This Patient Group Direction (PGD) must only be used by registered healthcare professionals who have been named and authorised by their organisation to practice under it. The most recent and in date final signed version of the PGD should be used.

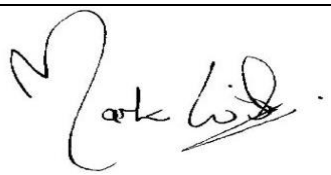
PATIENT GROUP DIRECTION (PGD)

Supply of flucloxacillin capsules/oral solution/oral suspension for the treatment of widespread non-bullous impetigo under the NHS England commissioned Pharmacy First service

Version Number 1.0

Change History	
Version and Date	**Change details**
Version 1.0 January 2024	New template

ORGANISATIONAL AUTHORISATIONS

Name	Job title and organisation	Signature	Date
Senior doctor ***Professor Sir Stephen Powis***	National Medical Director, NHS England		11.12.23
Senior pharmacist ***David Webb***	Chief Pharmaceutical Officer, NHS England		08.12.23
Specialist in microbiology ***Professor Mark Wilcox***	National Clinical Director for AMR & IPC, NHS England		11.12.23
Person signing on behalf of authorising body ***David Webb***	Chief Pharmaceutical Officer, NHS England		08.12.23

PGD DEVELOPMENT GROUP

Date PGD comes into effect:	31/01/2024
Review date	30/07/2026
Expiry date:	30/01/2027

This PGD has been peer reviewed by the skin antimicrobial national PGD Short Life Working Group in accordance with their Terms of Reference. It has been reviewed by The Advisory Committee on Antimicrobial Prescribing, Resistance and Healthcare Associated Infection (APRHAI) to the Department of Health and Social Care (England) in November 2023.

Name	Designation
Dr Diane Ashiru-Oredope	Lead Pharmacist, HCAI, Fungal, AMR, AMU & Sepsis Division, UK Health Security Agency
Dr Imran Jawaid	GP and RCGP AMR representative
Dr Jeeves Wijesuriya	GP and Clinical Advisor to NHS England Primary Care Team and Vaccination and Screening Team
Dr Naomi Fleming	NHS England Regional Antimicrobial Stewardship lead for the East of England region
Jackie Lamberty	Medicines Governance Consultant Lead Pharmacist, UK Health Security Agency
Jo Jenkins	Lead Pharmacist Patient Group Directions and Medicines Mechanisms, Medicines Use and Safety Division, Specialist Pharmacy Service
Liz Cross	Advanced Nurse Practitioner QN
Dr Martin Williams	Consultant in Microbiology and Infectious Diseases
Dr Matthew Scorer	Consultant Dermatologist
Dr Michelle Toleman	Consultant Microbiologist
Temitope Odetunde	Head of Medicines Management
Kieran Reynolds (SLWG co-ordinator)	Specialist Pharmacist – Medicines Governance, Medicines Use and Safety Division, Specialist Pharmacy Service
Nigel Gooding	Consultant Paediatric Pharmacist. Neonatal and Paediatric Pharmacist Group (NPPG) representative.
Dr Stephanie Gallard	GP (Dermatology Special Interest)
Rob Hebdon	National Pharmacy Integration Lead Primary Care, Community Services and Strategy Directorate, NHS England

Characteristics of staff

Qualifications and professional registration	Registered healthcare professional listed in the legislation as able to practice under Patient Group Directions.
Initial training	• The registered healthcare professional authorised to operate under this PGD must have undertaken appropriate education and training and be competent to undertake clinical assessment of patients ensuring safe provision of the medicines listed in accordance with the specification. • To deliver this service, the registered healthcare professional should have evidence of competence in the clinical skills and knowledge covered in the Centre for Pharmacy Postgraduate Education (CPPE) Pharmacy First Service self-assessment framework. • Before commencement of the service, the pharmacy contractor must ensure that pharmacists and pharmacy staff providing the service are competent to do so and be familiar with the clinical pathways, clinical protocol and PGDs. This may involve completion of training.
Competency assessment	• Individuals operating under this PGD must be assessed as competent or complete a self-declaration of competence to operate under this PGD (see an example authorisation record sheet in Appendix A). • Individuals operating under this PGD are advised to review their competency using the NICE Competency Framework for health professionals using patient group directions.
Ongoing training and competency	• Individuals operating under this PGD are personally responsible for ensuring they remain up to date with the use of all medicines and guidance included in the PGD - if any training needs are identified these should be discussed with the senior individual responsible for authorising individuals to act under the PGD and further training provided as required.
The decision to supply any medication rests with the individual registered health professional who must abide by the PGD and any associated organisational policies.	

