

Supplementary material S3– Post-intervention electronic questionnaire for pharmacists

Start of Block: Questionnaire

Q1 Thank you very much for taking part in this study about the use of urinary tract infection leaflets in pharmacies.

A £30 voucher will be sent to you after you complete this short questionnaire and participate in the second phone interview.

Q2 What is the name and address of your pharmacy?

Q3 When did you use the UTI leaflets with service users? (multiple answers possible)

☐

Following a GP visit when they have been prescribed antibiotics (1)

☐

Coming first to the pharmacy and that you then referred to the GP (3)

☐

Coming first to the pharmacy and not referred on (6)

☐

Another stage (4) _____

Q4 When did you use the UTI leaflets the most?

- ☐ Following a GP visit when they have been prescribed antibiotics (1)
 - ☐ Coming first to the pharmacy and that you then referred to the GP (2)
 - ☐ Coming first to the pharmacy and not referred on (3)
 - ☐ Another stage (4) _____
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Q5 With approximately how many service users did you use the leaflet for women under 65 years?

Q6 With approximately how many service users did you use the leaflet for older adults?

Q7 Taking into account your interviews before the intervention, Public Health England have modified the leaflets and have produced a combined leaflet for all the service users.

Q8

Please click once on the sections you like or twice on the sections you dislike (zoom in to better see the leaflet).

	Dislike (1)	Neutral (2)	Like (3)
what is a UTI (52)			
Possible signs and symptoms (55)			
Confusion (59)			
What can you do to prevent (60)			
Other causes of symptoms (61)			
Self-care (62)			
What might they do (63)			
Take advice (64)			
When should you get help? (65)			

URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS (UTIs) A leaflet for adults with suspected UTI	POSSIBLE URINARY SIGNS & SYMPTOMS	SELF-CARE TO HELP YOURSELF GET BETTER MORE QUICKLY	WHEN SHOULD YOU GET HELP?
<p>WHAT IS A UTI? A urinary tract infection (UTI) occurs when bacteria in any part of the urine system cause symptoms. Diagnosis is made mainly on your symptoms. Urine dipstick tests are not usually used (unless pregnant).</p> <p>WHAT YOU CAN DO TO HELP PREVENT A UTI Are you drinking enough? Look at the colour of your urine.</p> <p>😊 Drink more 😊</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drink enough fluid (6-8 glasses) so that you pass pale coloured urine regularly during the day, and to avoid feeling thirsty, especially during hot weather • Avoid drinking too many fizzy drinks or alcohol • Prevent constipation. Ask for advice if needed • Maintain good control of diabetes <p>Stop bacteria spreading from your bowel into your bladder:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep the genital area clean and dry; avoid scented soaps • Wipe genitals from front to back after using the toilet • Pass urine after having sex • Wash the external vagina area with water before and after sex • Change pads and clean genitals if soiled <p>If you have recurrent UTIs, the following may help:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cranberry products and D-mannose: There is some evidence to say that these work to help prevent recurrent UTI in younger adults • After the menopause: Topical hormonal treatment may help • Antibiotics at night or after sex may be used if other measures do not work 	<p>Key signs/symptoms in ALL adults: Dysuria: Burning pain when passing urine New nocturia: Needing to pass urine in the night Cloudy urine: Visible cloudy colour when passing urine</p> <p>Other severe signs/symptoms in ALL adults: Frequency: Passing urine more often than usual Urgency: Feeling the need to pass urine immediately Haematuria: Blood in your urine Suprapubic pain: Pain in your lower tummy</p> <p>New or worsening signs of a UTI in OLDER, FRAIL adults: Incontinence: Wetting yourself more often than usual High or low temperature Shivering or shaking Confusion, change in behaviour, or unsteadiness on feet</p> <p>Consider these symptoms if you have a urinary catheter: Shivering or shaking High or low temperature Kidney pain in your back just under the ribs</p> <p>OTHER CAUSES OF URINARY SYMPTOMS TO CONSIDER</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inflammation due to sexual activity • Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) • Vaginal changes during and after the menopause <p>ALTHOUGH CONFUSION CAN BE CAUSED BY UTIs IN OLDER, FRAIL ADULTS, CONSIDER OTHER THINGS THAT MAY ALSO CAUSE CONFUSION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pain • Constipation • Poor sleep • Low mood • Not drinking enough • Side effects of medicine • Other infection • Change in your routine or home environment 	<p>WHAT MIGHT YOUR PHARMACIST / NURSE / DOCTOR DO?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give self-care advice and advise pain relief (paracetamol) • Ask you to drink more fluids • Ask you for a urine sample • You may be given an antibiotic immediately or to use if your symptoms don't improve or you start to feel worse (or referred to your GP) <p>TAKE YOUR PHARMACIST'S / NURSE'S / DOCTOR'S ADVICE WHEN IT COMES TO ANTIBIOTICS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antibiotics can be life saving for serious urine infections • But antibiotics are not always needed for urinary symptoms • Common side effects of taking antibiotics include thrush, rashes, vomiting and diarrhoea; ask for advice if you are worried • Antibiotics affect the bacteria in your bowel, which may make them resistant to antibiotics for at least a year • Keep antibiotics working, only take them when your doctor/nurse advises them 	<p>The following symptoms are possible signs of serious infection and should be assessed urgently: Contact your GP Practice or contact NHS 111 (England), NHS 24 (Scotland dial 111), NHS direct (Wales dial 0845 4647), or GP practice (NI)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shivering, chills and muscle pain Not passing urine all day Trouble breathing Visible blood in your urine Feeling very confused, drowsy or slurred speech Temperature is above 38°C or less than 36°C Kidney pain in your back just under the ribs Very cold skin <p>Symptoms are getting a lot worse, or not starting to improve within 2 days of starting antibiotics.</p>
<p>Speak to your pharmacist about referral to a GP or other treatments.</p>	<p>Speak to your pharmacist about referral to a GP or other treatments.</p>	<p>Taking ANTIBIOTICS when you don't need them puts you and your family at risk</p>	<p>Trust your instincts, ask for advice if you are not sure how urgent your symptoms are</p>

Q9 What do you think of the new combined leaflet?

Q10 Do you think that the photos should be replaced with graphics / pictograms?

☐ Yes (1)

☐ No (2)

Q11 Do you think that this leaflet will be easier to use than the two leaflets separately?

☐ Yes (1)

☐ No (2)

Q12 Would you recommend using this combined leaflet or the two leaflets separately to your colleagues?

☐ The new combined leaflet (1)

☐ The two leaflets (2)

End of Block: Questionnaire
