

## Supplementary data

### Questionnaire

Driving antimicrobial stewardship and awareness through the taxi community across the Tshwane District, South Africa- a baseline evaluation.

**Gender:** Male / Female

**Age:** 18-24/ 25-34/ 35-44/ 45-54/ 55-64/ 65+

**Home language:** isiZulu/ isiXhosa/ Afrikaans/ Sepedi/ Setswana/ Sesotho/ Xitsonga/ SiSwati/ Tshivenda/ isiNdebele

**Level of education:** Primary school (grade 1-7) /High school (grade 8-12)/ no qualification/ Some college, diploma/ Technical/Vocational training or Associate degree/ Bachelor's or Honors degree/ Master's/ Doctorate degree

#### SECTION II: KNOWLEDGE AND UNDERSTANDING - ANTIBIOTICS

**1. When do you think you should stop taking antibiotics once you've begun treatment?**

- a. When you feel better
- b. When you've taken all of the antibiotics as directed
- c. Don't know

**2. Is it okay to use antibiotics that were given to a friend or family member, as long as they were used to treat the same illness**

- a. True
- b. False
- c. Don't know

**3. Which conditions can be treated with antibiotics? (Yes/ no/ I don't know).**

- a. HIV/AIDS
- b. Gonorrhoea
- c. Bladder infection or urinary tract infection (UTI)
- d. Diarrhoea
- e. Cold and flu
- f. Fever
- g. Malaria
- h. Measles
- i. Skin or wound infection
- j. Sore throat
- k. Body aches
- l. Headaches

#### SECTION III: KNOWLEDGE AND UNDERSTANDING - ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE

**4a. Have you heard of any of the following terms? (Yes / No)**

- a. Antibiotic Resistance
- b. Superbugs
- c. Antimicrobial Resistance
- d. AMR
- e. Drug Resistance
- f. Antibiotic-resistant bacteria
- g. Antibiotic Stewardship

**4b. where did you hear about these terms?**

If answered YES:

- a. Doctor or nurse
- b. Pharmacist
- c. family member or friend (including on social media)
- d. Media (newspaper, TV, radio)
- e. Specific campaign
- f. Other

**5. Please indicate whether you think the following statements are 'true' or 'false'**

- a. Antibiotic resistance occurs when your body becomes resistant to antibiotics and they no longer work as well
- b. Many infections are becoming increasingly resistant to treatment by antibiotics
- c. If bacteria are resistant to antibiotics, it can be very difficult or impossible to treat the infections they cause
- d. Antibiotic resistance is an issue that could affect me or my family
- e. Antibiotic resistance is an issue in other countries but not here
- f. Antibiotic resistance is only a problem for people who take antibiotics regularly
- g. Bacteria which are resistant to antibiotics can be spread from person to person
- h. Antibiotic-resistant infections could make medical procedures like surgery, organ transplants and cancer treatment much more dangerous

**6. On the scale shown below, how much do you agree the following actions would help address the problem of antibiotic resistance?**

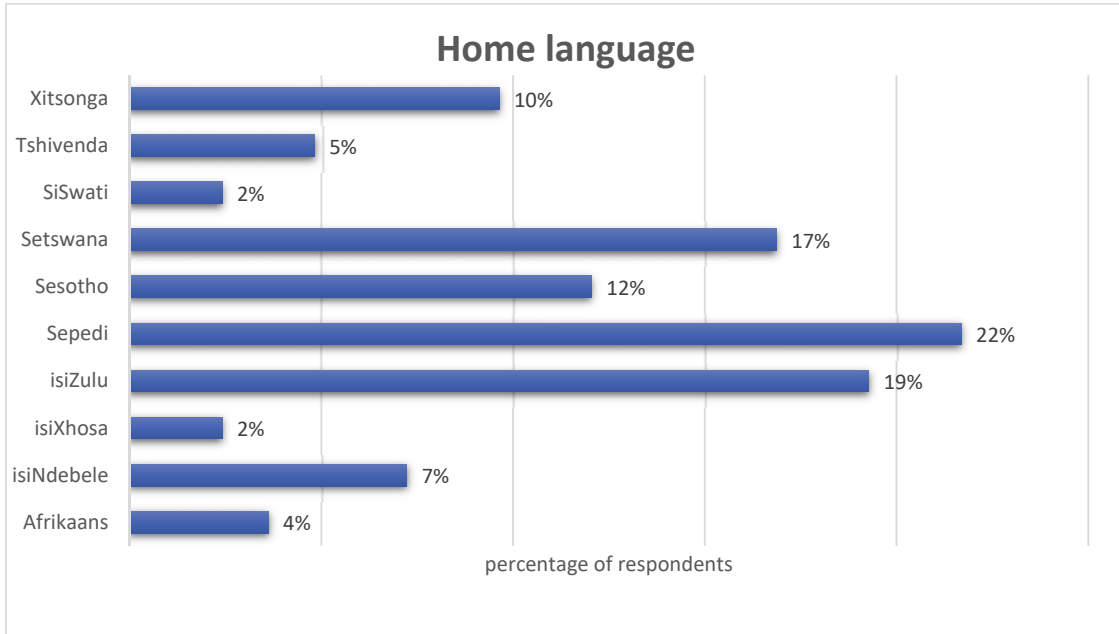
**(1-Agree Strongly 2-Agree Slightly 3-Neither agree nor disagree 4-Disagree Slightly 5-Disagree Strongly)**

