South Central Antimicrobial Network

Guidelines for Antibiotic Prescribing in the Community 2019

Adapted from the Public Health England (PHE) and British Infection Association Management of Infection Guidance for Primary Care by the South Central Antimicrobial Network Group (SCAN)

In conjunction with all WESSEX CCGs, Berkshire East, Berkshire West, Surrey Heath, Coastal West Sussex and Oxfordshire CCG

Updated February 2020
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTENTS</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
<th>CONTENTS</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
<th>CONTENTS</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Foreword</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Community-Acquired Pneumonia (CAP)</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Acute Prostatitis</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guideline Development Group</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>CNS</td>
<td></td>
<td>Balanitis</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aims, Implications, Principles</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Meningitis or Suspected Meningococcal Disease</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Epididymo-Orchitis</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk Assessment</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>UTI</td>
<td></td>
<td>Genital Herpes</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sepsis Screening</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Uncomplicated UTI in Women</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Bartholin’s Cyst, Post Top Endometritis, Gonorrhoea</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What's New</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Lower UTI in Pregnancy</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>GASTRO-INTESTINAL INFECTIONS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EAR, NOSE AND THROAT</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lower UTI in Men</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Eradication of Helicobacter pylori</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute Sore Throat</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Catheter-associated UTI</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Eradication of Helicobacter pylori cont.</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FeverPAIN</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Recurrent UTI in Non-Pregnant Women – Prophylaxis</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Infectious Diarrhoea</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute Otitis Media (AOM)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Acute Pyelonephritis (Upper UTI)</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Diverticulitis</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute Otitis Externa</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>GENITAL TRACT CONDITIONS</td>
<td></td>
<td>Clostridium difficile Infection</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute Rhinosinusitis</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Criteria for referring patients to specialist care</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>Clostridium difficile Infection cont.</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oral Candidiasis</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Vulvovaginal Candidiasis</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Travellers’ Diarrhoea (Stand-by or Prophylactic Treatment)</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTIONS</td>
<td></td>
<td>Bacterial Vaginosis</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>Threadworms</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute Cough, Bronchitis</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Chlamydia Trachomatis</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>Cholecystitis</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Influenza</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Trichomoniasis</td>
<td>35</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COPD Acute Exacerbation</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID)</td>
<td>36</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SKIN &amp; SOFT TISSUE INFECTIONS</td>
<td>PAGE</td>
<td>PAGE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scarlet Fever (Scarlatina)</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>PURELY PAEDIATRICS BY DR SANJAY PATEL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impetigo</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>Basis For Recommendations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boils, Carbuncles and Staphylococcal Carriage</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>79</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scabies</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>Ear Nose and Throat Infections – Acute Rhinosinusitis (CHILDREN)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pilonidal Sinus</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>Ear Nose and Throat Infections – Acute Otitis Externa (CHILDREN)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eczema</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>Ear Nose and Throat Infections – Acute Otitis Media (AOM) (CHILDREN)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surgical Site Infection (SSI)</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>Ear Nose and Throat Infections – Tonsillitis (CHILDREN)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acne Vulgaris</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>Ear Nose and Throat Infections – Cervical Lymphadenitis (CHILDREN)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mastitis</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>Respiratory Tract Infections – Community Acquired Pneumonia (CAP) (CHILDREN)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acne Rosacea</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>Urinary Tract Infections – UTI in Children</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lyme Disease (Lyme borreliosis)</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>86</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cellulitis</td>
<td>56</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EYE INFECTIONS</td>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scarlet Fever (Scarlatina)</td>
<td>90</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impetigo</td>
<td>57</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leg Ulcers</td>
<td>72</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infective Conjunctivitis</td>
<td>73</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetic Foot Ulcer</td>
<td>58</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blepharitis</td>
<td>74</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MRSA (meticillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus)</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>93</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DENTAL INFECTIONS</td>
<td>74</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal Bite</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mucosal Ulceration and Inflammation (Simple Gingivitis)</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>94</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Bite</td>
<td>61</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute Necrotising Ulcerative Gingivitis (ANG) and Pericoronitis (PC)</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>95</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insect bites</td>
<td>62</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dental Abscess</td>
<td>77</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fungal Infection – Skin</td>
<td>63</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bacterial Parotitis</td>
<td>78</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fungal Infection – Fingernail or Toenail</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>96</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV/IM Ceftriaxone – For treatment of pneumonias, UTI's and skin and soft tissue infection</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>78</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Varicella Zoster (chicken pox), Herpes Zoster (shingles) &amp; Cold Sores</td>
<td>66</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Foreword

These guidelines are intended to provide advice on the effective and safe treatment of infections commonly presenting in primary care (doses are for adults unless otherwise stated) in mainly Wessex, but also Surrey Heath, Berkshire East and West, Coastal West Sussex and Oxfordshire CCG. The guidelines also promote the use of narrow-spectrum antibiotics in preference to broad-spectrum antibiotics where safe and appropriate. The audience of users is anticipated to be general practitioners, GP trainees, GP practice nurses, non-medical prescribers, paramedics, hospital emergency department staff and community pharmacists.

These guidelines were drafted by a multi-disciplinary group of health professionals with an interest in infection from around the region. The 2017 update was led by pharmacists from the South Central Antimicrobial Network group in close partnership with consultant medical microbiologists from local hospitals – a list of stakeholders is available below. The draft guidelines were published for consultation in December 2017 and feedback was received from a number of GPs, consultant medical microbiologists and pharmacists, before the final guidelines were published in February 2018. The guidelines have been updated from the previous version, published in 2014, taking into consideration feedback from users, emerging evidence and changing epidemiology of antimicrobial resistance. The guidelines are based largely on the Management of Infection Guidance for Primary Care, published jointly by the Health Protection Agency and the British Infection Association, updated in November 2017, and the guideline development group gratefully acknowledges the work of Dr Cliodna McNulty, Sarah Alton and her colleagues in the PHE and BIA.

Recommendations for when antimicrobial treatment is indicated, based upon cited national or international evidence-based guidelines, have been expanded from the PHE/BIA Guidance, along with recommendations and practical advice for taking specimens for microbiological investigations and interpreting culture and sensitivity laboratory reports. Clinically relevant information on cautions and warnings associated with antimicrobial treatment has also been expanded from the PHE/BIA Guidance including information about risk of Clostridium difficile infection. All statements were fully referenced.

This updated version of the guidelines has been developed during 2017 and the next update will be scheduled for review in November 2019. This version also includes new areas not previously covered and hopefully will be useful.

Comments and feedback are welcome; please e-mail ruth.ellenby@nhs.net

Reference

Guideline Development Group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Janet</th>
<th>Brember</th>
<th>Alma</th>
<th>Kilgarriff</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Melody</td>
<td>Chapman</td>
<td>Catherine</td>
<td>McLean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helen</td>
<td>Chesterfield</td>
<td>Jo</td>
<td>Munns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah</td>
<td>Crotty</td>
<td>Leena</td>
<td>Nanavati</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liz</td>
<td>Dmoch</td>
<td>Roberta</td>
<td>Parnaby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruth</td>
<td>Ellenby</td>
<td>Sanjay</td>
<td>Patel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jen</td>
<td>Etherington</td>
<td>Matthew</td>
<td>Richardson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sian</td>
<td>Evans</td>
<td>Kordo</td>
<td>Saeed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew</td>
<td>Flatt</td>
<td>Ami</td>
<td>Scott</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phillip</td>
<td>Foster</td>
<td>Adel</td>
<td>Sheikh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jennie</td>
<td>Fynn</td>
<td>Liz</td>
<td>Sheridan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kieran</td>
<td>Hand</td>
<td>Vanessa</td>
<td>Sherwood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michaela</td>
<td>Hooper</td>
<td>Lenka</td>
<td>Strakova</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matthew</td>
<td>Inada-Kim</td>
<td>Julian</td>
<td>Sutton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carys</td>
<td>Jones</td>
<td>Mike</td>
<td>Vickers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graeme</td>
<td>Jones</td>
<td>Hayley</td>
<td>Wickens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taryn</td>
<td>Keyser</td>
<td>Darren</td>
<td>Wilson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catriona</td>
<td>Khetyar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

With special acknowledgments to Liz DMoch and Carys Jones for their help in formatting and evidence sourcing, and Kieran Hand for his support.
Aims:

• To provide a simple, effective, economical and empirical approach to the management and treatment of common infections
• To minimise the emergence of antimicrobial resistance in the community

Implications:

• The guidance should lead to more appropriate antimicrobial use
• Use of this guidance may influence laboratory workload, which may have financial implications for laboratories and primary care

Principles of treatment:

1. This guidance is based on the best available evidence, but use professional judgement and involve patients in management decisions.
2. This guidance should not be used in isolation; it should be supported with patient information about safety netting, delayed/back-up antibiotics, self-care, infection severity and usual duration, clinical staff education, and audits. Materials are available on the RCGP TARGET website.
3. Prescribe an antibiotic only when there is likely to be clear clinical benefit, giving alternative, non-antibiotic self-care advice, where appropriate.
4. Consider a ‘no’ or ‘delayed/back-up’ antibiotic strategy for acute self-limiting upper respiratory tract infections and mild UTI symptoms.
5. In severe infection, or immunocompromised, it is important to initiate antibiotics as soon as possible, particularly if sepsis is suspected. If patient is not at moderate to high risk for sepsis, give information about symptom monitoring, and how to access medical care if they are concerned.
6. Where an empirical therapy has failed or special circumstances exist, microbiological advice can be obtained from the local microbiology laboratory
7. Limit prescribing over the telephone to exceptional cases.
8. Use simple, generic antibiotics if possible. Avoid broad spectrum antibiotics (e.g. co-amoxiclav, quinolones and cephalosporins) when narrow spectrum antibiotics remain effective, as they increase the risk of *Clostridium difficile* infection, MRSA and resistant UTIs.
9. Always check for antibiotic allergies. A dose and duration of treatment for adults is usually suggested, but may need modification for age, weight, renal function, or if immunocompromised. In severe or recurrent cases, consider a larger dose or longer course.
10. Child doses are provided when appropriate, and can be accessed through the ⚱ symbol.
11. Refer to the BNF for further dosing and interaction information (e.g. the interaction between macrolides and statins), and check for hypersensitivity.
12. Have a lower threshold for antibiotics in immunocompromised, or in those with multiple morbidities; consider culture/specimens for seeking advice.
13. Avoid widespread use of topical antibiotics, especially in those agents also available as systemic preparations (e.g. fusidic acid).
14. In pregnancy, take specimens to inform treatment. Where possible, avoid tetracyclines, aminoglycosides, quinolones, azithromycin, clarithromycin, and high dose metronidazole (2g stat), unless the benefits outweigh the risks. Penicillins, cephalosporins, and erythromycin are safe in pregnancy. Short-term use of nitrofurantoin is not expected to cause foetal problems (theoretical risk of neonatal haemolyis). Trimethoprim is also unlikely to cause problems unless poor dietary folate intake, or taking another folate antagonist.
15. This guidance is developed alongside the NHS England Antibiotic Quality Premium. The required performance in 2017/19 is: a 10% reduction (or greater) in the number of *E. coli* blood stream infections across the whole health economy; a 10% reduction (or greater) in the trimethoprim: nitrofurantoin prescribing ratio for UTI in primary care, and a 10% reduction (or greater) in the number of trimethoprim items prescribed to patients aged 70 years or greater; sustained reduction of inappropriate prescribing in primary care.
### Risk Assessment

#### Risk of *Clostridium difficile* infection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patient</th>
<th>Older patients (over 65yr) &amp; antibiotic exposure within previous 2 months</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Environment</td>
<td>Contact with patients with <em>Clostridium difficile</em> or recent hospital admission</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Risk of antibiotic treatment failure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patient</th>
<th>History of infection with resistant microorganism. Recent antibiotic exposure. Immunocompromised.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Environment</td>
<td>Infection acquired in healthcare environment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Action

- Withhold antibiotics if safe to do so (watchful waiting).
- Avoid high risk antibiotics (the 4 Cs):
  - Cephalosporins
  - Ciprofloxacin & quinolones
  - Co-amoxiclav
  - Clindamycin

- Consider second-line antibiotics from the following tables

### Evidence Grading

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study design</th>
<th>Recommendation grade</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Good recent systematic review of studies</td>
<td>A+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One or more rigorous studies, not combined</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One or more prospective studies</td>
<td>B+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One or more retrospective studies</td>
<td>B-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formal combination of expert opinion</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Informal opinion, other information</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SEPSIS SCREENING & ACTION TOOL

https://www.rcplondon.ac.uk/projects/outputs/national-early-warning-score-news-2
What’s new in this version?

February 2020

Adult guidelines updated

- Acute Pyelonephritis (Upper UTI)
- Contact details updated for the Virus Reference Department, Public Health England. Telephone 0330 128 1020 (out of hours urgent queries should be directed to the duty doctor)

Paediatric guidelines

- UTI - urine dipsticks performed down to 3 months of age
- Flucloxacillin entries have had age ranges updated.

October 2019

Adult guidelines updated:

- Uncomplicated UTI in Women
- Lower UTI in Pregnancy
- Lower UTI in Men
- Catheter-associated UTI
- Recurrent UTI in Non-Pregnant Women – Prophylaxis
- Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID)
- Gonorrhoea

[Correction - Acute Pyelonephritis (Upper UTI) was not updated October 2019]

Paediatrics – all guidelines updated
Ear Nose and Throat Infections – Acute Sore Throat  (Patient Information Leaflet available from TARGET)
FOR PAEDIATRIC GUIDELINES see page 86

When to treat

Avoid antibiotics as 82% resolve in 7 days without, and pain only reduced by 16 hours. Average total length of illness is one week. Complications are rare: acute otitis media, acute sinusitis and quinsy. Antibiotics to prevent otitis media NNT 200.

Those most likely to benefit from an antibiotic: see attached sore throat clinical scoring system (FeverPain). Advise paracetamol or ibuprofen, self-care and safety net.

If Fever Score 4 or more: offer immediate antibiotics if severe or offer a delayed prescription
If Fever score 2 or 3: consider 2 or 3 day delayed antibiotics.
Or if systemically very unwell (see cautions below) or has symptoms and signs of a more serious illness or condition, or has high risk of complications

When to investigate

Throat swabs or rapid antigen tests should not be carried out routinely in the investigation of acute sore throat. Suspect glandular fever in a person with a sore throat that fails to improve, or becomes worse, after several days.

Treatment choices

First line: Phenoxymethylpenicillin 500mg qds OR 1g bd for 7 days
(a bd dosing is as effective as a tds or qds dosing, if total daily dose remains the same, and may be more convenient)

If allergic to penicillin:
Clarithromycin 250-500mg bd for 5 days

If allergic to penicillin and pregnant:
Erythromycin 500mg qds or 1g bd for 5 days

Prescribing amoxicillin or ampicillin will produce a generalized, itchy maculopapular rash in over 90% of adults with glandular fever.

Cautions

Admit immediately anyone who has:
• Stridor or respiratory difficulty.
• Respiratory distress, drooling, systemically very unwell, painful swallowing, muffled voice: suspect acute epiglottitis. Do not examine the throat of anyone who has suspected epiglottitis.
• Upper airway obstruction.
• Dehydration or reluctance to take any fluids.
• Severe suppurative complications (e.g. peri-tonsillar abscess or cellulitis, parapharyngeal abscess, retropharyngeal abscess, or Lemierre syndrome) as there is a risk of airway compromise or rupture of the abscess.
• Signs of being markedly systemically unwell and is at risk of immunosuppression.
• Suspected Kawasaki disease, diphtheria vesicular pharyngitis, or profoundly unwell with cause unknown or rare cause suspected e.g. Stevens-Johnson syndrome

Evidence

Studies involving clarithromycin and erythromycin used a 5 day course, whereas studies involving phenoxymethylpenicillin used a 10 day course. Based on evidence, clinical experience and resistance data 5-10 day courses of phenoxymethylpenicillin was needed. Evidence suggests the use of broader spectrum antibiotics will drive the emergence of bacterial resistance; kills normal commensal flora leaving people susceptible to Clostridium difficile associated disease.

No statistically significant reduction in acute glomerulonephritis in people taking antibiotics. Rheumatic fever was reported only in RCTs published before 1961, results from these low quality studies found antibiotics reduced acute rheumatic fever by more than two thirds compared with placebo.

References

1. NICE Sore throat (acute): antimicrobial prescribing [NG84 January 2018] https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng84/chapter/terms-used-in-the-guideline Date accessed May 2018
3. NICE. CKS Sore Throat – Acute Sore Throat – acute – NICE CKS Date accessed May 2018
4. BNF https://www.medicinescomplete.com/#/browse/bnf Date accessed May 2018
5. Influence of the duration of penicillin prescriptions on outcomes for acute sore throat in adults: the DESCARTE prospective cohort study in UK general practice http://biop.org/content/early/2017/08/14/biop.17X692333 Date accessed May 2018
6. Review: twice daily dosing of penicillin V is as effective as more frequent dosing for streptococcal tonsillopharyngitis http://ebm.bmi.com/content/5/6/168 Date accessed May 2018
Sore Throat Clinical Scoring System (FeverPAIN) to predict Streptococcal Infection\textsuperscript{1,2}

Inclusion criteria: patients aged 3 years and over presenting to English primary care clinicians with an acute (<2 weeks) sore throat. Note: average total length of illness is 1 week.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FeverPAIN – one point each for:</th>
<th>Suggested actions:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Fever during the last 24 hours</td>
<td>Score 0-1: 13-18% streptococci - no antibiotic.\textsuperscript{a}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Purulence on tonsils</td>
<td>Score 2-3: 34-40% streptococci - 3-day delayed antibiotic.\textsuperscript{b}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Attend rapidly (short prior illness duration of 3 days or less)</td>
<td>Score 4-5: 62-65% streptococci - if severe, immediate antibiotic, or 48-hour delayed antibiotic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Inflamed (severely) tonsils</td>
<td>% likelihood of isolating streptococcus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• No cough or coryza (‘runny nose’)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\textsuperscript{a} Approximately one third of patients in the original study population had a FeverPAIN score of \( \leq 1 \).

\textsuperscript{b} A prescription was prepared and left in reception, with advice to the patient to collect the prescription after 3-5 days if symptoms were not starting to settle or were getting considerably worse.

This strategy is expected to reduce antibiotic use in this setting by 29%.

Reference List

### Ear Nose and Throat Infections – Acute Otitis Media (AOM)  
(Patient information Leaflet available from TARGET)  
FOR PAEDIATRIC GUIDELINES see page 84

| When to treat | Optimise analgesia and target antibiotics.  
AOM resolves in 60% within 24h without antibiotics, which only reduce pain at 2 days (NNT15) and do not prevent deafness.  
Consider 2 or 3-day delayed, or immediate antibiotics for pain relief  
• All ages with otorrhoea NNT3.  
Antibiotics to prevent mastoiditis NNT>4000  

| When to investigate | Routine follow up is not required in the absence of persistent symptoms.  

| General advice | Average total length of illness is 4 days.  

| Treatment choices | **First-line:** Amoxicillin<sup>A+</sup>  
500mg tds<sup>2</sup>  

| Cautions | Admission or immediate referral if: suspected acute complications of (AOM), such as meningitis, mastoiditis, or facial paralysis  
Elective referral if: Persistent effusion or discharge, perforation not healed after 6 weeks, 3 or more episodes in 6 months or impaired hearing after 3 to 6 months, 4 or more episodes in previous 12 months with at least 1 in the past 6 months.  

| Evidence | Amoxicillin is as effective as other antibiotics in the treatment of AOM in RCTs.  
Macrolides concentrate intracellularly and so are less active than penicillin against the extracellular H influenzae.  
No advantage in using an antibiotic to cover beta-lactamase resistant organisms (e.g. co-amoxiclav) in the initial treatment of AOM. This should be reserved for persistent acute otitis media.  

https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/cg69  

---

<sup>1</sup>B  
<sup>1A+</sup>  
<sup>1B</sup>  
<sup>2</sup>  
<sup>3</sup>  
<sup>A+</sup>  
<sup>A+</sup>
Ear Nose and Throat Infections – Acute Otitis Externa (FOR PAEDIATRIC GUIDELINES see page 82)

When to treat
First use analgesia for pain relief, and apply localised heat. Similar cure at 7 days for topical acetic acid or topical antibiotic +/- steroid. If cellulitis or disease extends outside ear canal, or there are systemic signs of infection, start oral antibiotics and refer to exclude malignant otitis externa, if necessary.1

When to investigate
If the treatment strategy fails, consider taking an ear swab for causative organism if: otitis externa is recurrent or chronic, topical treatment cannot be delivered effectively, infection spread, or the condition is severe enough to require oral antibiotics. A swab is best taken from the medial aspect of the ear canal to reduce contamination.

When to investigate
If the treatment strategy fails, consider taking an ear swab for causative organism if: otitis externa is recurrent or chronic, topical treatment cannot be delivered effectively, infection spread, or the condition is severe enough to require oral antibiotics. A swab is best taken from the medial aspect of the ear canal to reduce contamination.

How to respond to a positive lab report
Reported bacterial susceptibility may not correlate with clinical outcomes because sensitivities are determined for systemic (not topical) administration. Also, higher concentrations of antibiotic can be achieved with topical application. It is not possible to tell from the culture results whether the isolated organisms are causing the disease or are merely contaminants and there is also likely to be a fungal overgrowth after using antibacterial drops.

Treatment choices
First use analgesia for pain relief and apply localised heat

- First-line: ear drops / spray Acetic acid (EarCalm spray®) 2% one spray tds for 7 days.1,2
- Or ear drops / spray Neomycin + steroid three drops tds for 7-14 days.1, A,D,2
- Oral antibiotics are rarely indicated
  - 2nd line: Flucloxacillin (adult dose) 250-500mg qds for 7 days1,2
  - Ciprofloxacin (consider safety issues3) may be needed in pseudomonal infections which may occur if the patient has diabetes or is immunocompromised.3
- If Penicillin allergic: Clarithromycin (adult dose) 250mg bd for 7 days2,3

Cautions
Adverse effects to consider include aminoglycoside-induced ototoxicity in people with a perforated tympanic membrane, aminoglycoside induced skin sensitization, and fungal superinfection (particularly with longer treatments).

Evidence
Acetic acid was as effective and comparable to antibiotic/steroid for the first 7 days, but inferior after this point.1 It is important to instruct patients to use drops for at least one week, and to continue for up to 14 days if symptoms persist. The oral antibiotics in the trials were often inactive against P. aeruginosa (incidence 45%) and S. aureus (incidence 9%).1 Topical antibiotics such as neomycin have a broader spectrum of activity. When using topical antibiotics in the ear bacterial resistance is less of a concern as the high local concentration of the drug will generally eradicate all susceptible organisms, plus those with marginal resistance.1

References
3. BNF 74 September 2017
## Ear Nose and Throat Infections – Acute Rhinosinusitis (Patient Information Leaflet available from TARGET)

### FOR PAEDIATRIC GUIDELINES see page 80

#### When to treat

Avoid antibiotics as 80% resolve in 14 days without, and they only offer marginal benefit after 7 days (NNT15). Only about 2% of cases are complicated with bacterial infection (however these can be hard to distinguish). NICE states average duration of symptoms of acute sinusitis is 2 – 3 weeks. A systematic review analysed the placebo arms of several randomized controlled trials (RCTs), and found that, after 7 – 15 days, 73% of people taking placebos experienced some improvement in their symptoms, and 30% had complete recovery.

Use adequate analgesia. For patients with symptoms of less than 10 days, do not offer an antibiotic prescription. Give advice on course of acute sinusitis (2-3 weeks), managing symptoms with self-care and seeking help if symptoms deteriorate rapidly or significantly, do not improve after 3 weeks or they become systemically unwell.

### When to investigate

Investigations are not required in primary care because nasal swabs for culture have a poor diagnostic yield and are frequently contaminated (or bacteria found are commensal). Acute sinusitis usually follows a common cold, and is defined as an increase in symptoms after 5 days, or persistence of symptoms beyond 10 days, but less than 12 weeks.

#### Treatment choices

**First-line** for delayed: Penicillin 500mg qds (or 1g bd) for 5 days. If penicillin allergic or intolerant: Doxycycline 200mg stat then 100mg od for 5 days OR Clarithromycin 500mg bd for 5 days.

**Self-care:** paracetamol or ibuprofen for pain/fever.

Consider high-dose nasal steroid for 14 days in adults and children over 12 years (may improve symptoms but not affect length of course of illness). Consider high dose nasal corticosteroid for 14 days in adults and children over 12 years (may improve symptoms but not affect length of course of illness). Consider high dose nasal corticosteroid for 14 days in adults and children over 12 years (may improve symptoms but not affect length of course of illness). Consider high dose nasal corticosteroid for 14 days in adults and children over 12 years (may improve symptoms but not affect length of course of illness).

Nasal decongestants or saline may help some.

#### Cautions

Admit to hospital if there is severe systemic infection (sepsis, or if a complication of sinusitis is suspected). Consider urgent referral to an Ear, Nose, and Throat (ENT) department if there is a severe frontal headache, frontal swelling, or signs of meningitis, or focal neurological signs.

Consider urgent referral to an Ear, Nose, and Throat (ENT) department if the person is suspected of having a sinonasal tumour (persistent unilateral symptoms, such as bloodstained discharge, nasal obstruction, crusting, non-tender facial pain, facial swelling, or unilateral nasal polyps). Consider routine referral to ENT if the person has frequent recurrent episodes of sinusitis which are troublesome (such as more than three episodes requiring antibiotics in a year). Seek specialist advice if second-line antibiotics have been ineffective. Doxycycline is contra-indicated in children under 12 years.

#### Evidence

S. pneumoniae susceptibility to tetracycline is falling in the UK (88.1% in 2013-14) but H. influenzae susceptibility to tetracycline is 98.7% compared with co-amoxiclav at 93%.