Clinical condition or situation to which this PGD applies

Clinical condition or situation to which this PGD applies	Widespread non-bullous impetigo in children aged 1 year and over and adults who are systemically well and not at high risk of complications.
Criteria for inclusion	• Informed consent • Individuals aged 1 year and over • Signs and symptoms of impetigo using the appropriate diagnostic (NICE CKS) guidance. • Widespread (4 or more lesions/clusters present) non-bullous impetigo.
Criteria for exclusion	• Consent refused and documented in the individual's clinical notes • Individuals under 1 year of age • Pregnancy or suspected pregnancy in individuals under 16 years of age • Currently breastfeeding with impetigo lesion(s) on the breast(s) (See Cautions for advice when treating impetigo lesion(s) not on the breast(s) in breastfeeding individuals) • Severely immunosuppressed individuals as defined in Chapter 28a Green book): ***Individuals with primary or acquired immunodeficiency states due to conditions including:*** • *acute and chronic leukaemias, and clinically aggressive lymphomas (including Hodgkin's lymphoma) who are less than 12 months since achieving cure* • *individuals under follow up for a chronic lymphoproliferative disorders including haematological malignancies such as indolent lymphoma, chronic lymphoid leukaemia, myeloma, Waldenstrom's macroglobulinemia and other plasma cell dyscrasias (N.B: this list not exhaustive)* • *immunosuppression due to HIV/AIDS with a current CD4 count of below 200 cells/µl.* • *primary or acquired cellular and combined immune deficiencies – those with lymphopaenia (<1,000 lymphocytes/ul) or with a functional lymphocyte disorder* • *those who have received an allogeneic (cells from a donor) or an autologous (using their own cells) stem cell transplant in the previous 24 months* • *those who have received a stem cell transplant more than 24 months ago but have ongoing immunosuppression or graft versus host disease (GVHD)* ***Individuals on immunosuppressive or immunomodulating therapy including:*** • *those who are receiving or have received in the past 6 months immunosuppressive chemotherapy or radiotherapy for any indication* • *those who are receiving or have received in the previous 6 months immunosuppressive therapy for a solid organ transplant* • *those who are receiving or have received in the previous 3 months targeted therapy for autoimmune disease, such as JAK inhibitors or biologic immune modulators including B-cell targeted therapies (including rituximab but for which a 6 month period should be considered immunosuppressive), monoclonal tumor necrosis factor inhibitors (TNFi), T-cell co-stimulation modulators, soluble TNF*

