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**Background and objectives**

Epithelial cells in the oropharynx are the primary site of infection for Group A *Streptococcus* (GABHS). In children, the incidence is between 10% and 20%. Studies have shown that the rate of prescribing for GABHS is unnecessarily high.

**Methods**

An observational study of 100 patients with sore throat was conducted. The study aimed to identify the aetiology of sore throat and the appropriateness of antibiotic prescribing.

**Results**

An observational study of 100 patients with sore throat was conducted. The study aimed to identify the aetiology of sore throat and the appropriateness of antibiotic prescribing.

**Discussion**

The study highlights the need for a more targeted approach to the management of sore throat. A more targeted approach to the management of sore throat is needed.

**ACUTE TONSILLOPHARYNGITIS** is a common cause of sore throat that is most often caused by a viral infection. Group A *Streptococcus* (GABHS) is a common cause of bacterial tonsillopharyngitis. Studies have reported that approximately 10-20% of tonsillopharyngitis in adults is caused by bacteria, most often GABHS. In children, the incidence is between 10% and 20%. Studies have shown that the rate of prescribing for GABHS is unnecessarily high.

**Clinical assessment and treatment for streptococcal tonsillopharyngitis**

Differentiating between viral and bacterial aetiologies of tonsillopharyngitis can be difficult. Taking an appropriate history and using physical findings are suitable but these methods are not sufficiently specific or sensitive.

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variables in the multivariable model and the random effects (Table ). The odds of being prescribed antibiotics when there was no MCC documentation were . times that of patients for which full documentation was recorded after adjusting for sex, age, clinic and clinician (OR: . ; % confidence interval: . , . ; P





