



PORTRAIT

Portrait ID: **SAMPLE**

What is your first-line choice for uncomplicated UTI?

This Portrait details your 2019–2020 first-line prescribing patterns for oral antibiotics used to treat uncomplicated lower urinary tract infections (UTI) and the current recommendations for BC¹.

How you prescribed How BC family doctors prescribed

NITROFURANTOIN

should be the number one antibiotic prescribed as empiric therapy



FOSFOMYCIN

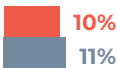
should be reserved as first-line therapy for patients who cannot take nitrofurantoin due to allergy or creatinine clearance < 30 mL/min



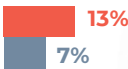
CIPROFLOXACIN, TRIMETHOPRIM-SULFAMETHOXAZOLE & OTHER ANTIBIOTICS

should not be used as first-line empiric therapy due to bacterial resistance rates in BC

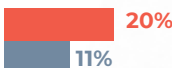
Ciprofloxacin



Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole



Other (e.g. amoxicillin, cephalexin, etc.)²



NUMBER OF PATIENTS INCLUDED IN YOUR PRESCRIBING PORTRAIT:

0–20

PLEASE NOTE:

Inaccuracy in your personal prescribing portrait may arise from incomplete patient visit data or imprecise diagnosis coding.

¹ Therapeutics Initiative. Empiric antibiotic therapy for uncomplicated lower UTI. Therapeutics Letter. 2022 (Jan-Feb);135:1-2.

² A list of antibiotics included can be found at www.ti.ubc.ca/portrait-UTI.

In partnership with:

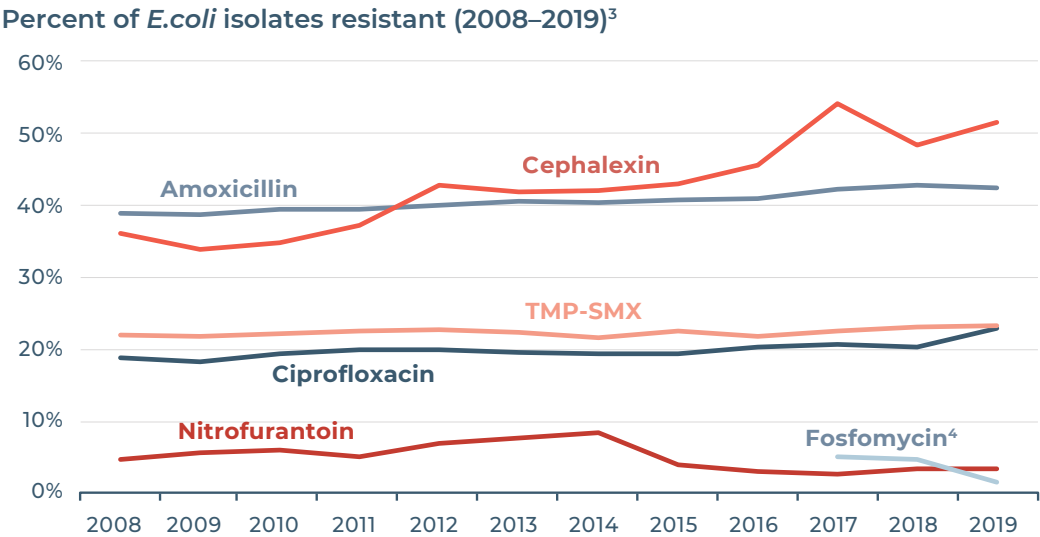
antibiotic
wise.ca



See reverse for data, definitions, and references

Why is nitrofurantoin recommended for empiric treatment of uncomplicated UTI?

Because various antibiotics achieve similar symptom resolution for uncomplicated UTI, treatment choice should reflect local bacterial resistance patterns. *E. coli* is responsible for the majority of uncomplicated UTIs. *E. coli* resistance to nitrofurantoin has remained low in BC, despite increasing utilization. Overuse of fluoroquinolones, TMP-SMX, and other antibiotics is contributing to resistance in *E. coli* and other enteric Gram-negative organisms.



³ BC data from the BC Centre for Disease Control Antimicrobial Resistance Dashboard; 99% of *E. coli* isolates are from urine samples.

⁴ Fosfomycin resistance rates may not be accurate; current available susceptibility methods do not detect all mechanisms of resistance.

Data & Definitions

Patients included: Nonpregnant women age ≥ 15 enrolled in MSP who received an oral antibiotic from a BC community pharmacy in 2019–2020 within 5 days of UTI diagnosis coded in an MSP claim without systemic antibiotic use in the prior 3 months. A woman is assigned to your Portrait if you diagnosed her UTI and she filled a prescription with your prescribing number. Prescribing data shown for visits coded as cystitis (ICD-9 595, 595.0, 595.3–595.9), UTI site not specified (599, 599.0, 599.8, 599.9), symptoms involving urinary system or dysuria (788, 788.9, 788.1), other disorders of bladder (596.X), hematuria (599.7), or nonspecific findings on examination of urine (791.X).

Patients excluded: Patients with complicated UTI were excluded. Complicated UTI was based on recurrent UTI or recent discharge from hospital, concomitant STI or pyelonephritis, dialysis, chronic kidney disease, visits to a nephrologist, indwelling catheter, or a structural or functional abnormality of the urinary tract. Patients in palliative and long-term care (PharmaCare plans P or B) were excluded.

FOR REFERENCES AND DETAILED DEFINITIONS SEE: WWW.TI.UBC.CA/PORTRAIT-UTI

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