# Patient Group Directions for the treatment of acute uncomplicated urinary tract infection (UTI) in nonpregnant female patients over 16 years of age

### **Patient assessment form**

Patient Name & address:	Click or tap here to enter text.	Date of Birth /CHI:	Click or tap here to enter text.
Date of assessment:	Click or tap to enter a date.	Patient is aware that GP will informed:	Yes  No

# Patient clinical picture and related appropriate actions

Symptom assessment	Yes	No	Actions	
Symptom of dysuria (pain or burning when passing urine)			Consider treatment if <b>BOTH</b> dysuria and frequency <b>OR</b>	
Symptom of frequency (needing to pass urine more often than usual			<ul><li>three or more of the following symptoms are present:</li><li>Dysuria</li></ul>	
Symptom of urgency (little warning of the need to pass urine)			<ul><li>Frequency</li><li>Urgency</li></ul>	
Symptom of suprapubic tenderness (pain/tenderness in lower abdomen)			<ul> <li>Suprapubic tenderness</li> <li>Support the diagnostic process</li> <li>with dipstick testing if</li> <li>available</li> </ul>	
Frank haematuria (blood in urine)			If unexplained or specific exclusion criteria apply – do not treat and <b>REFER</b> to GP/OOH If likely to be related to UTI – treatment may be provided	
Vaginal discharge or irritation			If new/unexplained – do not treat and <b>REFER</b> for STI assessment	
Clinical features	Yes	No	Actions	
Do symptoms suggest <u>upper</u> UTI (these may include loin pain, fever $\geq$ 38°C, rigors or systemically very unwell)?			If YES, do not treat and <b>REFER</b> urgently (same day) due to risk of upper UTI or sepsis	
Duration of symptoms > 7 days?			If YES, treatment may be provided Ensure GP is notified that follow up may be required	
Has the patient had a UTI requiring an antibiotic within the last month?			If YES, do not treat and <b>REFER</b> due to risk of resistant organisms	

Does the patient have recurrent UTI? ( $\geq$ 2 episodes in last 6 months or $\geq$ 3 episodes in last 12 months?		If YES, do not treat and <b>REFER</b> due to need for urine culture
Does patient take prophylactic antibiotics for treatment of UTI?		If YES, do not treat and <b>REFER</b>
Urinary catheter in situ or use of intermittent self-catheterisation?		If YES, do not treat and <b>REFER</b>
Is the patient currently immunosuppressed? E.g. auto- immune disease, chemotherapy, long term corticosteroids or other immunosuppressant medication?		If YES, do not treat and <b>REFER</b>
Pregnant – known or suspected? Planning to become pregnant in next 3 months if treating with trimethoprim?		If YES, do not treat and <b>REFER</b>
Breastfeeding?		If YES, treatment may be provided
Diabetes?		If YES, treatment may be provided. Refer to GP if concern over recurrent UTI or if UTI is potentially caused by side effect of medication
Confused or dehydrated?		If YES, do not treat and <b>REFER</b>
Known moderate to severe renal impairment or abnormality of the urinary tract or ureteric stent?		If YES, do not treat and <b>REFER</b>
Is the patient on any interacting medications (e.g. warfarin/trimethoprim). See current BNF/SPC for details		If YES, do not treat and <b>REFER</b>
Known haematological abnormalities, porphyria, folate deficiency which is uncorrected, glucose-6-phosphate deficiency?		If YES, do not treat and <b>REFER</b>
Known electrolyte imbalance?		If YES, do not treat and <b>REFER</b>
Known severe liver fibrosis / encephalopathy?		If YES, do not treat and <b>REFER</b>
Patient has known blood disorders such as leucopenia, megaloblastic anaemia, thrombocytopenia, agranulocytosis, or methaemoglobinaemia?		If YES, do not treat and <b>REFER</b>

## **Treatment options**

Follow NHS board's first line formulary choice – this is trimethoprim in most boards. Ideally nitrofurantoin should only be used if you have access to information about current renal function. However, if no recent eGFR is available but the patient has no history of renal problems, nitrofurantoin may be used (See Appendix 1).

Clinical features affecting therapeutic choice	Trimethoprim	Nitrofurantoin		
Clinically significant drug interactions with existing medication	AVOID if significant interaction exists with current medication			
Known interstitial lung disease or poorly controlled respiratory disease	SUITABLE	AVOID due to difficulty in recognising pulmonary fibrosis secondary to nitrofurantoin		
Current use of alkalinising agents	SUITABLE	AVOID or advise to stop  alkalinising agent		
Allergy or adverse effect to trimethoprim	AVOID	SUITABLE		
Allergy or adverse effect to nitrofurantoin	SUITABLE	AVOID		

