

the T@blet

News from Medicines Management at Doncaster Clinical Commissioning Group

Hospital admission – poster to remember medication

Practices are asked to display this poster, to prompt patients to take their medication and current right hand side into hospital with them. [Click here to view.](#)

Gluten-free (GF) prescribing guidance – updated

This [guidance](#) provides advice on the amounts of GF food required by individuals with gluten-sensitive enteropathies and products suitable for prescribing. Advice for prescribers: please review patients in light of this updated guidance.

Royal College of Nursing (RCN) develops new medicines optimisation resource

The [RCN](#) website now includes resources supporting medicines optimisation. It features three specialist areas: [medicines management in care homes](#), [patient specific directions/patient group directions](#) and [prescribing in pregnancy](#).

Paracetamol Poster

Practices are asked to display this poster, to suggest patients buy OTC paracetamol for minor ailments.

[Click here to view.](#)

Formulary inhaler devices for asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)

The Doncaster [respiratory formulary](#) has been updated: the Medicines Management Team have [summarised inhalers choices](#) for asthma and COPD. *Advice to GP and practice nurse prescribers: please follow this guidance when reviewing patients*

Antibiotic Spotlight

[Management of skins infections](#) - boils, abscesses, impetigo, infected eczema

Drug	Dose	Duration
For localised lesion - impetigo or infected eczema only Fusidic acid ointment	Topically tds	5 days
Boil, abscess, severe, widespread or unresponding impetigo/infected eczema Flucloxacillin or Clarithromycin if penicillin allergic	500mg qds 250mg to 500mg bd	7 days 7 days

Key comments:

- Reserve topical antibiotics for very localised lesions, and use only short courses, to reduce the risk of resistance: reserve mupirocin for MRSA.
- For eczema, routinely adding an antibiotic to a steroid does not improve response and encourages resistance.

Panton-Valentine Leukocidin (PVL) is a toxin produced by 2% of Staphylococcus aureus. It can cause severe or recurrent impetigo, furunculosis or abscesses/boils. Cross-transmission may occur in households and other closed communities or in association with contact sports. If suspected, submit samples for culture and discuss with Microbiologist. [PHE guidance for diagnosing and managing PVL associated S. aureus infections](#)

Meprobamate: license to be cancelled

[Advice for prescribers:](#)

- Review any patient who is currently receiving a meprobamate-containing medicine with a view to switching them to an alternative treatment
- Do not start any new patients on medicines that contain meprobamate

Nausea and Vomiting of Pregnancy and Hyperemesis

The Management of Nausea and Vomiting of Pregnancy and Hyperemesis Gravidarum ([Green-top Guideline No.69](#)) This [RCOG](#) guideline provides evidence-based/best clinical practice information regarding the diagnosis and subsequent management of nausea and vomiting of pregnancy and hyperemesis gravidarum.