

这些信息是抗生素处方或给药的补充资料。请参阅处方或药物标签的详细指示说明。

何谓抗生素？

抗生素是用于治疗或预防细菌引起的感染。

抗生素可杀死或抑制细菌在您的体内生长。抗生素有多种类型。您的医生会跟您讨论您的个人需要，并建议您使用合适的抗生素。

在医院期间，我们可能已经以注射、药片、胶囊或糖浆等形式对您进行抗生素治疗。您出院之后，将继续完成抗生素疗程以治疗或预防感染。

有关抗生素治疗，我需要了解什么？

出院之前，需与医生、护士或药剂师讨论以下内容：

- 为什么处方抗生素
- 每天需服用抗生素多少次
- 是否需要在进食时或空腹服用抗生素
- 需服用抗生素多长时间
- 潜在的副作用以及在副作用出现时，应如何应对
- 何时应到当地的医生（家庭医生）处就诊

出院后，应：

- 按标签上的要求服用抗生素
- 如果难以记得按时服用抗生素，则请设定闹钟或要求亲友提醒您
- 按医嘱用药天数服用抗生素——即使觉得身体好转也要坚持

抗生素过敏

抗生素过敏较为罕见，但可能相当严重。

您如果曾对某种抗生素有过（不良）反应，则请告知您的医生、护士或药剂师。请向他们提供尽可能多的细节。

副作用

抗生素与所有药物一样，都可能导致副作用。

轻微的副作用包括恶心、呕吐、腹泻、腹胀以及消化不良。

严重的副作用较为罕见。如出现以下症状，请立即求医：

- 皮疹
- 呼吸困难
- 发烧 40°C（摄氏度）以上
- 腹泻 3 天以上

抗生素抗药性

细菌可能会产生新的方法对抗抗生素——这称为“抗生素抗药性”。这意味着某种曾经有效的抗生素可能无法再有效地治疗您的感染。

抗生素抗药性的主要原因之一是将抗生素用于不必要的情况（如普通感冒或流感）。

如对抗生素有任何疑问，请咨询您的医生、护士或药剂师。

处方给您的抗生素是：

如何服用：

需服用多长时间？

Taking your antibiotics

This information is intended to accompany prescription or supply of antibiotics. Please refer to prescription or label for specific instructions.

What is an antibiotic?

Antibiotics are medicines used to treat or prevent infections caused by bacteria.

Antibiotics kill or stop the growth of bacteria in your body. There are many different types of antibiotics. Your doctor will discuss your individual needs and recommend a suitable antibiotic for you.

In hospital, you may have been given an antibiotic in the form of an injection, or as a tablet, capsule or syrup. You will need to continue the course of antibiotics when you are discharged from hospital to treat or prevent infection.

What do I need to know about my antibiotic treatment?

Before leaving hospital discuss with a doctor, nurse or pharmacist:

- why you are being prescribed an antibiotic
- how many times a day you need to take your antibiotic
- if your antibiotic needs to be taken with food or on an empty stomach
- how long to take your antibiotic for
- possible side effects and what to do if they happen
- when to see your local doctor

After leaving hospital:

- take your antibiotics as instructed on the label
- if you have trouble remembering to take your antibiotic, set an alarm or ask family or a friend to remind you
- take your antibiotic for the number of days the doctor has told you to, even if you are feeling better

Allergies to antibiotics

Allergies to antibiotics are rare but can be serious.

Please tell your doctor, nurse or pharmacist if you have had a reaction to an antibiotic in the past.

Give them as many details as you can.

Side effects

Like all medicines, antibiotics can cause side effects.

Some mild side effects include nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, bloating and indigestion.

Serious side effects are rare. Contact a doctor immediately if you have:

- a skin rash
- difficulty breathing
- a fever higher than 40°C
- diarrhoea which lasts for more than 3 days

Antibiotic resistance

Bacteria can develop new ways to fight against antibiotics, it is called 'antibiotic resistance'. This means that an antibiotic which used to work may no longer be able to treat your infection.

One of the main causes of antibiotic resistance is antibiotics being used when they are not needed (e.g. for a common cold or flu).

If you have any questions about your antibiotic, talk to your doctor, nurse or pharmacist.

The antibiotic prescribed for you is:

How to take it:

How long do you need to take it for?