APPENDICES
ATTITUDES OF PATIENTS TOWARDS DISEASES: A STUDY OF URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION OF ALIGARH DISTRICT

Questionnaire No. ............

FACT-FINDING SCHEDULE

Name
Age ........ years  Sex ......................
Religion ................
Inhabitance: Urban/Rural
Profession ..............
Income ..................
Type of Family: Unitary/Joint
Number of Family Members ...........
Educational Status: Primary/Undergraduate/Graduate and above
Marital Status: Married/Unmarried/Widow/Widower
Medical History:
Type of Disease ..................
Complaints

Medical advices sought

Past illness

Family History

Treatment continued/discontinued

PATIENT'S ATTITUDE SCALE

I. SYMPTOM EXPERIENCE:

1. The ordinary diseases are to be cured by folk-medicines/medicines known to our community people or elders. 1 2 3 4 5

2. We can treat minor ailments through our own knowledge of titbits. 1 2 3 4 5

3. Ordinary complaints, if persist, do not affect our general health. 1 2 3 4 5

4. If we feel healthy, we become healthy. 1 2 3 4 5
5. If one becomes conscious of illness, he falls ill.  

6. One should wait for some time to make sure that the first symptoms are definite signs of his illness.  

7. We are competent to treat our early complaints.  

8. We often cure our ordinary ailments.  

II. ASSUMPTION OF THE SICK ROLE:  

1. We often report to our wives/parents/other members of the house that we are sick.  

2. There are some diseases which should not be revealed to others.  

3. Women should not tell others about their gynaecological diseases.  

4. One should not feel embarrassed if he has to tell his family members about his phallic disease.  

5. All diseases should not be revealed to the family members and even to the wife.  

6. It is better to report to Ved/Hakim/Doctor immediately when one feels he is sick.  

7. One should experiment lay-remedies suggested by his relatives/courtesy callers for avoiding to become sick.  

8. Lay-remedies are more effective than the medicines prescribed by the physicians.
9. One must try lay-remedies before he consults some physician.
10. I prefer to work on my job while my family members/physician declare me sick.
11. I give more importance to my work than care & precautions about my disease.
12. Ignorance of illness-symptoms prolongs the illness period.
13. My family members do not give importance to my declaration of illness.
14. My family members pay sufficient attention to my illness.
15. I accept the physician's suggestions about the seriousness of my disease.
16. The physician generally exploits us by alarming us about the seriousness of our disease.
17. I have to ignore my disease as I cannot economically afford to lie down as a sick person for even a short period.

III. MEDICAL-CARE-CONTACT STAGE:
1. The patient should rely on the diagnosis of the physician.
2. I often become suspicious about the diagnosis of the physician.
3. One should immediately change the physician if he feels dissatisfied with him.
4. I like to continue the treatment of a physician to the extent that I am cured.

5. I generally change the physician on the information that some one better than him is available to me.

6. I always report to the physician with whom I have old acquaintance.

7. Sometimes, our elder people or the sympathisers give us better advice than the physicians.

8. Doctors are not always serious and sympathetic to the patient's complaints.

9. Doctors and other staff are mostly indifferent towards their patients.

10. We can have simultaneous consultations of a Dr., Ved, Hakim and/or the 'Wisemen' of our acquaintance.

11. We often know more about our disease than the physician.

12. The patient must know the real cause of his illness and only then he can bank upon his physician.

13. Private practitioners are never sincere to the patients.

14. Health and hygiene drives are generally fastidious activities than beneficial ones.

15. Precautions of cleanliness have nothing to do with disease.

16. Vaccinations and inoculations cannot stop the furies of gods/godesses/spirits.
IV. **DEPENDENT-PATIENT ROLE:**

1. I generally have confidence in my physician.  
   [1 2 3 4 5]

2. I use medicines according to the prescription of my physician.  
   [1 2 3 4 5]

3. I, sometimes, give up using one or two medicines in the prescription on my own accord.  
   [1 2 3 4 5]

4. I, sometimes, like to use a few medicines that are not prescribed by the physician but told by some non-medical man.  
   [1 2 3 4 5]

5. There is no harm in trying some titbits along with the medical practitioner's treatment.  
   [1 2 3 4 5]

6. The Indian medical systems, preserved in the minds of old experienced people, are always effective.  
   [1 2 3 4 5]

7. Medicines from the Indian Medical system should be supplemented with modern medicines.  
   [1 2 3 4 5]

8. I believe in the totems and rituals about the diseases.  
   [1 2 3 4 5]

9. You call the magic-man or the priest for certain rites and not the doctor to cure illness.  
   [1 2 3 4 5]

10. I take the care and precautions according to the physician's advice.  
    [1 2 3 4 5]

11. Prolonged treatment becomes tiresome and dis-satisfying for the patient.  
    [1 2 3 4 5]

12. I hold the view that medicine should always work effectively and immediately.  
    [1 2 3 4 5]
13. It is generally felt that admission in hospitals is risky.  
14. I feel that operations in the hospitals are hazardous.  
15. Only those patients are properly looked after in hospitals who can gratify the staff.  
16. Modern medical profession has become too much commercialized.  

V. RECOVERY AND REHABILITATION:
1. A patient generally desires that the physician should cure him immediately.  
2. I appreciate to be treated by a physician who assures me of quick recovery.  
3. I feel that in most of the diseases the recovery is slow.  
4. I give up treatment even against the advice of my physician if I feel I am alright.  
5. I continue treatment to the extent it is required by the physician.  
6. I think that the minor complaints after ailment disappear on their own.  
7. Minor complaints after ailment are the adverse effects of medicines.  
8. I act according to the advice of the physician even after the ailment.  
9. The disease usually relapses due to inadequate treatment given by the physician.
10. Revival of a patient's complaints is the outcome of incomplete treatment.

11. The patient has often to forgo some activities till the revival of his normal physique.

12. In place of reporting to the physician, minor complaints should be treated by less expensive medicines.

13. Consulting the physician at dispensary or staying in the hospital is quite expensive.

14. Some patients are compelled to discontinue treatment at the last stage of their disease due to economic pressure.

15. In your convalescence period one often takes diet or medicine against the physician's prescription.

16. Most of the patients become indifferent towards care and precautions in their recovery period.