#### References


### Ear Nose and Throat Infections – Oral Candidiasis

#### When to treat
Oral candidiasis is most commonly caused by Candida albicans, a yeast like fungus which is part of the normal commensal flora of the human gastrointestinal tract. Colonization with Candida is usually asymptomatic however, if mucosal barriers are disrupted or defences lowered, it can cause infections ranging from non-life threatening superficial mucocutaneous disorders to invasive disseminated disease involving multiple organs (the latter mostly in immunocompromised). Comorbidities that increase the risk of candidal infections include diabetes mellitus, severe anaemia, and immunocompromise (chemotherapy, radiotherapy, HIV infection, and AIDS). Other risk factors include poor dental hygiene; local trauma; smoking; the use of broad-spectrum antibiotics or prolonged courses of antibiotics, or inhaled or oral corticosteroids; and malnutrition.

#### When to investigate
If the infection has not completely resolved following first line treatment (below), consideration should be given to treating with oral fluconazole for a further 7 days (referral should be arranged if the infection persists after this); swabbing to identify the causative organism; seeking specialist advice. Referral for biopsy should be considered for people with chronic plaque-like candidiasis which is unresponsive to treatment, as it carries a risk of malignancy.

#### General Advice
Care should be taken when applying the gel to the mouth of infants and young children due to the risk of choking. Advise on good dental hygiene. If the patient is using an inhaled corticosteroid, advise the following: good inhaler technique; rinsing the mouth with water (or cleaning the teeth) after inhalation, to remove any drug particles; using a spacer device to reduce the impactation of particles in the oral cavity; and stepping down the dose of inhaled corticosteroid when appropriate.

#### Treatment choices

| First line for immunocompetent adult and children older than 2 years of age: miconazole oral gel 2.5mls applied qds (hold in mouth after food) for at least 7 days after lesions have healed or symptoms have cleared. |
| Second line if topical treatment is ineffective, infection is extensive or severe, or the person is significantly immunocompromised: for adults and children over 16 years of age, oral fluconazole 50mg od for 7-14 days (100mg od if HIV or immunocompromised). For children younger than 16 years of age, or if fluconazole is contraindicated, specialist advice should be sought. |

| Cautions
| Miconazole can inhibit the metabolism of drugs metabolized by the CYP3A4 and CYP2C9 enzyme systems, resulting in an increase and/or prolongation of their effects, including adverse effects. Miconazole oral gel is contra-indicated with simvastatin, quetiapine, drugs known to prolong the QT interval. Use miconazole oral gel with caution or preferably avoid with coumarins (extra monitoring necessary), certain calcium channel blockers and phenytoin. For a complete list of possible drug interactions of miconazole oral gel see the electronic Medicines Compendium (eMC). Seek specialist advice before starting antifungal treatment if the patient is taking ciclosporin or oral tacrolimus, especially if these drugs are being used to suppress tissue rejection following transplantation or if the person is receiving chemotherapy. Admission to hospital should be arranged if there is widespread infection (such as oesophageal candidiasis characterized by difficulty or pain on swallowing, or retrosternal pain), or the person is systemically unwell.

- Oral candidiasis is rare in healthy, immunocompetent adults and older children; consider undiagnosed risk factors, including HIV.

#### Evidence
Topical azoles are more effective than topical nystatin.

#### References
3. BNF 72 September 2016
Respiratory Tract Infections – Acute Cough, Bronchitis  (Patient information Leaflet Available from TARGET)

When to treat

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment choices</th>
<th>General Advice</th>
<th>Evidence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Presents as cough with or without sputum, breathlessness, wheeze or general malaise. No chest signs other than wheeze and crackles. Crackles, if present, should clear with coughing; if they persist, review diagnosis.</td>
<td>Symptom resolution can take up to 3 weeks; acute cough resolves in 90% of children by 25 days. Advise paracetamol or ibuprofen as required, drink plenty of fluids and stop smoking.</td>
<td>A Cochrane Review of antibiotics for acute bronchitis reported no difference in designation as “clinically improved” between antibiotic and placebo groups at follow-up (11 trials; 3841 participants). Antibiotics were associated with a half-day shorter mean cough duration. A large European multicentre placebo controlled trial found that amoxicillin did not meaningfully alter important outcomes (symptom severity or duration of more severe symptoms). The development of new or worsening symptoms was significantly different between groups but the NNT was high (30) and was roughly equivalent to the number needed to harm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First line management is self-care and safety-netting. Antibiotics offer little benefit if the patient has no co-morbidities and may cause side effects. More than 90% of acute bronchitis has no identifiable bacterial cause: A 7-day delayed antibiotic strategy may be used where this approach is felt to be safe. Patients should be advised to use the prescription if symptoms not settling or significantly worsening and should seek further medical advice if symptoms worsen significantly despite taking antibiotics. <strong>Consider immediate antibiotics</strong> if &gt;80 yrs of age and one of: hospitalised in past year; taking oral steroids; insulin-dependent diabetic; congestive heart failure; serious neurological disorder/stroke or if or &gt;65 years with two of the above. <strong>Consider using CRP</strong>: No antibiotics if CRP&lt;20mg/L and symptoms for &gt;24hr; delayed antibiotics if 20-100 mg/L; immediate antibiotics if &gt;100mg/L.</td>
<td><strong>First-line</strong>: Amoxicillin 500mg tds for 5 days OR Doxycycline 200mg stat then 100 mg od for 5 days total</td>
<td><strong>Second line</strong>: (if Amoxicillin or Doxycycline unsuitable) Clarithromycin 500mg bd for 5 days</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When to investigate

Routine follow-up is unnecessary. Re-examine if symptoms deteriorate.

References

## Respiratory Tract Infections – Influenza

### When to treat

**Influenza** is characterised by the sudden onset of fever, chills, headache, myalgia and extreme fatigue. In healthy individuals, seasonal influenza is an unpleasant but usually self-limiting disease with recovery in 2–7 days.1  

**Vaccination**: Annual vaccination (ideally between September and early November) is essential for all those at risk:1,2  

**At-risk groups** (not exhaustive; exercise clinical judgement): ≥65 years old or child aged 2–4; chronic heart disease (not uncomplicated hypertension); chronic respiratory, kidney, liver or neurological disease; diabetes; pregnant women (up to 2 weeks post-partum); immunocompromised individuals3; those in long-stay residential / nursing homes or other long-stay care facilities; all healthcare and social care staff directly involved in patient care (via occupational health depts.); household contacts of immunocompromised individuals and principal carers of dependent individuals. Morbid obesity (BMI ≥40)4  

**Treatment**: For otherwise healthy adults who do not fall into the specified risk groups (see above), antivirals are not recommended unless the individual is felt to be at serious risk of complications.4 If flu is circulating in the community and a patient in an at-risk group can start treatment within 48h of onset of flu-like illness (or of close-contact exposure), oseltamivir or zanamivir is recommended.4  

Administration commencing beyond 48 hours is an off-label use.

### When to investigate

Routine follow up in otherwise healthy patients is not necessary, but advise the person they should:  
- Return if no improvement after 1 week or they are deteriorating;  
- Seek urgent medical attention if they develop shortness of breath, pleuritic chest pain or haemoptysis;  
- Return if they have a low threshold for seeking help if they are caring for a young child or baby with influenza, as children cannot accurately communicate their symptoms.3  

In at-risk groups, consider follow up (particularly in frail people) after 1 week to confirm improvement and to exclude complications.3

### Treatment choices1

**First line** (after CAS-alert ‘go-ahead’ from CMO).4  
- **Oseltamivir** 75 mg bd for 5 days.  
- **Severely immunocompromised patients ≥ 5yr or where oseltamivir resistance suspected**:4  
- **Zanamivir 10 mg** (2 inhalations by diskhaler) bd for 5 days.

(Post-exposure prophylactic regimens: The above agents are given ONCE daily for 10 days). For detailed advice on paediatric dosing, consult product literature or latest PHE guidance.4

### Evidence

After immunisation, antibody levels may take up to 10 to 14 days to reach protective levels.1

### References


Respiratory Tract Infections – COPD Acute Exacerbation

When to treat
Antibiotics should be used to treat exacerbations of COPD associated with a history of more purulent sputum.1,2 Patients with exacerbations without more purulent sputum do not need antibiotic therapy unless there is consolidation on a chest radiograph or clinical signs of pneumonia.1,8 Alternative treatments include bronchodilators and oral steroids (see CKS2).

When to investigate
Sending sputum samples for culture is not recommended in routine practice.1 Pulse oximetry is of value if there are clinical features of a severe exacerbation.1

Treatment choices1,2,3
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amoxicillin 500mg tds for 5 days</td>
<td>OR, if allergic to penicillin: Doxycycline 200mg stat then 100-200mg od for 5 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Some hospital specialists may prescribe high-dose doxycycline 200mg bd for 2 days then 200mg od for 4 days (16 capsules).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OR Clarithromycin 500mg bd for 5 days</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If the person has an increased risk of antibiotic resistance risk or known previous resistance, (comorbid disease, severe COPD, frequent exacerbations, or antibiotic use in the past 3 months), prescribe co-amoxiclav* 500/125 mg three times daily for 5 days. *High risk drug for Clostridium difficile infection and should be avoided in at-risk patients.

Cautions
Consider hospital admission if the person has any of the following2:

- severe breathlessness,
- rapid onset of symptoms,
- acute confusion,
- cyanosis,
- worsening peripheral oedema, impaired consciousness

- the person is unable to cope or lives alone.
- a reduction in activities of daily living, is confined to bed, or is on long-term oxygen therapy (LTOT).
- significant comorbidity
- low oxygen saturation (less than 90%) on pulse oximetry

Evidence
A Cochrane review supports antibiotics for patients with COPD exacerbations with increased cough and sputum purulence who are moderately or severely ill.4 However, the authors reported that the analysis restricted to community-based studies (2 studies) did not find differences between antibiotic and placebo.

A meta-analysis of 21 double-blind RCTs involving 10,698 patients, concluded that clinical cure at early follow-up was the same following a short course of antibiotic treatment (≤5 days; 77.2% cure) compared to longer treatment (>5 days; 77.4% cure) in patients with mild to moderate exacerbations of chronic bronchitis and COPD (OR 0.99; 0.90-1.08).5

Resistance data from www.bsacsurv.org for UK respiratory specimens in 2015-16 indicate resistance to amoxicillin in S. pneumoniae isolates (n=262) was 0%; H. influenzae (n=277) resistance to amoxicillin was 25% and to co-amoxiclav was 5%.

Respiratory quinolones such as levofloxacin and moxifloxacin are not more effective than macrolides.6

References
Respiratory Tract Infections – Community-Acquired Pneumonia (CAP) FOR PAEDIATRIC GUIDELINES see page 89

When to treat

The diagnosis of pneumonia is based on assessment of symptoms and clinical signs, which usually include cough, fever and difficulty breathing. However these features may be absent (for example in the elderly). When a clinical diagnosis of community-acquired pneumonia is made in primary care, determine whether patients are at low, intermediate or high risk of death using the CRB65 score. Interpretation of CRB65 score:

CRB65 score is calculated by giving 1 point for each of the following prognostic features:
- confusion (abbreviated Mental Test score 8 or less, or new disorientation in person, place or time)
- respiratory rate ≥30 breaths/minute
- BP systolic <90mmHg or diastolic ≤60 mmHg
- age ≥65 years.

CRB65 score 0 = low severity (risk of death <1%); patients do not normally require hospitalisation for clinical reasons
CRB65 score 1-2 = moderate severity (risk of death 1-10%); consider hospital referral (particularly if score 2)
CRB65 score ≥3 or more = high severity (risk of death >10%); urgent hospital admission.

When to investigate

Low-severity CAP: do not routinely offer microbiological tests. Moderate-severity CAP: take blood and sputum for culture.

General practitioners should consider use of pulse oximeters allow for simple assessment of oxygenation.

Consider a point of care C-reactive protein test if after clinical assessment a diagnosis of pneumonia has not been made and it is not clear whether antibiotics should be prescribed.

If CRP<20mg/L do not routinely offer antibiotic therapy. Patients must have had symptoms for at least 24-36hours.

Treatment choices

If CRB-65 score is 0 (low severity), prescribe monotherapy:
- Amoxicillin (first-line, if no penicillin allergy) 500 mg three times daily for 5 days,
- or doxycycline 200mg on the first day then 100mg once daily, for a total of 5 days,
- or clarithromycin 500mg twice daily for 5 days

Consider longer course if not improving as expected after 3 days.

If the CRB-65 score is 1 or 2 (moderate severity):
- amoxicillin 500mg three times daily AND clarithromycin 500mg twice daily for 7 days,
- or doxycycline monotherapy 200 mg on the first day then 100mg once daily, for 7 days;
- some hospital specialists may prescribe high-dose doxycycline 200mg bd for 2 days then 200mg od for 4 days (16 capsules).

Do not routinely offer patients with low-severity CAP a fluoroquinolone or dual antibiotic therapy.

Cautions

“Give immediate IM Benzylpenicillin 1.2g or Amoxicillin 1g po (IM Cefotaxime in non-severe penicillin allergy) if delayed admission/life threatening.

Advise the person to seek medical advice within 3 days if symptoms do not begin to improve, or earlier if symptoms worsen as hospital admission may be needed.

Most people can expect that by 1 week, fever should have resolved, and by 4 weeks, chest pain and sputum production should have substantially reduced.

Doxycycline is contra-indicated in children<12 yrs.

Evidence

Approximately 7% of patients presenting with acute cough to primary care in England have radiographic CAP. In a US emergency department setting, the presence of at least one respiratory complaint (cough, chest pain, SOB) AND at least one vital sign abnormality (temp >38°C; HR >100; RR>20; Sats on air <95%) had a 90% sensitivity for radiographic CAP (PPV 30%, NPV 96.6%; CAP prevalence 10%).

Reference

5. van Vugt SF & GRACE consortium, 2013. Use of serum C-reactive protein and procalcitonin concentrations in addition to symptoms and signs to predict pneumonia in patients presenting to primary care with acute cough: diagnostic study. BMJ. 2013 Apr. [Accessed 01 Dec17]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>When to treat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transfer all patients to hospital immediately. If time before admission, and non-blanching rash, give IV cefotaxime or benzylpenicillin unless allergic, i.e. history of difficulty breathing, collapse, loss of consciousness, or rash. If a patient with suspected bacterial meningitis without non-blanching rash cannot be transferred to hospital urgently, cefotaxime or benzylpenicillin should be given before the transfer.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment choices</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **IV or IM Cefotaxime** one dose  
Child: 1 month - 11yrs: 50mg/kg (max 1g)  
Child: 12-18yrs: 1g  
Adult: 1g  
**OR IV or IM Benzylpenicillin.**  
Neonate 50mg/kg  
Child: 1 month - 1yr: 300mg  
Child: 1yr - 9yrs: 600mg  
Child: 10-18yrs: 1.2g  
Adult: 1.2g  
Give IM if vein cannot be found. |
| If history of immediate allergic reactions to penicillin or cephalosporins, IV Chloramphenicol  
Child: 1 month - 18 yrs: 25mg/kg IV  
Adult: 25mg/kg IV  
Give IM if vein cannot be found. |

Prevention of secondary case of meningitis. Only prescribe following advice from Public Health Doctor: 9am - 5pm 0344 225 3861 (PHE South-east). Out-of-hours contact: 0844 967 0082.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cautions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For suspected meningococcal disease (meningitis with non-blanching rash or meningococcal septicaemia), give parenteral antibiotics (intramuscular or intravenous benzylpenicillin or Cefotaxime) at the earliest opportunity in primary care, but do not delay urgent transfer to hospital to give the parenteral antibiotics. Only withhold benzylpenicillin in children and young people who have a clear history of anaphylaxis after a previous dose; a history of a rash following penicillin is not a contraindication.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Evidence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The NICE guideline development group recommended benzylpenicillin because it is the most frequently used antibiotic in primary care and they found no evidence to recommend an alternative antibiotic. Cefotaxime should be the first line antibiotic in meningococcal sepsis.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>References</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
4. BNF for Children April 2017 Accessed June 2017  
5. Public Health England 2014 Preventing secondary cases of invasive meningococcal capsular group B (MenB) disease: benefits of offering vaccination in addition to antibiotic chemoprophylaxis to close contacts of cases in the household, educational setting, clusters and the wider community. [https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/invasive-meningococcus-capsular-group-b-menb-preventing-secondary-cases](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/invasive-meningococcus-capsular-group-b-menb-preventing-secondary-cases) |
Urinary Tract Infections – Uncomplicated UTI in non-pregnant women (Patient information Leaflet available from TARGET UTI)
FOR PAEDIATRIC GUIDELINES see page 90

When to treat

16-65 years. Use signs/symptoms in box below to guide treatment¹:

- 2 or more of these 3 signs/symptoms, patient is likely to have a UTI: consider immediate antibiotic, or back-up if mild symptoms and woman is not pregnant. 74% will be culture-positive²
- 1 sign/symptom: UTI possible as 68% will have a culture confirmed UTI (10⁶cfu/L or over) therefore use urine dipstick (below) to increase diagnostic certainty
- none of the 3: UTI less likely - use urine dipstick if other severe urinary symptoms (frequency, urgency, haematuria, suprapubic tenderness). 67% will be culture-negative.²

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symptoms¹</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16-65 years old:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Dysuria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- urine cloudiness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- new nocturia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 65 years old:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- new onset dysuria alone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR two or more:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- temperature 1.5°C above patient’s normal twice in the last 12 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- new frequency or urgency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- new incontinence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- new or worsening delirium/debility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- new suprapubic pain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- visible haematuria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If fever and delirium/debility only: consider other causes before treating for UTI</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Over 65 years: see symptoms below. Do not dipstick test. Asymptomatic bacteriuria is common in older patients (32% in nursing home residents).³

In women with symptoms of vaginal itch or discharge, explore alternative diagnoses and consider pelvic examination.⁴

Treating does not reduce mortality or prevent symptomatic episodes, but does increase side-effects and antibiotic resistance.¹

Dipstick testing

Women over 65 years: Do not dipstick test¹.

Women 16-65 years¹:

Using urine dipsticks to predict UTI in women under 65 years with only 0 or 1 of dysuria, new nocturia, cloudy urine increases the diagnostic certainty, and reduces unnecessary antibiotics

- positive nitrite OR positive leucocyte and blood: UTI likely
- offer empirical antibiotics for lower UTI OR if milder symptoms (and not pregnant) consider back-up antibiotic with self-care and safety-netting
- leucocyte positive but nitrite negative: UTI equally likely to other diagnosis
- send urine for culture; use back-up or immediate antibiotic depending on symptom severity
- ALL nitrite, leucocyte and blood negative: UTI Less likely - consider other diagnosis; reassure; give self-care and safety-netting advice

When to investigate

16 – 65 years:

Do not culture routinely for urinary symptoms.¹,³

Send urine culture if NEGATIVE nitrite and POSITIVE leucocyte (to confirm diagnosis), risk of antibiotic resistance¹ or if failed antibiotic treatment³ or persistent symptoms³.

In sexually active young women, consider Chlamydia trachomatis.

Over 65 years:

Send mid stream urine culture if symptomatic. Always send urine culture if feasible before starting antibiotics, as greater resistance in older adults.¹
## Urinary Tract Infections – Uncomplicated UTI in non-pregnant women continued

### How to respond to a positive lab report

**Urine culture results** in patients with urinary symptoms that usually indicate UTI:

- many labs use growth of $10^7-10^8$ cfu/L ($10^4-10^5$ cfu/mL) to indicate UTI\(^4\)
- lower counts can also indicate UTI if patient symptomatic:
  - strongly symptomatic women - single isolate $>10^5$ cfu/L ($>10^2$ cfu/mL) in voided urine\(^4,5\)
  - any single organism $>10^7$ cfu/L ($>10^4$ cfu/mL)\(^4\)
  - *Escherichia coli* or *Staphylococcus saprophyticus* $>10^6$ cfu/L ($>10^3$ cfu/mL)\(^4\)
  - $>10^8$ cfu/L ($>10^5$ cfu/mL) mixed growth with 1 predominant organism\(^4\)

**White blood cells/leucocytes**: white cells $>10^7$ WBC/L ($>10^4$ WBC/mL) are considered to represent inflammation in urinary tract, this includes the urethra\(^4\)

White cells can be present in older people with asymptomatic bacteriuria as the immune system does not differentiate colonisation from infection\(^4\)

For information about red cells, epithelial cells/mixed growth and sterile pyuria refer to PHE guidelines

### Treatment choices

#### First line:\(^5\)
- **Nitrofurantoin** 100mg m/r bd for 3 days (if GFR 45mL/min/1.73m\(^2\) or more) *
- OR if low risk of resistance**: Trimethoprim 200mg bd for 3 days

#### Second choice (no improvement in lower UTI symptoms on first choice taken for at least 48 hours, or when first choice not suitable):
- Pivmecillinam 400mg stat then 200mg tds for 3 days
- Fosfomycin 3g single dose

Adjust according to sensitivity.

Note: As antimicrobial resistance and *Escherichia coli* bacteraemia is increasing, use nitrofurantoin first line,\(^6\) always give safety net and self-care advice, and consider risks for resistance.\(^1\)

### Cautions

The activity of nitrofurantoin may be reduced with increasing pH.

*Avoid nitrofurantoin if eGFR less than 45mL/min/1.73m\(^2\), (risk of peripheral neuropathy; antibacterial efficacy depends on renal secretion of the drug into urinary tract), although may be used with caution in some patients with an eGFR of 30-44mL/min/1.73m\(^2\) if a short course (3-7 days) is prescribed and the benefits outweigh the risk of side effects.\(^5\)

** A lower risk of resistance may be more likely if not used in the past 3 months, previous urine culture suggests susceptibility (but this was not used), and in younger people in areas where local epidemiology data suggest resistance is low. A higher risk of resistance may be more likely with recent use and in older people in residential facilities.\(^5\)

### References

5. NICE NG109 2018 Urinary tract infection (lower); antimicrobial prescribing. Accessed May 2019
Urinary Tract Infections – Lower UTI in Pregnancy (Patient information Leaflet available from TARGET UTI)

When to treat
Obtain a midstream urine sample before antibiotics are taken, and send for culture and susceptibility testing. Start antibiotics in all patients with suspected UTI, even if asymptomatic. Systematic review concluded that antibiotic treatment of asymptomatic bacteriuria in pregnancy reduces the risk of upper urinary tract infection, pre-term delivery and low birth weight babies.

When to investigate
MSU should be performed routinely at the first antenatal visit. If bacteriuria is reported, it should be confirmed with a second MSU. Dipstick testing is not sufficiently sensitive to be used for screening for bacteriuria in pregnant women.

When to investigate
MSU should be performed routinely at the first antenatal visit. If bacteriuria is reported, it should be confirmed with a second MSU. Given the risks of symptomatic bacteriuria in pregnancy, a urine culture should be performed seven days after completion of antibiotic treatment as a test of cure.

How to respond to a positive lab report
Women with bacteriuria confirmed by a second urine culture should be treated and have repeat urine culture at each antenatal visit until delivery.

Urine culture results in patients with urinary symptoms that usually indicate UTI:
- many labs use growth of 10^7-10^8 cfu/L (10^4-10^5 cfu/mL) to indicate UTI,
- lower counts can also indicate UTI if patient symptomatic,
- strongly symptomatic women - single isolate >10^6 cfu/L (>10^5 cfu/mL) in voided urine,
- any single organism >10^7 cfu/L (>10^6 cfu/mL),
- Escherichia coli or Staphylococcus saprophyticus >10^6 cfu/L (>10^5 cfu/mL),
- >10^8 cfu/L (>10^7 cfu/mL) mixed growth with 1 predominant organism.

White blood cells/leucocytes:
- white cells >10^7 WBC/L (>10^4 WBC/mL) are considered to represent inflammation in urinary tract, this includes the urethra.
- white cells can be present in older people with asymptomatic bacteriuria as the immune system does not differentiate colonisation from infection.

For information about red cells, epithelial cells/mixed growth and sterile pyuria refer to PHE guidelines.

Treatment choices
First line: Treat for 7 days
Nitrofurantoin (AVOID at term) 100mg m/r bd if GFR 45ml/min/1.73m² or more *

Second choice for treating lower UTI (no improvement in lower UTI symptoms on first choice taken for at least 48 hours or when first choice not suitable): Treat for 7 days
Amoxicillin (if culture results available and susceptible) 500mg tds
Cefalexin 500mg bd

Alternatives - Consult local microbiologist, choose antibiotics based on culture and susceptibility results

Review the choice of antibiotic when microbiological results are available. Change the antibiotic according to susceptibility results if the bacteria are resistant. Use a narrow-spectrum antibiotic wherever possible.

Note: Always give safety net and self-care advice, and consider risks for resistance.

Cautions
Nitrofurantoin - Avoid at term in pregnancy; may produce neonatal haemolysis.

The activity of nitrofurantoin may be reduced with increasing pH.

Avoid nitrofurantoin if eGFR less than 45ml/min/1.73m², (risk of peripheral neuropathy; antibacterial efficacy depends on renal secretion of the drug into urinary tract), although may be used with caution in some patients with an eGFR of 30-44ml/min/1.73m² if a short course (3-7 days) is prescribed and the benefits outweigh the risk of side effects.

Nitrofurantoin has been associated with haemolysis in people with G6PD deficiency and use is contraindicated in this patient group.

References
4. BNF accessed at https://bnf.nice.org.uk/ May 2019
# Urinary Tract Infections – Lower UTI in Men

## When to treat
Conditions like prostatitis, STIs and epididymitis should be considered in the differential diagnosis of men with acute dysuria or frequency and appropriate diagnostic tests should be considered. Refer suspected STIs to the GUM team.

**16-65 years:** Consider prostatitis and other genitourinary symptoms and treat using relevant guidelines.

Obtain a midstream urine sample before antibiotics are taken, and send for culture and susceptibility testing. Start antibiotics in all male patients with suspected UTI. Dipsticks are poor at ruling out infection. Positive nitrite makes UTI more likely (PPV 96%). Negative for both nitrite and leucocyte makes UTI less likely, especially if symptoms are mild.

**65 years of age or over:** Obtain a midstream urine sample before antibiotics are taken, and send for culture and susceptibility testing. Start antibiotics in all male patients with suspected UTI. Antibiotic treatment of asymptomatic bacteriuria is not beneficial.

If treatment failure: always perform culture.

## When to investigate
Always send a midstream urine sample for culture because UTI in men is generally regarded as complicated (it results from an anatomic or functional abnormality or instrumentation of the genitourinary tract).

Dipsticks are poor at ruling out infection.

## How to respond to a positive lab result
Follow up after 48 hours (or according to the clinical situation) to check response to treatment and the urine culture results.

