SORE THROAT IN PRIMARY CARE

There are still problems in identifying who will develop complications of sore throat in primary care

Jan Matthys general practitioner, lecturer in general practice
University of Ghent, University Hospital, 1K6, 9000 Ghent, Belgium

In Little and colleagues’ study of the predictors of suppurative complications for acute sore throat in primary care, “complicated illness” was an exclusion criterion.1 Indeed, in guidelines from the Netherlands and Belgium, antibiotics are recommended only in very ill and high risk patients (immunocompromised), who comprise about 5% of patients with sore throat in general practice. I assume that this is what the authors meant by “complicated illness” or “safety netting.”

Little and colleagues suggest that inflammatory markers such as C reactive protein might help predict suppurative complication but not all studies agree.

To control possible complications or to manage uncertainty, the authors and the linked editorial suggest a “delayed prescription” strategy. However, a Cochrane review indicated that such a strategy reduced antibiotic use compared with immediate antibiotic prescribing in respiratory infections, but that most studies found that complication rates were no different from those seen with a “no antibiotics” prescribing strategy.3

I agree with the authors and editorial that doctors overestimate patients’ expectations of an antibiotic prescription. A Belgian study found that most people with sore throat visit their doctor for reassurance and pain relief—hopes of an antibiotic ranked only 11th of 13 items.4 And another study found a reduction in new antibiotic prescriptions when patients had the opportunity to express their expectations (reassurance, pain relief) or concerns.5

Unfortunately, history, scores, examination, and tests cannot identify those who will develop complications, as Little and colleagues seem to conclude. Perhaps further research into antibiotic prescribing strategies should focus on identifying patient groups at high risk of complications,1 enhancing doctors’ communication with patients to maintain satisfaction, and investigating how to reduce doctors’ anxieties about not prescribing antibiotics for sore throat.3 5

Competing interests: None declared.


Cite this as: BMJ 2014;348:g299
© BMJ Publishing Group Ltd 2014