

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Table I. Instrument

No	Original	Final Result Translation [Forward (Version 1), Backward (Version 2)] Adaptation (applied in 40 participants)	Final Translation / Result of Revision (Version 3) (applied in 300 participants)	Indonesian Instrument
Knowledge Statements				
1	Antibiotics and anti-inflammatory drugs are the same drug.	Antibiotics and anti-inflammatories are the same medicine.	Antibiotics and anti-inflammatory drugs are the same drug.	Antibiotik dan obat antiinflamasi adalah obat yang sama.
2	Antibiotics could cure the infections caused by virus.	Antibiotics can heal infections caused by viruses.	Antibiotics can cure infections caused by viruses.	Antibiotik dapat menyembuhkan infeksi yang disebabkan oleh virus.
3	Antibiotic should be administered in all cases, once a child has fever.	Antibiotics must be given in all cases of fever in children.	Antibiotics should be given in all cases of fever in children.	Antibiotik harus diberikan dalam semua kasus demam pada anak.
4	Antibiotics do not have side effects.	Antibiotics don't have side effects.	Antibiotics have no side effects.	Antibiotik tidak memiliki efek samping.
5	Scientists can always produce new antibiotics.	Scientists can always produce new antibiotics.	Scientists can produce new antibiotics.	Ilmuwan dapat menghasilkan antibiotik baru.
6	If a child suffers from a cough, running nose, and a sore throat, he/she will be cured more quickly if he/she receives antibiotic as early as possible.	If a child is suffering from a cough, runny nose, and sore throat, he will get better quicker if he gets antibiotics as soon as possible.	If a child has a cough, runny nose and sore throat, he will get better faster if he gets antibiotics as early as possible.	Jika seorang anak menderita batuk, pilek, dan sakit tenggorokan, ia akan lebih cepat sembuh jika mendapat antibiotik sedini mungkin.
7	Antibiotics should be withdrawn as soon as the symptoms disappear.	Antibiotics must be stopped as soon as symptoms disappear.	Antibiotics should be stopped as soon as the symptoms disappear.	Antibiotik harus dihentikan segera setelah gejala hilang.
8	Overuse of antibiotics increases the risk of antibiotic resistance.	Overuse of antibiotics increases the risk of antibiotic resistance.	Overuse of antibiotics increases the risk of antibiotic resistance.	Penggunaan antibiotik secara berlebihan meningkatkan risiko resistensi antibiotik.
9	Antibiotics should only be obtained with a doctor's prescription.	Antibiotics can only be obtained with a doctor's prescription.	Antibiotics can only be obtained by prescription from a doctor.	Antibiotik hanya bisa diperoleh dengan resep dokter.

10	In most cases, it is not necessary to treat a common cold with antibiotics.	In most cases, common colds do not need to be treated with antibiotics.	In most cases, the common cold need not be treated with antibiotics.	Dalam kebanyakan kasus, flu biasa tidak perlu diobati dengan antibiotik.
11	Administration of multiple antibiotics has better efficacy than that of single one.	Giving a number of antibiotics at the same time is more effective than only one antibiotic.	Administration of several antibiotics at once is more efficacious than just one antibiotic.	Pemberian beberapa antibiotik sekaligus lebih manjur daripada hanya satu antibiotik.
12	Taking antibiotics in advance can protect children from a common cold.	Taking antibiotics earlier can protect children from common colds.	Consuming/drinking antibiotics earlier can protect children from the common cold	Mengkonsumsi antibiotik lebih awal dapat melindungi anak dari flu biasa.
13	The more expensive the antibiotic, the more effective it will be.	The more expensive an antibiotic is, the more effective it is	The more expensive the price of antibiotics, the more effective efficacy	Semakin mahal harga antibiotik, semakin efektif khasiatnyaparticipants
14	It is dangerous to children if pathogens become resistant to antibiotics.	If pathogens become resistant to antibiotics, it will be dangerous for children.	If a disease-causing bacterium becomes resistant or resistant to an antibiotic, it will harm the children.	Jika suatu bakteri penyebab penyakit menjadi resisten atau kebal terhadap antibiotik, akan membahayakan bagi anak-anak.