Obtaining a clean-catch sample of urine in men is easier than in women and a colony count of 10³ or more cfu/ml may be sufficient to diagnose UTI in a man with signs and symptoms as long as 80% of the growth is of one organism.

### Urine culture results
In patients with urinary symptoms that usually indicate UTI:
- many labs use growth of 10⁷-10⁸ cfu/L (10⁴-10⁵ cfu/mL) to indicate UTI
- lower counts can also indicate UTI if patient symptomatic:
  - in men counts as low as 10⁵ cfu/L (10³ cfu/mL) of a pure or predominant organism
  - any single organism >10⁷ cfu/L (>10⁴ cfu/mL)
  - Escherichia coli or Staphylococcus saprophyticus >10⁶ cfu/L (>10³ cfu/mL)
  - >10⁸ cfu/L (>10⁵ cfu/mL) mixed growth with 1 predominant organism

### White blood cells/leucocytes:
- white cells >10⁷ WBC/L (>10⁴ WBC/mL) are considered to represent inflammation in urinary tract, this includes the urethra
- white cells can be present in older people with asymptomatic bacteriuria as the immune system does not differentiate colonisation from infection

For information about red cells, epithelial cells/mixed growth and sterile pyuria refer to PHE guidelines.
## Urinary Tract Infections – Lower UTI in Men continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment choices</th>
<th></th>
<th>Second choice (no improvement in UTI symptoms on first choice taken for at least 48 hours or when first choice not suitable)²</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **First line**²   | Treat for 7 days  
Trimethoprim 200mg bd (if low risk of resistance**)  
Or **Nitrofurantoin** 100mg m/r bd if GFR 45ml/min/1.73m² or more * (if high risk of resistance, or known previous resistance).  
Check any previous urine culture and susceptibility results and antibiotic prescribing and choose antibiotics accordingly.  
Review the choice of antibiotic when microbiological results are available. Change the antibiotic according to susceptibility results if the bacteria are resistant. Use a narrow-spectrum antibiotic wherever possible.²  
**Note: Always give safety net and self-care advice, and consider risks for resistance.¹⁰**  |  |
| **Cautions**      | The activity of nitrofurantoin may be reduced with increasing pH.  
*Avoid nitrofurantoin if eGFR less than 45ml/min/1.73m², (risk of peripheral neuropathy; antibacterial efficacy depends on renal secretion of the drug into urinary tract), although may be used with caution in some patients with an eGFR of 30-44ml/min/1.73m² if a short course (3-7 days) is prescribed and the benefits outweigh the risk of side effects.⁵  
** A lower risk of resistance may be more likely if not used in the past 3 months, previous urine culture suggests susceptibility (but this was not used), and in younger people in areas where local epidemiology data suggest resistance is low. A higher risk of resistance may be more likely with recent use and in older people in residential facilities⁶.  
Nitrofurantoin is not recommended for men with suspected prostate involvement because it is unlikely to reach therapeutic levels in the prostate. Follow prostatitis guidelines.  |
5. BNF accessed at https://bnf.nice.org.uk/ May 2019 |
### Urinary Tract Infections – Catheter-associated UTI

#### When to treat
Between 2% and 7% of patients with indwelling urethral catheters acquire bacteriuria each day, even with the application of best practice for insertion and care of the catheter. Bacteria are more likely to be present in urine the longer a catheter is in place (after 1 month most people have bacteriuria). All patients with a long-term indwelling catheter are bacteriuric, often with two or more organisms. Treatment of asymptomatic bacteriuria does not reduce mortality or prevent symptomatic episodes and causes harm.

**Catheter in situ:**
**Antibiotics will not eradicate asymptomatic bacteriuria;** only treat if systemically unwell or pyelonephritis likely. Treat after urine sent for culture if new onset dysuria alone OR two or more:
- temperature 1.5°C above patient’s normal twice in the last 12 hours
- new frequency or urgency
- new incontinence
- new or worsening delirium/debility
- new suprapubic pain
- visible haematuria

If fever and delirium/debility only: consider other causes before treating for UTI.

Also check for catheter blockage.

Consider changing the catheter to manage the UTI. Consider removing or, if not possible, changing the catheter if it has been in place for more than 7 days. But do not delay antibiotic treatment.

#### When to investigate
Symptomatic catheter-associated UTI (CA-UTI) cannot be differentiated from UTI asymptomatic bacteriuria on the basis of urine analysis with dipstick tests. Dipstick testing should not be used to diagnose UTI in catheterised patients. A urine specimen for culture should be obtained prior to initiating antimicrobial therapy for presumed CA-UTI because of the wide spectrum of potential infecting organisms and the increased likelihood of antimicrobial resistance.

Send a urine sample for culture and susceptibility testing before antibiotics are taken. Collect urine sample from newly placed catheter using aseptic technique if changed, drain a few mL of residual urine from the tubing before using sampling port, then collect a fresh sample from catheter sampling port. Culture specimens should not be obtained from the drainage bag.

#### How to respond to a positive lab report
When results of urine culture are available:
- review choice of antibiotic
- change antibiotic according to susceptibility results if bacteria are resistant, using narrow spectrum antibiotics when possible

Reassess at any time if symptoms worsen or do not start to improve within 48 hours, taking account of:
- other possible diagnoses
- any symptoms and signs suggesting a more serious illness or condition, such as sepsis
- previous antibiotic use, which may have led to resistant bacteria

**Urine culture results** in patients with urinary symptoms that usually indicate UTI:
- many labs use growth of $10^7$-$10^8$ cfu/L ($10^4$-$10^5$ cfu/mL) to indicate UTI
- lower counts can also indicate UTI if patient symptomatic:
  - strongly symptomatic women - single isolate $>10^5$ cfu/L ($>10^2$ cfu/mL) in voided urine
  - in men counts as low as $10^6$ cfu/L ($10^3$ cfu/mL) of a pure or predominant organism
  - any single organism $>10^7$ cfu/L ($>10^4$ cfu/mL)
  - Escherichia coli or Staphylococcus saprophyticus $>10^6$ cfu/L ($>10^3$ cfu/mL)
  - $>10^8$ cfu/L ($>10^5$ cfu/mL) mixed growth with 1 predominant organism

**White blood cells/leucocytes:**
- white cells $>10^7$ WBC/L ($>10^4$ WBC/mL) are considered to represent inflammation in urinary tract, this includes the urethra.
- white cells can be present in older people with asymptomatic bacteriuria as the immune system does not differentiate colonisation from infection.

- For information about red cells, epithelial cells/mixed growth and sterile pyuria refer to [PHE guidelines](https://www.gov.uk).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment choices</th>
<th>Urinary Tract Infections – Catheter-associated UTI continued</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Men and non-pregnant women</strong></td>
<td><strong>Upper catheter associated UTI (fever or loin pain):</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lower catheter associated UTI:</strong></td>
<td><strong>See Pyelonephritis</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>First choice oral antibiotic (Treat for 7 days)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrofurantoin* (if eGFR 45ml/min/1.73m² or more) 100mg m/r bd</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trimethoprim (if low risk of resistance) 200mg bd</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amoxicillin (only if culture results available and susceptible) 500mg tds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Second choice oral antibiotic if no upper UTI symptoms (first choice not suitable) (Treat for 7 days)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pivmecillinam 400 mg stat then 200 mg three times a day</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pregnant women</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lower catheter associated UTI:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>First choice oral antibiotic (Treat for 7 days)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cefalexin 500 mg bd or tds (up to 1 to 1.5 g three or four times a day for severe infections) for 7 to 10 days</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Second choice antibiotics or combining antibiotics if susceptibility or sepsis a concern</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consult local microbiologist</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cautions</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The activity of nitrofurantoin may be reduced with increasing pH.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Avoid nitrofurantoin if eGFR less than 45ml/min/1.73m², (risk of peripheral neuropathy; antibacterial efficacy depends on renal secretion of the drug into urinary tract), although may be used with caution in some patients with an eGFR of 30-44ml/min/1.73m² if a short course (3-7 days) is prescribed and the benefits outweigh the risk of side effects.</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Evidence</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When changing catheters in patients with a long-term indwelling urinary catheter: do not offer antibiotic prophylaxis routinely.¹ Consider antibiotic prophylaxis for patients with a history of symptomatic UTI after catheter change¹</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>References</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. NICE Guideline (NG113) Urinary tract infection (catheter-associated): antimicrobial prescribing <a href="https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng113">https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng113</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. BNF accessed at <a href="https://bnf.nice.org.uk/">https://bnf.nice.org.uk/</a> May 2019</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Urinary Tract Infections – Recurrent UTI– Prophylaxis (Patient information Leaflet available from TARGET UTI)

### When to treat

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>When to treat</th>
<th>Recurrent UTI is defined as 2 UTIs in last 6 months or at least 3 UTIs per year&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Advise about behavioural and personal hygiene measures, and self-care to reduce the risk of UTI.&lt;sup&gt;2,3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non pregnant Women:</td>
<td>If cystitis is related to sexual intercourse discuss using a different contraceptive method if a diaphragm is being used or using a lubricant if symptoms could be due to mild trauma rather than infection. Encourage post-coital voiding.&lt;sup&gt;4&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consider vaginal (not oral) oestrogen for postmenopausal women if behavioural and personal hygiene measures not effective or appropriate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Review within 12 months (or earlier if agreed):&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• If no improvement, consider single dose antibiotic prophylaxis for exposure to an identifiable trigger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• If no improvement after behavioural and personal hygiene measures or no identifiable trigger, consider a trial of daily antibiotic prophylaxis&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men:</td>
<td>If no improvement after behavioural and personal hygiene measures, consider a trial of daily antibiotic prophylaxis with specialist advice &lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Cautions

- Avoid nitrofurantoin if eGFR less than 45ml/min/1.73m<sup>3</sup>
- Some non-pregnant women - Cranberry products may reduce the recurrence rate of cystitis, and are available from shops. These products work for some women. (evidence uncertain)<sup>2</sup>
- Cranberry products should not be taken if warfarin is being used.
- Advise people taking cranberry products or D-mannose about the sugar content of these products.<sup>2</sup>
- High strength capsules (containing at least 200mg of cranberry extract) are recommended because they may be more effective than cranberry juice.<sup>6</sup>

### Treatment choices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment choices</th>
<th>Self-care:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Hydration(1.6L/day) and ibuprofen for symptom relief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Some non-pregnant women may wish to try D-mannose&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Non-pregnant women - Cranberry products may reduce the recurrence rate of cystitis, and are available from shops. These products work for some women. (evidence uncertain)&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• High strength capsules (containing at least 200mg of cranberry extract) are recommended because they may be more effective than cranberry juice.&lt;sup&gt;6&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>STAND-BY Antibiotics OR For women in whom episodes of infection are associated with sexual intercourse: (off-label use) First line:&lt;sup&gt;7&lt;/sup&gt; Nitrofurantoin 100mg stat (if eGFR 45ml/min/1.73m&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt; or more) or Trimethoprim 200mg stat Second line&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt; Amoxicillin 250mg at night or Cefalexin 125mg at night</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Long-term low dose prophylaxis for 3-6 months then review recurrence rate and need&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Nitrofurantoin 50mg -100mg at night</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Or If recent culture sensitive: Trimethoprim 100mg at night</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Second line&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt; Amoxicillin 250mg at night or Cefalexin 125mg at night</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Choose antibiotics according to recent culture and susceptibility results where possible</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### When to investigate

- Refer or seek specialist advice if underlying cause unknown or cancer suspected

### How to respond to a positive lab report

Choose antibiotics according to recent culture and susceptibility results where possible<sup>3,9</sup> and the patient’s history of drug allergies. Select a different antibiotic for prophylaxis if treating an acute UTI.

### References

2. NICE Guidance NG112 Urinary tract infection (recurrent): antimicrobial prescribing October 2018 [https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng112](https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng112)
7. BNF accessed at https://bnf.nice.org.uk/ May 2019
## Urinary Tract Infections – Acute Pyelonephritis (Upper UTI)

### When to treat

Upper urinary tract infection is defined as: evidence of urinary tract infection with symptoms suggestive of pyelonephritis (loin pain, flank tenderness, fever, rigors or other manifestations of systemic inflammatory response). Upper urinary tract infection can be accompanied by bacteraemia, making it a life threatening infection.

Refer people aged 16 years and over with acute pyelonephritis to hospital if they have any symptoms or signs suggesting a more serious illness or condition (for example, sepsis).*

Consider referring or seeking specialist advice for people aged 16 years and over with acute pyelonephritis if they:

- are significantly dehydrated or unable to take oral fluids and medicines or
- are pregnant or
- have a higher risk of developing complications (for example, people with known or suspected structural or functional abnormality of the genitourinary tract or underlying disease [such as diabetes or immunosuppression]).

Refer to hospital, or similar assessment unit, patients that fail to improve significantly within 24 hours of starting antibiotics.

Consider admitting frail, elderly residents in care homes who have recently been hospitalised or who have had recurrent UTI (benefits vs risks/need for care plan)

### When to investigate

If consider pyelonephritis:

- Send mid stream urine for culture and susceptibility testing
- Offer an antibiotic
- When results of urine culture available review choice of antibiotic and change antibiotic according to susceptibility results
- Refer if signs of serious illness or condition
- If urinary catheter consider changing or removing.

If ESBL risk, hospitalisation or antibiotics in last 3 months, care home resident, age over 65 years, male gender or on advice from a microbiologist, consider referring to hospital, or similar assessment unit, where IV antibiotics may be required.

Reassess at any time if symptoms worsen or do not start to improve within 48 hours of taking the antibiotic, taking account of:

- other possible diagnoses
- any symptoms or signs suggesting a more serious illness or condition, such as sepsis
- previous antibiotic use, which may have led to resistant bacteria
Urinary Tract Infections – Acute Pyelonephritis (Upper UTI) (continued)

How to respond to a positive lab report

Urine culture results in patients with urinary symptoms that usually indicate UTI:
- many labs use growth of 107-108 cfu/L (104-105 cfu/mL) to indicate UTI.4B+
- lower counts can also indicate UTI if patient symptomatic:
  - strongly symptomatic women - single isolate >105 cfu/L (>102 cfu/mL) in voided urine4B+,5B+
  - in men counts as low as 106 cfu/L (103 cfu/mL) of a pure or predominant organism4B+
  - any single organism >107 cfu/L (>104 cfu/mL)4B+
  - Escherichia coli or Staphylococcus saprophyticus >106 cfu/L (>103 cfu/mL)4B+
  - >108 cfu/L (>105 cfu/mL) mixed growth with 1 predominant organism4B+

White blood cells/leucocytes:
white cells >107 WBC/L (>104 WBC/mL) are considered to represent inflammation in urinary tract, this includes the urethra4B+. White cells can be present in older people with asymptomatic bacteriuria, as the immune system does not differentiate colonisation from infection4B+.

For information about red cells, epithelial cells/mixed growth and sterile pyuria refer to PHE guidelines.

Treatment choices2

Pyelonephritis:

Men and non-pregnant women:
First line:2
Cefalexin 500 mg bd or tds (up to 1g to 1.5g tds or qds for severe infections) for 7 to 10 days
Or
Co-amoxiclav (only if culture results available and susceptible) 625mg tds for 7 to 10 days
Or
Trimethoprim (only if culture results available and susceptible) 200 mg twice a day for 14 days
Or
Ciprofloxacin (consider safety issues)5 500mg bd for 7 days

Pregnant women:
First line:2
Cefalexin 500 mg bd or tds (up to 1g to 1.5g tds or qds for severe infections) for 7 to 10 days

When results of urine culture available2:
- review the choice of antibiotic, and
- change antibiotic according to susceptibility results if bacteria are resistant, using a narrow spectrum antibiotic when possible

Sepsis – see sepsis guidelines

Cautions
Nitrofurantoin is an ineffective treatment for upper UTI because it does not achieve effective concentrations in the blood.1 Pivmecillinam is also ineffective for the treatment of upper UTIs.

References
### Genital Tract Conditions – Criteria for referring patients to specialist care

**Patient risk factors**
Refer patients with the following risk factors for STIs to GUM/Sexual Health Services clinic or general practices with level 2 expertise in GUM/Sexual Health Services:

1. <25yrs
2. No / inconsistent condom use
3. recent (<12mth) or frequent change of sexual partner
4. previous STI
5. symptomatic partner
6. MSM

**Diseases**

1. Syphilis – always refer to GUM/Sexual Health Services
2. Gonorrhoea – always refer to GUM/Sexual Health Services
3. Genital Herpes – Treat on suspicion and refer to GUM/Sexual Health Services

**Evidence**
See Health Protection Agency and British Infection Association Quick Reference Guide to Management and Laboratory Diagnosis of Abnormal Vaginal Discharge for useful flowchart.

**References**

### Genital Tract Conditions – Vulvovaginal Candidiasis

**When to treat**
Symptoms suggestive of episodic vulvovaginal candidiasis include external dysuria, vulval pruritus, swelling or redness. Signs include vulval oedema, fissures, excoriation, or thick curdy discharge. The vaginal pH is usually normal (<4.5). Treatment on the basis of symptoms alone is common clinical practice but results in the over-treatment of a large number of women. There is no evidence to support the treatment of asymptomatic male sexual partners in either episodic or recurrent vulvovaginal candidiasis.¹

**When to investigate**
Microscopy and culture are not routinely done on women with features of typical acute uncomplicated vulvovaginal candidiasis. Microscopy and speciation of a vaginal swab to identify yeasts is recommended for: supporting the diagnosis when this is uncertain; severe vulvovaginal candidiasis; treatment failure; recurrent vulvovaginal candidiasis.² Request ‘fungal speciation of non-albicans Candida species’ if there is unexplained treatment failure or recurrent infection.³

**General advice**
Advise the woman to return if symptoms have not resolved within 7–14 days.⁴ Refer, or seek specialist advice, if: symptoms are not improving and treatment failure is unexplained; treatment fails again; if diagnosis is unclear.⁵ Avoid local irritants e.g. perfumed products.⁶ Routine recommendation of use of vulval moisturisers (such as Cetraben cream) as soap substitute and regular skin conditioner (permission may need to be given to the patient that this does not constitute ‘internal use’).⁷ Avoid tight fitting synthetic clothing.⁸

**Treatment choices**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>First line non-pregnant</th>
<th>First line pregnant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Clotrimazole ¹²³⁴⁶</td>
<td>Avoid oral azoles ²⁵⁶ and use intravaginal treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Clotrimazole³⁵</td>
<td>⁶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>¹⁰% Vaginal Cream (5g)</td>
<td>⁵</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OR Clotrimazole³⁵</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>⁵⁰⁰mg pessay stat at night</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OR Miconazole ²⁵ Cream</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>⁵g inserted high into vagina once daily for 10—14 days or twice daily for 7 days</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OR Fluconazole³⁵</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>¹⁵⁰mg orally stat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recurrent (&gt;4 episodes per year)</td>
<td>¹⁵⁰mg oral fluconazole every 72 hours for three doses (induction) followed by ONE dose of 150mg every week for SIX months (maintenance)⁸</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cautions**
There is evidence from a number of randomized controlled trials that vulval burning and vaginal discharge are more common with intravaginal imidazoles, whilst nausea, headache, and abdominal pain are more common with oral imidazoles.⁹ Clotrimazole and miconazole damage latex condoms and diaphragms and inactivate spermicidal contraceptives.¹⁰ ¹¹

**Evidence**
No statistically significant differences were observed in clinical cure rates of antifungals administered by the oral or the intravaginal route. At short-term follow-up, 74% cure was achieved with oral treatment and 73% cure with intra-vaginal treatment (OR 0.94, 95% CI 0.75 to 1.17).⁵

**References**
# Genital Tract Conditions – Bacterial Vaginosis

## When to treat
Treatment is indicated for: symptomatic women (offensive fishy-smelling vaginal discharge, not associated with soreness, itching, or irritation); women undergoing some surgical procedures; and some pregnant women. Symptomatic pregnant women should be treated in the usual way and asymptomatic pregnant women may be considered for treatment. Routine screening and treatment of male partners is not indicated. Treating partners does not reduce relapse.

## When to investigate
Examination and further tests may be omitted and empirical treatment for bacterial vaginosis (BV) started in women with characteristic symptoms of BV if all of the following apply:
- The woman is not at high risk of a sexually transmitted infection (STI).
- The woman does not have symptoms of other conditions causing vaginal discharge (e.g. itch, abdominal pain, abnormal bleeding, dyspareunia, fever).
- The woman is not pregnant, post-natal, post-miscarriage, or post-termination.
- Symptoms have not developed after a gynaecological procedure.
- Symptoms have not recurred soon after treatment for BV or persisted following treatment for BV.

If empirical treatment is not considered appropriate, or if the diagnosis is uncertain:
- Perform a speculum examination.
- If pH paper is available, test the pH of the vaginal fluid (pH > 4.5 is consistent with a diagnosis of BV).
- Take a high vaginal swab (or use a self-taken low vaginal swab) for Gram staining and to exclude other causes of vaginal discharge.

## General advice
Advise patients to avoid vaginal douching, use of perfumed products, and use of antiseptic agents or shampoo in the bath.

## Treatment choices
**First Line:**
- Metronidazole 400mg oral bd for 7 days (preferred over 2g stat for efficacy and also in pregnancy)
- OR Metronidazole 2g stat (consider suspension formulation at night for better tolerability; avoid 2g dose in pregnancy)
- OR Metronidazole 0.75% vaginal gel 5g applicatorful at night for 5 days
- OR Clindamycin 2% vaginal cream, 5g applicatorful at night for 7 days

**Cautions**
- Clindamycin cream weakens condoms - advise against use during treatment.

**Evidence**
All treatments have been shown to have cure rates of 70-80%. A 7 day course of oral metronidazole results in fewer relapses than 2g stat at four weeks. Topical treatment gives similar cure rates but is more expensive.

## References
## Genital Tract Conditions – Chlamydia Trachomatis

### When to treat
In people with signs or symptoms strongly suggestive of Chlamydia, start treatment without waiting for laboratory confirmation (after testing for other sexually transmitted infections as appropriate). In the absence of treatment, up to 30% of infected women will develop pelvic inflammatory disease (PID).

### When to investigate
Test for Chlamydia if patients are sexually active with symptoms and signs suggesting Chlamydia. Opportunistically screen all aged 15-25yrs. Repeat test for cure in all at three months. Repeat testing is recommended in 15 – 25 yr olds every 3 months.

### How to respond to a positive lab result
Treat partners and refer to GUM service. Positive confirmed reactive nucleic acid amplification technique (NAAT) test. Note: In high-risk populations, tests are not confirmed with culture. Beware of false positive test results in low-risk populations. Patients with reactive unconfirmed NAAT test results should also be offered treatment.

### General advice
Patients should be advised to avoid sexual intercourse (including oral sex) until they and their partner(s) have completed treatment (or wait 7 days if treated with azithromycin).

### Treatment choices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First line: (non-pregnant)</th>
<th>First line: Pregnant or breastfeeding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Doxycycline 100mg bd for 7 days</td>
<td>Azithromycin 1g stat, then 500mg od for 2 days (off-label use)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If doxycycline is contra-indicated or the patient is allergic or intolerant use:</td>
<td>OR Erythromycin 1g stat, then 500mg od for 2 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azithromycin 1g stat, followed by 500mg od for 2 days</td>
<td>OR Erythromycin 500mg qds for 7 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR Amoxicillin 500mg tds for 7 days</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Cautions
Refer all pregnant patients to GUM/Sexual Health Services. Pregnancy or breastfeeding: azithromycin is the most effective option. As lower cure rate in pregnancy, test for cure at least 3 weeks after end of treatment.

### Evidence
NAATs are more sensitive and specific (90-95%) than enzyme immunoassays (EIAs) (40-70%). Comparative studies of doxycycline and azithromycin have shown similar efficacy at 2-5 week follow-up, with >97% being Chlamydia negative on retesting. However, there is evidence to suggest that with longer follow-up >10% will be positive on retesting (NAATs may remain positive for up to 5 weeks, even if treatment has been successful). Erythromycin and amoxicillin are less effective than doxycycline or azithromycin.

### References
2. British Association of Sexual Health and HIV 2015 UK national guideline for the management of infection with Chlamydia trachomatis https://www.bashh.org/guidelines accessed October 2018
3. SIGN 109 Management of genital Chlamydia trachomatis infection 2009
7. Update on the treatment of CT infection
### Genital Tract Conditions – Trichomoniasis

**When to treat**

Treat only laboratory confirmed diagnosis.¹ Patients with *T. vaginalis* seen on cytology should have lab confirmation before treatment. Sexual partner(s) should be treated simultaneously.²,³ Refer to GUM/Sexual Health Services clinic.³ Oral treatment needed as extravaginal infection common.³

**When to investigate**

All symptomatic patients.⁴ Yellow, green frothy discharge. Fishy/offensive odour +/- pruritis, vaginitis, dysuria.⁵ Screening of asymptomatic patients is not recommended.⁴

Screening for co-existent sexually transmitted infections should be undertaken in both men and women.²,³

**General advice**

Patients should be advised to avoid sexual intercourse (including oral sex) until they and their partner(s) have completed treatment and follow-up.²

**Treatment choices**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First line: Metronidazole⁶ 400mg bd for 5-7 days³</th>
<th>OR</th>
<th>Symptomatic relief (not cure) if metronidazole declined: ³</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Metronidazole 2g stat³A+ (consider suspension formulation at night for better tolerabilityD avoid 2g dose in pregnancy/breastfeeding)³</td>
<td></td>
<td>Clotrimazole pessary⁶ 100mg each night for 6 nights</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cautions**

The single dose has the advantage of improved compliance and being cheaper; however there is some evidence to suggest that the failure rate is higher with single dose, especially if partners are not treated concurrently.²

**Evidence**

Treating partners does not reduce relapse.⁵,⁸ Most strains of *T. vaginalis* are highly susceptible to metronidazole and related drugs (approx. 95% cure rate). There is a spontaneous cure rate in the order of 20-25%.²

**References**

## Genital Tract Conditions – Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID)

### When to treat

Signs include: lower abdominal tenderness which is usually bilateral; adnexal tenderness on bimanual vaginal examination; cervical motion tenderness on bimanual vaginal examination; fever (>38°C). Delaying treatment may increase the risk of long term sequelae such as ectopic pregnancy, infertility and pelvic pain. Because of this, and the lack of definitive diagnostic criteria, a low threshold for empiric treatment of PID is recommended. Start treatment and refer woman & contacts to GUM service.

