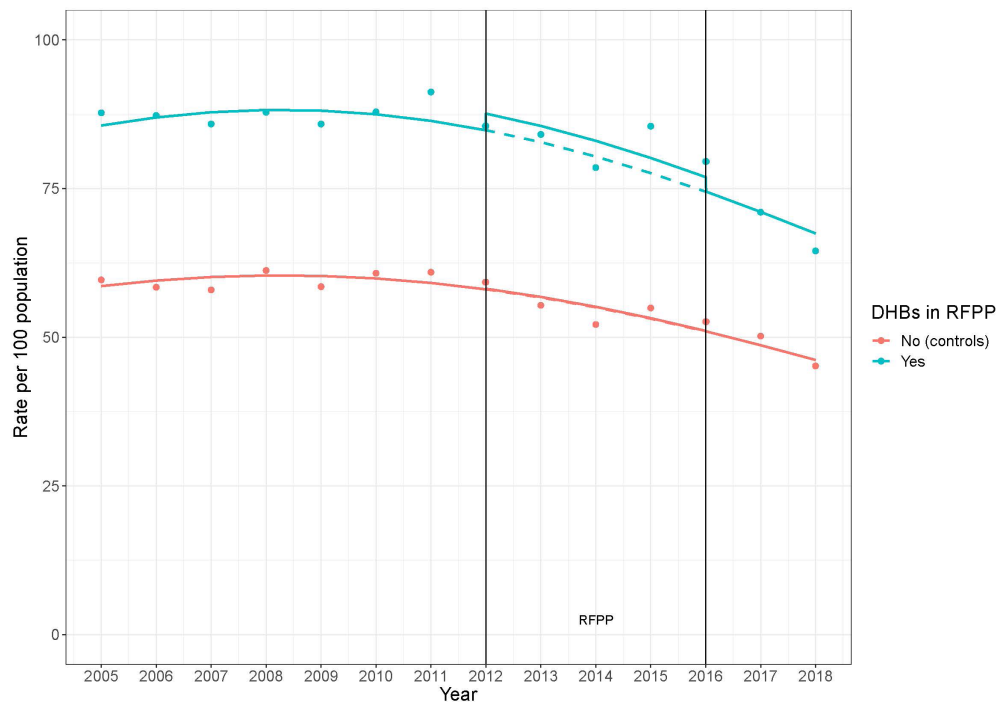


Table 1: Summary of national penicillin dispensing frequency between 2005 and 2018.

Aotearoa New Zealand		
Name	Total dispensing N=34,152,401 (%)	Dispensing among children (≤18 years) N=12,154,872 (%)
Amoxicillin	15,108,527 (44.2)	7,016,771 (57.7)
Benzathine benzylpenicillin (BPG)*	38,157 (0.1)	695,417 (5.7)
Phenoxymethylpenicillin (penicillin V)*	1,583,782 (4.6)	
Flucloxacillin	6,246,620 (18.3)	1,602,276 (13.2)
Amoxicillin-clavulanate	11,136,556 (32.6)	2,840,408 (23.4)

* Due to small numbers, data for BPG and penicillin V were only available as combined data for children ≤18 years.

Figure 1: Timeline of all penicillin dispensing for children (≤18 years-old) before (2005–2011), during (2012–2016) and after the rheumatic fever prevention programme (2017–2018), by district health boards participating in the programme and district health boards that were not participating.



*Dotted line indicates the expected (counterfactual) rate.

Figure 2: Summary of penicillin dispensing rates among children ≤18 years by penicillin class period (before [2005–2011], during [2012–2016] and after [2017–2018] the rheumatic fever prevention programme) and DHBs participating in the programme and those that were not participating (controls).