Attitude Statements				
1	I have little knowledge of bacterial resistance.	I have little knowledge of bacterial resistance	I have very little knowledge about antibiotic resistance	Saya memiliki sedikit pengetahuan tentang resistensi antibiotik
2	I believe antibiotics are used too much in our Country.	In my opinion, there is too much use of antibiotics in our country.	In my opinion, there is too much use of antibiotics in our country	Menurut saya, penggunaan antibiotik di negara kita terlalu banyak
3	Parents should be further informed about judicious use of antibiotics.	Parents must be better informed about the wise use of antibiotics	Parents must receive education about the use of antibiotics so that children use antibiotics wisely	Orang tua harus memperoleh edukasi tentang penggunaan antibiotik sehingga penggunaan antibiotik anak lebih bijaksana
4	I could decide which antibiotics my child should receive according his/her condition.	I can decide which antibiotics my child has to take in accordance with their condition.	I can decide which antibiotic my child should take according to his condition	Saya dapat memutuskan antibiotik malea yang harus dikonsumsi anak saya sesuai dengan kondisinya
5	I should get my child to take antibiotics in prevention, once other children around catch cold.	I should tell my child to take antibiotics as a preventive measure when other children around them are showing flu symptoms.	I always ask my child to take antibiotics as a precaution for other children around him who show flu symptoms	Saya selalu meminta anak saya minum antibiotik sebagai upaya pencegahan terhadap anak-anak lain disekitarnya yang menunjukkan gejala flu

6	Pediatricians should confirm the cause of illness according to physical or laboratory examination before prescribing antibiotics for my child.	Paediatricians should determine the cause of disease based on physical or laboratory examination before prescribing antibiotics for my child.	The pediatrician must determine the cause of the disease based on a physical or laboratory examination before prescribing antibiotics for my child	Dokter anak harus memastikan penyebab penyakit berdasarkan pemeriksaan fisik atau laboratorium sebelum meresepkan antibiotik untuk anak saya
7	If my child gets sick, I prefer him/her to receive intravenous infusion of antibiotics instead of oral administration.	If my child is ill, I prefer him to get intravenous antibiotics rather than oral antibiotics.	If my child is sick, I would prefer him to receive intravenous infusion antibiotics over oral antibiotics	Jika anak saya sakit, saya lebih suka dia menerima antibiotik infus intravena daripada antibiotik oral
8	I prefer to choose antibiotics which is more expensive.	I prefer to choose more expensive antibiotics.	I would prefer to choose more expensive antibiotics	Saya lebih suka memilih antibiotik yang lebih mahal
9	I should be in compliance with pediatricians' advice and it's not appropriate to make further request.	I should obey the paediatrician's advice and don't need to ask for more.	I must comply with the pediatrician's advice and there is no need to make further requests	Saya harus mematuhi saran dokter anak dan tidak perlu untuk membuat permintaan lebih
10	In case I wish my child to receive antibiotics, I will be dissatisfied if the pediatrician refused my request for antibiotics.	When I want antibiotics for my child, I would feel disappointed if the paediatrician refused my request for antibiotics.	When I want antibiotics for my child, I will be disappointed if the pediatrician refuses to accept my request for antibiotics	Pada saat saya menginginkan antibiotik untuk anak saya, saya akan merasa kecewa jika dokter anak menolak permintaan antibiotik saya
11	I think that my knowledge on appropriate use of antibiotics has been enough.	I feel that my knowledge of the correct use of antibiotics is sufficient.	I feel that my knowledge of the proper use of antibiotics is sufficient	Saya merasa pengetahuan saya tentang penggunaan antibiotik yang tepat sudah cukup
12	I prefer to use broad-spectrum antibiotics such as Cefixime, etc., because they could kill a variety of bacteria.	I prefer to use wide spectrum antibiotics such as Cefixime etc., because they can kill a variety of bacteria.	I prefer to use broad spectrum antibiotics like Cefixime etc, because they can kill a wide range of bacteria	Saya lebih suka menggunakan antibiotik spektrum luas seperti Cefixime dll, karena bisa membunuh berbagai bakteri