

# Antibiotics: When They Can and Can't Help

**What are antibiotics?** Antibiotics are strong medicines that can stop some infections and save lives. But antibiotics can cause more harm than good when they aren't used the right way. You can protect yourself and your family by knowing when you should use antibiotics and when you shouldn't.

**Do antibiotics work against all infections?** No. Antibiotics only work against infections caused by bacteria. They don't work against any infections caused by viruses. Viruses cause colds and most coughs and sore throats.

**What is "bacterial resistance"?** Usually antibiotics kill bacteria or stop them from growing. However, some bacteria have become resistant to specific antibiotics so the antibiotics don't work against them. Resistant bacteria develop faster when antibiotics are used too often or are not used correctly. Resistant bacteria sometimes can be treated with antibiotics to which the bacteria have not yet become resistant. These medicines may have to be given intravenously (through a vein) in a hospital. A few kinds of resistant bacteria are untreatable.

**What can I do to help myself and my family?** Don't expect antibiotics to cure every illness. Don't take antibiotics for colds or the flu. Often, the best thing you can do is to let colds and the flu run their course. Sometimes this can take 2 weeks or more. Call your doctor if your illness gets worse after 2 weeks.

**How do I know when I need antibiotics?** The answer depends on what is causing your infection. The following are some basic guidelines:

- **Colds and flu.** Viruses cause these illnesses. They can't be cured with antibiotics.
- **Cough or bronchitis.** Viruses almost always cause these. However, if you have a problem with your lungs or an illness that lasts a long time, bacteria may actually be the cause. Your doctor may decide to try using an antibiotic.
- **Sore throat.** Most sore throats are caused by viruses and don't need antibiotics. However, strep throat is caused by bacteria. A throat swab and a lab test are usually needed before your doctor will prescribe an antibiotic for strep throat.
- **Ear infections.** There are several types of ear infections. Antibiotics are used for some, but not all, ear infections.
- **Sinus infections.** Antibiotics are often used to treat sinus infections. A runny nose and yellow or green mucus do not necessarily mean you need an antibiotic.

**Special Instructions:**