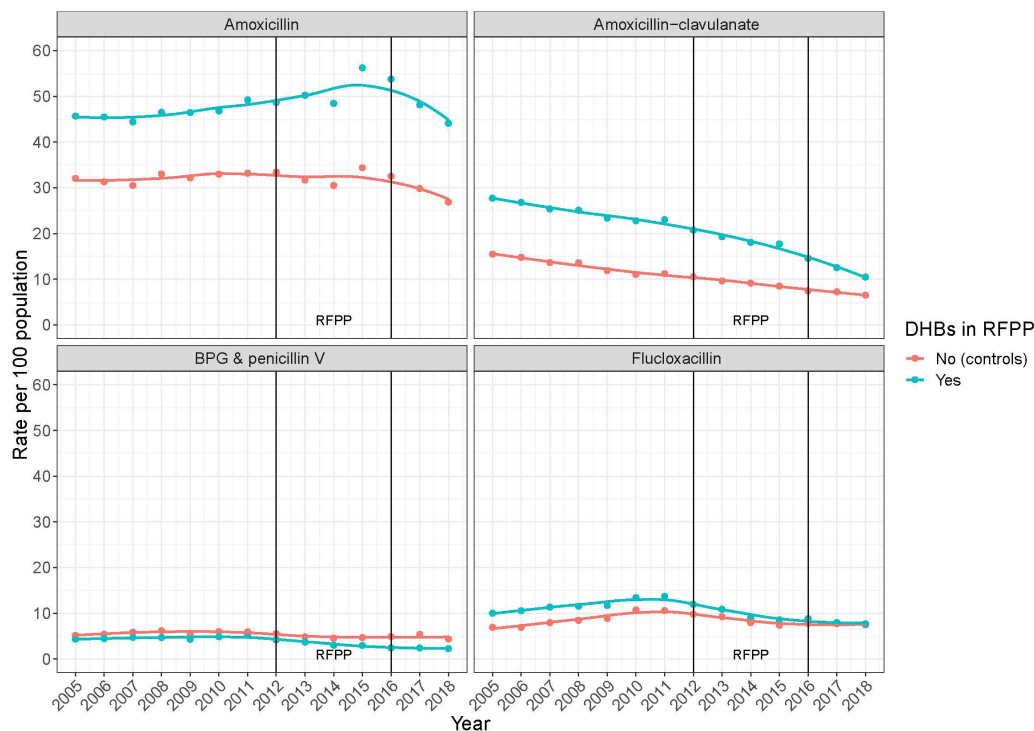
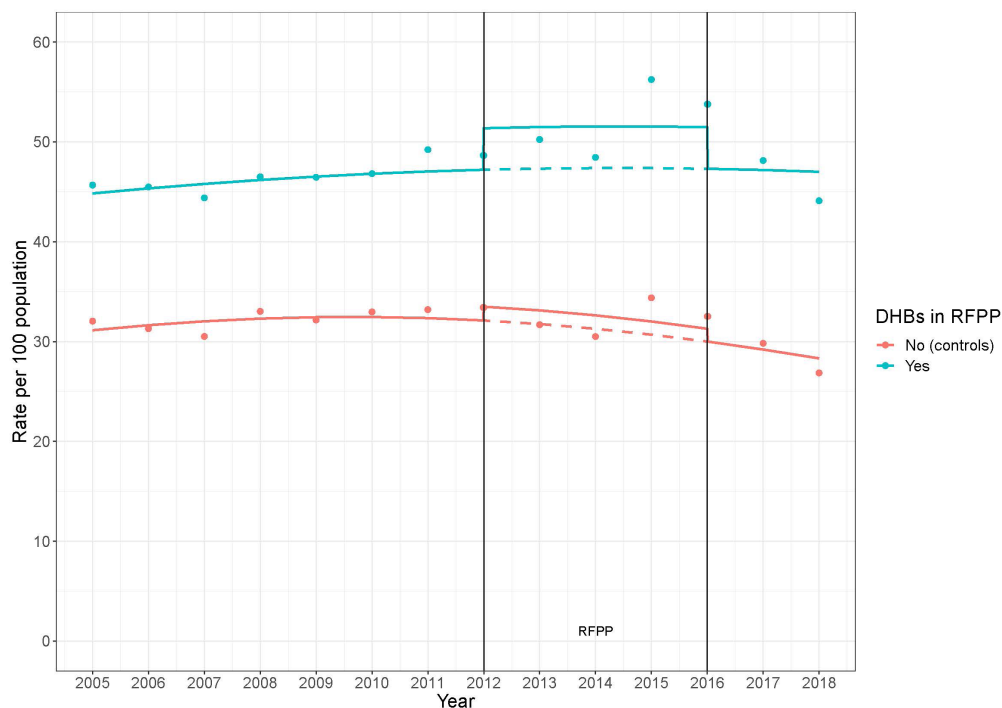


Figure 3: Timeline of amoxicillin dispensing rates among children ≤18 years before (2005–2011), during (2012–2016) and after (2017–2018) the rheumatic fever prevention programme by DHBs participating in the programme and those that were not participating.



*Dotted line indicates the expected (counterfactual) rate.

Figure 4: Timeline of amoxicillin-clavulanate dispensing among children <18 years before (2005–2011), during (2012–2016) and after (2017–2018) the rheumatic fever prevention programme by DHBs participating in the programme and those that were not participating.



*Dotted line indicates the expected (counterfactual) rate.