunderstood some of the questions however the questions were informed by questionnaires used in other studies from sub-Saharan Africa and responses were generally consistent."

Comment #6

Another concern I have with the questionnaire is that a number of the questions seem to be quite leading because of how they are asked or worded. It's hard, for example, to disagree with a statement that says that 'too many antibiotics are prescribed'. The same is true for 'patient poor adherence', even though this might be contentious, particularly in a setting in which a large fraction of antibiotic use might be inappropriate or unnecessary in the first place. I suspect the response distributions might have been somewhat different if more neutral wording had been used, or if the questions had been asked in a different way, e.g. by asking participants to rank the top X causes of AMR. Another common practice is to insert statements that are not relevant to the question, as a check that responses aren't unduly influenced by potential bias in the wording. From the current question, I don't think it's easy to distinguish whether the question is capturing the extent to which respondents agree with a statement or the extent to which they think a factor is an important driver of resistance. I don't think there's a fix for this here, but to me, it's a limitation.

Response to comment #6

Thank you for the comment. We agree that these factors may have influenced responses although it is in line with general perceptions (outside the findings of this study) that antibiotics are overprescribed. According to your suggestion, we added a statement in the limitations section of the discussion: *"Also, responses to some questions may be difficult to interpret because the respondent may have answered in the same way if they agreed with a statement or thought the was important."*

Comment #7

Another potential limitation might be the generalisability of findings from this study to primary care centres more broadly, given the profile of centres included in this research. Perhaps the authors could comment on this in the discussion.

Response to comment #7

Generalisability is further discussed in the limitations section. Because data were collected from nine primary care clinics across Harare, which represent most of the facilities serving low-income communities, we feel that data are generalisable to healthcare workers from this setting. We are unclear what the reviewer means with "profile of the centres". The primary care clinics where health care workers were samples from are public health care facilities. We fully agree that data may not be generalisable to healthcare workers working in rural communities and in the private sector and a comment was added to this respect in the discussion.

"These findings may not be generalizable to healthcare workers working in private clinics or rural settings."

Minor comments:

Comment #8

In the introduction, paragraph 2, I would clarify this sentence: "The vast majority of antibiotics are prescribed by practitioners in outpatient settings". Do the authors mean that the majority of antibiotic prescriptions are issued in outpatient settings? Many, perhaps most, antibiotics in some settings are not prescribed but obtained over the counter or through informal sources.

Response to comment #8

The sentence was clarified according to your suggestion *"In high-income countries, more than 85% of antibiotics are prescribed in the community i.e. in outpatient settings⁵; this is likely similar in LMICs."*

Also a sentence on non-prescription antibiotic use was included: *"In many low-resource settings, non-prescription antibiotic use is a frequent phenomenon.²⁴ In Zimbabwe, antibiotic dispensing was historically highly regulated with only 8% of antibiotics issued without a prescription.²⁵ However, recent economic decline, increasing healthcare utilisation costs and the COVID-19 pandemic, has likely resulted in increased non-prescription antibiotic use."*

Comment #9

I think it's important to temper or contextualise this sentence in the concluding paragraph: "these findings support the need for increased availability of laboratory testing and for educational interventions and practice guidelines to limit overuse of antibiotics." It's hard to argue against the need for any of these things, but the reality is that even if the infrastructure and technology to facilitate more widespread testing as a diagnostic and prescribing aid is available, with a few exceptions such as malaria and dengue RDTs, currently the ability to do these within a clinically relevant timeframe is limited even in high-resource settings, and the ability and willingness of patients to undergo such testing is likely to be low, particularly if the financial cost is higher than the cost of antibiotics.

Response to comment #9

Thank you for your comment.

To better reflect this, the sentence in the conclusion was amended according to the recommendations: *"While increased availability of diagnostics would be ideal, this is unlikely to materialise due to financial and infrastructural constraints. Also in reality turnaround times of microbiological diagnostics is usually too long and hence has limited impact on patient management, specifically in outpatient settings. However, establishing sentinel sites to determine causative organisms in certain settings and generate data on AMR might be a possible solution."*

Competing Interests: None