### When to investigate

Always test for gonorrhoea & chlamydia as positive result supports PID diagnosis. However, a negative result does not exclude PID. All patients should be offered a pregnancy test when required to exclude pregnancy. Refer woman & contacts to GUM service to screen for sexually transmitted infections.

### General advice


Rest is advised for those with severe disease. Appropriate analgesia should be provided. Patients should be advised to avoid unprotected intercourse until they, and their partner(s), have completed treatment and follow-up.

### Treatment choices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Low risk of Gonococcal infection</th>
<th>High risk of Gonococcal infection (partner has it, severe symptoms, sex abroad)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Metronidazole</strong> 400mg bd <strong>PLUS</strong> <strong>Ofloxacin</strong> (consider safety issues)</td>
<td><strong>Ceftriaxone</strong> 1g <strong>IM stat</strong> (seek expert advice if history of severe penicillin allergy) <strong>PLUS</strong> <strong>Metronidazole</strong> 400mg bd <strong>PLUS</strong> <strong>Doxycycline</strong> 100mg bd. Both for 14 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All for 14 days</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Cautions

PID in pregnancy requires parenteral treatment – refer to specialist. Ceftriaxone is supplied as a powder which needs to be reconstituted with lidocaine solution. To reconstitute, mix the contents of a 1g vial with 3.5mL of 1% lidocaine injection BP. It should be given by deep intramuscular injection. Metronidazole is included in some regimens to improve coverage for anaerobic bacteria. Anaerobes are of relatively greater importance in patients with severe PID and metronidazole may be discontinued in those patients with mild or moderate PID who are unable to tolerate it.

### Evidence

Use ceftriaxone regime if gonorrhoea likely as resistance to quinolones is high; 25% of gonorrhoea isolates in 2014 were resistant to ciprofloxacin.

### References

### Genital Tract Conditions – Acute Prostatitis

**When to treat**

Acute prostatitis should be suspected in a man who presents with a feverish illness of sudden onset; irritative urinary voiding symptoms or acute urinary retention; perineal or suprapubic pain; exquisitely tender prostate on rectal examination. Empirical therapy should be started immediately after urine cultures have been obtained.

**When to investigate**

All patients >35 years need mid-stream urine sample for dipstick testing and culture for bacteria and antibiotic sensitivity. (An STI is much more likely in men <35 years. Send first-catch urine for NAATs).

Admit to hospital if the man is unable to take oral antibiotics, has acute urinary retention or is severely ill.

Refer urgently if the man has a pre-existing urological condition and consider urgent referral if the man has diabetes or is immunocompromised.

**How to respond to a positive lab result**

Reassess after 24-48 hours:
- Review the culture results and ensure that an appropriate antibiotic is being used.
- If there is deterioration or failure to respond to oral therapy, urgent admission and parenteral therapy should be arranged; prostatic abscess may need to be excluded or treated.
- Treatment of sexual partners is not required.

**General advice**

Adequate hydration should be maintained, rest encouraged and analgesics such as non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs if required.

Most men treated appropriately for acute prostatitis will recover completely within 2 weeks (but treatment should be continued for at least a further 2 weeks).

Following recovery, refer for investigation to exclude structural abnormality of the urinary tract.

**Treatment choices**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First line</th>
<th>Second line or if allergic to quinolones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ciprofloxacin* (Consider safety issues) 500mg bd for 28 days OR Ofloxacin * (consider safety issues) 200mg bd for 28 days</td>
<td>Trimethoprim 200mg bd for 28 days</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*High-risk drug for *Clostridium difficile* infection and should be avoided in at-risk patients.

**Cautions**

Avoid quinolones in people with a history of tendon disorders related to quinolones, or a history of seizures or conditions that predispose to seizures.

**Evidence**

Quinolones achieve higher prostate levels than trimethoprim.

UK guidelines recommend treatment for at least 4 weeks to prevent the development of chronic prostatitis.

**References**

## Genital Tract Conditions – Balanitis

### When to treat
When this condition is suspected or where symptoms are troublesome or do not resolve with good hygiene.

### When to investigate
A sub-preputial swab is not necessary to make a diagnosis, but can be useful for identifying the underlying cause. Take a sub-preputial swab if balanitis is severe, recurrent or persists despite treatment.

Check blood glucose levels or urine for glycosuria if balanitis is severe, persistent, or recurrent (especially if Candidal balanitis is present). Only swab for *Gardnerella*-associated balanitis if this is suspected clinically.

If penile cancer is suspected, refer urgently to genitourinary medicine (GUM) or urology. If ulceration, urethritis or inguinal lymphadenopathy is present refer to GUM.

If balanitis is recurrent and associated with inability to retract the foreskin refer to urology.

If balanitis is recurrent and no underlying cause can be identified, or balanitis persists despite treatment, refer to GUM or urology, depending on the most likely underlying cause.

### How to respond to a positive lab report
If symptoms are worsening or do not start to improve within 7 days, advise patient to stop hydrocortisone, if prescribed, and take a sub-preputial swab (if not already done) to exclude or confirm a fungal or bacterial infection, and adjust treatment (if indicated), or seek specialist advice.

Screening should be offered to partners where a sexually transmissible agent is found.

### General advice
Advise daily cleaning under the foreskin with lukewarm water, followed by gentle drying. Soap or other irritants should not be used on the genitalia. Consider prescribing an emollient (such as hydromol ointment) as a soap substitute.

### Treatment choices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For suspected non-specific dermatitis, with or without candidal colonization:</th>
<th>If suspected / confirmed <em>Gardnerella</em>-associated:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clotrimazole 1% or <em>Miconazole</em> 2% cream bd until symptoms settle OR oral <em>Fluconazole</em> 150mg stat if severe symptoms</td>
<td>Metronidazole 400mg bd for 7 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If suspected / confirmed <em>Streptococcal</em> balanitis:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Flucloxacillin</em> 500mg qds for 7 days OR if penicillin allergic: <em>Clarithromycin</em> 250mg bd for 7 days OR according to reported sensitivities.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If inflammation is causing discomfort consider prescribing *Hydrocortisone* 1% cream or ointment for up to 14 days in addition to treatment.

### Cautions
Advise about effect on condoms if creams are being applied.

### Evidence
Oral fluconazole was preferred to topical treatment by approximately 80% of men. Testing and treating partners who have a proven candidal or Gardnerella infection will prevent reinfection and recurrent balanitis.

### References
## Genital Tract Conditions – Epididymo-Orchitis

### When to treat

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nongonococcal epididymo-orchitis</td>
<td>Ceftriaxone 500mg stat IM Plus Doxycycline 100mg bd for 14 days. No intercourse until review. Notify partner.</td>
<td>Tailor treatment according to culture and sensitivity results. If the patient was gonorrhoea positive, they should be referred to a GUM clinic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All causes, but patient is allergic to tetracyclines and/or cephalosporins</td>
<td>Doxycycline 100mg bd for 14 days OR Ciprofloxacin* 200mg bd for 14 days</td>
<td>If due to an enteric organism (for example, Escherichia coli): Ciprofloxacin* (consider safety issues) 200mg bd for 14 days OR Ofloxacin* (consider safety issues) 200mg bd for 14 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gonococcal epididymo-orchitis</td>
<td>Most probably due to chlamydia or other non-gonococcal organism (no risk factors for gonorrhoea) consider: Ceftriaxone 200mg bd for 14 days OR Ofloxacin* 200mg bd for 14 days</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### When to investigate

- All patients with sexually transmitted epididymo-orchitis should be screened for other sexually transmitted infections.
- If a urinary tract infection is confirmed, refer to a urologist to investigate for an underlying structural abnormality or urinary tract obstruction.

### How to respond to a positive lab report

- Tailor treatment according to culture and sensitivity results. If the patient was gonorrhoea positive, they should be referred to a GUM clinic.

### General advice

- Bed rest, scrotal elevation (such as with supportive underwear), and analgesia.

### Treatment choices

**If sexually transmitted organism related, including gonorrhoea:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medicine</th>
<th>Dose</th>
<th>Duration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ceftriaxone</td>
<td>500mg stat IM</td>
<td>14 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doxycycline</td>
<td>100mg bd</td>
<td>14 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ofloxacin</td>
<td>200mg bd</td>
<td>14 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ciprofloxacin</td>
<td>500mg bd</td>
<td>10 days</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**If due to an enteric organism (for example, Escherichia coli):**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medicine</th>
<th>Dose</th>
<th>Duration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ceftriaxone</td>
<td>200mg bd</td>
<td>14 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ofloxacin</td>
<td>200mg bd</td>
<td>14 days</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Cautions

*High-risk drug for Clostridium difficile infection and should be avoided in at-risk patients. Avoid quinolones in people with a history of tendon disorders related to quinolones, or a history of seizures or conditions that predispose to seizures.

### Evidence

- Cefixime 400mg oral as a single dose may be an alternative to ceftriaxone where IM route is contraindicated or refused. 5 Observations in Asia have raised concern over the adequacy of 400mg cefixime for the treatment of genital gonorrhoea.

### References

Genital Tract Conditions – Genital Herpes

**When to treat**
Oral antiviral drugs are indicated within five days of the start of the first episode, while new lesions are still forming, or if systemic symptoms persist. Self-initiated treatment should be considered for recurrent episodes, so antiviral medication can be started early in the next attack.

**When to refer**
Referral should be considered in the following circumstances:
- Women who are pregnant
- Immunocompromised people (people with HIV can be treated in primary care if the infection is uncomplicated and not severe).
- There is no response to treatment (e.g. of lesions are still forming after 3-5 days of treatment).
- People with herpetic proctitis, severe local secondary infection, complications (such as urinary retention) and systemic herpes infection such as meningitis.

**When to investigate**
Ideally, all people with suspected genital herpes should be referred to a specialist in genito-urinary medicine (GUM) for diagnosis, treatment, screening for STIs, counselling, and follow-up. If this is not possible or acceptable, the person can be managed in primary care if the appropriate expertise is available. Take a swab from the base of a lesion (pop blister if necessary) for viral culture, or polymerase chain reaction (PCR) depending on local arrangements. Also consider screening for other STIs, the possibility of pregnancy, HIV or immunosuppression.

**General advice**
Advise saline bathing, oral analgesia, topical anaesthetic agents (lidocaine 5% ointment) especially prior to micturition. Advise abstinence from sexual intercourse (including non-penetrative and oro-genital sex) until follow-up or lesions have cleared.

**Treatment choices**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First episode</th>
<th>Recurrent episodes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>First line:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Self-care if mild. Short immediate treatment</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aciclovir</td>
<td><strong>First line</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400mg tds for 5 days^{A}.</td>
<td>Aciclovir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valaciclovir</td>
<td>800mg tds for 2 days^{A}.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500mg bd for 5 days</td>
<td>Second line Famiciclovir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Famciclovir</td>
<td>1g bd for 1 day^{A}.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250mg tds for 5 days^{A}.</td>
<td>Suppressive antiviral treatment if attacks are frequent (six or more attacks per year):</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cautions**
Topical agents are less effective than oral agents, and combining oral and topical treatment is of no additional benefit over oral treatment alone.

**Evidence**
BASHH recommends five days of antiviral treatment for primary genital HSV, as there is no evidence of benefit for treatment longer than this period. There is no evidence of a difference in efficacy, tolerability, or toxicity between aciclovir, valaciclovir, or famciclovir in the management of primary genital herpes. CKS recommends that oral aciclovir should be prescribed first-line, as it is the least expensive option.

**References**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Genital Tract Conditions – Bartholin’s Cyst</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>When to treat</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refer to secondary care</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Genital Tract Conditions – post TOP Endometritis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>When to treat</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refer to treating Consultant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Genital Tract Conditions – Gonorrhoea</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>When to treat</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antibiotic resistance is now very high. Use IM ceftriaxone, refer to GUM and test of cure is essential. <strong>Ceftriaxone</strong> is supplied as a powder which needs to be reconstituted with lidocaine solution. To reconstitute, mix the contents of a 1g vial with 3.5mL of 1% lidocaine injection BP. It should be given by deep intramuscular injection.²</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment Choices¹</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ceftriaxone 1g IM stat</strong> (seek expert advice if history of severe penicillin allergy)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>References</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
### Gastro-intestinal infections - Eradication of Helicobacter pylori

#### When to treat: test and treat approach\(^1,2\)
- Patients 55 and older, with recent onset, unexplained & persistent (over 4-6 weeks) dyspepsia, should be referred urgently for endoscopy, to exclude cancer\(^1,3,4\). Otherwise the presence of *H. pylori* (HP) should be confirmed by Stool helicobacter antigen test (SAT) or Urea breath test (UBT) before starting eradication therapy\(^1,2\).
  - Test in the following situations\(^1,2\):
    - Patients with uncomplicated dyspepsia unresponsive to lifestyle change, antacids single course of PPI for 1 month and without alarm symptoms
    - Patients with a past history of gastric ulcer (GU) or duodenal ulcer (DU) who have not previously been tested
    - Patients before starting or taking NSAIDs especially if a prior history of gastro-duodenal ulcers
    - Patients with unexplained iron-deficiency anaemia, idiopathic thrombocytopenic & vitamin B12 deficiency
  - Do not test or offer eradication for gastro-oesophageal reflux disease (GORD) or to children with functional dyspepsia.

#### When to investigate
- Test eligible patients for HP (see above) using a SAT. A UBT may be available if following endoscopy.
- Do not perform SAT or UBT within at least 2 weeks of PPI or 4 weeks of antibiotics.
- Patients testing negative – reassure as NPV is >95%. Treat as functional dyspepsia with low dose PPI or H2A for one month, then as required.
- Consider re-testing for HP\(^1\), preferably by UBT, but SAT is an alternative\(^1,4\).
- Withhold re-testing for at least 2 weeks after PPI or 4 weeks after antibiotic/bismuth\(^2\) treatment.
- If poor compliance or local high resistance rates
- Patients with complicated peptic ulcer or MALTOMA
- Patients requiring aspirin or NSAID in whom a PPI is not co-prescribed
- Family history of gastric cancer
- Patients with severe recurrent symptoms after initial improvement with HP eradication and which are not typical of GORD
- In eradication failure, re-assess need for HP treatment.
- In GORD or NUD patients with no family history of cancer of PUD, PPI maintenance may be appropriate, after discussion with patient.
- Refer for Helicobacter culture & susceptibility testing at endoscopy\(^1\):
  - Patients in whom choice of antibiotic is limited by allergy, high local resistance or previous use within one year
  - Patients who have received two courses of antibiotic treatment and remain HP positive

#### General advice
- Check antibiotic history – as each additional course of clarithromycin (CL), metronidazole (MZ) or quinolone increases resistance risk
- Check penicillin allergy status, confirm nature of reaction
- Stress importance of compliance to increase eradication rates

#### Treatment choices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>First-line</th>
<th>Second-line</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No penicillin allergy</td>
<td>Lansoprazole 30mg BD or Omeprazole 20-40mg BD or Pantoprazole 40mg BD or Esomeprazole 20mg BD or Rabeprazole 20mg BD PLUS 2 antibiotics (not previously used): Either Amoxicillin 1g and Clarithromycin (CL) 500mg BD OR Amoxicillin 1g and Metronidazole (MZ) 400mg BD</td>
<td>PPI twice daily PLUS CL 500 mg BD PLUS MZ 400 mg BD for 7 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penicillin-allergic</td>
<td>PPI twice daily PLUS CL 500 mg BD PLUS MZ 400 mg BD for 7 days</td>
<td>PPI twice daily PLUS bismuth subsaliclylate 525 mg QDS PLUS Tetracycline 500 mg QDS PLUS MZ 400mg BD for 7 days</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Cautions
- If diarrhoea develops, consider *Clostridium difficile* infection and review need for treatment.\(^1\)
### Gastro-intestinal infections - Eradication of Helicobacter pylori (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Evidence</th>
<th>Helicobacter test &amp; treat strategies will benefit patients with ulcer disease. Eradication rate is about 85%(^1). Increasing the duration of PPI-based triple therapy to 14 days, increases HP eradication rates(^4) but adverse effects and poor compliance may limit its usefulness(^4).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

4. BNF December 2016 (accessed 8 December 2016)  
### Gastro-intestinal infections - Infectious Diarrhoea

#### When to treat

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition of acute diarrhoea: 3 or more episodes a day, &lt;14d and sample takes shape of pot.(^1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Empirical treatment for patients well enough to be managed in primary care is not usually recommended because the majority of illnesses seen in the community do not have an identifiable bacterial cause.(^2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If <em>Campylobacter</em> is strongly suspected as the cause of diarrhoea (e.g. undercooked meat and abdominal pain), consider empirical treatment with clarithromycin if treating early (within 3 days).(^2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urgently refer all previously healthy children with acute painful, bloody diarrhoea or confirmed <em>E. coli</em> O157.(^1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### When to investigate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Send a stool specimen for culture and sensitivity if:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• systemically unwell; blood or pus in the stool;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• it is necessary to exclude other pathologies; immunocompromised;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• diarrhoea occurs after high risk foreign travel (also request tests for ova, cysts, and parasites);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• recent antibiotics or hospitalisation (also request <em>C. difficile</em>);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• diarrhoea is persistent (e.g. &gt;1week).(^3) Consider Bristol stool chart types 5-7, that is not clearly attributable to an underlying cause (e.g. laxatives).(^4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If the diarrhoea has stopped, culture is rarely indicated, as recovery of the pathogen is unlikely.(^1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consider blood tests if infection and other causes of acute diarrhoea excluded and a chronic cause is suspected.(^3) Consult local HPU if: Suspected public health hazard; outbreaks of diarrhoea in the family or community; infected with certain organisms (e.g. <em>E. coli</em> O157) where there may be serious clinical sequelae to an infection.(^3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### How to respond to a positive lab result

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Most patients in whom pathogens are detected will NOT require specific treatment unless systemically unwell or treatment is advised by a microbiologist or consultant in communicable disease control.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Campylobacter</strong>: Antibiotic therapy has little effect on duration of symptoms unless given very early in illness course.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Giardia lamblia and Entamoeba histolytica</strong>: Treat according to confirmed or presumed diagnosis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unless symptoms persist, <strong>Blastocystis and Dientamoeba fragilis</strong> do not usually require treatment if otherwise healthy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Salmonella &amp; Shigella</strong>: treat according to sensitivities, empirical prescribing not recommended as resistance rates are often high. Most patients in whom pathogens including salmonella and shigella are detected will not require specific treatment unless systemically unwell or treatment is advised by a microbiologist or consultant in communicable disease control.(^1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>C.difficile</strong>: See <em>C.difficile</em> recommendations.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### General advice and treatment choices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fluid replacement is essential.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If systemically unwell and campylobacter suspected consider <strong>Clarithromycin</strong> 250-500mg bd for 5-7days if treated early (within 3 days).(^2c)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Evidence

| There are no routine methods for detecting enterotoxigenic *E. coli*, the commonest cause of traveller's diarrhoea.\(^1\) Quinolones are not recommended because there is increasing resistance in Campylobacter to quinolones.\(^4\) |

#### References

# Gastro-intestinal infections - Diverticulitis

## When to treat
Evidence on the use of antibiotics for the treatment of uncomplicated diverticulitis is sparse, of low quality and conflicting. Generally, there is little evidence mandating the use of antibiotics in uncomplicated diverticulitis, although several guidelines recommend this. However antibiotics are still recommended, along with paracetamol and clear fluids, for managing people with mild, uncomplicated diverticulitis at home. Arrange admission for people with diverticulitis when:
- pain cannot be managed with paracetamol;
- hydration cannot be easily maintained with oral fluids;
- oral antibiotics cannot be tolerated;
- the person is frail or has a significant comorbidity that is likely to complicate their recovery (particularly if immunocompromised);
- the person has any of the following suspected complications: rectal bleeding that may require transfusion, perforation and peritonitis, intra-abdominal abscess, fistula

### When to investigate
If symptoms persist after 48 hours despite conservative management at home admit patient to hospital

### General advice
- Review within 48 hours or sooner if symptoms deteriorate. Arrange admission if symptoms persist or deteriorate. Prescribe paracetamol for pain. Recommend clear liquids only. Gradually re-introduce solid food as symptoms improve over 2-3 days.

### Treatment choices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First choice:</th>
<th>Second choice or if allergic to co-amoxiclav:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Co-amoxiclav* 625mg tablets TDS for at least 7 days (7-10 days)</td>
<td>Metronidazole 400mg TDS for 7 days PLUS Ciprofloxacin* (consider safety issues) 500mg BD for at least 7 days (7-10 days)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Cautions
*High-risk for *C. difficile infection

### Evidence
Avoid non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) and opioid analgesics such as co-codamol, which have been identified as risk factors for diverticular perforation.

Evidence on antibiotic treatment for uncomplicated diverticulitis suggests that antibiotics have no effects on complications, emergency surgery and recurrence. However, this evidence will need some more confirmation from future ongoing trials before clinical guidelines can be changed safely.

### References
1. Diverticular disease March 2013 - NICE CKS Scenario 3 accessed August 2017
**Gastro-intestinal infections - *Clostridium difficile* Infection**

### When to treat

*C. difficile* infection (CDI) ranges from asymptomatic carriage to severe life-threatening illness and management is based on clinical presentation and symptoms. Patients shown to carry a toxigenic CDI strain through Nucleic Acid Amplification Test (NAAT) regardless of toxin enzyme immunoassay (EIA) result should be managed according to clinical symptoms and suspicion of CDI.

- **Asymptomatic carriage** does not require treatment
- **People with mild disease may improve with cessation of precipitating antibiotics alone**; treat patients with moderate CDI
- If the patient has features of severe or life-threatening CDI, or their condition is rapidly deteriorating, admit to hospital
- **Mild CDI**: Typically associated with <3 episodes of loose stools/day, no or mild abdominal discomfort, no increased white cell count (WCC)
- **Moderate CDI**: Typically associated with 3–5 loose stools per day, moderate abdominal discomfort / cramping, increased WCC but <15 x 10⁹/L
- **Severe CDI**: The number of stools may be a less reliable indicator of severity, severe abdominal discomfort / cramping / distension, WCC >15 x 10⁹/L, or an acutely rising serum creatinine (>50% above baseline), or a temperature >38.5°C, or evidence of severe colitis

**Life-threatening CDI**: Signs and symptoms include hypotension, partial or complete ileus, or toxic megacolon.

### When to investigate

Consider CDI in patients with liquid/loose stool with recent exposure to antibiotics, Proton Pump Inhibitors (PPI) or recent hospitalisation. Other risk factors include advanced age, history of previous CDI, exposure to other cases, underlying morbidity (abdominal surgery, cancer, chronic renal disease, tube feeding), inflammatory bowel disease.

- Specifically request CDI test for patients <65 years of age (stool samples in patients >65 years of age are routinely tested for CDI)
- Do not re-test people with a positive CDI if they are still symptomatic within a period of 28 days
- Do not repeat tests to confirm clearance in asymptomatic patients
- Only re-test to confirm recurrent CDI if symptoms resolve and then recur and differential diagnosis is unclear.

### How to respond to a positive lab result

CDI testing uses a screening test to detect the presence of *C. difficile* bacteria and a Toxin EIA to detect the excretion of toxin causing disease.

- Screening test negative (Negative Predictive Value = 98.9%) CDI very unlikely to be present
- Screening test positive BUT Toxin EIA negative – potential for carriage or active CDI, manage according to clinical symptoms and suspicion of CDI, consider alternative cause of diarrhoea or possibility of false negative Toxin EIA
- Screening test positive AND Toxin EIA positive (Positive Predictive Value = 91.4%) – CDI highly likely and associated with poor outcome.
- Start treatment based on results AND clinical assessment of severity, check full blood count and serum creatinine
- Discontinue precipitating antibiotic(s) wherever possible; agents with less risk of inducing CDI can be substituted if underlying infection still requires treatment
- Manage fluid loss and symptoms as for acute gastroenteritis, discontinue other drugs that might cause diarrhoea
- Screening test positive, Toxin EIA negative, PCR positive, patient likely to be a cross-infection risk and continue enteric precautions if on-going diarrhoea.

**Stop unnecessary PPI’s** (using a tapering regime with concomitant alginate cover for patients who have been receiving PPI’s for more than eight weeks) or step down to lower risk

### General advice and Cautions

- Review the person daily and monitor for signs of increasing severity of disease as they may deteriorate rapidly
- Give advice on hand hygiene with soap and water to minimize the spread of possible infection, avoid alcohol hand rubs
- All antibiotics increase CDI risk (OR 3.55) but Clindamycin (OR 16.80), Cephalosporins (OR 5.68), Co-Amoxiclav (OR 2.71) and Quinolones (OR 5.50) are particularly associated with increased risk of CDI
- Antimotility agents (such as loperamide) should be avoided in acute infection due to the risk of precipitating toxic megacolon
- If possible, avoid other drugs with anti-peristaltic effects (such as opioids)
- Administration of currently available probiotics is not recommended to prevent CDI or antibiotic associated diarrhoea.
### Treatment choices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patients with no history of CDI or an episode of CDI more than 30 days ago (excluding severe CDI):</th>
<th>Patients with a previous episode of CDI within 30 days that was treated with metronidazole (or initial severe CDI/Type 027):</th>
<th>Patients with a previous episode of CDI within 30 days that was treated with vancomycin:</th>
<th>Faecal Microbiota Transplantation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Metronidazole** 400-500mg TDS for 10-14 days | **Oral Vancomycin** 125mg QDS for 10-14 days *Higher doses can be used where there is no response to 125mg therapy to increase intraluminal concentration*  
Tapering followed by pulsed doses of **Vancomycin** may be of value:  
Week 1: 125mg QDS, Week 2: 125mg TDS, Week 3: 125mg BD, Week 4: 125mg OD, Week 5: 125mg alternate days, Week 6: 125mg every third day  
Recurrent or second line: **Fidaxomicin** 200mg BD for 10-14 days |  
Recurrent or second line: **Fidaxomicin** 200mg BD for 10-14 days  
Tapering followed by pulsed doses of **Vancomycin** may be of value:  
Week 1: 125mg QDS, Week 2: 125mg TDS, Week 3: 125mg BD, Week 4: 125mg OD, Week 5: 125mg alternate days, Week 6: 125mg every third day | 
Faecal Microbiota Transplantation (FMT): For patients with recurrent CDI that have failed to respond to antibiotics. Consult your Clinical Commissioning Group for commissioning / referral guidelines |

### Evidence

- 70% of patients respond to Metronidazole in 5 days; 92% in 14 days.
- Recurrent disease occurs in about 20% of patients treated initially with either Metronidazole or Vancomycin and in 45-60% patients following a second episode of CDI.
- Relapses tend to occur in the first two weeks after treatment cessation.
- Vancomycin is non-inferior to Fidaxomicin for initial cure but Fidaxomicin is superior in reducing relapse.
- FMT has a primary cure rate of 81.3% with an overall cure rate of 93.8% when an additional treatment is given to initial non-responders (compared with vancomycin therapy alone of 30.8%). Recurrence rates of CDI post FMT are 6.3% (vancomycin 53.8%).