	receptors, interleukin (IL)-6 receptor inhibitors., IL-17 inhibitors, IL 12/23 inhibitors, IL 23 inhibitors (N.B: this list is not exhaustive) ***Individuals with chronic immune mediated inflammatory disease who are receiving or have received immunosuppressive therapy*** • *moderate to high dose corticosteroids (equivalent ≥20mg prednisolone per day) for more than 10 days in the previous month* • *long term moderate dose corticosteroids (equivalent to ≥10mg prednisolone per day for more than 4 weeks) in the previous 3 months* • *any non-biological oral immune modulating drugs e.g. methotrexate >20mg per week (oral and subcutaneous), azathioprine >3.0mg/kg/day; 6-mercaptopurine >1.5mg/kg/day, mycophenolate >1g/day) in the previous 3 months* • *certain combination therapies at individual doses lower than stated above, including those on ≥7.5mg prednisolone per day in combination with other immunosuppressants (other than hydroxychloroquine or sulfasalazine) and those receiving methotrexate (any dose) with leflunomide in the previous 3 months* ***Individuals who have received a short course of high dose steroids (equivalent >40mg prednisolone per day for more than a week) for any reason in the previous month.*** • Immunosuppressed individuals: individuals who are immunosuppressed or are currently taking immunosuppressants (including systemic corticosteroids*) or immune modulators, but who do not meet the definition of severe immunosuppression (see above). [For equivalent doses in children, see Chapter 6 Green Book] * does not include: ○ replacement corticosteroids for individuals with adrenal insufficiency ○ corticosteroid inhalers or corticosteroids applied topically (e.g. to the skin, ears, eyes, nasal cavity) ○ intra-articular, -bursal or -tendon corticosteroid injections. • Known hypersensitivity to flucloxacillin, any penicillin or any of the components within the formulation of flucloxacillin - see Summary of Product Characteristics. **Acceptable sources of allergy information include individual/carer/parent/guardian or National Care Record OR** • History of severe immediate hypersensitivity reaction (e.g. anaphylaxis) to another beta-lactam antibiotic (e.g. cephalosporin, carbapenem or monobactam). **Acceptable sources of allergy information include individual/carer/parent/guardian or National Care Record** • Inability to absorb oral medications and/or inability to swallow oral dosage formulations (i.e. capsules or oral solution (or oral suspension)) • Individuals following a ketogenic diet • Failed previous oral antimicrobial treatment for this episode of impetigo • Recurrent impetigo (defined as 2 or more episodes in the same year) • Currently active underlying skin condition (e.g. currently uncontrolled episode of eczema (atopic dermatitis) or contact dermatitis, or current episode of scabies, chickenpox or eczema herpeticum) • Localised (3 or fewer lesions/clusters present) non-bullous impetigo: consider topical treatment

	• Bullous impetigo (characterised by flaccid fluid-filled vesicles and blisters (often with a diameter of 1-2cm) which can persist for 2-3 days. Lesions rupture, leaving a thin, flat, yellow-brown crust) • Systemically unwell • Signs/symptoms of a more serious condition/illness (e.g, swelling, large blisters, pain, pus or spreading redness) • Any individual identified with symptoms of severe/life-threatening infection or systemic sepsis: refer urgently via ambulance • Previous or current known met(h)icillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) colonisation or infection • Individuals with previous or current history of liver disease • Individuals with a previous history of flucloxacillin associated jaundice/liver dysfunction • Known Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) stage 5 (eGFR <15ml/min/1.73m²) • Individuals at risk of high anion gap metabolic acidosis (HAGMA) (e.g. malnutrition, sepsis, renal impairment) who are recently or currently taking paracetamol. • Less than 3 days before receiving, or within 3 days after receiving, oral typhoid vaccine • Concurrent use of any interacting medicine as listed in Drug Interactions section of this PGD
Cautions including any relevant action to be taken	• Breastfeeding individuals: avoid direct contact between infant and impetigo lesion(s). Flucloxacillin can be used in breastfeeding individuals: monitor nursing infant for gastro-intestinal disturbances, oral candida infection, hypersensitivity and rash. • Caution should be exercised when supplying flucloxacillin to individuals taking **coumarin anticoagulants (e.g. warfarin, acenocoumarol, phenindione):** rises in INR reported. Individuals should be advised to have their INR monitored while on treatment with flucloxacillin and should be counselled re: seeking medical attention if any episode of bleeding develops while taking. • Caution should be exercised when supplying flucloxacillin capsules or oral solution (or oral suspension) to individuals who should avoid the following excipients: ○ **Lactose, sucrose, fructose and sorbitol:** Individuals with rare hereditary problems of galactosaemia, galactose intolerance, total lactase deficiency, glucose-galactose malabsorption, sucrase-isomaltase deficiency, fructose-1,6-bisphosphatase deficiency (also known as hereditary fructose intolerance): check the individual list of excipients available in the SPC before supplying. ○ **Aspartame:** Individuals with phenylketonuria (PKU) must not use medicines containing aspartame. Check the individual list of excipients available in the SPC before supplying.
Specific information for suspected infection to be provided	Provide information on impetigo (British Association of Dermatologists) Provide information on impetigo (NHS)
Action to be taken if the individual is	• Record reasons for exclusion in the appropriate clinical record