# Preparation options and supply method

Medicine and strength	Regimen - Health Board specific	Supply method
Nitrofurantoin 50 mg capsules	ONE capsule FOUR times daily x 12	
Nitrofurantoin 50 mg tablets	ONE tablet FOUR times daily x 12	PGD via
Nitrofurantoin MR 100 mg capsules	ONE capsule TWICE daily x 6	UCF
Trimethoprim 100 mg tablets	TWO tablets TWICE daily x 12	
Trimethoprim 200 mg tablets	ONE tablet TWICE daily x 6	
Symptomatic management only	Appropriate analgesia	UCF or OTC
		or existing
		supply

Advice			
How to take medication, possible side effects and their management.			
Expected duration of symptoms - to seek medical assistance if symptoms worsen or are not resolving within 3 days			
<ul> <li>Nitrofurantoin only</li> <li>Stop taking immediately and seek medical assistance if symptoms of pulmonary reaction develop (e.g. cough, dyspnoea, fever, chills)</li> <li>Avoid alkalinising agents as this reduces the antibacterial activity</li> <li>Avoid concomitant administration with magnesium trisilicate (reduces absorption)</li> <li>May colour urine brown/yellow – this is harmless</li> </ul>			
Ensure adequate fluid intake (approx. 2.5L per day but avoid very large amounts due to risk of inadequate bladder contact with antibiotic) – should result in pale, straw coloured urine.			

Advice		
Symptomatic (use of analgesia)		
If patient has haematuria – seek medical assistance if haematuria persists or returns after successful treatment of UTI		
Prevention of UTI - Hygiene / toilet habits  • Do not 'hold on' – go to the toilet when you need to  • Avoid double voiding  • Voiding after sexual intercourse  • Wipe from front to back  • Wear loose fitting underwear/clothing  • Wear cotton underwear  • Avoid use of vaginal deodorants		
Patient information leaflet relating to medication is given to patient		

## Communication

Contact made with	Details (include time and method of communication)
Patient's regular General Practice (details)	Click or tap here to enter text.
Other	

# Details of medication supplied and pharmacist supplying under the PGD

Medication supplied	Click or tap here to enter text.
Batch number and expiry	Click or tap here to enter text.
Print name of pharmacist	Click or tap here to enter text.
Signature of pharmacist	Click or tap here to enter text.
GPhC registration number	Click or tap here to enter text.

## Patient Group Direction for the treatment of acute Urinary Tract Infection (UTI) in patients over 16 years

## Notification of assessment and supply from community pharmacy

#### **CONFIDENTIAL WHEN COMPLETED**

Data protection confidentiality note: this message is intended only for the use of the individual or entity to whom it is addressed and may contain information that is privileged, confidential and exempt from disclosure under law. If the reader of this message is not the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any dissemination, distribution or copying of this communication is strictly prohibited.

GP name	Click or tap here to enter text.			Pharmacy Stamp				
GP practice address	Click or tap here to enter text.							
	Click or tap here to enter text.			t.				
The following patient has assessment and potentia								
Patient name			here to enter tex	t.				
Date of birth/CHI	Click or	tap	here to enter tex	t.	Pharmacist name			
Patient address	Click or	tap	here to enter tex	t.	Click or ta		enter text.	
	Click or	tap	here to enter tex	t.	GPhC nur	GPhC number Click or tap here to		
Postcode	Click or	tap l	here to enter tex	t.	DateClick	or tap to	enter a date.	
Following assessment (Ticl	k as appr	opri	ate)					
Presenting symptoms		•	,					
Dysuria $\Box$			Urgency $\square$		Haematuria $\Box$			
Frequency $\Box$			Polyuria 🗆		Suprapubic tenderness			
Urine dipstick results (op	tional)							
Nitrite '+'ve □	Leuc	ocyt	e '+'ve 🗆	Blood '+'v	e 🗆	N	ot taken 🛚	
Your patient has been giv	en a 3	Trii	methoprim 200	mg tablets				
day course of:		Nit	rofurantoin 100 mg MR		7			
		cap	osules					
		Nit	rofurantoin 50	mg capsules				
		Nit	rofurantoin 50	mg tablets				
Your patient is unsuitable		tme	nt via PGD for tl	he following		_		
reasons and has been ref	erred:							
Follow up by GP practice required for the following reasons:					П			
Click or tap here to enter text.								
Your patient has been adv	ised to c	onta	ct the practice i	f symptoms fai	l to resolve	followin	g treatment.	
You may wish to include th	nis inforn	natio	on in your patie	nt records.				
and the constant to all the control of the control of the control of NUC Discours of Control of				Consent received				

This form should now be sent to the patient's GP and a copy retained in the pharmacy.

### Appendix 1.

### For boards using nitrofurantoin, a renal function assessment is required.

- \*eGFR must be >60ml/min for use of the nitrofurantoin PGD
- \*\*If eGFR is not available on Clinical Portal or ICE or other clinical system available because such a test appears never to have been performed, it can be assumed there has been no history or suspicion of renal problems and supply can be made if clinically appropriate.