### References

https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/cg184
7. NICE [CG184]. Faecal microbiota transplant for recurrent Clostridium difficile infection. March 2014  
https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ipg485
8. NICE [ESNB1]. Clostridium difficile infection: risk with broad-spectrum antibiotics. March 2015
10. Wessex Community CDI Pathway Oct 17 https://tinyurl.com/y6k9c7f
| **Gastro-intestinal infections - Travellers’ Diarrhoea (Stand-by or Prophylactic Treatment)** |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| **When to treat**               | Travellers’ diarrhoea is, for most people, a non-serious, self-limiting illness, lasting 3-4 days which will recover without antibiotic treatment.¹ Do not routinely offer prophylactic or standby antibiotics for prevention of travellers’ diarrhoea.¹  
**Prophylactic antibiotics:** Consider if the patient is at high risk of diarrhoea and: is immunocompromised; at high risk of complications (e.g. Crohn’s disease, UC, colostomy, renal disease, congestive heart failure) or if diarrhoea could severely impact the purpose of a critical trip.¹  
**Standby antibiotics:** Only consider for high risk remote areas or for people at high risk of severe illness with travellers’ diarrhoea (unless eligible for prophylaxis).¹  
High-risk countries are defined as most of Asia, the Middle-East, Africa, Mexico, Central and Southern America.² |
| **When to investigate**         | Advise travellers to seek medical care if symptoms do not improve within two days (earlier if elderly) or they have a fever or are passing blood/mucous. Seek immediate attention for children with diarrhoea if dehydration; vomiting; fever or blood.³ |
| **General advice**              | Provide advice on food hygiene and safe drinking water if the person is travelling to locations with low standards of hygiene and sanitation.¹  
| **Treatment choices**²,³        | **First line:**  
Advise the use of oral rehydration salt solution for the management and prevention of dehydration (particularly for children and infants).¹  
**Loperamide** can be considered for travellers in whom frequent diarrhoea is inconvenient.³  
Avoid loperamide in children and patients with inflammatory bowel disease, a fever or blood in stool.³  
**Prophylaxis:**  
Ciprofloxacin (consider safety issues⁵) 500mg od (on private Rx) for up to 3 weeks. If contra-indicated seek specialist advice¹  
**Standby:** (start if symptoms moderate/severe): Ciprofloxacin (consider safety issues⁵) 500mg bd for 3 days (on private Rx)² OR if ciprofloxacin contra-indicated or travelling to Thailand/Far East: Azithromycin 500mg od for 1-3 days (on private Rx)¹  
If quinolone resistance high (e.g. south Asia): consider bismuth subsalicylate (Pepto Bismol®) 2 tablets QDS as prophylaxis ³⁶, or for 2 days treatment |
| **Evidence**                    | Azithromycin, bismuth salicylate, loperamide and probiotics are not recommended for prophylaxis.¹ Antibiotic treatment is associated with shorter duration of diarrhoea but higher incidence of side-effects.⁴ The combination of loperamide and an antibiotic in moderate diarrhoea may lead to more rapid improvement compared with either agent alone.³ |
⁴ Antibiotic treatment for travellers’ diarrhoea - Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews - de Bruyn - Wiley Online Library 2012 Accessed September 2017  
### Gastro-intestinal infections - Threadworms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>When to treat¹</th>
<th>Treat if threadworms have been seen or their eggs have been detected. All members of the household should be treated at the same time even if asymptomatic (unless treatment is contraindicated).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>When to investigate¹</td>
<td>If the diagnosis is uncertain, the adhesive tape test for eggs may be useful – the tape should be examined under a microscope. If there are frequent recurrences consider seeking advice from a paediatrician or consultant in infectious diseases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General advice²</td>
<td>In conjunction with treatment, advise hygiene measures for 2 weeks (hand hygiene, pants at night, morning shower including perianal area) PLUS wash sleepwear, bed linen, dust, and vacuum on day one. Child &lt;6 months add perianal wet wiping or washes three hourly.²D</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Treatment choices | **First line for adults and children aged >6 months:**²  
Mebendazole 100mg stat chewable tablet (off label if <2yrs)  
Repeat in 2 weeks if infestation persists²  
**For children aged <6 months:**¹  
6 weeks strict hygiene (alone) to prevent faecal-oral re-infection² |
| Cautions¹ | Treatment with an anthelmintic is contraindicated in pregnancy. Mebendazole should not be used in the first trimester of pregnancy. However, it can be considered for off-label use in the second or third trimester.  
In breastfeeding, physical removal of eggs combined with hygiene methods is generally preferred. Mebendazole can be considered if drug treatment is required. This indication is off-label. |
| Evidence¹,³ | Mebendazole does not kill the eggs; therefore adequate personal and environmental hygiene is essential to prevent re-infestation from recently swallowed eggs, or eggs already in the environment.  
It is generally accepted that mebendazole has a 90-100% cure-rate³, however it has few contraindications and post-marketing surveillance has revealed no serious safety concerns.¹  
Hygiene measures, plus physical removal advice is based on expert opinion.¹ |
3. NHS Choices Threadworms. Available at [Threadworms - Treatment - NHS Choices](https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/threadworms/treatment/). |
## Gastro-intestinal infections - Cholecystitis

| **When to treat** | Reassure people with asymptomatic gallbladder stones found in a normal gallbladder and normal biliary tree that they do not need treatment unless they develop symptoms.¹
| | Offer laparoscopic cholecystectomy to people diagnosed with symptomatic gallbladder stones¹ |

| **When to investigate²** | Urgently admit to hospital anyone with suspected acute cholecystitis for:
| | • Confirmation of the diagnosis (including abdominal ultrasound, and blood tests such as a white blood cell count, C-reactive protein, and serum amylase).
| | • Monitoring (for example blood pressure, pulse, and urinary output).
| | • Treatment (may include intravenous fluids, antibiotics, and analgesia).
| | • Surgical assessment for cholecystectomy |

| **General advice** | The Royal College of Surgeons’ Commissioning guidance: gallstone disease states that if acute cholecystitis is suspected the person should be referred to hospital as an emergency. ² Urgent admission to secondary care is recommended because of the high mortality rate (up to 10% associated with acute cholangitis).³ Confirmation of the diagnosis includes abdominal ultrasound, and blood tests such as a white blood cell count, C-reactive protein, and serum amylase. There is no single test to diagnose or exclude acute cholecystitis, but diagnosis takes into account history, examination findings, and test results². |

| **References** | 1. Gallstone disease; diagnosis and management, October 2014  [https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/cg188](https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/cg188) accessed August 2017
**Skin & Soft Tissue Infections – Impetigo (adults) (FOR PAEDIATRIC GUIDELINES see page 93)**

### When to treat

Although usually self-limiting, treatment is recommended for all cases, as untreated impetigo is highly contagious and there is a risk it may become generalised. Topical antibiotics should be reserved for very localised lesions and oral antibiotics used for extensive, severe or bullous impetigo.

Non-bullous impetigo (also known as impetigo contagiosa or crusted impetigo) is the most common form. Lesions begin as vesicles or pustules, which rapidly burst and evolve into gold-crusted plaques. The area around the mouth and nose is most commonly affected. Bullous impetigo, presents with flaccid, fluid-filled vesicles and blisters. These easily burst leaving raw skin, and eventually form thin, flat, brown-to-golden crusts. Tends to involve the axillae and neck folds, Lesions are usually painful, are often multiple and spread rapidly.

### When to investigate

Skin swabs are not necessary to diagnose impetigo. Take a swab (for bacterial identification and sensitivity) if the infection is: very extensive or severe; recurrent (consider nasal swab for staphylococcal carriage); suspected as being a community outbreak; suspected as being caused by MRSA.

Advise the person to attend a follow-up appointment if there is no significant improvement after 7 days.

### How to respond to a positive lab result

Review any culture results and ensure that an appropriate antibiotic is being used.

### General advice

Advising hygiene measures are important to aid healing and stop the infection spreading to other sites on the body and to other people.

### Treatment choices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Small localised infections (topical antibiotics):</th>
<th>More generalized/widespread infections (oral antibiotics):</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fusidic Acid</strong> 2% topically tds for 5 days</td>
<td><strong>Flucloxacillin</strong> 500mg qds for 7 days *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If MRSA isolated: Mupirocin 2% ointment topically tds to affected area(s) for 5 days</td>
<td><strong>If penicillin allergic: Clarithromycin</strong> 250-500mg bd for 7 days *</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Evidence

Topical antibiotics are reserved for treatment of very localised lesions because fusidic acid is an antibiotic that is also used systemically and there are concerns that widespread use will lead to increased resistance. If a topical antibiotic is used, a short course (such as 5 days) reduces exposure and the risk of resistance.

* Fluocloxacillin & Clarithromycin will not cover for MRSA so either go by sensitivities or discuss with a specialist.

### References

3. BNF 72 (Accessed March 2017)
## Skin & Soft Tissue Infections – Scabies

### When to treat

The main symptom is generalised itch – especially at night. Characteristic silvery lines may be seen in the skin where mites have burrowed. Erythematous papular or vesicular lesions are often associated with the burrows. Typical sites include the interdigital folds, wrists, elbows and around the nipples in women.  
Simultaneously (within 24 hours) treat the infected person and all members of the household, close contacts and sexual contacts even in the absence of symptoms.  
Pregnant and Breastfeeding women should also be treated with insecticide. Scabies persists indefinitely if not treated.  
Treat scabies that has become infected with an antibiotic. Scabies is rare in children under 2 months of age. Seek specialist advice (e.g. from a paediatric dermatologist) if treatment is required for this age group.

### When to investigate

Finding the mite or its products confirms, but is not necessary for making a diagnosis of scabies. Review if symptoms have not cleared within 6 weeks after the first application of treatment. Refer institutionalised outbreaks of scabies (e.g. schools, long-stay nursing homes) to the PHE.

### Treatment choices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Permethrin</strong></td>
<td>A+ 5% cream. Apply as described below, in two applications, 7 days apart. Wash off after 8-12 hours.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>If allergy: Malathion</strong></td>
<td>0.5% aqueous liquid. Apply as described below, in two applications, 7 days apart. Wash off after 24 hours.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Apply the treatment to the whole body including the scalp, neck, face and ears paying special attention to the areas between the fingers and toes and under the nails. If treatment is washed off during the treatment period (e.g. hand washing), it should be reapplied.

### General Advice

Itch may persist for several weeks. Consider symptomatic treatment for itching (e.g. crotamiton 10% cream). Machine wash (at 50°C or above) clothes, towels, and bed linen, on the day of application of the first treatment.  
If recurrence occurs where all contacts were treated simultaneously and treatment was applied correctly, give a course of a different insecticide.

### Evidence

There is more evidence for the effectiveness of permethrin than malathion.  
Benzyl benzoate is regarded as too irritant, and crotamiton is ineffective compared to the recommended options.

Crusted scabies usually only occurs in people who are immunocompromised or who have other risk factors and does not present in the same way as classic scabies.  
There are hyperkeratotic, warty crusts, which are usually on the hands and feet but all areas of the skin may be involved. Seek specialist advice from a consultant dermatologist for the management of anyone presenting with crusted scabies; admission may be required.

### References

## Skin & Soft Tissue Infections – Eczema

### When to treat

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If <strong>no visible signs of infection</strong>, use of antibiotics (alone or with steroids) encourages resistance and does not improve healing. In eczema with <strong>visible signs of infection</strong>, use treatment as in impetigo. Admit to hospital urgently if eczema herpeticum (disseminated herpes simplex virus infection) suspected. Signs of eczema herpeticum are:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refer urgently (within 2 weeks) to a dermatologist if infected eczema has not responded to treatment Refer to a dermatologist if recurrent secondary bacterial infection.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### General advice

Flares can usually be controlled with emollient and/or topical steroid treatment. If persistent, severe itch or urticaria: consider a one-month trial of non-sedating antihistamines. If severe, extensive eczema: consider a short course of oral corticosteroids (with oral antibiotics if signs of infection).

### Evidence

Oral antibiotics were not associated with benefit in small trials of eczema without visible signs of infection.

### References

### Skin & Soft Tissue Infections – Acne Vulgaris

**When to treat**

Mild acne: Predominantly consists of non-inflammatory comedones (open and closed)  
Moderate acne: Consists of a mixture of non-inflammatory comedones and predominating inflammatory papules and pustules.  
Severe acne: Characterized by presence of widespread nodules and cysts together with preponderance of papules and pustules. Complications include scarring, (although rare in mild acne), psychological problems and hyperpigmentation. Treatment should be started early to avoid scarring.

**When to investigate**

- Refer to psychiatry people who have severe psychosocial problems, including a morbid fear of deformity  
- Refer to dermatology:  
  1. Severe acne: urgently people with severe variant with systemic symptoms (i.e. acne fulminans), refer (soon) all other people  
  2. Moderate acne: features that make the diagnosis uncertain; those at risk of developing scarring despite treatment; acne that has failed to respond adequately to treatment (over a period of at least 6 months).  
- Refer to endocrinology or gynaecology, women suspected of having an underlying endocrinological cause of acne.

**General advice**

Advise not to wash more than twice a day, use a mild soap or cleanser and lukewarm water, not to use vigorous scrubbing when washing acne-affected skin and not to attempt to ‘clean’ blackheads. Treatments are effective but take time to work (typically 8 - 12 weeks) and may irritate the skin, especially at the start of treatment.

**Treatment choices**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topical Treatment</th>
<th>Moderate (if extensive/significant risk of scarring)/ severe (awaiting referral):</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mild/moderate: First line: Topical Retinoid OR Benzoyl Peroxide</td>
<td>First line: (Oxy)tetracycline 500mg bd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second line: Azelaic Acid</td>
<td>Second line: Lymecycline 408mg od OR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate acne (at risk of scarring): Topical antibiotic PLUS</td>
<td>Doxycycline 100mg od</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzoyl Peroxide OR Topical Retinoid</td>
<td>Alternative regimen: Erythromycin 500mg bd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLUS Topical Retinoid OR Benzoyl Peroxide</td>
<td>Additional regimen: Dianette 30mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Treatment notes:**  
- **Oral antibiotics:** follow up at 6-8 weeks:  
  i) Good response- continue for additional 4-6 months (consider halving dose for latter half of treatment period) then stop  
  ii) Inadequate response- Continue for a minimum of 3 months before assuming treatment ineffective (consider referral at this stage). Continue topical treatment after stopping oral antibiotic; also consider combination of topical retinoid plus benzoyl peroxide (though may be poorly tolerated). Do not use oral antibiotic treatment alone. Do not combine topical and oral antibiotic treatments. Topical antibiotics should be limited to 12 weeks treatment where possible. Topical retinoids are contraindicated in pregnancy.

Consider prescribing a standard combined oral contraceptive or co-cyprindiol (Dianette) for women who require contraception.

**Evidence**

Topical antibiotics are no more effective than benzoyl peroxide and heavy reliance on them, particularly with erythromycin, has caused significant emergence of resistant strains of bacteria. Minocycline is not recommended as first-line treatment as other tetracyclines are regarded as being as effective, less expensive and with better safety profiles.

**References**

### Skin & Soft Tissue Infections – Acne Rosacea

#### When to treat

Initial management in primary care includes lifestyle advice (such as avoidance of triggers), medication review (some drugs can aggravate acne rosacea) and assessing the impact of the condition on the person’s quality of life including management of any psychosocial complications that may be present.  

#### When to refer

Refer to a dermatologist if there is persistent flushing and telangiectasia that does not respond to lifestyle changes. Refer prominent rhinophyma to a plastic surgeon. People with symptoms of keratitis (eye pain, blurred vision, sensitivity to light) should be referred urgently to an ophthalmologist. Refer to an ophthalmologist if ocular symptoms are resistant to optimal treatment.

#### General advice

Advise daily and frequent application of high-factor sunscreen (minimum sun-protection factor 30) to the affected skin and use of a hypoallergenic moisturiser for dry skin. If flushing is problematic, advise the avoidance of trigger factors (where practical) such as extremes of temperature, sunlight, strenuous exercise, stress, spicy foods, caffeine, cheese, alcohol and hot drinks.

British Association of Dermatologists (BAD) Patient Information Leaflet (PIL) for Acne rosacea.

#### Treatment choices

| Mild/moderate papulopustular acne rosacea – azelaic acid | 15% gel BD or metronidazole 0.75% gel BD for 6-9 weeks. | Ivermectin 1% cream OD (specialist recommendation only) for up to 4 months (review and discontinue if no response at 12 weeks) is an alternative consideration. |
| Extensive papules, pustules, or plaques - oxytetracycline 500 mg BD for a trial course of 6-12 weeks. (doxycycline 100mg BD is an off label alternative for pregnant or breastfeeding women or when tetracyclines are contraindicated.) | Predominant erythema – brimonidine 0.5% gel OD (consider only if lifestyle changes are ineffective, telangiectasia may be accentuated as general redness is reduced). | Ocular rosacea, consider eyelid hygiene measures, artificial tears or ocular lubricants (for dry eye symptoms) and if symptoms are moderate to severe oral antibiotics as above. |

#### Evidence

There was high quality evidence to support the effectiveness of topical azelaic acid, topical ivermectin, topical brimonidine, and oral doxycycline for rosacea. Moderate quality evidence was available for topical metronidazole and oral tetracycline.

#### References

1. NICE CKS Rosacea – acne January 2016 [Rosacea - acne - NICE CKS](https://www.nice.org.uk/qualitystandard/qs196)
3. NICE guidance Inflammatory lesions of papulopustular rosacea:ivermectin 10mg/g cream Jan 2016 [https://www.nice.org.uk/advice/esnm68/chapter/Full-evidence-summary](https://www.nice.org.uk/advice/esnm68/chapter/Full-evidence-summary)
5. Mirvaso 3mg/g Gel - Summary of Product Characteristics (SPC) - (eMC)
## Skin & Soft Tissue Infections – Cellulitis (Adults) (FOR PAEDIATRIC GUIDELINES see page 93)

### When to treat1,2

Cellulitis presents with an acute onset of red, painful, hot, swollen, and tender skin, with possible blister or bullae formation. The leg is the most commonly affected site, presentation is usually unilateral. Often (but not always) associated with a break in the skin (portal entry). If patient afebrile and healthy other than cellulitis, can be managed in primary care.2

### When to investigate1,2

**If patient febrile and ill, admit for IV treatment**

Consider admission for patients with severe or rapidly deteriorating cellulitis; an uncertain diagnosis with sinister signs or symptoms (e.g. possible necrotizing fasciitis); severe systemic illness; comorbidities that may complicate or delay healing; facial* or periorbital cellulitis; lymphoedema; or for the very young, elderly or frail people.

*Mild facial cellulitis can be managed in primary care (see treatment below)

**If river or sea water exposure, discuss with microbiologist**

Consider taking a swab for culture and sensitivity testing if there is a visible portal of entry for bacteria (e.g. an open wound); other investigations are not usually necessary.

### How to respond to a positive lab result

Alter treatment in response to culture and sensitivity results of potential pathogens. Refer people who fail to respond to oral antibiotics or have frequent recurrence of cellulitis, for example more than two episodes at the same site.1

### General advice

Before treatment, draw around the extent of the infection with a permanent marker pen for future comparison.1 Advise patient to have an adequate fluid intake.1 Elevation of the affected area speeds improvement by promoting gravity drainage of the oedema/inflammatory substances.3 In patients with lymphoedema antibiotic prophylaxis should be offered to patients who have two or more attacks of cellulitis per year.3

### Treatment choices

**First Line:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antimicrobial</th>
<th>Dose/Route</th>
<th>Duration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flucloxacillin</td>
<td>500mg-1G qds for 7 days</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If penicillin allergic:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antimicrobial</th>
<th>Dose/Route</th>
<th>Duration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clarithromycin</td>
<td>500mg bd for 7 days</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If penicillin allergic and taking statins:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antimicrobial</th>
<th>Dose/Route</th>
<th>Duration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Doxycycline</td>
<td>200mg stat then 100mg od for 7 days</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Mild facial cellulitis:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antimicrobial</th>
<th>Dose/Route</th>
<th>Duration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Co-amoxiclav*</td>
<td>625mg tds for 7 days</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If unresolving:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antimicrobial</th>
<th>Dose/Route</th>
<th>Duration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clindamycin*</td>
<td>300mg QDS* 6 (hourly) for 7 days</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If slow response continue antibiotics for a further 7 days.2

If known MRSA carrier, or swab positive for MRSA, contact the local microbiologist (or member of the infection-control team) for advice regarding treatment (such as antibiotics and wound care). Do not routinely treat with oral or topical antibiotics, unless directed by microbiology.

### Cautions

* High risk for C Difficile infection. Stop clindamycin if diarrhoea occurs. Flucloxacillin, clarithromycin and co-amoxiclav will not cover for MRSA so either treat according to sensitivities or discuss with a specialist

### Evidence

- Expert consensus that people with no signs of systemic toxicity and no uncontrolled co-morbidities can usually be managed with oral antibiotics.

### References

# Skin & Soft Tissue Infections – Leg Ulcers

## When to treat
Signs of an infected leg ulcer include enlarging ulcer with abnormal, bleeding or bridging granulation tissue, increased exudate, increased disproportionate pain, pyrexia, systemic inflammatory response syndrome, sepsis, foul odour or cellulitis, lymphangitis and lymphadenopathy.1,2 Leg ulcers are always colonised and antibiotics will only promote healing during active infection.1,2,3 If the patient has an active infection, start empirical antibiotics after taking a wound swab for cultures and sensitivity.2

## When to investigate
Ulcers should not be routinely swabbed unless there is clinical evidence of infection. Treat the patient, NOT culture results.2,4 Take a swab from all infected leg ulcers before prescribing an antibiotic.1,2 Use a swab with transport medium, to aid survival of fastidious organisms. Clean the ulcer with a sterile solution to remove debris, pus or other foreign material first, and gently pass the swab over the area in a zigzag motion ensuring it is turned in a circular motion so that the entire swab is covered. Swab from the centre to the outside of the wound ensuring any exudate is thoroughly absorbed onto the swab. Ensure that a full history is given when sending the swab to the pathology department.1

## How to respond to a positive lab result
Swab results determine organisms present and antimicrobial susceptibilities, they do not determine the presence of infection.4 Inclusion of antibiotic susceptibilities in a microbiology report does not necessarily mean an organism is significant or that it requires antibiotic treatment. Group A ß-haemolytic streptococci can be associated with significant infection and delay healing.2 Significance of other organisms depends on presence of the clinical criteria above. Review antibiotics after culture results.2 Seek local microbiology advice if colonised with MRSA.2 The use of topical antibiotics in the management of infected wounds should be avoided in order to minimise the risk of allergy and the emergence of bacterial resistance.1,2,5

## General advice
Advise patients to keep mobile, elevate legs when immobile, avoid trauma and wear appropriate footwear, use an emollient frequently even after the ulcer has healed, examine legs regularly for deterioration and wear compression bandages or stockings as advised.1,3

## Treatment choices
**First line if evidence of active infection:** Flucloxacillin 500mg-1g (dependant on BMI) QDS for 7 days. If slow response continue for a further 7 days.2

- **If cellulitis is persistent:** Clindamycin* 300-450mg QDS is an alternative. Stop clindamycin if diarrhoea develops2
- *High risk for C Difficile infection

If penicillin allergic: Clarithromycin 500mg BD for 7 days. If slow response continue for a further 7 days.2

If penicillin allergic and on statin: Doxycycline 200mg stat then 100mg daily for 7 days. If slow response continue for a further 7 days.2

**Non-healing:** antimicrobial reactive oxygen gel (Surgihoney RO) may reduce bacterial load.6

**Note:** Flucloxacillin & Clarithromycin will not cover for MRSA. Discuss treatment/antibiotic choice with local microbiologist if MRSA.2

## Evidence
Available evidence suggests that no differences in complete wound healing were detected when silver-impregnated dressings, povidone iodine or honey-based preparations were compared with non-antimicrobial dressings for venous leg ulcers (Check with tissue viability specialist if deemed appropriate).4 More research study participants were healed when given cadexomer iodine compared with standard care but cadexomer iodine does not promote healing during active infection.2,3,4 If the patient has an active infection, start empirical antibiotics after taking a wound swab for cultures and sensitivity.2

## References
3. SIGN Management of Chronic Venous Leg Ulcers a national clinical guideline 120. August 2010 Available from: [http://www.sign.ac.uk/assets/sign120.pdf](http://www.sign.ac.uk/assets/sign120.pdf)
## Skin & Soft Tissue Infections – Diabetic Foot Ulcer

### When to treat
- Antibiotics should not be used for foot ulcers without signs of infection as they do not enhance healing or prevent infection.
- The clinical diagnosis of foot infection is based on ≥ two of the following: purulent discharge from an ulcer or signs of inflammation (i.e. erythema, pain, tenderness, warmth or induration). Other signs may include foul odour, non-purulent secretions, friable or discoloured granulation tissue, undermining of wound edges.
- Ideally refer anyone with new diabetic foot infection to a multidisciplinary foot-care team within 24 hours. If this is not possible and the infection is superficial and non-limb-threatening, consider swabs then start empirical antibiotic treatment.
- Mild infections are those where the cellulitis or erythema extends > 0.5cm but ≤ 2cm around the ulcer, and infection is limited to the skin or superficial subcutaneous tissues and there are no other local complications or systemic illness. Moderate infections (erythema > 2cm, or involving structures deeper than skin and subcutaneous tissues e.g., abscess, fasciitis; and no systemic inflammatory response signs – SIRS) should be referred for inpatient management in the presence of complications e.g., severe peripheral arterial disease.
- If the infection is severe (> 2 SIRS criteria), refer for urgent inpatient management. Patients with any of the following should be referred for urgent inpatient management: pink or pale, painful, pulseless foot (indicating critical ischaemia); spreading cellulitis, lymphangitis; crepitus; lack of response to infection to oral antibiotics; suspicion of bone involvement or deep seated infection; immunocompromised patients or those with poor diabetic control.

