## A national campaign for the winter



Rob Darracott, Pharmacy Voice Self Care Conference, 12<sup>th</sup> November 2013





## **Key stats**

The symptoms of upper respiratory tract infections account for 11.5 million consultations at a cost of £35.2 million

RTIS are responsible for 60% of antibiotic prescribing in general practice

Annual prescribing costs for acute cough alone exceed £15 million

Approximately 57 million GP appointments take place each year for common self-limiting conditions; general practice management of these symptoms costs the NHS £2bn annually



## Campaign summary: Key messages

- Self treat for winter symptoms rather go to a GP asking for (ineffective) antibiotics
- Normal symptoms will last longer than you think
- Treat yourself better with pharmacy support



## Stakeholder support

















## **Campaign synergies**

NHS England

GPs and

Commissioners

- Self Care Conference (12 November) and Self Care week (18 24 November)
- Promotes self care to doctors/commissioners and fact sheets on winter symptoms for use with patients

**Pharmacist** 

- Ask your Pharmacist Week (4 11 November)
- Promotes pharmacist first for winter ailments, appointment not necessary
- Pharmacy Voice self care pathways to support these and SCF messages

Industry

- Treat Yourself Better without antibiotics (12 November February)
- Addresses consumers and promotes self treatment for winter symptoms instead of antibiotics which don't work on viral symptoms









Symptom checker

Warning signs

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Your day by day guide to cold and flu symptoms and self-treatment.

Scroll across to find out what symptoms to expect each day and for advice on what you can do to treat yourself without



The majority of cold and flu symptoms will be over in 4-5 days but complete recovery can take up to 10. days and sometimes longer. There is no "cure" but you can treat the symptoms with some practical selfhelp measures and over-the-counter (OTC) medicines (sold without a prescription) which don't require a trip to your GP. Your pharmacist can advise on what OTC medicines are best for you.



If you have flu, this is the time when you will have a high temperature and symptoms that come on quickly. You will be shivering with a headache, muscle aches in your back and legs and you may feel dizzy. The high temperature should go down within 48 hours. If you have a cold, this is the incubation stage (the time between catching an infection and symptoms appearing) meaning there are no symptoms to tell you that you have contracted a cold virus.

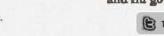
#### WHAT YOU CAN DO:



Get plenty of rest, preferably in bed



Drink plenty of fluids.





You could take paracetamol or ibuprofen to reduce your temperature and ease aches and pains.

ind your nearest pharmacy...





#### WHAT'S HAPPENING TO YOUR BODY?

A strong sneeze can travel the length of a bus or tube carriage and you may have picked up your cold or flu by inhaling infected droplets from someone else's sneeze in this kind of environment. The virus contained in those droplets has dot past your body's first line of defence - the hairs and mucus in the nose, which traps them - or you have introduced them by touching your nose or eyes after being in contact with someone with a cold or flu. The virus is taking over your cells and using them to reproduce by the million

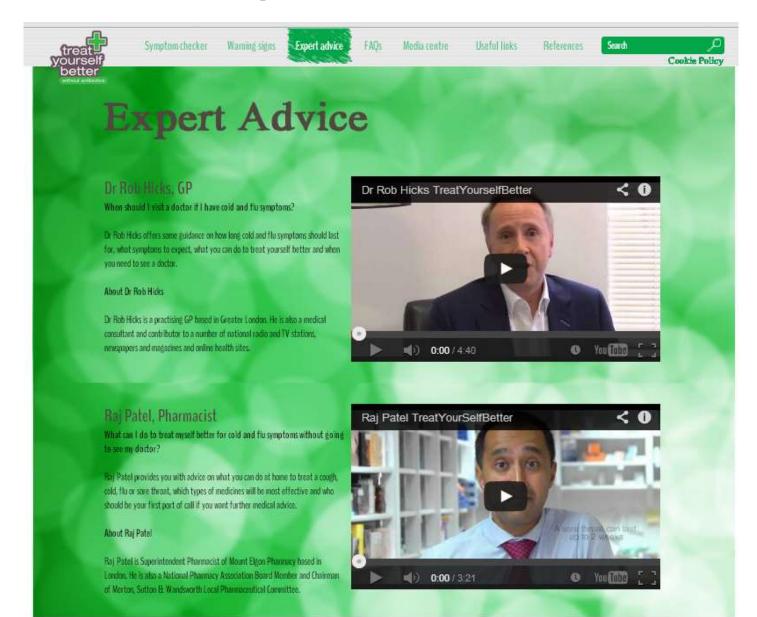


When to seek medical advice.

