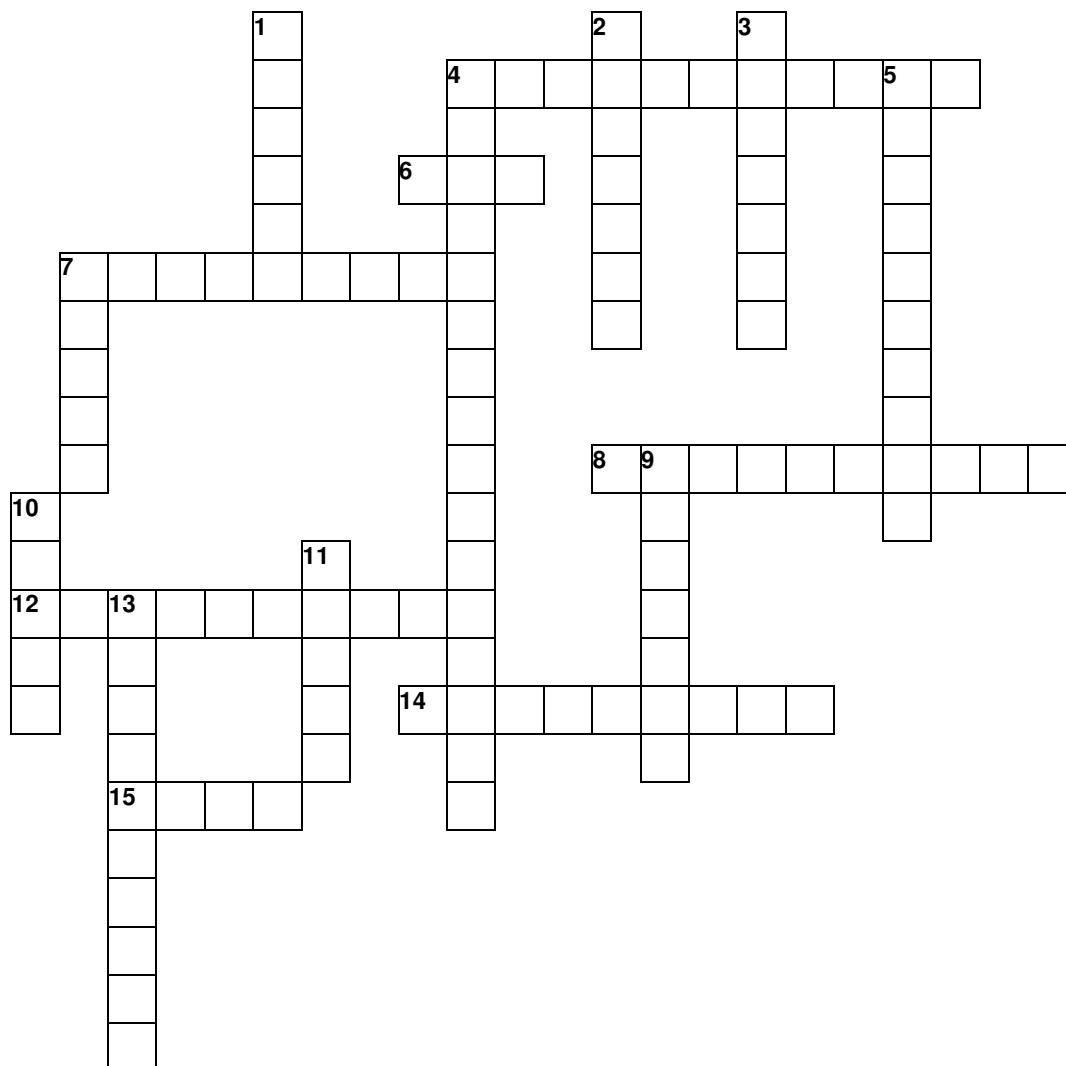




Department
of Health

ANTIBIOTICS

How much do you know?



