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HATRIC-Q

Views of patients on use of herbal medicines and antibiotics for acute bronchitis: a qualitative study

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NEED FOR A FEASIBILITY STUDY

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> « ATRIC is a feasibility study for a randomised controlled trial of Pelargonium sidoides root extract for the

karouna Acute bronchitis is a type of respiratory tract infection (RTI) and a common reason for consulting a GP. In the UK, 82% of GP • consultations for acute bronchitis receive antibiotics compared to an ideal of 13% (Pouwels et al, 2018), but treatment with amoxicillin does not reduce the symptom severity or duration of symptoms. Patients who received an antibiotic for an RTI in the

last 12 months have an increased risk of antimicrobial resistance AMR (Costelloe et al, 2010)



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treatment of acute cough due to bronchitis).

- 134 Participants were identified in primary care from 20 health centres in Wessex.
- Participants filled in daily study diaries recording oualitative study their symptoms.

to explore recruitment issues and to understand patients' views on the use of antibiotics and herbal medicines.

METHODS

29 telephone interviews with patients who had been invited to participate in the HATRIC trial.

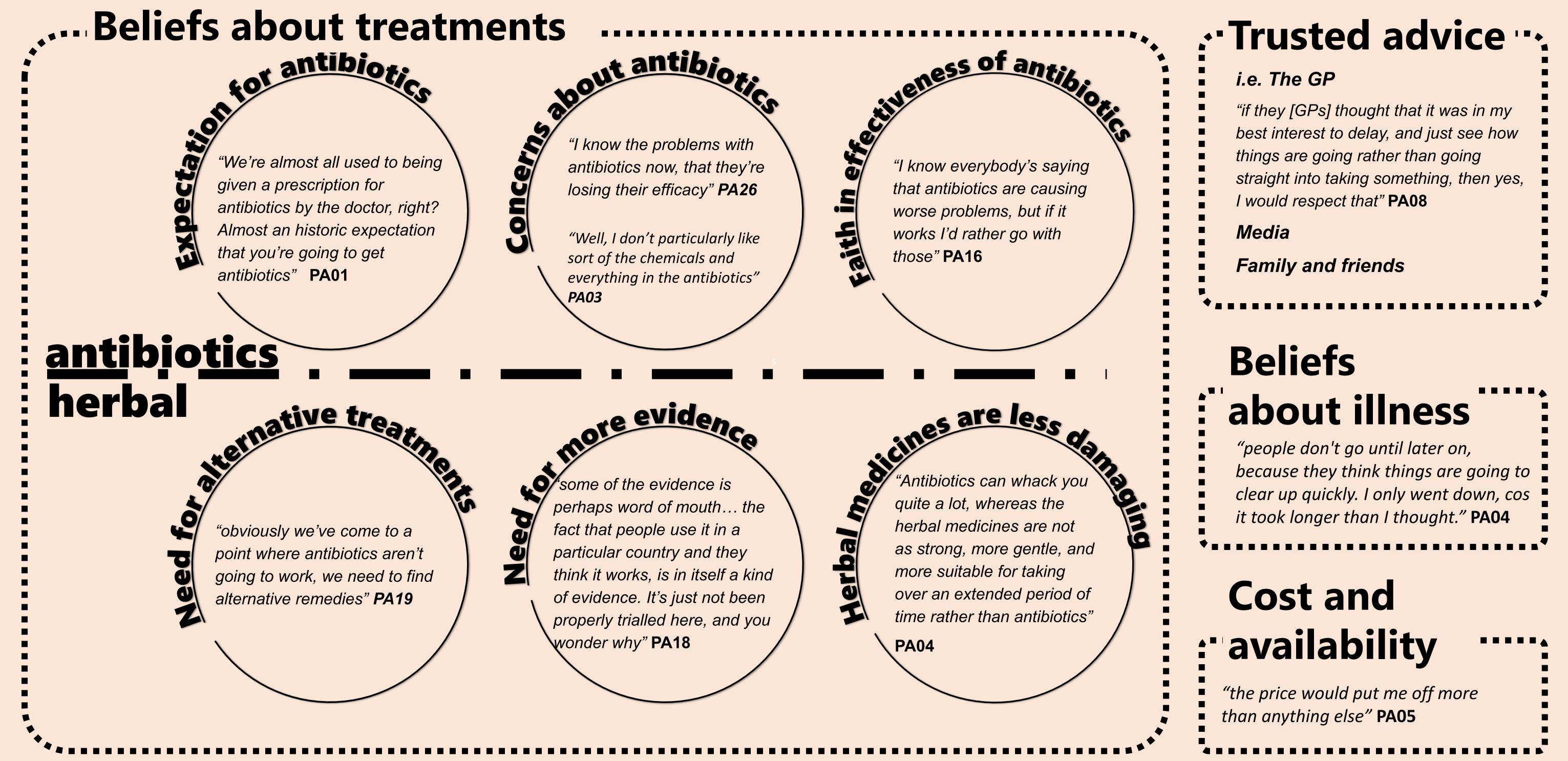
A Cochrane review (Timmer et al, 2013) that looked at trials of efficacy for acute bronchitis Pelargonium sidoides in liquid preparation • showed was effective but tablets were not. Therefore herbal remedies are possible alternatives to antibiotics for treating symptoms of acute bronchitis, but little is known about the • views of patients in the UK about this.

FINDINGS

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Treatment decisions



CONCLUSION

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Most patients were happy to consider the use of herbal medicines as an alternative to antibiotics for the treatment of acute bronchitis, but some want evidence on safety and efficacy. More research is needed to build evidence herbal medicines as alternatives to antibiotics, in order to provide good evidence-based advice to patients.