excluded	**Individuals where treatment is not indicated:**
	• Advise individual/carer/parent/guardian of alternative non antibiotic treatment if antibiotic not indicated and provide information on impetigo and safety netting advice.
	• Advise individual/carer/parent guardian to seek medical advice if:
	  ○ Symptoms worsen rapidly or
	  ○ Symptoms worsen significantly.
	
	Refer to a local health protection team (or a consultant in Communicable Disease Control) for further assessment if:
	• Suspect a significant local outbreak (e.g. in a nursing home, crèche, school etc.)
	
	Refer urgently to a prescriber for further assessment if:
	• Bullous impetigo (characterised by flaccid fluid-filled vesicles and blisters (often with a diameter of 1-2cm) which can persist for 2-3 days. Lesions rupture, leaving a thin, flat, yellow-brown crust).
	• Individual is systemically unwell, but not showing signs or symptoms of sepsis
	• Individuals considered to be clinically at high risk of complications (e.g. severely immunosuppressed or immunosuppressed and infection is localised)
	• Recurrent impetigo (defined as 2 or more episodes in the same year)
	• Individuals where treatment under this PGD is not indicated/permitted but dermatological symptoms are present and require further assessment
	
	Refer urgently to A&E for further assessment if:
	• Individual is severely immunosuppressed or immunosuppressed and infection is widespread
	• Signs/symptoms of a more serious condition/illness (e.g, swelling, large blisters, pain, pus or spreading redness) are present and complications of impetigo (e.g. cellulitis, Staphylococcal scalded skin syndrome, or other deep soft tissue infection) are suspected.
	
	If sepsis is suspected refer the individual urgently to A&E

Action to be taken if the individual/carer/ parent/ guardian declines treatment	• Document advice given • Provide safety netting advice and advise individual/carer/parent/guardian of alternative treatment available using information on impetigo. • Refer to a prescriber if appropriate
Arrangements for referral for medical advice	Refer to the appropriate medical practitioner in the care pathway

Description of treatment

Name, strength & formulation of drug	Flucloxacillin 250mg capsules Flucloxacillin 500mg capsules Flucloxacillin 125mg/5mL oral solution (or oral suspension) x 100mL

	Flucloxacillin 125mg/5mL sugar free oral solution (or oral suspension) x 100mL Flucloxacillin 250mg/5mL oral solution (or oral suspension) x 100mL Flucloxacillin 250mg/5mL sugar free oral solution (or oral suspension) x 100mL
Legal category	POM
Route / method of administration	Orally 1 hour before or 2 hours after food. Capsules should be swallowed whole. *Note: Flucloxacillin sugar free oral solution (or oral suspension) may have a poor taste potentially leading to reduced compliance.* *After discussion with individual/carer/parent/guardian consider sugar-containing preparation.* Children should be encouraged (where possible) to swallow solid oral dose forms (i.e. tablets or capsules): • Medicines for Children: has useful guides on how to give medicines, including giving tablets and giving capsules. • KidzMed is an eLfH resource for healthcare professionals teaching children to swallow pills.
Off-label use	**Temperature variations** Medicines should be stored according to the conditions detailed in the Storage section below. However, in the event of an inadvertent or unavoidable deviation of these conditions the pharmacist must ensure the medicine remains pharmaceutically stable and appropriate for use if it is to be issued. Where medicines have been assessed by a pharmacist in accordance with national or specific product recommendations/manufacturer advice as appropriate for continued use this would constitute off-label administration under this PGD. The responsibility for the decision to release the affected medicines for use lies with the pharmacist. Manipulating solid dosage forms In the event of an individual being unable to swallow solid oral dosage formulations, and alternate liquid formulations not being readily available provide advice on how to give doses by opening capsules. Use in this way may be outside the product licence and is thus off-label. **Opening and dispersing** Flucloxacillin capsules can be opened and the contents tipped out and mixed with liquid or soft food. However, this **should not** be performed by anyone with, or in the vicinity of someone with a penicillin allergy. **Masking the taste** The capsule contents will taste bitter so it can be helpful to use a strongly flavoured drink (e.g. blackcurrant cordial) or food (e.g. jam, apple sauce,

