

RESOURCES

Streptococcal A Infection

Guidance valid until end of January 2023:

Given the unusually high level of GAS and viral co-circulation in the community, health care professionals are asked to have a low threshold to consider and empirically prescribe antibiotics to children presenting with features of GAS infection, including when the presentation may be secondary to viral respiratory illness. Clinicians in primary care should maintain a low threshold for prompt referral to secondary care of any children presenting with persistent or worsening symptoms.

- [NICE: group A streptococcus in children](#)
- [UKHSA Group A Streptococcus Support Pack](#)
- [Interim guidance for alternative Strep A antibiotics](#)
- [Using solid oral dosage form antibiotics in children](#)
- [Using solid dosage forms of antibiotics in children. Information for parents and carers](#)
- [NHS: Strep A](#)

GUIDELINE UPDATES continued

- [Acute Diverticulitis](#) — recommendation on self-care; pain-relief, hydration, and diet for 48 hours added.
- [Ameobiasis](#) — All treatment options removed. For treatment advice, discuss or refer to specialist.
- [Cryptosporidiosis](#) — notifiable disease link added. Advise patient not to go swimming for 2 weeks after the last episode.
- [Giardiasis](#) — contact paediatrician for cases in children under one year.
- [Infectious Diarrhoea](#) — notify suspected cases of food poisoning to UKHSA HPT on 0344 2254 524.
- [Threadworms](#) — must be treated over the counter.

NICE GUIDELINE RECENT PUBLICATIONS

[UTI in under 16s: diagnosis and management](#)

The guideline aims to achieve more consistent clinical practice based on accurate diagnosis and effective management. It covers diagnosing and managing upper or lower UTIs in babies, children and young people under 16.

APC ANTIMICROBIAL GUIDELINE UPDATES

- [Recurrent UTI](#) — addition of methenamine hippurate as a prophylactic agent alternative to antibiotic for recurrent UTI.
- [UTI in Children](#) — information on using dipstick testing to encourage immediate diagnosis and treatment of UTI in children within primary care.
- [Bacterial Vaginosis](#) — guidance when to start empirical treatment, patient information leaflets and links to other resources included.
- [Chlamydia and Trichomoniasis](#) — advice on sexual abstinence and patient information leaflet added
- [Pubic Lice](#) — previously known as crab lice. Treatment can be bought over the counter.
- [Impetigo](#) — doxycycline is no longer a treatment choice. Hydrogen peroxide is available OTC.
- [Lyme Disease](#) — a statement added to seek specialist advice before prescribing doxycycline in children.
- [Pityriasis Versicolor](#) — ketoconazole 2% shampoo added as a treatment choice for extensive skin area.
- [Panton-Valentine Leukocidin \(PVL\)](#) — ICE request info added with a statement “treatment recommendations would be made after specialist involvement.”
- [Traveller's Diarrhoea](#) — treat OTC. Standby antibiotic prescription should only be considered if a patient was at high risk and also travelling to a high-risk area.