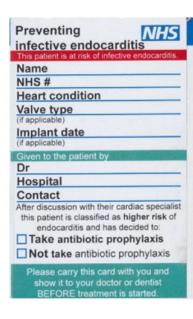
Supplementary material Heart



For your healthcare professional

Dental work where antibiotic prophylaxis should be considered in higher risk patients includes:

- Extractions
- Subgingival scaling
- All procedures that involve manipulation of the gingival tissue or the periapical region of teeth or perforation of the oral mucosa.

For patients who have not received a penicillin or cephalosporin-group antibiotic in the past four weeks:

Amoxicillin 3g orally (child 50mg/kg up to 3g); orally, 1 hour before the procedure.

For patients who have a penicillin allergy or who have taken a penicillin or cephalosporin-group antibiotic more than once in the past four weeks: Clindamycin 600mg (child – 20mg/kg up to 600mg); orally, 1 hour before the procedure.

Risk groups for endocarditis

Higher risk

- Previously had infective endocarditis
- · Heart valve replacement or repair
- Unrepaired cyanotic congenital heart disease or residual shunt

Moderate risk

- Un-operated heart valve disease (a leaking or narrowed heart valve)
- Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy

Reducing your risk

- Maintain good oral hygiene (teeth and gums) and have regular check-ups with your dentist
- Avoid body piercing or tattooing
- · Don't inject recreational drug

Recognising endocarditis

The symptoms of endocarditis are often very vague.

If you are at risk of getting endocarditis and have flu-like symptoms (fever, sweats or chills) that are severe or last longer than a week, you should seek medical attention from your GP urgently and **bring this card**.

For GPs: Always obtain blood cultures BEFORE starting antibiotics in patients with possible endocarditis.

