

Treating your infection

Patient Name

Your doctor or nurse recommends that you self-care



Crystal Mark 20454
Charity approved by Plain English Campaign

| Your infection | Usually lasts | How to treat yourself better for these infections, now and next time | When should you get help: |
|---|---------------|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Middle-ear infection | 4 days | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have plenty of rest. • Drink enough fluids to avoid feeling thirsty. • Ask your local pharmacist to recommend medicines to help your symptoms or pain (or both). • Fever is a sign the body is fighting the infection and usually gets better by itself in most cases. You can use paracetamol if you or your child are uncomfortable as a result of a fever. • Use a tissue and wash your hands well to help prevent spread of your infection to your family, friends and others you meet. • Other things you can do suggested by GP or nurse: | <p>1. to 8. are possible signs of serious illness and should be assessed urgently.</p> <p>Phone for advice if you are not sure how urgent the symptoms are.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If you develop a severe headache and are sick. 2. If your skin is very cold or has a strange colour, or you develop an unusual rash. 3. If you feel confused or have slurred speech or are very drowsy. 4. If you have difficulty breathing. Signs that suggest breathing problems can include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ turning blue around the lips and the skin below the mouth ○ skin between or above the ribs getting sucked or pulled in with every breath. 5. If you develop chest pain. 6. If you have difficulty swallowing or are drooling. 7. If you cough up blood. 8. If you are feeling a lot worse. <p>Less serious signs that can usually wait until the next available GP appointment:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. If you are not starting to improve a little by the time given in the 'Usually lasts' column. 10. In children with middle-ear infection: if fluid is coming out of their ears for more than 10 days or if they have new deafness. 11. Other |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sore throat | 7 days | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Common cold | 10 days | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sinusitis | 18 days | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cough or bronchitis | 3 weeks | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other infection: | days | | |

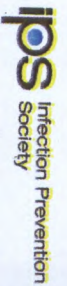
Back-up antibiotic prescription to be collected after days only if you are not starting to feel a little better or you feel worse.
 Collect from: GP reception GP or nurse Pharmacy

- Colds, most coughs, sinusitis, ear infections, sore throats, and other infections often get better without antibiotics, as your body can usually fight these infections on its own.
- If you take antibiotics when you don't need them, it allows bacteria to build up resistance. This means, they're less likely to work in the future, when you really might need them.
- Antibiotics can cause side effects such as rashes, thrush, stomach pains, diarrhoea, reactions to sunlight, other symptoms, or being sick if you drink alcohol with metronidazole.
- Find out more about how you can make better use of antibiotics and help keep this vital treatment effective by visiting and pledging at www.antibioticguardian.com

Never share antibiotics and always return any unused antibiotics to a pharmacy for safe disposal



The British Society for Antimicrobial Chemotherapy



Leaflet developed in collaboration with these professional societies.