- a. People should use antibiotics only when they are prescribed by a doctor or nurse.
- b. Farmers should give fewer antibiotics to food-producing animals.
- c. People should not keep antibiotics and use them later for other illnesses.
- d. Parents should make sure all of their children's vaccinations are up-to-date
- e. People should wash their hands regularly.
- f. Doctors should only prescribe antibiotics when they are needed.
- g. Governments should reward the development of new antibiotics.
- h. Pharmaceutical companies should develop new antibiotics.
- i. Antibiotic resistance is one of the biggest problems the world faces.
- j. Medical experts will solve the problem of antibiotic resistance before it becomes too serious.
- k. Everyone needs to take responsibility for using antibiotics responsibly.
- l. There is not much people like me can do to stop antibiotic resistance.
- m. I am worried about the impact that antibiotic resistance will have on my health, and that of my family.
- n. I am not at risk of getting an antibiotic-resistant infection, as long as I take my antibiotics correctly.

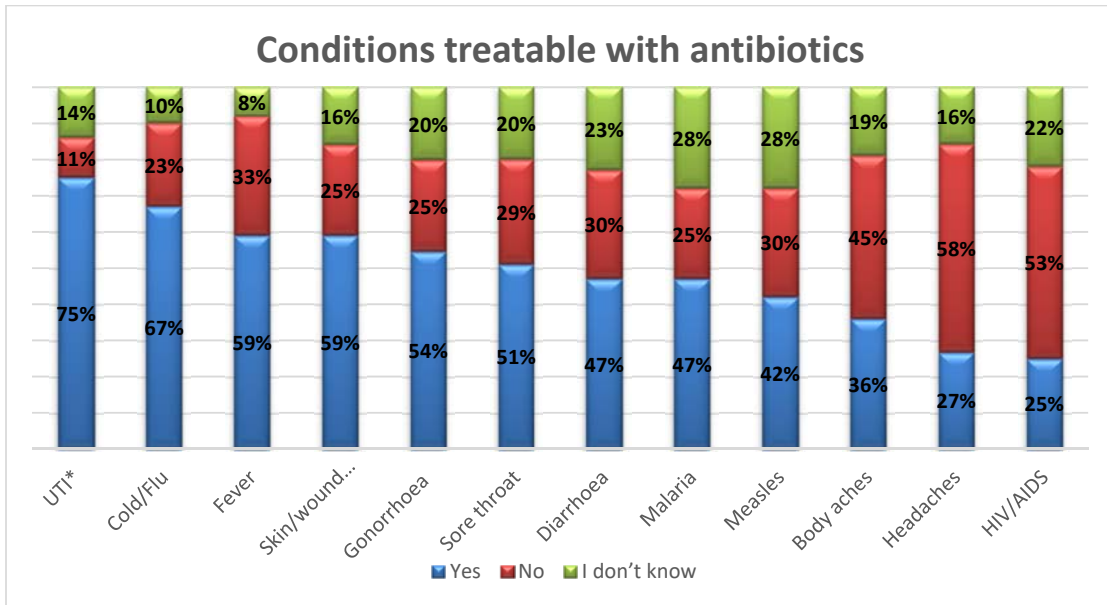
**SECTION IV: TERMINOLOGY PERTAINING TO ANTIBIOTIC AND RESISTANCE**

**7. In your home language, what are the following terms?**

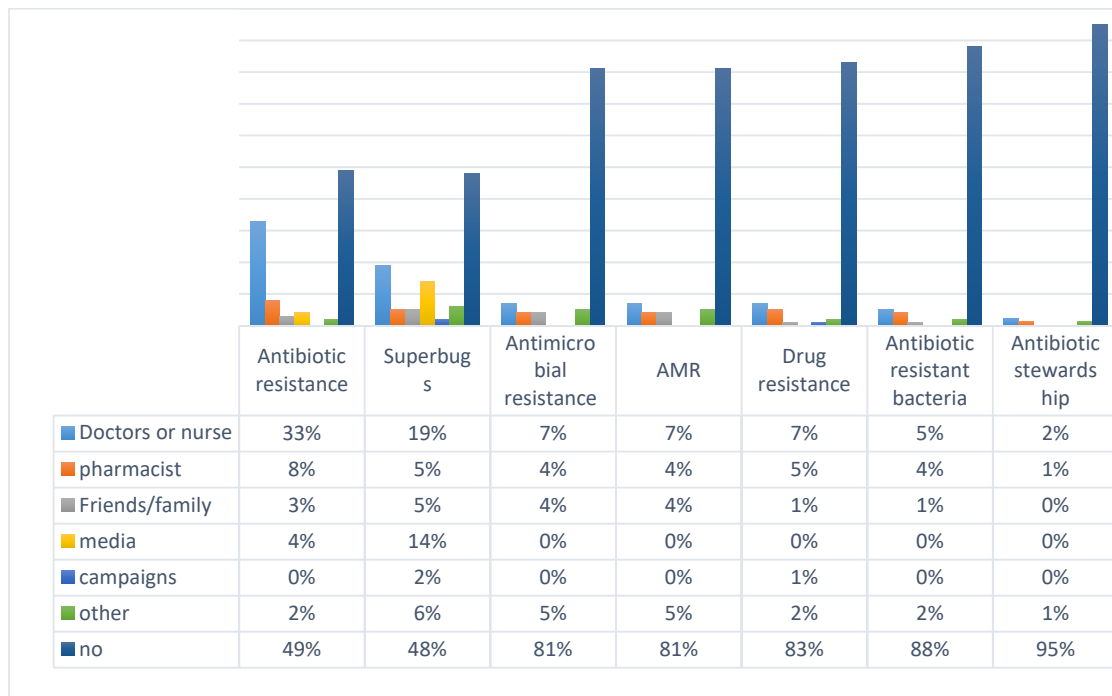
- a. antibiotic/s:
- b. antibiotic resistance:
- c. antibiotic stewardship
- d. infection
- e. infection prevention
- f. bacteria
- g. microorganisms.
- h. Superbugs