### When to investigate
- Swabs should be taken from the deepest part of the cleaned wound after removal of surface contamination and exudate. Ensure that the person is reviewed within 48 hours.

### How to respond to a positive lab result
- Patients should be reassessed 24 to 72 hours after initiating empiric antibiotic therapy to evaluate their response and modify the antibiotic regimen, if indicated by early culture results.

### General advice
- Care of people with foot ulcers should include re-distribution of foot pressures, investigating vascular insufficiency, optimising glycaemic control and wound management. Advise them to seek urgent medical attention if their symptoms or general condition become worse. Elevation of the affected area speeds improvement by promoting gravity drainage of the oedema/inflammatory substances.

### Treatment choices
#### • Mild infection
- **First Line:** Flucloxacillin 1000mg QDS and Metronidazole 400mg TDS for 7 days
- If penicillin allergic OR known to be infected/colonised with MRSA within the last year: Doxycycline 100mg BD and Metronidazole 400mg TDS for 7 days
- Consider continuing antibiotics for a further 7 days depending on speed of response to treatment

#### • Moderate infection without complications
- **First Line:** Co-amoxiclav* 625mg TDS for 14 days
- **If penicillin allergic:** Clindamycin* 450mg QDS PLUS Moxifloxacin* (consider safety issues) for 14 days
- * High risk for *C Difficile* infection
- If known to be infected/colonised with MRSA within the last year: seek advice from a Microbiologist as may require inpatient management

### Evidence
- Several antibiotics have been shown to be effective, but no single regimen has shown superiority. Continue antibiotic therapy until the infection has resolved but not to heal a wound which typically takes longer. Prolonged antibiotic therapy (6 weeks) may be required for osteomyelitis. The certainty of the evidence provided by trials was too low to be certain of the benefits and harms of topical antimicrobial treatments for treating foot ulcers in people with diabetes. More, larger and better-designed randomised controlled trials should be carried out in this area.

### References
5. HHFT antimicrobial guidelines http://microguide.horizonsgp.co.uk/viewer/HHFT
7. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, Topical antimicrobial agents for treating foot ulcers in people with diabetes June 2017 Jo C Dumville, Benjamin A Lipsky, Christopher Hoey, Mario Cruciani, Marta Fiscon, Jun Xia
Skin & Soft Tissue Infections – MRSA (meticillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*)

When to treat
For **MRSA colonisation**, prescribe suppression regimen for patients with positive cultures awaiting elective procedures.\(^1\,^2\) **MRSA infection** occurs when MRSA causes harm (for example boils, wound infections, chest and urinary infections) by entering tissues, for example through a cut or wound, and requires treatment. For patients with **active MRSA infection** that has been confirmed by laboratory tests contact a local microbiologist (or member of the infection control team) for advice regarding treatment (such as antibiotics and wound care).\(^3\,^4\) Do not give systemic antibiotics to patients with minor skin and soft tissue infections or small abscesses (<5 cm). Incise and drain small abscesses without cellulitis and do not give antibiotic therapy.\(^5\) Consider admitting people who are MRSA positive if they have worsening signs of infection (e.g. sepsis, worsening cellulitis, fever, or tachycardia), particularly if they are likely to require parenteral antibiotic therapy and/or surgical drainage.\(^3\)

When to investigate
**Screening for colonisation**: GPs or pre-admission clinics should screen patients awaiting elective admissions to high risk units (or as defined by local policy) and patients previously identified as colonised with or infected by MRSA.\(^1\) Local or national exceptions may apply. Swabs should be taken from the nose and any skin lesions or wounds.\(^3\)

**Diagnosing active infection**: Swab for pathogens including MRSA, or obtain a specimen if appropriate, if the person has an active infection and one or more of the following risk factors: elderly or debilitated people with critical or chronic illness; surgical wounds, open ulcers, intravenous lines, or catheter lines; infected pressure sore; history of MRSA colonisation or infection; recent surgery; recent hospital discharge; regular nursing home contact or a nursing home resident; recent antibiotic use (especially cephalosporins, fluoroquinolones, and macrolides); dialysis; permanent urinary catheter.\(^3\)

**Panton-Valentine Leukocidin (PVL)** is a toxin produced by 20.8-46% of *S. aureus* from boils/abscesses.\(^4\) PVL strains are rare in healthy people but can cause severe invasive infections.\(^4\) Send swabs if **recurrent boils/abscesses**. At risk: recurrent skin infections, invasive infection, MSM, if there is more than one case in a home or close community (school children, military personnel, nursing home resident, household contacts).\(^4\)

How to respond to a positive lab result
Suppression of colonisation should take place within the 5 days prior to operation.\(^2\) For active MRSA infection contact a local microbiologist for antibiotic sensitivities to guide treatment.\(^3\,^4\)

General Advice
Give patient MRSA leaflets/literature. [http://mrsaactionuk.net/pdfs/MRSA_Advice.pdf](http://mrsaactionuk.net/pdfs/MRSA_Advice.pdf) MRSA to be recorded as an active problem in the patient’s medical/GP records. Ask patient to inform future healthcare providers of their MRSA diagnosis (in case antibiotics are needed).

Treatment choices
**SUPPRESSION**: Treat underlying skin conditions (e.g. eczema), remove and/or replace invasive devices and treat skin breaks. Suppression therapy for PV should only be started after the primary infection has resolved as ineffective if lesions are still leaking.\(^2\) **Use both nasal and skin regimens.**\(^2\)

- **Nasal**: Mupirocin in paraffin base- apply to anterior nostrils TDS (8 hourly) for 5 days.\(^2\)
  - If resistant to mupirocin Naseptin nasal cream, apply to anterior nostrils QDS for 10 days (contra-indicated: if patient is allergic to peanut, soya or chlorhexidine)
- **Skin**: 4% Chlorhexidine gluconate body-wash/shampoo daily for 5 days. Ensure that hair is washed twice using the same solution during the treatment period.
  - If allergic to chlorhexidine/sensitive skin/child: Octenidine wash lotion (Octenisan®) - use once daily as whole body wash for 5 days, allow 3 minute contact time – (Unlicensed product, classed as cosmetic. Available on prescription).\(^6\)

**ORAL ACTIVE TREATMENT**:\(^3\,^4\) for MRSA confirmed by laboratory result contact local microbiologist.

References
## Skin & Soft Tissue Infections – Animal Bite

### When to treat

Prescribe prophylactic antibiotics if the wound is less than 48 hours old, and there is a high infection risk*. Antibiotics are not usually needed if the wound is more than 48 hours old and there is no sign of local or systemic infection.

*High Infection risk: bite to the hand, foot, and face; puncture wounds; all cat bites; wounds requiring surgical debridement; wounds involving joints, tendons, ligaments, or suspected fractures; wounds that have undergone primary closure; wounds to people who are at risk of serious wound infection (e.g., those who are diabetic, cirrhotic, asplenic, immunosuppressed, people with a prosthetic valve or a prosthetic joint). Refer to A&E for further assessment and management if wound closure is necessary.

Admit anyone who has a severe infection or who is systemically unwell as IV antibiotics may be required.

### Assess risk of tetanus and rabies.

If any risk of rabies contact the Virus Reference Department, Public Health England. (telephone 0330 128 1020; out of hours urgent queries should be directed to the duty doctor)

### When to investigate

Where infection suspected, send a pus or deep wound swab for culture (state on form that swab is from an infected animal bite).

### When to admit

Admit anyone who has a severe infection or who is systemically unwell as intravenous antibiotics may be required.

### How to respond to a positive lab result

Alter treatment in response to culture and sensitivity results.

For bites from animals not covered in this guidance, seek microbiology advice for the most appropriate treatment.

### General advice

If the wound has just occurred, remove any foreign bodies from the wound and encourage it to bleed. Clean and irrigate the wound.

### Treatment choices

**Cat or Dog bite first line prophylaxis or treatment:**

- Co-amoxiclav *375-625mg tds for 7 days*

**Cat or Dog bite prophylaxis or treatment if penicillin allergic:**

- Metronidazole *400mg tds PLUS Doxycycline 100mg bd for 7 days*

### Cautions

Antiseptic cleansers are not necessary, and there is some concern that they damage tissue and delay wound healing.

* High risk antibiotic for C Difficile. Co-Amoxiclav will not cover for MRSA

### Evidence

Co-amoxiclav recommended first line for treatment or prophylaxis of animal bites because it is a broad-spectrum antibiotic that is effective against the most commonly isolated organisms from animal bites (including Pasteurella). Macrolides are not recommended for animal bites because they do not adequately cover Pasteurella.

### References

### Skin & Soft Tissue Infections – Human Bite

**When to treat**<sup>1,2</sup>
Prescribe prophylactic antibiotics for all human bite wounds less than 72 hours old, even if there is no sign of infection. Refer to A&E for further assessment and management if wound closure is necessary. Admit anyone who has severe infection or who is systemically unwell as IV antibiotics may be required.

**Assess risk of tetanus, HIV, Hepatitis B&C**: Seek immediate advice from a consultant in microbiology or infectious diseases for anyone considered to be at risk of HIV, hepatitis B or C. Consider all people to be at risk unless the current status of the biter is known (rare). Consider if tetanus prophylaxis is required.

**When to investigate**<sup>1</sup>
Where infection suspected, send a pus or deep wound swab for culture before cleaning the wound and starting antibiotics (state on form that swab is from an infected human bite).

**How to respond to a positive lab result**
Alter treatment in response to culture and sensitivity results.

**General advice**<sup>1</sup>
If the wound has just occurred remove any foreign bodies from the wound and encourage it to bleed. Clean and irrigate the wound thoroughly with warm running water.

**Treatment choices**<sup>2</sup>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prophylaxis or treatment:</th>
<th>Prophylaxis or treatment if penicillin allergic:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Co-amoxiclav* 375-625mg tds for 7 days</td>
<td>Metronidazole 400mg tds PLUS Doxycycline 100mg bd for 7 days OR Metronidazole 200-400mg tds PLUS Clarithromycin 250-500mg bd for 7 days</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* High risk for *C difficile* infections. Co-amoxiclav will not cover for MRSA

**Cautions**
Antiseptic cleansers are not necessary and there is some concern that they damage tissue and delay wound healing.

**Evidence**<sup>2</sup>
Co-amoxiclav recommended first line for treatment or prophylaxis of human bites because it is a broad-spectrum antibiotic that is effective against the most commonly isolated organisms from human bites.

**References**
# Skin & Soft Tissue Infections – Insect bites

## When to treat

Transient and large local reactions to insect bites can occur and treatment should recommend local measures (cold compress, elevation of limb), analgesia and antihistamines. Antimicrobials should only be prescribed where there is evidence that a secondary infection has occurred e.g. increasing pain, swelling, increasing redness and pus.

If patient afebrile and healthy other than cellulitis, can be managed in primary care.²

## When to investigate

If patient febrile and ill, admit for IV treatment.

Consider admission for patients with severe or rapidly deteriorating cellulitis; an uncertain diagnosis with sinister signs or symptoms (e.g. possible necrotizing fasciitis); severe systemic illness; comorbidities that may complicate or delay healing; facial* or periorbital cellulitis; lymphoedema; or for the very young, elderly or frail people.

*Mild facial cellulitis can be managed in primary care (see cellulitis guideline)

If river or sea water exposure, discuss with microbiologist.

Consider taking a swab for culture and sensitivity testing if there is a visible portal of entry for bacteria (e.g. an open wound); other investigations are not usually necessary.

Consider Lyme disease if there is history of tick bite and/or if rash suggestive of erythema chronicum migrans.

## How to respond to a positive lab result

Alter treatment in response to culture and sensitivity results of potential pathogens.

## General advice

Before treatment, draw around the extent of the infection with a permanent marker pen for future comparison.¹ Advise patient to have an adequate fluid intake.¹ Elevation of the affected area speeds improvement by promoting gravity drainage of the oedema/inflammatory substances.³

## Treatment choices (if evidence of secondary infection)²

### First Line:

- **Flucloxacillin 500mg qds for 7 days** C

### If penicillin allergic:

- **Clarithromycin 500mg bd for 7 days**

### If penicillin allergic and taking statins:

- **Doxycycline 200mg stat then 100mg daily for 7 days**

If slow response continue antibiotics for a further 7 days.

## Cautions

Flucloxacillin and clarithromycin will not cover for MRSA.

## Evidence²

Expert consensus that people with no signs of systemic toxicity and no uncontrolled co-morbidities can usually be managed with oral antibiotics.

## References


### Skin & Soft Tissue Infections – Fungal Infection – Skin

#### When to treat

Treat fungal skin infections with topical or oral antifungals depending on their severity and location (see below).¹ Scalp infections: discuss with specialist especially in children (oral antifungal required).²

#### When to investigate

Samples are not needed for uncomplicated athlete’s foot, mild infections of the groin and mild skin ringworm.²

Take samples if oral treatment is being considered; in severe or extensive skin fungal infections; for skin infections refractory to initial treatment or when the diagnosis is uncertain.²

Scrape skin from the advancing edge of lesion. Use a blunt scalpel blade or similar. 5mm² of skin flakes are needed for microscopy and culture. Do not refrigerate.²

#### How to respond to a positive lab result

Treat if positive lab cultures. Susceptibility testing of dermatophytes is not required, as antifungal resistance is unusual and there is no known correlation between antifungal susceptibilities and outcome.²

For non-dermatophyte moulds other than Candida spp, seek the advice of a microbiologist or dermatologist.²

#### General advice

Wash the affected skin daily and dry thoroughly afterwards, wash clothes and bed linen frequently, don’t share towels and wash them frequently, wear loose-fitting clothes made of cotton.¹

#### Treatment choices

**Dermatophyte infection:**

| Skin or foot:² | Topical 1% **Terbinafine**³⁺ od - bd for 7-14 days A⁺ |
| Groin or foot:² | Use a 1% Azole cream od - bd for 4-6 weeks Alternative for foot only:³ **Topical Undecanoates** (Mycota®)³⁺ bd continued for 1-2 weeks after healing |

**Candida infection:**

| **Azole** cream 1% od - bd continued for 1-2 weeks after healing¹ |

**If intractable, send skin scrapings before starting oral treatment:**³

**Terbinafine** 250mg oral od⁴

Skin: 4 weeks Groin: 2-4 weeks Foot: 2-6 weeks⁴

**OR Itraconazole**⁷

**Skin or groin:** either 100mg oral daily for 15 days, or 200mg od for 7 days⁴

**Foot:** either 100mg oral once daily for 30 days or 200mg twice daily for 7 days⁴

**Topical Undecanoates** (Mycota®)³⁺ bd continued for 1-2 weeks after healing

**Topical Undecanoates** (Mycota®)³⁺ bd continued for 1-2 weeks after healing

**Topical Undecanoates** (Mycota®)³⁺ bd continued for 1-2 weeks after healing

**Topical Undecanoates** (Mycota®)³⁺ bd continued for 1-2 weeks after healing

#### Cautions

Baseline LFTs before starting terbinafine, discontinue if symptoms of liver toxicity.

*Following reports of heart failure, caution is advised when prescribing itraconazole to patients at high risk of heart failure.⁴ Do not give a corticosteroid preparation alone.¹ Topical ketoconazole, itraconazole and terbinafine not licensed for use in children.

#### Evidence

As terbinafine is fungicidal, one week is as effective as 4 weeks azole which is fungistatic.⁴⁺⁺

A Cochrane review found little difference between terbinafine and azoles in standard courses at 2 weeks after baseline however at 6 weeks, treatment failure was lower with terbinafine.³

#### References


4. BNF 72 September 2016 - March 2017
### Skin & Soft Tissue Infections – Fungal Infection – Fingernail or Toenail

#### When to treat
Start therapy only if infection is confirmed by laboratory. Only 50% of nail dystrophy are fungal. Self-care alone may be appropriate for people who are not bothered by the infected nail or who wish to avoid the possible adverse effects of drug treatment.

#### When to investigate
Always send samples before starting lengthy treatment. Send specimens of nail clippings or scrapings for fungal microscopy and culture. False-negative rates are high (about 30%). Therefore repeat the test if the result is negative, and there is high clinical suspicion that the nail is infected.

#### How to respond to a positive lab result
For infections with dermatophytes use oral terbinafine or itraconazole. If candida or non-dermatophyte infection confirmed, use oral itraconazole.

#### General advice
Liver reactions 0.1-1% with oral antifungals. Monitor liver function and discontinue if LFTs raised or symptoms of liver toxicity. For children (under 18), seek specialist advice if oral treatment is considered necessary as fungal nail infection is rare in children, and the preferred treatments are not licensed for use in children.

#### Treatment choices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Superficial only:</th>
<th>First line:</th>
<th>Second line:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amorolfine 5% nail lacquer B</td>
<td>Terbinafine&lt;sup&gt;A+&lt;/sup&gt; 250mg oral od</td>
<td>Itraconazole&lt;sup&gt;A+&lt;/sup&gt; 200mg oral bd for 7 days each month.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fingernails: 6 months</td>
<td>Fingernails: 6 weeks</td>
<td>Fingernails: 2 courses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toenails: 12 months</td>
<td>Toenails: 12 weeks</td>
<td>Toenails: 3 courses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stop treatment when continual, new, healthy, proximal nail growth.</td>
<td>To prevent recurrence: apply weekly 1% topical antifungal cream to entire toe area.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Evidence
Treatment does not always cure the infection. Cure rates range between approximately 60–80%. The PHE Mycology Reference Laboratory recommends itraconazole for non-dermatophyte infections because although some of the infecting organisms are not particularly susceptible to this agent in vitro, it does reach high concentrations in nail tissue. It can be given as a pulse therapy regimen rather than continuous treatment.

#### References
### Skin & Soft Tissue Infections – Varicella Zoster (chicken pox), Herpes Zoster (shingles) & Cold Sores

#### When to treat

For chicken pox and shingles: Pregnant/immunocompromised/neonate: Seek urgent specialist advice.  
**Chicken pox**: Consider treatment if started <24h of rash onset & one of the following: >14 years of age; severe pain; dense/oral rash; 2nd household case, steroids, smoker or people with chronic skin disorder, severe lung or cardiovascular disease. 
In a review in children and adolescents, aciclovir within 24h of rash onset shortened fever by approximately one day and reduced the maximum number of lesions but did not reduce the complication rate.  
**Shingles**: Treat if >50 years old and if <72 h of rash onset or if one of the following: non-truncal involvement; active ophthalmic; Ramsey-Hunt; eczema; moderate/severe pain or rash. 
If is not possible to start treatment within 72 hours, antiviral treatment can be considered up to 1 week after rash onset, especially if the person is at higher risk of severe shingles or complications. Treat and/or urgently refer patients with ophthalmic involvement. 
Immunocompetent children: antivirals not recommended. 
**Cold sore**: Resolve after 7-10 days without treatment. Topical antivirals applied prodromally reduce duration by 12-18hrs.

#### When to test

**Chicken pox**: Laboratory tests can be used for confirmation but are rarely required in primary care. 
**Shingles**: Seek specialist advice for anyone who is thought to be immunocompetent and has had two episodes of shingles or if there is diagnostic uncertainty.

#### General advice

Prescribe appropriate analgesia where necessary. Consider offering paracetamol if pain or fever associated with chicken pox is causing distress (avoid nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs). Note that oral paracetamol is not licensed for use in children less than 2 months of age. Consider chlorphenamine for treating itch associated with chicken pox in patients 1 year of age or older.

#### Treatment choices

**First line chicken pox/shingles**: 
- Aciclovir*: 800mg orally five times a day for 7 days
- Cold sore: 
  - Topical Aciclovir 5% 4-hourly during waking hours for 5-10 days

**Second line for shingles if compliance a problem (as more expensive)**
- Valaciclovir*: 1g orally TDS for 7 days
  - OR 
- Famciclovir*: 500mg orally TDS or 750mg orally BD for 7 days

#### Evidence

Evidence from RCTs supports treatment for all those over 50 years to prevent the incidence of post-herpetic neuralgia. 
Pregnant women are at greater risk of varicella pneumonia, and there is a risk to the foetus of foetal varicella syndrome if exposure occurs during the first 28 weeks of pregnancy, and severe disease in the neonate if varicella is contracted a week before delivery.

#### References

# Skin & Soft Tissue Infections – Scarlet Fever (Scarlatina) (FOR PAEDIATRIC GUIDELINES see page 94)

## When to treat

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>When to treat</th>
<th>The approach to treatment of scarlet fever is the same as that of pharyngitis; no additional treatment is warranted for the skin rash. Symptoms include:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• sore throat, headache, fever, nausea and vomiting. After 12 to 48 hours the characteristic fine red rash develops (feels like sandpaper). Typically, it first appears on the chest and stomach, rapidly spreading to other parts of the body. On more darkly-pigmented skin, the scarlet rash may be harder to spot, although the ‘sandpaper’ feel should be present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Fever over 38.3°C (101°F) or higher is common</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• White coating on the tongue, which peels a few days later, leaving the tongue looking red and swollen (known as ‘strawberry tongue’)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Swollen glands in the neck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Feeling tired and unwell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Flushed red face, but pale around the mouth. The flushed face may appear more ‘sunburnt’ on darker skin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Peeling skin on the fingertips, toes and groin area, as the rash fades.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## When to admit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>When to admit</th>
<th>• Have pre-existing valvular disease</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Are significantly immunocompromised (for example with clinically-apparent HIV infection or chickenpox/varicella).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Have a severe complication of scarlet fever (such as acute rheumatic fever, invasive suppurative complication, toxic shock syndrome (symptoms might include confusion, vomiting or diarrhoea) or streptococcal glomerulonephritis).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## General advice

| General advice | Scarlet fever can occur at any age, but is most common in children age 2-8 years (see guidance page 83), most frequent in winter-spring. It is a notifiable infectious disease caused by toxin producing strains of the group A streptococcus (Streptococcus pyogenes, GAS). Scarlet fever potentially could be confused with measles (rhinorrhea, cough, conjunctivitis), parvovirus (“slapped cheek syndrome”), EBV reaction to Amoxicillin or enterovirus/adenovirus infection with rash. The primary site of infection with S. pyogenes is usually the throat, where it causes symptoms of pharyngitis. In rare circumstances, scarlet fever can also originate from other sites (for example an infected wound). Risks of scarlet fever are higher in people with valvular heart disease or who are immunocompromised. Offer ibuprofen or paracetamol for symptom relief. Encourage the person to rest and drink adequate fluids. Advise to return for follow up if symptoms have not improved or have worsened after 7 days. |

## Treatment choices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment choices</th>
<th>First line: Phenoxymethylpenicillin for 10 days</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Adult:500mg every 6 hours, increased up to 1g every 6 hours if necessary;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second line (if allergic to penicillin):</td>
<td>Erythromycin for 10 days (doses may be doubled in severe infection):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Adult: 250-500mg every 6 hours OR 0.5-1g every 12 hours;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OR Clarithromycin (doses may be doubled in severe infection) for 5 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Adult and child over 12 years: 250mg every 12 hours.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OR Azithromycin: for 5 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Child over 12 years and Adult 500mg once daily</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## References

1. CKS NICE/Scarlet Fever October 2015 [Scarlet fever - NICE CKS](https://cks.nice.org.uk/scarlet-fever) Accessed June 2017
3. BNF April 17
Skin & Soft Tissue Infections – Boils, Carbuncles and Staphylococcal Carriage

When to treat

A boil (or furuncle) is an infection of the hair follicle where there is purulent extension into the subcutaneous tissue in which a small abscess forms. A carbuncle occurs when several adjacent boils join beneath the skin. It is an inflammatory mass that drains pus through many follicular orifices. Boils and carbuncles are mostly caused by *Staphylococcus aureus* (*S. aureus*). Sometimes rarer strains of *S. aureus*, such as methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) and Panton-Valentine leukocidin (PVL-SA), can cause boils and carbuncles. Urgent same-day incision and drainage should be arranged for all fluctuant boils (unless they are small in which case they will usually drain spontaneously after application of moist heat) and all fluctuant carbuncles. Admission for intravenous antibiotics should be considered if the person is systemically unwell, has cellulitis, is immunocompromised or has an infection in an area where complications can be serious (such as the face). If the boil or carbuncle is not fluctuant and admission is not required application of moist heat 3-4 times a day helps to alleviate pain and hasten draining of the pus; the person should be advised to seek medical advice if the boil or carbuncle becomes fluctuant, or they become systemically unwell. A course of antibiotics should be prescribed if there is cellulitis, fever, a facial lesion or severe pain, a carbuncle is present or there are other comorbidities, such as diabetes or immunosuppression.

Staphylococcal carriage (colonization) refers to the asymptomatic carriage of *S. aureus* on a person's skin or mucous membranes. The most common site of colonization by *S. aureus* is the nose. Staphylococcal carriage is a risk factor for recurrent boils and carbuncles.

When to investigate

Consider taking a swab of pus from the contents of the lesion if the boil or carbuncle is not responding to treatment or if persistent or recurrent in order to exclude atypical mycobacteria or PVL-SA. Consider taking a swab if there are multiple lesions or if the patient is immunocompromised, is known to be colonised with MRSA or has diabetes. If PVL-SA is suspected, this should be mentioned specifically on the laboratory form. Swabs of the nose should be taken to test for staphylococcal carriage if recurrent boils are in the facial area. If recurrent boils are more extensive, swabs should also be taken from the perineum, groin, axilla and umbilicus.

How to respond to a positive lab result

If PVL-SA or MRSA is confirmed in lesion swab, management should be discussed with microbiology. If staphylococcal carriage is confirmed, the person should be prescribed nasal and skin decolonization. Decolonization should not be started until the acute infection has resolved. For managing close contacts (household, nursing homes, care homes) please discuss with the local Health Protection Unit.

