

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CITIZENS

Public Consultation on possible activities under a
'Commission Communication on a One Health Action
Plan to support Member States in the fight against
Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)'

Fields marked with * are mandatory.

INTRODUCTION

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CITIZENS

GENERAL CONTEXT

This questionnaire is a working document prepared by the European Commission. This consultation aims to collect the views of citizens for the 'Commission communication on a One Health action plan to support Member States in the fight against antimicrobial resistance (AMR)'. The outcome of this public consultation will provide input to the currently ongoing process on proposals for the Commission communication. It is without prejudice to the final position of the European Commission.

The consultation builds on several already completed activities including:

- The public consultation on a [roadmap for a 'Commission communication on a One Health action plan to support Member States in the fight against antimicrobial resistance \(AMR\)'](#), published on October 2016
- The [evaluation of the European Commission's 2011-2016 action plan against the rising threats from antimicrobial resistance](#), published on October 2016
- The [Council conclusions on the next steps under a One Health approach to combat antimicrobial resistance](#) (10278/16) of 17 June 2016
- The [Commission communication to the European Parliament and the Council on the action plan against the rising threats from antimicrobial resistance](#) (AMR) (COM (2011) 748), published on November 2011

A SHORT INTRODUCTION ON ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE

Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) describes a situation where microbes become resistant to antimicrobial medicines, making these medicines ineffective. AMR is a growing global threat and a significant societal and economic challenge.

The EU strives to tackle this pressing issue using a One Health approach [1]. The EU has been active in this field for more than 15 years and has regularly monitored [public attitudes and knowledge of antimicrobials](#) and produced [information on the subject aimed at citizens](#). The European Centre for Disease Control (ECDC), an agency of the European Commission, has also published [citizen-oriented information](#) on antibiotic resistance and its causes.

The European Commission plans to bring added value in the fight against AMR, by: 1) supporting Member States and making the EU a best practice region on AMR; 2) boosting research, development and innovation against AMR; and 3) shaping the global agenda on AMR.

We invite citizens to take part in this consultation. A separate consultation has been launched for administrations, associations and other organisations. The questionnaire should take about 10 minutes to complete.

[1] The One Health concept recognises that the health of people is connected to the health of animals and the environment

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE RESPONDENT

Please provide the following data:

- * 1.1. Name, Surname *(please note that you can still opt for your answers to remain anonymous when results are published):*

- * 1.2. Country of residence *(one answer possible):*

- Austria
- Belgium
- Bulgaria
- Croatia
- Cyprus
- Czech Republic
- Denmark
- Estonia
- Finland
- France
- Germany
- Greece
- Hungary
- Ireland
- Italy
- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Luxembourg
- Malta
- Netherlands
- Poland
- Portugal
- Romania
- Slovak Republic
- Slovenia
- Spain
- Sweden
- United Kingdom
- Other *(please specify)*

Other *(please specify)*:

Text of 1 to 100 characters will be accepted

* 1.3. Level of education *(please indicate the last level of education completed, one answer possible)*:

- a) Primary education
- b) Secondary education (e.g. gymnasium, high school)
- c) Post-secondary non-tertiary education
- d) Tertiary education (i.e. university)
- e) Other

1.4. Sector of employment *(one answer possible)*:

- a) Public sector – human healthcare
- b) Public sector – animal healthcare
- c) Public sector – public administration
- d) Public sector – general (other than healthcare and public administration)
- e) Private sector – human healthcare
- f) Private sector – animal healthcare
- g) Private sector – general (other than healthcare)
- h) Not-for-profit sector
- i) Other

1.5. Please enter your e-mail address *(this data will not be made public)*:

* 1.6. Do you consent to the Commission publishing your replies?

- Yes *(I consent to the publication of all my replies and any other information I provide, and declare that none of it is subject to copyright restrictions that prevent publication)*
- Yes, only anonymously *(My replies can be published, but not any information identifying me as respondent)*
- No *(My replies will not be published but may be used internally within the Commission. Note that even if this option is chosen, your contribution may still be subject to 'access to documents' requests)*

2. QUESTIONS

* 2.1. How well informed would you say you are on Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) and its consequences? *(one answer possible)*:

- Very well
- Well
- A little
- Not at all

* 2.1.1. How did you hear about Antimicrobial Resistance? *(multiple answers possible)*:

- In the media (Internet, newspapers, radio, television, etc.)
- Doctor / pharmacist / nurse / other healthcare professional
- Veterinarian
- Hospital
- Family / friends
- School / studies
- Other *(please specify)*

Other *(please specify)*:

Text of 1 to 500 characters will be accepted

* 2.2. The fight against antimicrobial resistance involves taking action in the human health sector (e.g. healthcare services and hospitals), in the animal health sector (e.g. on farms) and in the environmental sector (e.g. as regards emissions, water).

Please indicate whether you think action should be emphasised in one or other of these sectors in particular *(multiple answers possible)*:

- In the human health sector
- In the animal health sector
- In the environmental sector
- No opinion

* 2.3. [Recent public opinion surveys](#) [1] show that the public's knowledge on the risks of antimicrobial resistance is generally low.

Do you think that greater efforts should be made to raise public awareness of antimicrobial resistance? *(one answer possible)*:

- Yes
- No

[1] Special Eurobarometer 445 on antimicrobial resistance

2.3.1. If you replied 'Yes', who do you think should make greater efforts in raising public awareness on antimicrobial resistance and the consequences of inappropriate use of antimicrobials?

Please rate on a scale from 'High efforts' to 'Low efforts':

	High efforts	Medium efforts	Low efforts	I do not know
*a) International organisations (e.g. WHO, OIE, FAO)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
*b) European Commission	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
*c) Member States	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
*d) Pharmaceutical industry	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
*e) Healthcare professionals (doctors, nurses, dentists, etc.) and veterinarians	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
*f) Farmers and animal keepers	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
*g) Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

* 2.4. If you visit the doctor, (s)he may take a sample (from the throat, blood or urine) and analyse it to find out whether you need antibiotics and in that case, which antibiotics you need.

How long would you be willing to wait for the results before receiving a prescription for antibiotics, to avoid taking them unnecessarily? (*one answer possible*):

- I would be happy to wait up to a day
- I would be happy to wait up to one hour
- I would want the prescription without the results
- No opinion

2.5. Research to develop new effective antimicrobials and products (e.g. rapid diagnostic tests, vaccines and alternatives) is important in the fight against antimicrobial resistance.

On a scale of (1) MORE important to (6) LESS important, who do you think should make greater efforts to develop new effective antimicrobials and products?

	(1) More important	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6) Less important
*a) International organisations (e.g. WHO, OIE, FAO)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
*b) European Commission	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
*c) Member States	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
*d) Pharmaceutical industry	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
*e) Academia	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
*f) Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

* 2.6. In your opinion, in order to tackle antimicrobial resistance, should the efforts of the European Union focus on actions in the EU region alone or also focus on worldwide actions? (*one answer possible*):

- Actions in the EU region
- Worldwide actions
- Both are equally important
- No opinion