

THE DISPENSE AND ADMINISTRATION OF AN ALTERNATE DRUG PRODUCT MUST BE DEEMED ACCEPTABLE BY THE PHARMACY & THERAPEUTICS COMMITTEE.

- This document is used to support best practices for administration of surgical antibiotic prophylaxis.
- If history of severe or life-threatening allergic reaction to the preferred antibiotic, then give alternative antibiotic. .
- Initial antibiotic dose for all drugs must be started within one hour prior to incision except Vancomycin AND Fluoroquinolones, which must be started within 2 hours prior to incision because of the prolonged infusion time required for these drugs (TCHHN policy 2.43.127)
- The National Surgical Infection Prevention (SIP) project mandates that prophylactic antibiotics not be extended beyond 24 hours of the end of the operation.
- CMS requirements are indicated with an asterisk (*).
- Cefazolin dosing is 2g unless patient weight is > 120 kg.
- Gentamicin dosing is based on ideal body weight unless the patient is 20% above their IBW; then, an adjusted dosing weight is used: Dosing weight (kg) = $IBW + [0.4 \times (ABW - IBW)]$.
- All antibiotics indicated are given intravenously, unless otherwise noted.
- Shaded procedures are screened for MRSA colonization. If positive, use Vancomycin 15 mg/kg dosing based on actual body weight; maximum dose of 2g.

Type of Procedure	Preferred First Line Use		Alternative if allergy to Preferred Antibiotic	
	Pre-Op	Interop Redosing	Pre-Op	Interop Redosing
Neurosurgery:				
 Crani CSF shunt procedures* Pain pump implant * Spinal cord stimulator* Spine* 	Cefazolin 2 g	Cefazolin 2 g every 4 hrs	Clindamycin 900 mg	Clindamycin 900 mg every 6 hrs
Orthopedic:				
 Any procedure involving an implanted device Arthrodesis* Arthroplasty * Long bone procedures* ORIF* Spine* 	Cefazolin 2 g	Cefazolin 2 g every 4 hrs	Clindamycin 900 mg	Clindamycin 900 mg every 6 hrs
Clean operations involving the hand, knee, or foot and not involving implantation of foreign materials References	No antibiotics recommended			

Reference

Bratzler, DW, Dellinger, EP, Olsen, KM et. al. Clinical practice guidelines for antimicrobial prophylaxis in surgery. Am J Health-Sys Pharm. 2013; 70:195-283.

Antibiotic prophylaxis for gynecologic procedures. ACOG Practice Bulletin No. 104. American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. Obstet Gynecol 2009; 113:1180-9. Wolf Jr, JS, Bennett, CJ, Dmochowski, RR et.al. Best Practice Policy Statement on Urologic Surgery Antimicrobial Prophylaxis 2008. (Revised 2011)

The Christ Hospital Health Network Policy 2.43.127 – Perioperative Antibiotic Dosing.

Piraino, Beth, Bernardini, Judith, Brown, Edwina, Figueiredo, Ana, Johnson, David W, Lye, Wai-Choong, Price, Valerie, Ramalakshmi, Szeto, Cheuk-Chu. ISPD Position Statement on Reducing the Risks of Peritoneal Dialysis-Related Infections. Peritoneal Dialysis International, 31: 614-630.