

June 2017 Update

The following update lists amendments to *Drug Prescribing For Dentistry* 3rd Edition (published in January 2016), as a result of changes published in the British National Formulary (BNF) and BNF for Children (BNFC). The section numbers, section headings and pages of the SDCEP guidance that are affected are provided together with the relevant amendments.

This update can be printed and stored in the pocket at the rear of your copy of the guidance booklet to ensure you have easy access to the most up-to-date advice. Alternatively, the amended drug regimen boxes can be pasted into the booklet at the relevant section.

This update is available on the SDCEP website: www.sdcep.org.uk

Recent Changes to Guidance on Antibiotic Prophylaxis to Prevent Infective Endocarditis

In 2016, the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) amended its Clinical Guideline 64 (CG64) *Prophylaxis Against Infective Endocarditis*.

The amended guideline states that:

'Antibiotic prophylaxis against infective endocarditis is not recommended routinely for people undergoing dental procedures.'

NICE has added 'routinely' to this recommendation to emphasise NICE's standard advice on healthcare professionals' responsibilities. Dentists should offer the most appropriate treatment options, in consultation with the patient and/or their carer or guardian. In doing so, they should take account of the recommendations in NICE CG64 and the values and preferences of patients, and apply their clinical judgement.

SDCEP is currently working with relevant stakeholders to develop further updated advice on the use of antibiotic prophylaxis against infective endocarditis in dentistry.

Recent Changes to Antibiotic Prescribing

The recommended adult dose of metronidazole has been increased in BNF 73 (March 2017). See overleaf for updated metronidazole prescribing information.

Interaction Between Topical Miconazole and Warfarin

In June 2016, the Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (MHRA) issued a reminder of the potentially serious consequences of the interaction between miconazole oral gel and warfarin. *Drug Prescribing For Dentistry* 3rd Edition currently advises that both systemic fluconazole and topical miconazole should not be prescribed for those patients taking warfarin or statins due to the potential for serious drug interactions. An up-to-date medical history is vital in ensuring that dentists are aware of all medications a patient takes.

Section 4 Bacterial Infections

4.3 Dental Abscess

Page 32: the following replaces the drug regimen box for Metronidazole Tablets (adult dose change)

In patients who are allergic to penicillin, an appropriate 5-day regimen is:

Metronidazole Tablets, 400 mg

Send: 15 tablets

Label: 1 tablet three times daily

For children:

Metronidazole[†] Tablets, 200 mg, or Oral Suspension, 200 mg/5 ml

1-2 years	50 mg three times daily
3-6 years	100 mg twice daily
7-9 years	100 mg three times daily
10-17 years	200 mg three times daily

NB: Advise patient to avoid alcohol (metronidazole has a disulfiram-like reaction with alcohol).

Do not prescribe metronidazole for patients taking warfarin.

[†]Metronidazole is not licensed for use in children under 1 year (see Section 1.1.5)

4.4 Necrotising Ulcerative Gingivitis and Pericoronitis

Page 35: the following replaces the drug regimen box for Metronidazole Tablets (adult dose change)

If drug treatment is required, an appropriate 3-day regimen is:

Metronidazole Tablets, 400 mg

Send: 9 tablets

Label: 1 tablet three times daily

For children:

Metronidazole[†] Tablets, 200 mg, or Oral Suspension, 200 mg/5 ml

1-2 years	50 mg three times daily
3-6 years	100 mg twice daily
7-9 years	100 mg three times daily
10-17 years	200 mg three times daily

NB: Advise patient to avoid alcohol (metronidazole has a disulfiram-like reaction with alcohol).

Do not prescribe metronidazole for patients taking warfarin.

[†]Metronidazole is not licensed for use in children under 1 year (see Section 1.1.5)