

Antibiotic Prophylaxis

Urinary Tract Infection Prophylaxis

Illness	Comments	Drug	Dose	Duration of Tx
Note: doses are oral and for adults unless otherwise stated. Please refer to BNF for further information.				
Recurrent UTI in non-pregnant women \geq 3 UTIs/year	To reduce recurrence first advise simple measures including hydration, cranberry products. Then standby or post-coital antibiotics. Nightly prophylaxis reduces UTIs but adverse effects and long term compliance poor. If breakthrough infections occur with resistant organisms, stop antibiotic prophylaxis and discuss further options with Microbiology.	Trimethoprim or Nitrofurantoin	100mg OD (at night) 50 – 100mg OD (at night)	Review at 6 months. See comments re breakthrough infection. Post coital stat dose only (off-label)

Dental Prophylaxis

Illness	Comments	Drug	Dose	Duration of Tx
Note: doses are oral and for adults unless otherwise stated. Please refer to BNF for further information.				
Dental prophylaxis for infective endocarditis under local or no anaesthesia.	No prophylaxis is required prior to dental treatment. See NICE Clinical Guideline 64 (www.nice.org.uk) or the British National Formulary (www.bnf.org).			

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Prevention of a secondary case of invasive meningococcal, *haemophilus influenzae* or Group A streptococcal disease

Refer to the Yorkshire & Humber-PHE unit (tel no 0113 386 0300)

Prophylaxis for Urinary Catheterisation

Refer to NICE CG 139 (March 2012)

When changing catheters in patients with a long-term indwelling urinary catheter, do not offer antibiotic prophylaxis routinely. Consider antibiotic prophylaxis for patients who:

- Have a history of symptomatic urinary tract infection after catheter change, or;
- Experience trauma during catheterisation.

The antibiotic of choice would depend on previous cultures / sensitivity results.

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