## **Algorithm 3:** Managing recurrent Strep A sore throat in tamariki and rangatahi at high risk of ARF (Grade D)

Tamariki or rangatahi in high-risk population (see Algorithm 1) presenting with three or more consecutive symptomatic Strep A positive sore throats in a three-month period? Give a single dose of IM benzathine penicillin OR 10 days of amoxicillin with directly observed therapy. In addition, swab the whānau/household Use a health literacy approach: as per Algorithm 2 and treat if Strep A • Ask what the whānau understands about positive. the treatment of sore throats to prevent rheumatic fever. • Fill in any gaps in understanding, explain Strep A carriage, potential risk in high-risk Take a follow up post treatment swab whānau, and treatment options available. 3–6 days after finishing oral amoxicillin treatment or one month after IM · Check what they've understood. Help benzathine penicillin. them solve problems so they can complete their treatment. • Discuss the importance of antibiotic adherence and basic hygiene practices Persisting Strep A positive (hand washing, sneeze/cough into elbow or a tissue). • Assess and treat any skin infections as per local HealthPathways. Seek advice from specialist paediatrician, • Discuss referral to Healthy Homes ID physician or clinical microbiologist Initiative if relevant (see Healthy Homes on appropriate management which may Initiative — Health New Zealand include further antibiotic regimens — Te Whatu Ora for local contact see Table 5.5. information) and/or offer advice on keeping home warm and dry (see Healthy Homes — Health New Zealand | Te Whatu Ora). Strep A negative Strep A infection resolved For any further sore throats, manage as per Algorithm 1.