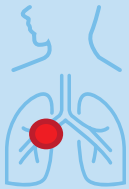


Acute bronchitis: should I take antibiotics?

- This decision aid can help you decide whether to use antibiotics when **you or your child** has acute bronchitis (acute cough).
- It is designed to be used with your doctor to help you make a **shared decision** about what is best for you or your child.



What causes acute bronchitis?

- It can be caused by a viral or bacterial infection. It is hard for your doctor to tell which it is.
- The infection is in the airway (bronchi) leading to the lungs. Acute means it is a short-term infection.

How long does the cough last?

The cough will usually get better by about **10-20 days**, without needing to take antibiotics.

What are the treatment options?

There are 2 options that you can discuss with your doctor:

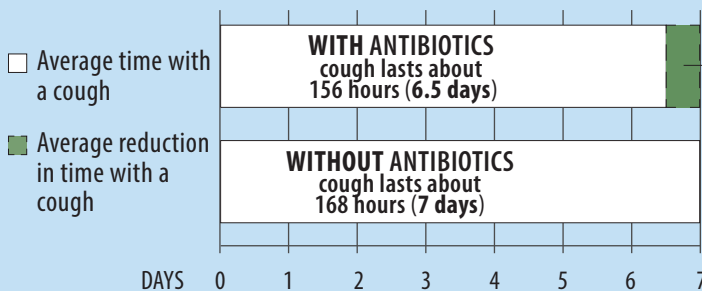
1. Not taking antibiotics

This means letting the infection get better by itself.

2. Taking antibiotics

Symptoms, such as fever, can be treated with over-the-counter medicines. They can be used with either option.

What are the likely benefits and risks of each option?



People who take antibiotics have the cough for only about **12 hours less** than people who do not.

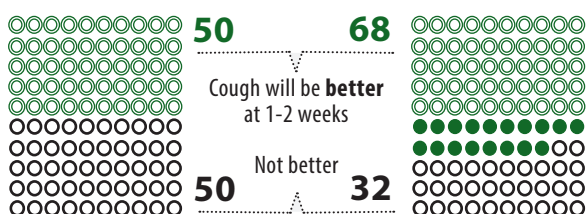
These figures show what is likely happen to people with acute cough who **do not** take antibiotics and those who **do**. Each circle is one person. We can't predict who will get better sooner or who will have problems.

Possible benefits

- gets better by 1-2 weeks
- gets better by 1-2 weeks due to antibiotics
- not better by 1-2 weeks

100 people who **don't** take antibiotics

100 people who **do** take antibiotics



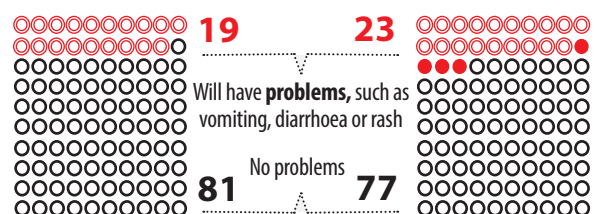
With antibiotics, **18 more people** will be better after 1-2 weeks.

Possible risks

- has problems
- has problems due to antibiotics
- no problems

100 people who **don't** take antibiotics

100 people who **do** take antibiotics



With antibiotics, **4 more people** will have problems like vomiting and diarrhoea. Other **antibiotic downsides** are:

- the **cost** of buying them
- **remembering** to take them
- the risk of **antibiotic resistance** (see next page)

Where do these estimates of benefits and risks come from?

- They come from the most up-to-date medical evidence of benefits and risks about what works best. This is a review of 17 studies, and over 5000 people, that looked at antibiotic use in people with acute bronchitis.
- The quality of this research evidence is ranked as high. This means that further research is very unlikely to change these estimates.

Why might antibiotics be used?

If the infection is in the lung, it is called pneumonia. This is not common, however if you have pneumonia, it can be serious. Your doctor may also talk with you about why antibiotics might be needed, such as if you have a chronic disease. Coughing up coloured phlegm (spit) is not a sign that antibiotics are needed.

What is antibiotic resistance?

- Using antibiotics means the bacteria can develop resistance to the antibiotic.
- This means that **antibiotics may not work if you or your child needs them in the future** to treat a bacterial infection.
- A person who has recently used antibiotics is more likely to have resistant bacteria in their body.



Are there other things I can do to manage acute bronchitis?

- Fever is best treated with over-the-counter **paracetamol and/or ibuprofen**. Do not give more than the maximum recommended dose. Read the dose information on the packet.
- Aspirin should NOT be used with children who are younger than 16 years.

When should you see a doctor and get further help?

If the person with the cough has any of these signs:



- Very drowsy
- Fast or difficult breathing, wheezing, or shortness of breath
- Cold or discoloured hands and/or feet with a warm body
- Pain in the arms and/or legs
- Coughing blood
- Unusual skin colour (pale or blue) around the lips
- A rash that does not fade when the skin is pressed

Questions to consider when talking with your doctor



- Do I need antibiotics?
- What happens if I don't take antibiotics?
- Do I know enough about the benefits and risks of:
 - taking antibiotics?
 - not taking antibiotics?
- Am I clear about which benefits and risks matter most to me?
- Do I have enough information and support to decide?

References

1. Smith SM, Fahey T, Smucny J, Becker LA. Antibiotics for acute bronchitis. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2014, Issue 3. Art. No.: CD000245. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD000245.pub3. www.cochranelibrary.com
2. Gillies M, Ranakusuma A, Hoffmann T, Thorning S, McGuire T, Glasziou P, & Del Mar C. Common harms from amoxicillin: a systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized placebo-controlled trials for any indication. Canadian Medical Association Journal, 2015, 187; doi:10.1503/cmaj.140848.

The information in this decision aid is provided for general information only. It is not intended as medical advice and should not be relied upon as a substitute for consultations with a qualified health professional who can determine you or your child's individual medical needs.

Last reviewed: November 2016. Update due: November 2018. Decision Aids funded by the Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care and developed by Professor Tammy Hoffmann, Professor Chris Del Mar, and Mr Peter Coxeter - Centre for Research in Evidence-Based Practice, Bond University.