	yoghurt) that the individual likes: • Use a small amount of food or drink (e.g. a teaspoonful) so you can be sure the individual eats it all and swallows the whole dose • It might be helpful to use an oral syringe for liquids • After mixing the powder with food or drink, give it straight away Although flucloxacillin is generally given on an empty stomach, evidence suggests that there is no difference in absorption when flucloxacillin is given with or without food. Where a medicine is recommended off-label consider, as part of the consent process, informing the individual/carer/parent/guardian that the drug is being offered in accordance with national guidance but that this is outside the product licence.
Dose and frequency of administration	**Children aged 1 and over and under 2 years of age:** 125 mg four times a day **Children 2–9 years:** 250 mg four times a day **Children 10–17 years and adults:** 500 mg four times a day
Duration of treatment	5 days **Treatment should be started immediately and 5 days of treatment completed.**
Quantity to be supplied	In line with the Pharmacy First service specification the best value product to meet the clinical need should be supplied from those listed within this PGD. **Children aged 1 and over and under 2 years of age:** Appropriately labelled pack of 1 x 100mL x 250mg/5mL oral solution (or oral suspension) **OR** appropriately labelled pack of 1 x 100mL x 125mg/5mL oral solution (or oral suspension) **Children 2–9 years** Appropriately labelled pack of 20 x 250mg capsules **OR** appropriately labelled pack of 1 x 100mL x 250mg/5mL oral solution (or oral suspension) **OR** appropriately labelled pack of 2 x 100mL x 125mg/5mL oral solution (or oral suspension) **Children 10–17 years and adults:** Appropriately labelled pack of 20 x 500mg capsules **OR** appropriately labelled pack of 40 x 250mg capsules **OR** appropriately labelled pack of 2 x 100mL x 250mg/5mL oral solution (or oral suspension) **OR** appropriately labelled pack of 4 x 100mL x 125mg/5mL oral solution (or oral suspension)
Storage	Stock must be securely stored according to organisation medicines policy and in conditions in line with SPC, which is available from the electronic Medicines Compendium website: www.medicines.org.uk

Drug interactions	Where it is known an individual is concurrently taking one of the following medicines, flucloxacillin must not be supplied under this PGD and the individual referred to a prescriber: • Methotrexate • Probenecid • Typhoid vaccine (oral): see Criteria for exclusion • Paracetamol: recent or current use in individuals at risk of HAGMA with other risk factors (e.g. malnutrition, sepsis, renal impairment). *Paracetamol can be taken concomitantly with flucloxacillin in patients without these risk factors.* A detailed list of drug interactions is available in the SPC, which is available from the electronic Medicines Compendium website: www.medicines.org.uk
Identification & management of adverse reactions	A detailed list of adverse reactions is available in the SPC, which is available from the electronic Medicines Compendium website: www.medicines.org.uk and BNF www.bnf.org The following side effects are listed in the product SPC/BNF as **very common or common** with flucloxacillin (but may not reflect all reported side effects): • Diarrhoea • Nausea • Skin rash • Hypersensitivity • Vomiting • Thrombocytopenia (low levels of platelets in the blood) Severe adverse reactions are rare, but anaphylaxis (delayed or immediate) has been reported and requires immediate medical treatment. In the event of a severe adverse reaction, the individual must be advised to stop treatment immediately and seek urgent medical advice.
Management of and reporting procedure for adverse reactions	• Healthcare professionals and individuals/carers/parents/guardians are encouraged to report suspected adverse reactions to the Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (MHRA) using the Yellow Card reporting scheme on: https://yellowcard.mhra.gov.uk • Record all adverse drug reactions (ADRs) in the individual's clinical record. • Report and document in accordance with organisation incident policy. • It is considered good practice to notify the individual's GP in the event of an adverse reaction.
Written information to be given to individual/carer/ parent/ guardian	• Provide marketing authorisation holder's information leaflet (PIL) provided with the product. • Signpost individual/carer/parent/guardian to information re: transmission and the importance of good hygiene to prevent onward transmission. • Utilise TARGET antibiotic checklist for counselling individuals/carers/parents/guardians.

