

# Antibiotic Decision Making

## Data Collection Tool – Acute Streptococcal Pharyngitis

### Directions:

**Pull 10 or more charts of patients:**

- 1) Seen by your practice more than 5 days ago, and;
- 2) Diagnosed with Acute Streptococcal Pharyngitis (strep throat), and;
- 3) Treated with an antibiotic
- 4) Exclude patients with a previous diagnosis of strep in the last 3 months

**Answer the questions based on actual chart documentation.**

### Questions for Patients Diagnosed with Acute Streptococcal Pharyngitis

1. Was the patient seen by a clinician for an office visit that resulted in the diagnosis of acute streptococcal pharyngitis (strep throat)?

☐ Yes    ☐ No, the patient was not seen in the office

2. Were one or more of the following signs or symptoms listed below present upon the history and/or examination?

☐ Yes    ☐ No

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• conjunctivitis</li> <li>• coryza</li> <li>• cough</li> <li>• diarrhea</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• hoarseness</li> <li>• mouth ulcers</li> <li>• maculopapular rash</li> </ul>
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3. Were one or more of the following symptoms, signs, or features present upon the examination?

☐ Yes    ☐ No

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tonsillopharyngeal erythema</li> <li>• patchy tonsillopharyngeal exudates</li> <li>• palatal petechiae</li> <li>• sudden onset of sore throat and fever</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tender anterior cervical adenopathy</li> <li>• scarlatiniform rash</li> <li>• swollen red uvula</li> </ul>
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4. Was a rapid detection test or throat culture performed to confirm the diagnosis?

☐ Yes    ☐ No

**If Yes, Continue**

**If No, Skip to Question #5**

4a. If yes, to Question #4 (test performed), what were the results?

☐ Positive    ☐ Negative

5. Did you prescribe an antibiotic?

☐ Yes    ☐ No



**If No, STOP you have completed your review for this patient.**

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6. Was the patient treated with penicillin or amoxicillin (including injected penicillin) with consideration given to [antibiotic resistance](#)?

☐ Yes

☐ No

☐ N/A, previous [severe allergic reaction](#)

☐ N/A, previous [non-severe allergic reaction](#)

*If Yes, Skip to Question #9*

*If No, or N/A, previous severe allergic reaction, Skip to Question #8*

*If N/A, previous non-severe allergic reaction, Continue with Question #7*

7. If N/A, previous non-severe allergic reaction to penicillin or amoxicillin selected in Question #6, was the patient treated with narrow-spectrum cephalosporins cefadroxil or cephalexin?

☐ Yes    ☐ No

*If Yes, Skip to Question #9*

*If No, Continue*

8. If No, or N/A, previous severe allergic reaction selected in Question #6, what antibiotic did you prescribe?

a) ☐ Azithromycin or other macrolide

b) ☐ Clindamycin

c) ☐ Cefdinir or cephalosporin

d) ☐ Amoxicillin/clavulanate

e) ☐ Levofloxacin

f) ☐ Tetracycline

g) ☐ Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole

9. Did any provider discuss and document the following risks of antibiotic therapy with the patient/family?

☐ Yes    ☐ No

Should always be discussed	Should be discussed if patient/family has concerns
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Side effects</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Antibiotic resistance</a></li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Allergic reaction</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reasons an antibiotic is or is not prescribed</li> </ul>	

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## Appendix

### Non-severe and Severe Allergic Reactions

- **Non-severe** symptoms include hives or pruritic (itchy) rashes.
- **Severe** symptoms include anaphylaxis, angioedema, throat tightening, wheezing plus shock, airway compromise, or cardiovascular collapse. Cardiac collapse requires intervention (eg epinephrine, corticosteroids, vasopressors).

**Note:** Side effects such as vomiting, abdominal pain, and diarrhea are *non-allergic*.

### Antibiotic Resistance

Antibiotic resistance refers to bacteria that have become resistance to the antibiotics designed to kill them. The overuse and/or inappropriate use of antibiotics can result in the drugs' ability to treat the infection.