



Preferred Antibiotics in Primary Care

In many cases in Primary Care the ***Preferred Antibiotic*** is ***No Antibiotic***

See www.antibioticprescribing.ie/ Below are the **preferred first line** treatment choices when antibiotics are indicated and which antibiotics we should reduce the use of, to minimise resistance.

Respiratory Infections (upper and lower)	Urinary Tract Infections	Soft tissue infections – cellulitis acne
Penicillin V (phenoxymethylpenicillin)	Trimethoprim	Flucloxacillin
Amoxicillin	Nitrofurantoin	Doxycycline
Doxycycline	Fosfomycin	Lymecycline
Amoxicillin and Clarithromycin if Community Acquired Pneumonia (CAP)	Cephalexin	Trimethoprim
Clarithromycin if <u>true</u> penicillin allergy or specific clinical indication		



Antibiotics to be avoided First Line in Primary Care

Co- amoxiclav (unless animal or human bite, facial cellulitis, post partum endometris, caesarean wound infections, pyelonephritis)	Azithromycin – only on advice of consultant or if treating STI
Ciprofloxacin (only in proven resistant UTI or acute prostatitis)	Erythromycin – probably ineffective due to resistance
Most other cephalosporins e.g cefaclor, cefixime, cefuroxime	Moxifloxacin – only on consultant advice
Clindamycin	Macrolides (unless TRUE PENICILLIN ALLERGY or specific indication e.g. mycoplasma, helicobacter eradication)