	• Give any additional information in accordance with the service specification.

Individual advice / follow up treatment	• Explain dose, frequency and method of administration.
	• The individual/carer/parent/guardian should be advised to read the PIL.
	• Store reconstituted oral solution (or oral suspension) in accordance with the conditions as outlined in the individual product SPC (storage recommendations may vary between different reconstituted oral solution (or oral suspension) products).
	• Advise to give/take the capsules or oral solution (or oral suspension) with a glass of water and not to lie down immediately after taking (to reduce the risk of oesophageal pain after taking).
	• Advise individual/carer/parent/guardian to seek medical advice if symptoms worsen rapidly or significantly at any time.
	• Advise individual/carer/parent/guardian to seek immediate medical attention (by calling 999 or going to A+E) if the individual develops signs or symptoms of sepsis.
	• Inform individual/carer/parent/guardian of possible side effects and their management.
	• Advise individual/carer/parent/guardian to take/give the medication at regular intervals and to finish the course.
	• If the individual is affected by dizziness or drowsiness advise them not to drive or operate machinery.
	• The individual/carer/parent/guardian should be advised to seek medical advice in the event of an adverse reaction or if any other new symptoms develop.
	• Individuals/their carer/parent/guardian should be advised of the following:
	  ○ Impetigo is contagious and transmission occurs directly through close contact with an infected individual or indirectly via contaminated objects (e.g. toys, clothing, or towels).
	  ○ Individuals, and if appropriate their family and carers/guardians, should be advised on good hygiene measures to reduce the spread of impetigo to other body areas and to other people.
	  ○ To help stop impetigo spreading or getting worse (while it's still contagious), the following advice can be given to affected individuals:
	  - Stay away from school or work (inform school or nursery of infection) until the individual is no longer contagious. Individuals are no longer contagious 48 hours after treatment has started OR when the lesions are healed, dry and crusted if no treatment is provided.
	  - **Food handlers are required by law to inform employers immediately if they have impetigo**
	  - Wash hands with soap and warm water before and after applying the cream
	  - Wash flannels, sheets and towels at a high temperature
	  - Wash or wipe down toys with detergent and warm water.
	• If a dose is missed advise to refer to PIL supplied with the product
	• Advise individual/carer/parent/guardian to complete the full course even if symptoms improve.

	• Advise individual/carer/parent/guardian to return any unused medicines to a pharmacy for disposal: do not dispose of medicines in the bin, down the sink or toilet.

Records	Appropriate records must include the following:
	