Most cold and flu symptoms can be treated without a trip to your GP. If you display any warning signs, seek medical advice. View warning signs here.











Symptom checker



Expert advice

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## Warning Signs

Seek medical advice by speaking to or seeing a doctor if you notice any of the following warning signs, which may suggest that your symptoms could possibly be caused by a more serious underlying condition or may require medical attention.

#### Sore Throat

High fever - You have a persistent high temperature over 38°C for more than 3 days that does not come down even if you take ibruprofen and/or paracetamol

Glandular fever - A sore throat that doesn't get better within 10 to 14 days or that gets worse rather than better may suggest glandular fever

Breathing - You find it hard to breathe in, and your throat feels like it's closing up

Drooling and swallowing - You're drooling and find it difficult to swallow - this is an emergency!

Severity - Your pain is severe and does not respond to over the counter pain killers

Voice changes - Your voice becomes muffled

Fluid intake - You find it difficult to drink enough fluids and become dehydrated

Effect on day to day life - Your symptoms are so bad that they severely affect your quality of life and prevent you from functioning normally

HIWAIDS or other causes of reduced immunity - If you suffer from a sore thoat and have a deficient immune system because, for example, you have HIWAIDS, or you take certain medication (such as chemotherapy, high dose steroids, disease-modifying anti-rheumatic drugs, or a drug called carbimazole), you should seek medical advice if you develop a sore throat

#### Cough

Coughing up blood - You cough up blood for no obvious reason

Duration - Your cough is getting no better within 3 to 4 weeks

Chest or shoulder pain - In addition to your cough, you have chest and/or shoulder pain

Breathlessness - You find it difficult to breathe

Weight loss - You're losing weight for no apparent reason over a period of 6 weeks or more

Voice changes - Your voice becomes hoarse for longer than 3 weeks, and the hoarseness persists after the cough has settled

New tumps or swellings - You notice new swellings anywhere in the neck or above the collarbones

#### Cold and Flu

High fever - You have a high temperature above 39°C that does not come down even if you take ibuprofen and/or paracetamol

Effect on day to day life - You are confused or disorientated

Pain in chest - You notice a sharp pain in your chest

Breathing - You are experiencing difficulty in breathing

Fluids - You cough up blood-stained phlegm (thick mucus)

Swollen glands - You notice a swelling of the glands in your neck and/or ampits

Duration - Your symptoms last longer than 3 weeks



## **Banner ads**













Day 14: Still coughing?



Expert advice here













## New research uncovers ...



- Over 3 million Britons spend a full working week pursuing unnecessary antibiotics for cold and flu
- Nearly half the population incorrectly believe that antibiotics can treat cold and flu symptoms
- 45% admit to visiting their GP with an expectation of being prescribed antibiotics
- Two in five people see a GP for cold symptoms significantly too early



## New research uncovers ...



In addition, new research with 1,000 doctors reveals:

- More than a quarter of their consultations in the winter months are for people with cold and flu symptoms that do not warrant a GP appointment
- Two-thirds have prescribed antibiotics to patients with a cough, cold, flu or sore throat
- Doctors spend five hours a week dealing with patients who could have been treated by a pharmacist



## **Radio interviews**









## Media briefings with Pharmacist Raj Patel

-6<sup>th</sup> November





















## **Generating conversations online**







### Maintaining media interest: research bursts

Nov Dec Jan Feb



# Partner with Doctors.net to ask GPs how much time they spend dealing with patients for winter ailments, do GPs know the normal symptom duration of colds and do they prescribe unnecessary antibiotics for winter conditions?



## Christmas More than half (57%) of the population say their Christmas has been spoilt as a result of cold and symptoms

**Staying healthy over** 



blues
Get better quicker at
home and feel good
this January

**Beat the January** 



Partner with
Doctors.net to ask
GPs how often
they were asked
for antibiotics this
winter

NICE re-promote their guidelines in support of the Treat Yourself Better campaign to encourage people not to go to their GP for winter ailments before the average symptom duration period