Across

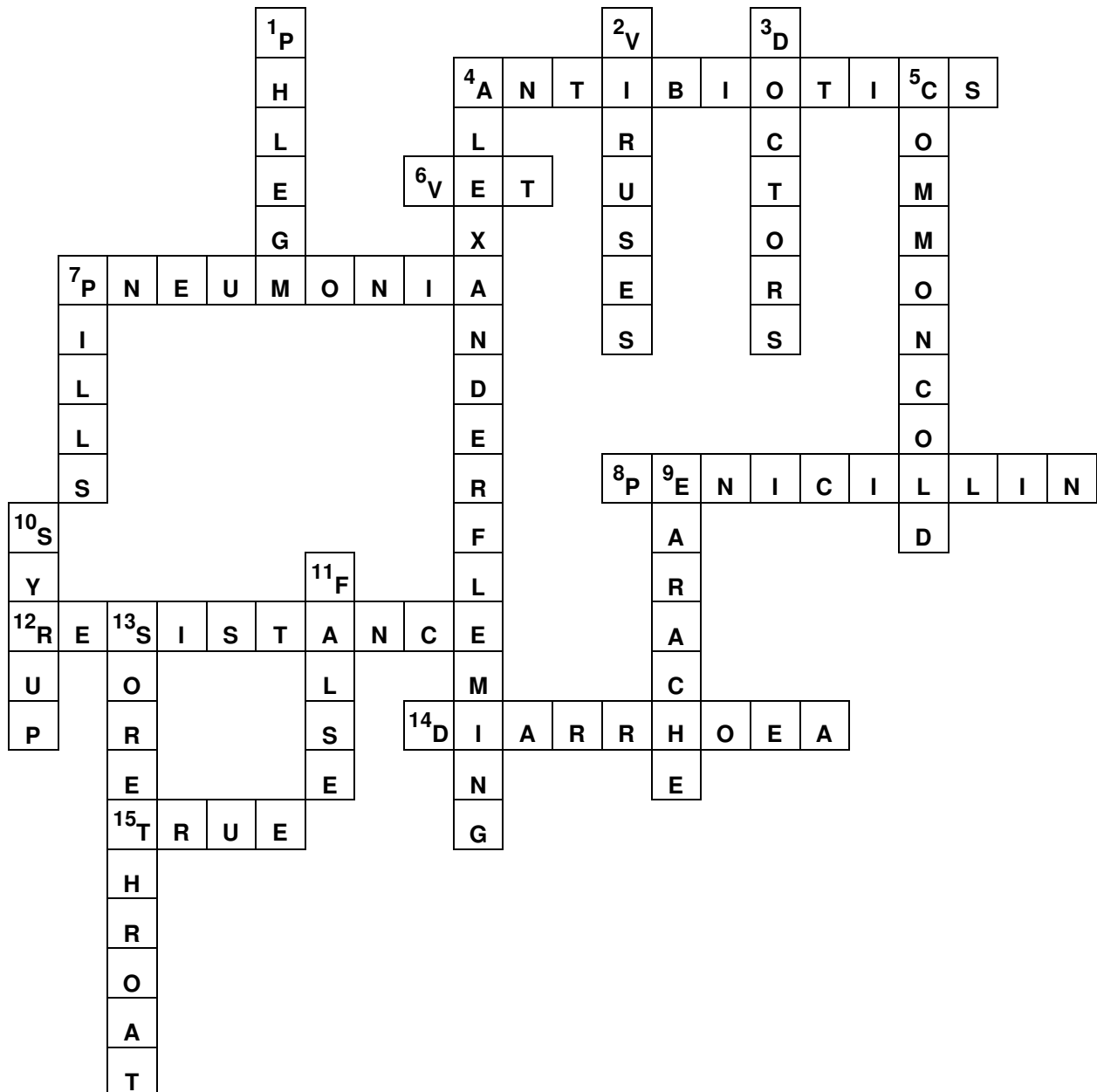
- 4. Urinary tract infections are often treated with this type of drug (11)
- 6. Someone who treats sick animals (3)
- 7. A common respiratory infection treated with antibiotics (9)
- 8. A well-known type of antibiotic (10)
- 12. What does taking antibiotics when you don't need them, help bacteria to develop? (10)
- 14. A side effect of some antibiotics (9)
- 15. You should always take antibiotics as directed, true or false? (4)

Answers on the back – no peeking!

Down

- 1. A normal symptom of the common cold (6)
- 2. Ear ache is normally caused by? (7)
- 3. Professionals who normally prescribe antibiotics for humans (7)
- 4. Discoverer of penicillin (9, 7)
- 5. Respiratory infection that doesn't need to be treated with antibiotics (6, 4)
- 7. The form that antibiotics are normally prescribed in for adults? (5)
- 9. Otis media is the medical name for which common childhood infection? which usually gets better without antibiotics (3, 4)
- 10. Form of antibiotics often given to children (5)
- 11. If you develop phlegm at the end of a cold you should consult your GP, true or false? (5)
- 13. A common unpleasant condition most often caused by a virus (4, 6)

The Answers



Antibiotics are important medicines that are used to treat infections caused by bacteria. Bacteria can adapt and find ways to resist the effects of an antibiotic – becoming ‘antibiotic resistant’ – meaning that the antibiotic no longer kills the bacteria. The more often we use an antibiotic the more likely that the bacteria will become resistant to it.

Antibiotics don’t work against infections caused by viruses, such as colds and most coughs and sore throats. These common viral infections often get better without antibiotics and your doctor, practice nurse or pharmacist will advise you about the best way to treat them.

Your doctor will only prescribe antibiotics when you need them, to treat infections caused by bacteria. Antibiotics may be life saving for some bacterial infections, such as meningitis. By using antibiotics in the right way, you and your doctor are helping to fight antibiotic resistance, and antibiotics are more likely to work when you do need them.

If your doctor gives you antibiotics ensure you use them at the dose prescribed and complete the course as directed. We can only slow down the development of antibiotic resistance by using antibiotics less often and in the right way.