	• That valid informed consent has been given
	• Individual's name, address and date of birth
	• Name of GP individual is registered with or record where an individual is not registered with a GP
	• Name and registration number of registered healthcare professional operating under this PGD
	• Specify how the individual has/has not met the criteria of the PGD
	• Relevant past and present medical history and medication history
	• Any known allergies and nature of reaction(s)
	• Name/dose/form/quantity of medicine supplied
	• Date and time of supply
	• Documentation of cautions as appropriate
	• Advice given, including advice given if individual excluded or declines treatment
	• Details of any adverse drug reactions and actions taken
	• Advice given about the medication including side effects, benefits, and when and what to do if any concerns.
	• Any follow up and/or referral arrangements made.
	• Any supply outside the terms of the product marketing authorisation
	• The supply must be entered in the Patient Medication Record (PMR)
	• That supply was made under a PGD
	• Any safety incidents, such as medication errors, near misses and suspected adverse events
	• Any additional requirements in accordance with the service specification:
	  ○ The pharmacy contractor will ensure that a notification of the provision of the service is sent to the patient's general practice on the day of provision or on the following working day. Where possible, this should be sent as a structured message in real-time via the NHS assured Pharmacy First IT system. In the absence of an automated digital solution or if there is a temporary problem with the system, this should be sent via NHSmail or hard copy.
	  ○ Where an action is required by the General Practice team (such as booking the patient in for a follow up or appointment) an action message or alternative form of an URGENT ACTION communication (rather than the standard post event message) must be sent to the practice.
	• All records should be kept in line with national guidance. This includes individual data, master copies of the PGD and lists of authorised practitioners.
	
	Records must be signed and dated (or a password controlled e-records).
	
	All records must be clear, legible and contemporaneous.

	A record of all individuals receiving treatment under this PGD must also be kept for audit purposes in accordance with the service specification.

Key references

Key references (last accessed November 2023)	• British Association of Dermatologists. Impetigo Patient Information Leaflet (PIL). https://www.bad.org.uk/pils/impetigo/ • Electronic Medicines Compendium http://www.medicines.org.uk/ • Electronic BNF https://bnf.nice.org.uk/ • Electronic BNF for children https://bnfc.nice.org.uk/ • Reference guide to consent for examination or treatment https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/138296/dh_103653__1_.pdf • NICE Medicines practice guideline "Patient Group Directions" https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/mpg2 • NHS Specialist Pharmacy Service. Using solid oral dosage form antibiotics in children https://www.sps.nhs.uk/articles/using-solid-oral-dosage-form-antibiotics-in-children/ • UK Sepsis Trust. Sepsis e-learning resources. https://sepsistrust.org/professional-resources/sepsis-e-learning/ • Medicines for Children "Flucloxacillin in bacterial infections" https://www.medicinesforchildren.org.uk/medicines/flucloxacillin-for-bacterial-infections/ • National Health Service. Impetigo. https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/impetigo/ • National Institute of Health and Clinical Excellence Clinical Knowledge Summary. Impetigo. https://cks.nice.org.uk/topics/impetigo/ • National Institute of Health and Clinical Excellence guideline 153 (NG153). Impetigo: antimicrobial prescribing, https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng153 • Loadsman MEN, Verheji TJM, van der Velden AW. (Aug 2019) Impetigo incidence and treatment: a retrospective study of Dutch routine primary care data. *Family Practice.* Vol 36: 4: 410–16. https://doi.org/10.1093/fampra/cmy104

Appendix A – example registered health professional authorisation sheet (example – local versions/electronic systems may be used)

PGD Name/Version **Valid from:** **Expiry:**

Before signing this PGD, check that the document has had the necessary authorisations. Without these, this PGD is not lawfully valid.

Registered health professional

By signing this patient group direction you are indicating that you agree to its contents and that you will work within it.

Patient group directions do not remove inherent professional obligations or accountability.

It is the responsibility of each professional to practise only within the bounds of their own competence and professional code of conduct.

I confirm that I have read and understood the content of this Patient Group Direction and that I am willing and competent to work to it within my professional code of conduct.			
Name	**Designation**	**Signature**	**Date**

Authorising manager

I confirm that the registered health professionals named above have declared themselves suitably trained and competent to work under this PGD. I give authorisation on behalf of insert name of organisation for the above named health care professionals who have signed the PGD to work under it.			
Name	**Designation**	**Signature**	**Date**

Note to authorising manager

Score through unused rows in the list of registered health professionals to prevent additions post managerial authorisation.

This authorisation sheet should be retained to serve as a record of those registered health professionals authorised to work under this PGD.

Add details on how this information is to be retained according to organisation PGD policy.