General advice

Self-care advice should be offered e.g. [British Association of Dermatologists - Patient Information Leaflets (PILs)](https://www.badt.org.uk/). Patient can take paracetamol or ibuprofen as required for pain relief.

Treatment choices

First choice for adults and children older than 10 years: oral flucloxacillin 500mg QDS for 7 days

For adults and children older than 12 year with penicillin allergy: oral clarithromycin 500mg BD for 7 days

For pregnant or breast-feeding women: oral erythromycin 500mg QDS for 7 days. Erythromycin is preferred for pregnant and breastfeeding women as there is more experience with its use than with clarithromycin and most studies do not suggest an association with erythromycin use in pregnancy and adverse effects on the foetus.

Nasal carriage elimination: First choice Naseptin® cream QDS for 10 days. Patients with peanut or soya allergy: Mupirocin 2% nasal ointment TDS for 5 days. If both mupirocin and Naseptin® are ineffective or unsuitable seek specialist advice

Skin treatment: Use an antiseptic preparation (such as chlorhexidine 4% body wash/shampoo or Triclosan 2%) daily as liquid soap in the bath, shower, or sink for 5 days. Use as a shampoo on the first, third and fifth day.

Evidence

This guideline is based on NICE CKS information

References

1. [https://cks.nice.org.uk/Boils, carbuncles, and staphylococcal carriage - NICE CKS](https://cks.nice.org.uk) revised January 2017
## Skin & Soft Tissue Infections – Pilonidal Sinus

### When to treat

Consider treatment with antibiotics if cellulitis is suspected.¹

### When to investigate

Arrange for urgent same-day incision and drainage for most people with acute pilonidal abscess or discharging pilonidal sinus disease²,³,⁶

The recommendation to offer referral for consideration of surgery for a person who has discharging pilonidal sinus disease is based on a number of guidelines⁷

### General advice

- Advise a ‘watch and wait’ approach for a person with asymptomatic pilonidal sinus disease, and reassure that treatment is not necessary.²
- Advise the person about meticulous perianal hygiene with regular baths or showers.²,⁵
- Offer paracetamol for pain and/or fever. If the response is insufficient, also offer a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) such as ibuprofen or naproxen (unless not tolerated or contraindicated).⁴

### Treatment choices⁷

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug</th>
<th>Dosage and Duration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flucloxacillin</td>
<td>500mg QDS for 7 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clarithromycin (penicillin allergic patients)</td>
<td>500mg BD for 7 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erythromycin (penicillin allergic patients who are pregnant or breastfeeding)</td>
<td>500mg QDS for 7 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLUS Metronidazole</td>
<td>400mg TDS for 7 days</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Evidence

This guideline is based on NICE CKS information

### References

7. [https://cks.nice.org.uk/pilonidal-sinus-disease](https://cks.nice.org.uk/pilonidal-sinus-disease)
### Skin & Soft Tissue Infections – Surgical Site Infection (SSI)

**Rationale**

People who develop an infection need to receive the treatment that is most likely to be effective in order to minimise associated morbidity. It is also important that they are not given more treatment than they need, because antibiotic therapy carries risks of adverse reactions, the development of resistant bacteria and *Clostridium difficile*-associated disease. Taking into account local resistance patterns and the results of microbiological tests will help to ensure that people receive the most appropriate treatment.¹

**When to treat**

Any SSI may cause redness, delayed healing, fever, pain, tenderness, warmth, or swelling. These are the additional signs and symptoms for specific types of SSI:

- A superficial incisional SSI may produce purulent discharge from the wound site but may not need antibiotic treatment.
- A deep incisional SSI may also produce pus. The wound site may reopen on its own.
- An organ or space SSI may show a discharge of pus coming from a drain placed through the skin into a body space or organ (abscess).¹²

**General advice**

Not all SSIs require antibiotic treatment: minor infections may respond to drainage of pus (for example, by removal of sutures) and topical antiseptics. Antibiotic therapy carries with it the risk of adverse drug reactions and the development of resistant bacteria with the associated risk of *C. difficile* diarrhoea.²

Send culture to microbiology.

**Treatment choices**

When surgical site infection is suspected (i.e. cellulitis), either de novo or because of treatment failure, give the patient an antibiotic that covers the likely causative organisms. Consider local resistance patterns and the results of microbiological tests in choosing an antibiotic.¹

**References**

1. NICE clinical guideline CG 74 – Surgical site infections prevention and treatment. Updated February 2017. [Surgical site infections: prevention and treatment](https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/cg74)
### When to treat
Prescribe an oral antibiotic for lactating women if the women has a nipple fissure that is infected, symptoms have not improved (or are worsening) after 12-24 hours despite effective milk removal and/or breast milk culture is positive. Prescribe an oral antibiotic for all women with non-lactational mastitis. Advise women to continue to breastfeed (involving a breast feeding specialist if required), including on the affected breast or express milk by hand/pump from the affected breast to ensure effective milk removal. Maintaining lactation when a woman has mastitis or breast abscess is important both for her own recovery, to prevent further complications, and for her infant’s health. Other conservative measures include reassurance that her breast should return to normal size, shape and function, simple analgesics such as paracetamol and ibuprofen for pain and discomfort and warm compresses on the breast or bathe/shower in warm water. Arrange hospital admission if there are signs of sepsis, the infection is progressing rapidly, patient is haemodynamically unstable or immunocompromised or breast abscess is suspected. A referral should be made if there is an underlying mass or breast cancer suspected.

### When to investigate
Laboratory investigations and other diagnostic procedures are not routinely carried out for mastitis. Breast milk culture and sensitivity testing should only be considered in the following cases; • no response to antibiotic treatment within two days; • recurrent mastitis; • a hospital acquired infection; • severe and unusual cases.

### How to respond to a positive lab result
Review any culture results and ensure that an appropriate antibiotic is being used.

### General advice
Identify and manage any pre-disposing factors for mastitis including poor infant attachment to the breast, nipple damage, smoking and/or underlying breast abnormality. Give advice on hygiene measures, such as thorough and frequent hand washing, rinsing the nipple area with water before and after each feed, ensuring potentially contaminated topical nipple products are discarded and removal of nipple rings.

### Treatment choices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lactating women</th>
<th>Non-lactating women</th>
<th>Lactating women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>First line:</strong> If breast milk culture available, treat according to sensitivities otherwise</td>
<td><strong>First line:</strong> Co-amoxiclav 625mg TDS for 10-14 days</td>
<td><strong>Second line:</strong> If symptoms fail to settle after 48 hours of first line treatment, send sample of breast milk for microscopy, culture and sensitivities. Prescribe Co-amoxiclav 625mg TDS for 10-14 days and review after breast milk culture results</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Flucloxacinil</strong> 500mg QDS for 10-14 days</td>
<td><strong>If allergic to penicillin:</strong> Erythromycin 250mg-500mg QDS or Clarithromycin 500mg BD for 10-14 days</td>
<td><strong>If allergic to penicillin:</strong> Erythromycin 250mg-500mg QDS or Clarithromycin 500mg BD plus Metronidazole 500mg TDS for 10-14 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>If allergic to penicillin:</strong> Erythromycin 250mg-500mg QDS or Clarithromycin 500mg BD for 10-14 days</td>
<td><strong>Flucloxacillin</strong> 500mg QDS for 10-14 days</td>
<td><strong>Flucloxacillin</strong> 500mg QDS for 10-14 days</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Evidence
A Cochrane systematic review found insufficient evidence to confirm or refute the effectiveness of antibiotic therapy for the treatment of lactational mastitis however guidelines from WHO do recommend them for women with infectious lactational mastitis. Use erythromycin and clarithromycin with caution in breastfeeding as limited published evidence of safety.

### References
1. CKS NICE Mastitis and breast abscess August 2015. [Mastitis and breast abscess - NICE CKS](https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/CG183)
Ski & Soft Tissue Infections – Lyme Disease (Lyme borreliosis)\(^1\)

**When to treat**

Lyme disease or Lyme borreliosis (LB) is a bacterial infection spread to humans when they are bitten by a tick infected with *Borrelia burgdoferi* (Bb). The most common early symptoms in adults are flu-like symptoms of aching, fever, headaches, fatigue, sweating, joint pain, light and sound sensitivity, abnormal skin sensations, facial palsy, headache and fever in tick season (April to October) have been shown to predict Lyme disease in children. Patients seen by a GP with an erythema migrans rash should be treated with antibiotics as Lyme disease. Patients without a rash but with symptoms suggestive of Lyme disease and a credible risk of tick exposure should have serum taken and sent to an NHS laboratory for testing. Up to a third of Lyme disease cases do NOT have a classical rash, if any at all, and absence of rash or any recollection of a tick bite does not exclude the diagnosis.

**When to investigate**

Before diagnostic tests are requested, a patient’s risk of exposure to ticks should be properly assessed and the clinical history evaluated for features compatible with LB. Tests should not be requested if there is no significant risk of a patient having LB. It is important that relevant clinical information is provided when samples are submitted for testing. The most commonly used tests look for antibodies to Bb the organism that causes LB. The antibody response takes several weeks to reach a detectable level, so antibody tests in the first few weeks of infection may be negative. It is rare for patients to have negative antibody tests in longstanding infections.

**How to respond to a positive NHS lab result**

Patients with tests that are positive should be treated if presenting symptoms are compatible with active Lyme disease. If an initial test is negative but symptoms persist it is worth sending a repeat sample 3-4 weeks after the initial test. Early treatment is important to prevent spread to other tissues and to avoid late complications.

**General advice**

GPs can obtain advice from Rare and Imported pathogens Laboratory (RIPL) staff in working hours on 01980 612348

Symptoms may persist for several weeks after treatment for Lyme disease and if gradually improving do not need treatment. If symptoms persist or get worse then the Lyme disease serology should be repeated on fresh samples. Relapses have been documented. Longstanding neuroborreliosis may be slow to respond to treatment as damaged nerve tissue is slow to heal.

Help and advice for patients is available from [www.lymediseaseaction.org.uk](http://www.lymediseaseaction.org.uk), and through the NHS Choices [www.nhs.uk](http://www.nhs.uk) and PHE ([www.gov.uk/phe](http://www.gov.uk/phe)) websites

**Treatment choices**

**Erythema migrans +/- focal symptoms, duration of treatment is for 21 days.**

Oral antibiotics recommended are:

- **First line:** *Doxycycline* 100mg BD or 200mg OD
  
  *Doxycycline use is contra-indicated for children aged under 12 years and for pregnant and breastfeeding women. The use of doxycycline for children aged 9 years and above in infections where doxycycline and azithromycin is considered first line in adult practice is accepted specialist practice. The prescriber should follow relevant professional guidance, taking full responsibility for the decision. Informed consent should be obtained and documented. See NICE guideline for full information on children under 12\(^2\)*

- **Second line:** *Amoxicillin 1g TDS* OR *Azithromycin 500mg od* (for 17 days)

  Erythromycin is not recommended for treating any stage of LB as it has a high failure rate. Newer macrolides may be used if first line antibiotics are contra-indicated but patients should be carefully followed up clinically as treatment failures can occur with these agents.

  First line for neurological complications: Intravenous treatment with *Ceftriaxone 2g bd for 21 days* (for more details see NICE Guidance ng95)

**References**

1. Lyme disease NICE guideline [NG95] [https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng95](https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng95)
# Eye Infections – Infective Conjunctivitis

**FOR PAEDIATRIC GUIDELINES see page 96**

## When to treat

Acute infective conjunctivitis may affect one or both eyes. It usually presents with eye irritation or a vague foreign body sensation accompanied by tear production, discharge (which may stick the eyelids together upon waking) and red eye.\(^1\)

Infective conjunctivitis may be viral or bacterial – it is difficult to clinically distinguish between the two.\(^1\)

Acute infective conjunctivitis is usually self-limiting therefore a ‘wait and see’ or delayed prescribing approach is likely to be most appropriate.\(^1\) Consider starting treatment if no improvement after 3 days.\(^1\)

Consider offering a topical antibiotic if the conjunctivitis is severe (consider to be severe when the person considers the symptoms to be distressing or the signs are judged to be severe from clinical experience).\(^2\)

Clinical resolution occurs within 2-5 days in 65% of confirmed bacterial conjunctivitis cases treated with placebo.\(^1\)

## When to investigate

If any of the following symptoms are present, refer the patient for specialist same-day assessment to exclude acute glaucoma, keratitis, iritis or orbital cellulitis:

- Significant photophobia
- Reduced visual acuity
- Pain deep in the eye
- Recent eye surgery
- Absent or sluggish pupil response
- Irregular pupils
- Corneal damage or opacity on fluorescein staining
- Restricted or painful eye movements
- History of head/eye trauma

Swab the eye to identify the infective cause when infective conjunctivitis is hyper-acute or persistent. This is not usually considered useful for people with acute infective conjunctivitis\(^2\)

Patients should be advised to seek medical advice if symptoms do not settle within 7 days, or if there is visual disturbance, significant eyelid swelling, photophobia or pain in the eye.\(^1\)

## Treatment choices

### First line:

**Chloramphenicol**\(^{\text{B+}}\)

- 0.5% drop 2-hourly for 2 days then 4-hourly (whilst awake).
- Add 1% ointment at night for severe infections or if slow to respond\(^0\) (incurs additional prescription charge).
- Continue for 48h after symptom resolution.

### Second line:

**Fusidic acid**

- 1% gel (modified-release eye drops) \(\text{bd}^{\text{B}}\)
- Continue for 48h after symptom resolution

## General Advice

Self-management: Bathe eyes with tepid water, wiping away from the bridge of the nose to the side. Avoid contact lenses until symptoms have cleared. Exercise hand hygiene and avoid sharing towels or pillows.\(^1\) Public Health England (PHE) advises that it is not necessary to stay away from work or school unless the patient is feeling particularly unwell. [https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/conjunctivitis/#work-and-school](https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/conjunctivitis/#work-and-school)

## Evidence

Fusidic acid has less Gram-negative activity than chloramphenicol.\(^3\)

A double-blind placebo-controlled RCT in children showed, at day 7, 83% clinical cure with placebo compared with 86% with chloramphenicol.\(^4\)

Minimum difference in duration of moderate symptoms was observed between patients given immediate and treatment delayed by 3 days.\(^5\)

Delayed prescribing of antibiotics appears to reduce antibiotic use (almost 50%) with similar symptom control to immediate prescribing.\(^5\)

## References

# Eye infections – Blepharitis

## When to treat

The diagnosis of blepharitis is suggested by characteristic symptoms such as itchy, burning, and sticky eyes, the presence of associated conditions such as acne rosacea and seborrheic dermatitis and the presence of dry eye syndrome. Blepharitis is a chronic condition. Treatment can control symptoms and prevent complications, however, periodic relapses and exacerbations can occur. Success is dependent on compliance with treatment. Good eye lid hygiene is the main stay of treatment. Investigations such as eye swabs for culture are not usually required in primary care.

## When to investigate

Referral for same-day ophthalmological assessment should be arranged if:
- The person experiences sudden onset of visual loss,
- There are symptoms of corneal disease (such as pain or blurred vision). The eye becomes acutely painful and red.

Referral (urgency depending on clinical judgement) should be arranged if:
- There is persistent localized disease or marked eyelid asymmetry (to exclude eyelid malignancy).
- There is associated disease, such as Sjögren's syndrome.
- Vision deteriorates. Depending on clinical judgement, the person can be referred to an appropriately trained optometrist.
- There are ongoing symptoms despite optimal treatment in primary care.
- The diagnosis is uncertain.

## Treatment choices

**First line**:
- Lid hygiene for symptom control, including:
  - warm compresses;
  - lid massage and scrubs;
  - gentle washing;
  - avoiding cosmetics.

**Second line**:
- topical antibiotics if hygiene measures are ineffective after 2 weeks.
- chloramphenicol 1% eye ointment BD for 6 week trial
- Consider oral antibiotics if signs of meibomian gland dysfunction or acne rosacea.
- Oxytetracycline 500mg BD initial 4 weeks then 250mg BD maintenance for 8 weeks
- Doxycycline 100mg OD initial for 4 weeks then 50mg OD maintenance for 8 weeks

## General Advice

Many patients with blepharitis have evaporative and aqueous tear deficiency; artificial tears may improve symptoms when used as an adjunct to eyelid cleansing and medications. When the use of artificial tears is more than four times a day, a preservative free product should be used to avoid preservative toxicity.

## Evidence

The rationale for the use of tetracyclines is based in part on small clinical trials that report efficacy of the drugs in improving symptoms in patients with ocular rosacea and improving tear break up time in patients with rosacea and meibomian gland disease.

## References

## Dental Infections – Mucosal Ulceration and Inflammation (Simple Gingivitis)

### When to treat

| Where possible manage precipitating factors. (Oral Trauma, anxiety or stress, certain foods & stopping smoking.) | Ask about frequency and duration of episodes and severity of any pain. | Ask about any previously tried treatments. |
| Offer symptomatic treatment for pain, discomfort, and swelling, especially when ulcers are causing problems with eating. | If ulcers are infrequent, mild, and not interfering with daily activities (for example eating), treatment may not be needed. |

### When to refer

| Referral is recommended for people with a suspected underlying cause of aphthous-like ulceration, to identify and manage any underlying disease. | Refer urgently anyone with: |
| Unexplained ulceration of the oral mucosa or mass persisting for more than 3 weeks. | Unexplained red and white patches (including suspected lichen planus) of the mucosa which are painful, swollen, or bleeding. |
| Unexplained red and white patches (including suspected lichen planus) of the mucosa that persist for >6 weeks if a definitive diagnosis of a benign lesion cannot be made. | Symptoms or signs related to the oral cavity that persist for >6 weeks if a definitive diagnosis of a benign lesion cannot be made. |

### General advice

| Temporary pain and swelling relief can be attained with saline mouthwash. Chlorhexidine is the antimicrobial mouthwash of choice if severe pain limits oral hygiene or to prevent secondary infection. |

### Treatment choices

| Simple saline mouthwash | Chlorhexidine 0.2% mouthwash | Hydrogen peroxide mouthwash 6% |
| ½ tsp salt dissolved in glass warm water | (Do not use within 30 mins of toothpaste) Rinse mouth with 10ml for 1 minute bd. Can be diluted 1:1 with water with no loss in efficacy. | Rinse mouth for 2-3 minutes with 15ml diluted in half a glass of warm water tds |

### Spit out mouthwash after rinsing. Use until lesions have resolved or less pain allows oral hygiene.

### Evidence

| Evidence on antimicrobial mouthwashes for the management of aphthous ulcers is poor. The quality of studies is poor and results are not consistent. The recommendations are consistent with expert opinion from medical literature (Sculy et al 2003). Antimicrobial mouthwashes may reduce the duration and severity (degree of pain) of an ulcer episode, and increase the number of ulcer-free days between episodes. However, antimicrobial mouthwashes do not seem to reduce the incidence of ulceration (number of new ulcers). |

### References

3. BNF April 17 (Accessed Jun 17)
4. www.Medicines.org.uk/chlorhexidine
## Dental Infections – Acute Necrotising Ulcerative Gingivitis (ANG) and Pericoronitis (PC)

### When to treat & General advice

**ANG:** Refer urgently to a dentist. While the patient is waiting for referral to a dentist prescribe analgesia for pain relief. Commence antibiotics (see below) and chlorhexidine (0.12% or 0.2%) or hydrogen peroxide 6% mouthwash. Offer advice on oral hygiene and in the acute phase, suggest a soft toothbrush to clean their teeth.

**PC:** Refer to dentist urgently for irrigation and debridement. Antibacterial treatment required only in presence of systemic features of infection, or of trismus or persistent swelling despite local treatment. Tooth brushing, flossing, and mouthwashes have an effect only above and slightly below the gum level. They are therefore ineffective in treating PC, as plaque continues to accumulate below the gum line within periodontal pockets. Mouthwashes are not recommended as the only therapy because they may mask the symptoms while underlying destruction of the periodontal supporting tissue continues.

### Treatment choices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First line</th>
<th>Second line</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Metronidazole</strong> 400mg tds for 3 days in conjunction with dental treatment.</td>
<td><strong>Amoxicillin</strong> 500mg tds for 3 days in conjunction with dental treatment (irrigation or incision and debridement).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Evidence

There is no consensus about which mouthwash should be recommended for people with ANUG. CKS expert reviewers have recommended chlorhexidine or hydrogen peroxide 6% mouthwashes. A review found several small observational studies to support the use of antibiotics (Metronidazole and Penicillin) for ANUG. CKS recommends metronidazole because it is effective against anaerobes, there are some supportive case reports, and it widely recommended by experts for the treatment of ANUG. CKS found no evidence that Metronidazole is more (or less) effective than amoxicillin.

### References

3. BNF April 2017 (Accessed Jun 17)
## Dental Infections – Dental Abscess

### When to treat
Regular analgesia should be first option until a dentist can be seen for urgent drainage, as repeated courses of antibiotics for abscess are not appropriate. Repeated antibiotics alone, without drainage are ineffective in preventing spread of infection.

Antibiotics are only recommended if there are signs of severe infection, systemic symptoms or high risk of complications.

Severe odontogenic infections; defined as cellulitis plus signs of sepsis, difficulty in swallowing, impending airway obstruction, Ludwig’s angina. Refer urgently for admission to protect airway, achieve surgical drainage and IV antibiotics.

The empirical use of cephalosporins, co-amoxiclav, clarithromycin, and clindamycin do not offer any advantage for most dental patients and should only be used if no response to first line drugs when referral is the preferred option.¹

### General advice
Provide advice regarding food and drink to reduce the pressure and pain of the dental abscess: avoid food or drink that may be too hot or cold; consume cool, soft foods.

Encourage regular use of analgesics (ibuprofen and/or paracetamol is recommended if no contra-indications). Warn the individual not to exceed the recommended or prescribed dose. Analgesics should not be used to delay appropriate dental treatment but to relieve the symptoms.²

Advise the patient that antibiotic therapy is prescribed to reduce the spread of infection; NOT a substitute for dental treatment.²

### Treatment choices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>First line: review at 3 days⁴⁻⁵&lt;br&gt;Amoxicillin 500mg -1g tds OR&lt;br&gt;Phenoxyethylpenicillin 500mg -1g qds for up to 5 days,&lt;br&gt;If spreading infection (lymph node involvement, or systemic signs, i.e.&lt;br&gt;fever or malaise) ADD Metronidazole⁴ 400mg tds for 5 days⁴</th>
<th>Penicillin Allergy: First line:&lt;br&gt;Metronidazole 400mg tds for 5 days&lt;br&gt;Penicillin Allergy: Second line&lt;br&gt;Clarithromycin 500mg bd for up to 5 days, review at 3 days⁴</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Cautions
Do not routinely provide repeat prescriptions or switch antibiotics in people who fail to respond to first-line treatment. Instead advise the person to see a dental practitioner urgently.² The failure of the antibiotic is not usually due to microbial resistance.²

### Evidence
The recommendations are based on guidance issued by the Faculty of General Dental Practitioners.¹

### References
3. BNF 73, April 2017 (Accessed Jun 2017)
# Dental Infections – Bacterial Parotitis

## When to treat

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Usually unilateral swelling of parotid gland with potential abscess formation. Parotitis can be associated with poor dental hygiene, dental caries and dehydration. The most common cause is Staph aureus (including Meticillin resistant Staph aureus – MRSA ), however anaerobes and mixed infections are increasingly being identified.</td>
<td>1 Bacterial parotitis must be differentiated from viral parotitis which is most commonly caused by mumps.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## General advice

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Good oral hygiene, including regular and thorough tooth brushing. Eating soft food items, drinking lots of fluids, avoiding tobacco or smoking.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## When to investigate

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Take a parotid duct pus swab for bacterial culture if pus seen parotid duct. Blood cultures if systemically unwell. Severe infections may require IV antibiotics.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Treatment choices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First line:</th>
<th>Penicillin allergy:</th>
<th>If known MRSA carrier:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Flucloxacillin</strong> Oral 500 mg QDS for 5 days</td>
<td><strong>Clindamycin</strong> 300 -450 mg QDS for 5 days.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If anaerobic infection suspected ADD <strong>Metronidazole</strong> Oral 400 mg TDS for 5 days</td>
<td>* High risk for <strong>C Difficile</strong> infection</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If known MRSA carrier:</td>
<td><strong>Doxycyline</strong> 200mg OD oral for 5 days</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If anaerobic infection suspected/poor dentition: ADD <strong>Metronidazole</strong> 400mg TDS oral for 5 days</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If symptoms are slow to resolve further days of antibiotics may be necessary, up to 14 days.

## Cautions

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Surgical drainage and decompression of the gland are occasionally required if spontaneous drainage does not occur</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Evidence

- *Staphylococcus aureus* is the most common organism in community-acquired parotitis and first-line antibiotic therapy should include antistaphylococcal antibiotic. 1 MRSA coverage should be considered if the patient has a history of recurrent cutaneous MRSA abscesses, residence in a nursing home with endemic MRSA, or other predisposing condition. 1

## References

| When to treat | It is beyond the scope of these guidelines to make recommendations for IV/IM antibiotic use. However in some community rapid response teams, doses of IM antibiotics such as ceftriaxone are given as part of an enhanced service to prevent hospital admissions. In these cases the locally approved guideline should be followed including the dose. |
Purely Paediatrics – Basis for Recommendations

This is a very challenging area because under-dosing of antibiotics in children is a well-recognised problem when age-bands are used, https://www.bmj.com/content/351/bmj.h5447. The consensus of the guideline development group was to base antibiotic doses on the upper limit of BNFc recommendations. The rationale for this is to avoid treatment failures due to under-dosing. These guidelines are aligned with the paediatric empirical antimicrobial prescribing guidelines developed by paediatricians and microbiologists from across Wessex and signed off by the Wessex Paediatric Innovation, Education and Research (PIER) clinical governance group (https://www.piernetwork.org/guidelines.html). This ensures that similar approaches to antimicrobial prescribing are adopted in primary and secondary care settings across Wessex.

The use of unpalatable suspensions and frequent dosing regimens is associated with poor adherence with treatment in children. To address this, the guideline authors have reduced dosing frequency where possible (i.e. bd amoxicillin) and have offered choices of antibiotics that enable prescribers to avoid the use of unpalatable suspensions (such as penicillin V, and flucloxacillin).

