



# Treating your infection

Patient Name

Doctor or Nurse Practitioner recommends that you self-care

Your infection	Usually lasts	How to treat yourself better for these infections, now and next time	When should you get help: Contact your GP practice or contact NHS 111 (England), NHS 24 (Scotland dial 111), or NHS Direct (Wales dial 0845 4647)
<input type="checkbox"/> Middle-ear infection	4 days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Have plenty of rest.</li> <li>Drink enough fluids to avoid feeling thirsty.</li> <li>Ask your local pharmacist to recommend medicines to help your symptoms or pain (or both).</li> <li>Fever is a sign the body is fighting the infection and usually gets better by itself in most cases. You can use paracetamol (or ibuprofen) if you or your child are uncomfortable as a result of a fever.</li> <li>Other things you can do suggested by GP or nurse: ..... .....</li> </ul>	<p><b>1. to 8. are possible signs of serious illness and should be assessed urgently. Phone for advice if you are not sure how urgent the symptoms are.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If you develop a severe headache and are sick.</li> <li>If your skin is very cold or has a strange colour, or you develop an unusual rash.</li> <li>If you feel confused or have slurred speech or are very drowsy.</li> <li>If you have difficulty breathing. Signs can include:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>breathing quickly</li> <li>turning blue around the lips and the skin below the mouth</li> <li>skin between or above the ribs getting sucked or pulled in with every breath.</li> </ul> </li> <li>If you develop chest pain.</li> <li>If you have difficulty swallowing or are drooling.</li> <li>If you cough up blood.</li> <li>If you are feeling a lot worse.</li> </ol> <p><b>Less serious signs that can usually wait until the next available GP appointment:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If you are not improving by the time given in the 'Usually lasts' column.</li> <li>In children with middle-ear infection: if fluid is coming out of their ears or if they have new deafness.</li> <li>Other .....</li> </ol>
<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	21 days		
<input type="checkbox"/> Other infection: .....	..... days		

**Antibiotics may be required after  days only if you do not feel better or you feel worse. Contact your GP practice if this is the case.**

- 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.
- The more we use antibiotics, the greater the chance that bacteria will become resistant to them so that they no longer work on our infections.
- 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](http://www.antibioticguardian.com)

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