**Figure S1.** Percentage of participants by home language



**Figure S2.** Conditions treated with antibiotics according to the participants.  
\*urinary tract infection



**Figure S3.** Antibiotic terminologies and their sources

**Table S1.** African terminology for antibiotics

	<b>Antibiotics</b>	<b>Antibiotic resistance</b>	<b>Antibiotic stewardship</b>	<b>Infection</b>	<b>Infection prevention</b>	<b>Bacteria</b>	<b>Microorganisms</b>	<b>Superbugs</b>
<b>isiZulu</b>	Amapilisi			uguli		Amagerms	amagerms	mbungulu
	Amacqiwane	Cwecwa	Umkhambathi	Ukuqula	Imvikelo yukugula	ukuncola		ukuncola
	Amaphilisi			iciwane	amaphilisi wokuvikela iciwane	emajemisi		
	Umjovo	Ukungasebenzi komjovo ongamaphilisi	ukukundisa ngomjovo wama philisi	Amagciwane	ukuvikela amagciwane	Amagciwane	Amagciwane	Amagciwane amakhulu
	Amaphilisi			Isifo		Igciwane		Imbungulu
	Amaphilisi			Imikuhlane				
<b>Sepedi</b>	Depilisi							
	Thibela bolwetsi			Phetelo	Thibela petelo	kokwana thloko		
	Philisi			Bolwetsi		Kokwana thloko		
	Dihlare			Pheteletso	go thibela malwetsi			
	Di ukubatsi				Thibela bolwetsi			
				Bolwetsi	Thibela malwetsi			
	Dihlare			go fetelwa	go thibela go fetelwa	ditshila		
				Fitelello	Ditlamorago	Twatsi	Tlakatlakano ya di lelo	
				Kokwane	tibela malwetsi			
				Tshwaetso ya malwetsi	Thibela malwetsi	Mogare wa bolwetse		
				bolwetsi		dichila		
<b>Sesotho</b>	Dipilisi			Tshwaetso	Thibela tshwaetso	kokwana		
	Dipilisi					kokwana thloko		
				Tshiwahetsano	Ho thibela tshwanetsano	Kokwana hloko		
	Anti-biotics			Infection		Bacteria		
<b>isiNdebele</b>	Mshoga	ukungabheregi kwe shlahla		Indruga	Isivikhela bolwao	ndonga	Bolwelwe	
	kwemithi elwa nama gciwane	ukumelana namagciwane	ubuphathi bama antibiotic		Ukuvikela ukutheleleka	amagciwane	Silwanyana	
<b>isiXhosa</b>	Amapilisi wokhugeza igazi							
<b>SiSwati</b>	Ukumelana nemithi elwa namagciwane	Ukwangamela ama-antibiotic	Ukutheleleka	ukuvimbela ukutheleleka	amagciwane	ama micro organisms	ama-superbug	Ukumelana nemithi elwa namagciwane

**Table S1.** African terminology for antibiotics (continued)

<b>Tshivenda</b>	Mushonga wa fhugudza nyaluwo ya zwitshili	U kona ha zwitshiliulwa na mushonga wa u zwi vhulaha	Ndi ndila ya ufunza vhafhi vha mushonga wa u zwi vhulaha	u kavhiwa	u thivhela u kavhiwa	Zwitshili	Zwikho khonono zwitukusa zwi no tshila	Ndi zwitshila zwo kundaho mushonga wa u zwinvhulaha
	mushonga wa fhugudza nyaluwo ya zwitshili	U kona ha zwitshiliulwa na mushonga wa u zwi vhulaha	Ndi ndila ya ufunza vhafhi vha mushonga wa u zwi vhulaha	u kavhiwa	Zwithivhela u kavhiwa	Zwitshili	Zwikho khonono zwitukusa zwi no tshila	Ndi zwitshila zwo kundaho mushonga wa u zwinvhulaha
<b>IsiNdebele</b>	Mshoga	ukungabheregi kwe shlahla		Indruga	Isivikhela bolwao	ndonga	Bolwelwe	
	kwemithi elwa nama gciwane	ukumelana namagciwane	ubuphathi bama antibiotic		Ukuvikela ukutheleleka	amagciwane	Silwanyana	
<b>Xitsonga</b>	Vulawuri byavuvobyi	Nkeyivelo wa vutshunguri	Vatirwi va vutsunguri	Ntluketo wa vuvabyi	Nsivela ntluleto	switsongwa tsongwani	Nxopelo wa switsongwatsonwani	
				Ku ngheniwa	Ku sivela	Xitsongatsongani		
	Muri							
<b>Setswana</b>	Selwantsa malwetsi	Segana golwantsa malwetsi	Morutiwa wa selwantsa malwetsi	Infectioni	Thibelano ya infectioni	kokwana thloko		Dinta tse kgolo
	Ntwantsha malwetsi	Hlolego yago lwantsa malwetsi		Kokwanahloko	thibelano ya infectioni	mohuta wa dikokwanahloko	Kokwana	Ke leuba
	Melemo e e bolayang merage			Tshwaetso	Thibela tshwaetsego	Twatsi		Twatsi e sa alafegeng
				Mogare				
	Selwantsi sa malwetsi	Go gana kedi antibiotic		Go tshwaitsega	Se thibela malwetsi	Lesole la go baka bolwetsi		
	Molemo o bolayang mogare	Kganetso ya mareolemo o obolayang mo		Tshoaelo	Thibela tsoaetso	Mogare		
				Fetelelo	Thibelo ya fetelelo			
<b>Afrikaans</b>	Medisyne	Onfang	Persoon wat dit gebruik	moenie insteek nie	Moenie insteek virander mense		Mooi asem uithaal	