There are off-label uses of antibiotics within the guidelines. These recommendations have been developed by paediatricians, microbiologists, pharmacists and paediatric infectious diseases doctors from across the region. There are some doses that are not in BNF-C. Many of these are from World Health Organisation (WHO) guidelines where the doses have been advised to improve compliance with taking medications. Prescribers should adhere to the off-label policies within their Trust.

If there are concerns about severe infection in children under 5, consider using the fever pathway to support decisions about when to refer to hospital.

The guideline development group reiterates the importance of not prescribing antibiotics when they are unlikely to confer benefit to the child.

- Palatability of antibiotic suspensions – Baguley D et al. Prescribing for children – taste and palatability affect adherence to antibiotics: a review. Archives of Diseases in Childhood (2011); https://adc.bmj.com/content/97/3/293.long
**Ear Nose and Throat Infections – Acute Rhinosinusitis (CHILDREN)**

### When to treat

Generally Antibiotics are not required as 80% resolve within 14 days without treatment (NNT 15). Offer adequate analgesia ([https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng79](https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng79)).

Consider treating if most of the following are present:
- symptoms for more than 10 days
- marked deterioration after an initial milder phase
- fever
- unremitting purulent nasal discharge

### Treatment choices

For children 12 years or older consider prescribing high-dose nasal corticosteroids (equivalent to mometasone 400 micrograms a day) for 14 days instead of antibiotics:

**First line:**
- **Amoxicillin** - if no previous treatment in preceding 4 weeks
  - 40mg/kg bd (max 1g per dose) for 5 days (off-label)
  - Or 2
    - 3-11 months: 125mg tds or 250mg bd (off-label) for 5 days
    - 1 year-4 years: 250mg tds or 500mg bd (off-label) for 5 days
    - 5-11 years: 500mg tds or 750mg bd (off-label) for 5 days
    - 12 years and over: 500mg tds or 1 gram bd (off-label) for 5 days
    - or
    - **Phenoxymethylpenicillin** for 5 days
      - 1 to 11 months: 62.5 mg qds or 125mg bd (off-label)
      - 1 to 5 years: 125 mg qds or 250mg bd (off-label)
      - 6 to 11 years: 250 mg qds or 500mg bd (off-label)
      - 12 to 17 years: 500 mg qds or 1g bd (off-label)

If treatment with amoxicillin in preceding 4 weeks or consider if high risk of complications:

- **Co-amoxiclav** for 5 days
  - 1-11 months: 0.25 ml/kg of **co-amoxiclav 125/31 liquid tds**
  - 1– 5 years: **co-amoxiclav 125/31 liquid 5 mL tds**
  - 6-11 years: **co-amoxiclav 250/62 liquid 5 mL tds**
  - 12-17 years: **co-amoxiclav tablets (500/125 mg)** 1 tds or **co-amoxiclav (250/62) liquid 10 mL tds**

If allergic to penicillin:

- **Clarithromycin** for 5 days
  - Under 8 kg: 7.5 mg/kg bd
  - 8 to 11 kg: 62.5 mg bd
  - 12 to 19 kg: 125 mg bd
  - 20 to 29 kg: 187.5 mg bd
  - 30 to 40 kg: 250 mg bd
  - 12 to 17 years: 500mg bd

- **Doxycycline** (5-day course in total)
  - 12 to 17 years: 200 mg on first day, then 100 mg once a day for 4 days

### Safety netting

Provide verbal and written advice.
### Ear Nose and Throat Infections – Acute Rhinosinusitis (CHILDREN) Continued

**Cautions**

Aim to use an antibiotic that minimises dosing frequency and is palatable (if suspension prescribed) to optimise adherence. Penicillin V suspensions given qds are not well tolerated by children.

**References**

2. BNF-C accessed at [https://bnfc.nice.org.uk](https://bnfc.nice.org.uk) in August 2019
### Ear Nose and Throat Infections – Acute Otitis Externa (CHILDREN)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>When to treat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If cellulitis and disease extending outside ear canal, start oral antibiotics based on sensitivities.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment choices</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>First line:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acetic acid 2% one spray tds for 7 days (unlicensed use)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Second line:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neomycin with corticosteroid ear drops, three drops tds for 7-14 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If cellulitis and disease extending outside ear canal, start oral antibiotics based on sensitivities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Empirical treatment</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cefalexin (off-label) for 5 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.5mg/kg tds (max 1g per dose), or,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-11 months: 125mg bd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 year-4 years: 125mg tds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-11 years: 250mg tds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 years and over: 500mg bd- tds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flucloxacillin¹ for 5 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 month to less than 2 years: 62.5mg–125 mg qds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 years to less that 10 years: 125mg–250 mg qds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-17 years: 250mg–500mg qds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If allergic to penicillin or cephalosporins:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erythromycin for 5 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1–23 months: 250 mg bd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2–7 years: 500 mg bd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8–17 years: 500mg–1g bd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clarithromycin for 5 days¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 8 kg: 7.5 mg/kg bd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 to 11 kg: 62.5 mg bd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 to 19 kg: 125 mg bd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 to 29 kg: 187.5 mg bd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 to 40 kg: 250 mg bd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 to 17 years: 500mg bd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evidence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safety netting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cautions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| References | 1. BNF-C accessed at https://bnfc.nice.org.uk in August 2019  
**Ear Nose and Throat Infections – Acute Otitis Media (AOM) (CHILDREN)**

**When to treat**

Acute otitis media resolves in 60% by 24 hours without antibiotics, acute complications are rare. Antibiotics only marginally reduce pain at 2 days (NNT 15) and do not prevent deafness. Need to treat 4800 with antibiotics to avoid 1 case of mastoiditis. Antibiotics make little difference to rates of recurrence of infection and perforated ear drum. **Only** consider starting oral antibiotics if any of the following criteria are met in a child presenting with AOM (bulging ear drum or discharge):

- Symptoms for 4 days or more
- Purulent discharge from ear canal (not due to otitis externa)
- Systemically unwell
- Under 6 months of age with presumed acute OM
- Has high risk of complications

**In child 6 months - 2 years old:**

- Bilateral OM
- Unilateral OM and symptom score greater than 8 (0=no symptoms, 1=a little, 2=a lot) for the following criteria:
  - Fever (over 39 degrees = score of 2)
  - Irritability
  - Difficulty sleeping
  - Less playful
  - Eating less.

**When to consider back-up prescription**

Consider a back-up / watchful waiting or no prescription in children who do not fit the criteria above, including those with no otorrhoea. It is considered that most children will fall into this category, i.e. not require an immediate prescription.

**Treatment Choices**

**First line if antibiotics indicated:**

- **Amoxicillin** for 5 days
  - 40mg/kg bd (max 1g per dose) 12 hourly (off-label)
  - or
  - 1-11 months: 125mg tds or 250mg bd (off-label)
  - 1 year-4 years: 250mg tds or 500mg bd (off-label)
  - 5-11 years: 500mg tds or 750mg bd (off-label)
  - 12 years and over: 500mg tds or 1 gram bd (off-label)

**If failed treatment with amoxicillin or consider if high risk of complications:**

- **Co-amoxiclav** for 5 days
  - 1-11 months: 0.25 ml/kg of 125/31 co-amoxiclav liquid tds
  - 1 – 5 years: co-amoxiclav 125/31 liquid 5 mL tds
  - 6-11 years: co-amoxiclav 250/62 liquid 5 mL tds
  - 12-17 years: co-amoxiclav tablets (500/125 mg) 1 tds or co-amoxiclav 250/62 liquid 10 mL tds

**If allergic to penicillin:**

- **Clarithromycin** for 5 days
  - Under 8 kg: 7.5 mg/kg bd
  - 8 to 11 kg: 12.5 mg bd
  - 12 to 19 kg: 125 mg bd
  - 20 to 29 kg: 187.5 mg bd
  - 30 to 40 kg: 250 mg bd
  - 12 to 17 years: 250 mg – 500mg bd

- **Erythromycin** for 5 days
  - 1–23 months: 125 mg qds or 250 mg bd
  - 2–7 years: 250 mg qds or 500 mg bd
  - 8–17 years: 250–500 mg qds or 500mg–1g bd

**Safety netting**

Provide verbal and written advice
### Ear Nose and Throat Infections – Acute Otitis Media (AOM) (CHILDREN) continued

**Cautions**

Aim to use an antibiotic that minimises dosing frequency and is palatable (if suspension prescribed) to optimise adherence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>References</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. NICE. Otitis media (acute): antimicrobial prescribing [NG91]. March 2018 <a href="https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng91">https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng91</a> Date accessed 02/09/19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Ear Nose and Throat Infections – Tonsillitis (CHILDREN)

## When to treat

Most young children presenting with tonsillitis have a viral aetiology. No significant difference in pain score at day 3 in children treated with antibiotics compared to those treated with placebo. Need to treat more than 4000 children with antibiotics to prevent one case of quinsy.

Base decision to treat on **FeverPAIN** score (1 point for each of fever, purulence, attend within 3 days of onset or less, severely Inflamed tonsils, no cough or coryza):

- **score 0-1 = 13-18% likelihood of isolating streptococcus**: use NO antibiotics
- **score 2-3: 34-40% likelihood of isolating streptococcus**, use back up/delayed antibiotic or NO antibiotic
- **score 4 or more: 62-65% likelihood of isolating streptococcus**, use immediate antibiotic or back-up antibiotic.

Score validated in children 3 years and over – younger children are less likely to have a bacterial aetiology and are less likely to develop complications.

## When to investigate

Most children with tonsillitis do not require a throat swab.

## Treatment choices

**For children unable to swallow tablets:**

- **Amoxicillin** for 7 days
  - 40mg/kg bd (max 1g per dose) (off-label)
  - Or
  - 3-11 months: 125mg tds or 250mg bd (off-label)
  - 1 year-4 years: 250mg tds or 500mg bd (off-label)
  - 5-11 years: 500mg tds or 750mg bd (off-label)
  - 12 years and over: 500mg tds or 1g bd (off-label)
- **Phenoxymethylpenicillin (Penicillin V)** for 7 days
  - 6-11 years: 500mg bd
  - 12 years or over: 1 g bd

**For children able to swallow tablets:**

- **Phenoxymethylpenicillin (Penicillin V)** for 7 days
  - 6-11 years: 500mg bd
  - 12 years or over: 1 g bd

**If allergic to penicillin:**

- **Clarithromycin** for 5 days
  - 1 month to 11 years:
    - Under 8 kg: 7.5 mg/kg bd
    - 8 to 11 kg: 62.5 mg bd
    - 12 to 19 kg: 125 mg bd
    - 20 to 29 kg: 187.5 mg bd
    - 30 to 40 kg: 250 mg bd
  - 12 to 17 years: 250 mg to 500 mg bd

- Or

- **Erythromycin** for 5 days
  - 1 month to 1 year: 250 mg bd
  - 2-7 years: 500 mg bd
  - 8-17 years: 500 mg to 1g bd

## Safety netting

**Provide verbal and written advice**
Ear Nose and Throat Infections – Tonsillitis (CHILDREN) continued

Cautions

Aim to use an antibiotic that minimises dosing frequency and is palatable (if suspension prescribed) to optimise adherence. Penicillin V and flucloxacillin suspensions given qds are not well tolerated by children.

Although there has been great anxiety about prescribing amoxicillin in patients with tonsillitis due to the risk of adverse events associated with EBV, there is emerging data to suggest that the use of amoxicillin does not significantly increase the risk of rash in acute EBV – see https://adc.bmj.com/content/101/5/500 In addition, data suggests that EBV accounts for as little as 1% of tonsillitis presenting to doctors - see https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17904463 and more importantly, EBV is extremely rare in children below 12 years of age. For this reason, the current recommendation is to use amoxicillin suspension in young children (palatability) and penicillin V tablets for children able to swallow tablets (due to higher rates of EBV in this age group).

References

2. BNF-C accessed at https://bnfc.nice.org.uk in August 2019
# Ear Nose and Throat Infections – Cervical Lymphadenitis (CHILDREN)

## When to treat

If cervical lymphadenopathy is bilateral, non-erythematous, non-tender, with node size less than 3 cm, and child systemically well, consider a no treatment, watchful waiting approach.

Low threshold for treatment if child immunocompromised.

## When to investigate


## Treatment choices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If mild/moderate infection:</th>
<th>If allergic to penicillin:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cefalexin</strong> for 7 days</td>
<td><strong>Clarithromycin</strong> for 7 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-11 months: 125mg bd</td>
<td>Under 8 kg: 7.5 mg/kg bd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 year-4 years: 125mg tds</td>
<td>8 to 11 kg: 62.5 mg bd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-11 years: 250mg tds</td>
<td>12 to 19 kg: 125 mg bd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 years and over: 500mg bd-tds</td>
<td>20 to 29 kg: 187.5 mg bd</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Safety netting

Provide verbal and written advice

## Cautions

Aim to use an antibiotic that minimises dosing frequency and is palatable (if suspension prescribed) to optimise adherence. Penicillin V and flucloxacillin suspensions given qds are not well tolerated by children.

## References

1. BNF-C accessed at [https://bnfc.nice.org.uk](https://bnfc.nice.org.uk) in August 2019
### Respiratory Tract Infections – Community Acquired Pneumonia (CAP) (CHILDREN)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>When to treat</th>
<th>Most lower respiratory tract infections are of viral aetiology - consider bacterial pneumonia if persistent/recurrent fever over preceding 24-48 hours with chest wall recession and tachypnoea. Presence of generalised wheeze makes viral aetiology far more likely.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>When to investigate</td>
<td>If severe or complicated pneumonia (O2 sats less than 85%, haemodynamic instability/septicemia, immunocompromised, chronic lung disease, congenital heart disease, empyema, necrotising pneumonia), for urgent review in hospital – call paediatrician.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Treatment choices[^1] | **First line** (if no previous treatment in preceding 4 weeks)

**Amoxicillin** for 5 days
40mg/kg bd (max 1g per dose) (off-label)

Or ²

**3-11 months**: 125mg tds or 250mg bd (off-label)
**1 year-4 years**: 250mg tds or 500mg bd (off-label)
**5-11 years**: 500mg tds or 750mg bd (off-label)
**12 years and over**: 500mg tds or 1g bd (off-label)

**If no response to amoxicillin or consider if high risk of complications:**

**Co-amoxiclav[^2]** tds for 5 days
**1-11 months**: 0.25 mL/kg of 125/31 co-amoxiclav liquid tds
**1-5 years**: co-amoxiclav 125/31 liquid 5 mL tds
**6-11 years**: co-amoxiclav 250/62 liquid 5 mL tds
**12-17 years**: co-amoxiclav tablets (500/125 mg) 1 tds or co-amoxiclav 250/62 liquid 10 mL tds

**Treatment for atypical infections should only be considered in severe infection if no response to first line empirical therapy/ if allergic to penicillin:**

**Erythromycin[^2]** for 5 days
**1-23 months**: 250 mg bd
**1-5 years**: co-amoxiclav 125/31 liquid 5 mL tds
**6-17 years**: co-amoxiclav tablets (500/125 mg) 1 tds or co-amoxiclav 250/62 liquid 10 mL tds

**Safety netting**

Provide written and verbal advice

For children under 1 year:

For children 1 year and over:

**Cautions**

Aim to use an antibiotic that minimises dosing frequency and is palatable (if suspension prescribed) to optimise adherence.

**Reference**

2. BNF-C accessed at [https://bnfc.nice.org.uk](https://bnfc.nice.org.uk) in August 2019
### Urinary Tract Infections – UTI in Children

| When to treat | Consider UTI in any sick child and every young child with unexplained fever. Consider differential diagnoses: sepsis, meningitis, GI obstruction, appendicitis, gastroenteritis. Other differentials for dysuria/discomfort include vulvovaginitis and threadworms. UTIs in children require prompt treatment to minimise the risk of renal scarring.  
Child **under 3 months with temp 38°C or over**, or **age 3 months or older and haemodynamically unstable**: refer urgently to secondary care for assessment.  
Child 3 months or over: use positive dipstick to indicate antibiotics and send MSU for culture.  
If UTI suspected but systemically well and apyrexial, suggestive of lower UTI.  
If urine dipstick negative for nitrites and leukocytes, UTI unlikely; do not treat empirically with antibiotics (if child under 3 months, consider sending urine for culture).  
If nitrites and/or leukocytes positive, send urine for culture unless child 3 years of age or older and nitrites positive. Provide family with UTI safety netting information.  
If upper UTI suspected (fever with or without symptoms of pyelonephritis), and urine nitrites and/or leukocytes positive, send urine for culture and start empirical treatment. Provide family with UTI safety netting information.  
See Healthier Together UTI pathway for information about when to send a urine for culture or what to do if UTI suspected but unable to collect a urine specimen.  
**Imaging**: only refer if child under 6 months, recurrent or atypical UTI. |

<p>| When to investigate | Whenever possible a specimen of urine should be collected for culture and sensitivity testing before starting antibacterial therapy – clean catch if possible. QuickWee method of stimulating suprapubic area with saline-soaked gauze significantly reduces the time taken to successfully collect a urine sample in infants: |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment Choices</th>
<th>Over 3 months of age with lower UTI/cystitis - Duration of antibiotic course 3 days</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>First Line:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Trimethoprim (if low risk of resistance)¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3-5 months: 4 mg/kg bd (maximum 200 mg per dose) or 25 mg bd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6 months-5 years: 4 mg/kg bd (maximum 200 mg per dose) or 50 mg bd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6-11 years: 4 mg/kg bd (maximum 200 mg per dose) or 100 mg bd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12-15 years, 200 mg bd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nitrofurantoin¹: If can swallow tablets, previous treatment with trimethoprim in preceding 3 months and eGFR over 45ml/min/1.73m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 months to 11 years: 750 micrograms/kg qds (use immediate release tablets)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12-17 years: 100mg m/r bd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cefalexin – all doses off label</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12.5mg/kg (max 1g per dose) tds or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3-11 months: 125mg tds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1-4 years: 250mg tds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5-11 years: 500mg tds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12 years and over: 1g tds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If confirmed severe penicillin allergy, sensitivities are not known and unable to swallow nitrofurantoin tablets:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ciprofloxacin 10mg/kg bd (double dose in severe infection) max 750mg bd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Over 3 months of age with upper UTI/pyelonephritis (all children with a febrile UTI should be considered to have pyelonephritis) - Duration of antibiotic course 7 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Empiric treatment: Do not use if unable to tolerate oral antibiotics or systemically unwell (suggestive of bacteraemia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cefalexin - all doses off label</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12.5mg/kg (max 1g per dose) tds or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3-11 months 125mg tds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1-4 years 250mg tds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5-11 years 500mg tds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12 years and over 1g tds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If severe penicillin allergy: Ciprofloxacin 10mg/kg bd (double dose in severe infection) max 750mg bd</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If unable to tolerate oral antibiotics or systemically unwell (suggestive of bacteraemia), requires review in hospital for consideration of IV antibiotics—**call paediatrician**
### Urinary Tract Infections – UTI in Children (Continued)

#### Treatment (contd.)

**Preventing recurrence:**
- Address dysfunctional elimination syndromes and constipation.
- Encourage children to drink an adequate amount.
- Emphasize the importance of not delaying voiding. Children should have ready access to clean toilets.

#### Safety netting

Provide written and verbal advice

#### Cautions

Aim to use an antibiotic that minimises dosing frequency and is palatable (if suspension prescribed) to optimise adherence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk factors for recurrent UTIs</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Constipation</td>
<td>Irritable bladder (can happen following UTI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor fluid intake</td>
<td>Neuropathic bladder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infrequent voiding especially at school (holding on)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>examine spine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Genitourinary abnormalities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>examine genitalia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Evidence

This guideline cites a range of studies, that suggest that all infants and children who have bacteriuria and either fever of 38°C or higher, or loin pain/tenderness, should be considered to have acute pyelonephritis/upper urinary tract infection. All other infants and children who have bacteriuria, but no systemic symptoms or signs, should be considered to have cystitis/lower urinary tract infection. Findings indicated that shorter courses of antibiotics (seven to 10 days) improved compliance, decreased antibiotic-related adverse events, and diminished the emergence of resistant organisms. Antibiotics with low local resistance patterns have therefore been chosen. Nitrofurantoin is now contraindicated in patients with an estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) of less than 45 ml/min but may be used with caution in certain patients with an eGFR of 30 to 44 ml/min/1.73m² if a short course (max 7 days) is prescribed.

#### References

## Skin & Soft Tissue Infections – Cellulitis & Impetigo (CHILDREN)

### When to treat

Cellulitis presents with an acute onset of red, painful, hot, swollen, and tender skin, with possible blister or bullae formation. The leg is the most commonly affected site, presentation is usually unilateral. Often (but not always) associated with a break in the skin (portal entry).

If patient afebrile and tolerating oral antibiotics, can be managed in primary care. Caution with immunocompromised patients.

*Most children with infected eczema do not benefit from antibiotic therapy (oral or topical) - except those with a severe infection.* Optimisation of topical steroids is the mainstay of treatment in these patients.

### When to investigate

Most children with cellulitis or impetigo do not require skin swabs sent, unless portal of entry, extensive infection, not responding to treatment or recurrent episodes.

If recurrent or severe staph aureus infection, consider requesting PVL testing.

### Treatment choices

**If mild/moderate infection:**

For limited non-bullous impetigo:

- Use a topical antiseptic, such as hydrogen peroxide 1% cream, applied bd-tids for 5-7 days
- Use topical antibiotics (Fusidic acid 2% cream or mupirocin 2% ointment) tds for 5-7 days

*Cefalexin*¹ for 5-7 days

12,5mg/kg bd (max 1g per dose) or

1-11 months: 125mg bd

1-4 years: 125mg tds

5-11 years: 250mg tds

12 years and over: 500mg bd-tds

Or

*Flucloxacillin* for 5-7 days

1month to less than 2 years: 62,5-125mg qds

2 years to less than 10 years: 125-250mg qds

10-17 years: 250-500mg qds

**If facial cellulitis:**

*Co-amoxiclav*¹ for 5-7 days

1-11 months: 0.25 mL/kg of 125/31 co-amoxiclav liquid tds

1-5 years: co-amoxiclav 125/31 liquid 5 mL tds

6-11 years: co-amoxiclav 250/62 liquid 5 mL tds

12-17 years co-amoxiclav tablets (500/125 mg) tds or co-amoxiclav 250/62 liquid 10 mL tds

**If allergic to penicillin:**

*Clarithromycin*¹ for 5-7 days

Under 8 kg: 7.5 mg/kg bd

8 to 11 kg: 62.5 mg bd

12 to 19 kg: 125 mg bd

20 to 29 kg: 187.5 mg bd

30 to 40 kg: 250 mg bd

12 to 17 years: 250 mg bd

### Safety netting

Provide verbal and written advice

**Caution**

Aim to use an antibiotic that minimises dosing frequency and is palatable (if suspension prescribed) to optimise adherence.

### References

1. BNF-C accessed at https://bnfc.nice.org.uk in August 2019
### Skin & Soft Tissue Infections – Scarlet Fever (Scarlatina) (CHILDREN)

#### When to treat

The rash begins with papular lesions on the body that then spread to the neck, arms and. The rash is often accentuated in flexural creases but tends to spare the palms and soles of the feet. The rash is not pruritic but has a characteristic sand-paper feel to it.

Associated symptoms include:
- Sore throat/tonsillitis
- Fever
- Painful cervical lymphadenopathy
- Strawberry tongue

The presence of coryzal symptoms, cough or diarrhoea, make a diagnosis of scarlet fever unlikely.

#### General advice

Advise the family to keep child away from school/nursery for 1 day after starting antibiotic treatment, wash their hands frequently, avoid sharing eating utensils and towels, dispose of handkerchiefs promptly, and avoid contact with anyone at particular risk of infection (e.g. people with valvular disease or who are immunocompromised).

#### Treatment choices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment choices</th>
<th>For children unable to swallow tablets:</th>
<th>For children able to swallow tablets:</th>
<th>If allergic to penicillin:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Amoxicillin</strong> for 7 days</td>
<td><strong>Phenoxymethylpenicillin (Penicillin V)</strong> for 7 days</td>
<td><strong>Clarithromycin</strong>¹ for 5 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>40mg/kg bd (max 1g per dose) (off-label)</td>
<td>6-12 years: 500mg bd (off-label)</td>
<td>Under 8 kg: 7.5 mg/kg bd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Or ¹</td>
<td>12 – 17 years: 1 g bd (off-label)</td>
<td>8 to 11 kg: 62.5 mg bd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3-11 months: 125mg tds or 250mg bd (off-label)</td>
<td>6-12 years: 500mg bd (off-label)</td>
<td>12 to 19 kg: 125 mg bd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 year-4 years: 250mg tds or 500mg bd (off-label)</td>
<td>12 to 17 years: 250 mg bd</td>
<td>20 to 29 kg: 187.5 mg bd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5-11 years: 500mg tds or 750mg bd (off-label)</td>
<td>12 to 17 years: 250 mg bd</td>
<td>30 to 40 kg: 250 mg bd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12 years and over: 500mg tds or 1 g bd (off-label)</td>
<td></td>
<td>12 to 17 years: 250 mg bd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Or</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Phenoxymethylpenicillin (Penicillin V)</strong> for 7 days</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 to 11 months: 125 mg bd (off-label)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 to 5 years: 250 mg bd (off-label)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6 to 11 years: 500 mg bd (off-label)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12 to 17 years: 1g bd (off-label)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Safety netting

Provide written and verbal advice

### Cautions

Aim to use an antibiotic that minimises dosing frequency and is palatable (if suspension prescribed) to optimise adherence. Penicillin V and flucloxacillin suspensions given qds are not well tolerated by children.

### References

1. BNF-C accessed at https://bnfc.nice.org.uk in August 2019
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Eye infections – Infective Conjunctivitis (CHILDREN)</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>When to treat</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usually no treatment required; viral cause most likely (adenovirus, enterovirus, occasionally herpes simplex). Consider ophthalmia neonatorum in a neonate; this does not refer to a simple “sticky eye” in a neonate and requires urgent review in hospital.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Treatment choices</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consider Chloramphenicol eye drops 0.5% and Chloramphenicol eye ointment 1%. Continue until 2 days after symptoms resolved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Safety netting</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provide written and verbal advice</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>