

## PROPHYLACTIC USE OF ANTIBIOTICS IN UROLOGICAL SURGERIES

Sara Shireen\* and Zeenath Unnissa

Department of Pharmacy Practice, Deccan School of Pharmacy.

**Corresponding Author: Sara Shireen**

Department of Pharmacy Practice, Deccan School of Pharmacy.

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### ABSTRACT

**Background:** Prophylactic anti-microbial is organization of an anti-microbial earlier to/or within the nonappearance of defilement of already sterile tissues or liquids. The utilize of antimicrobials for dirty and sullied methods isn't considered prophylaxis. Antibiotic prophylaxis is utilized to decrease the frequency of postoperative contaminations. Anti-microbial prophylaxis reduces the frequency of surgical wound contamination. Rate of a surgical wound disease depends on various variables particular to either the method itself or the person persistent. **Materials and methods:** We have conducted a Prospection observational study, Litration review. **Discussion:** From this study it can be revealed that among elective surgery done 84% received prophylactic antibiotics. Prophylactic antibiotic was given to 72% of clean wound 88.4% of clean contaminated wound, 83.3% of infected wound and 25% of dirty wound. The results correspond with results in other studies done in the world which shows how the use of prophylactic antibiotic is inappropriate. Antibiotic usage in current surgical practice is often inappropriate, excessive, and chaotic. Antibiotic prophylaxis was given to clean wound but was not given in some clean contaminated wounds in which it was necessary. Antimicrobial use is a major determinant for the development of resistance and to optimize its effect in surgeries.

**KEYWORDS:** Anti-microbial, Antibiotic treatment, surgical prophylaxis.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Antibiotic may be a substance, such as penicillin or streptomycin, delivered by or determined from certain organisms, microbes, and other living beings or manufactured atoms that can crush or repress the development of other microorganisms.<sup>[1]</sup>

Prophylactic anti-microbial is organization of an anti-microbial earlier to/or within the nonappearance of defilement of already sterile tissues or liquids. The utilize of antimicrobials for dirty and sullied methods isn't considered prophylaxis. Hypothetical anti-microbial therapy is organization of an anti-microbial when there's a solid plausibility, however problematic disease.

Anti-microbial treatment is the organization of an anti-microbial when a set up contamination has been recognized. A wound is characterized by the Centers for Illness Control as an interference or break within the progression of the outside surface of the body or the surface of an inner organ caused by surgical or other shapes of harm or injury.<sup>[2]</sup>

A Surgical Location Contamination is clinically characterized as the nearness of torment at a surgically made wound, which is went with by erythema,

induration and nearby delicacy or nearness of purulent release at the wound location.

Antibiotic prophylaxis is utilized to decrease the frequency of postoperative contaminations. Patients experiencing strategies related with tall contamination rates, those including implantation of prosthetic fabric, and those in which the results of disease are genuine ought to get perioperative anti-microbials. Treatment, instead of prophylaxis, is shown for strategies related with self-evident preexisting contamination (i.e. canker, discharge, or necrotic tissue). Cephalosporins (such as cefazolin) are suitable to begin with line operators for most surgical strategies, focusing on the foremost likely living beings whereas dodging broad-spectrum antimicrobial treatment which will lead to the advancement of antimicrobial resistance. The length of prophylaxis ought to not surpass 24hours.<sup>[3]</sup>

In organization of prophylactic anti-microbial, it is critical to follow to the taking after standards: A single preoperative measurement of anti-microbial is as successful as a full 5-day course of treatment accepting an uncomplicated strategy. Prophylactic anti-microbials ought to be managed inside 1 hour earlier to entry point. Complicated, sullied, or messy methods ought to get

extra postoperative scope. Prophylactic anti-microbials ought to target the expected living beings. For the larger part of strategies, prophylaxis ought to not surpass 24 hours. Prophylaxis is pointless in the event that the quiet is as of now getting anti-microbials that cover likely pathogens. The timing of anti-microbial organization ought to be balanced to maximize prophylactic viability.

Amid drawn out methods, anti-microbial prophylaxis ought to be readministered each 3 hours (with the special case of vancomycin, aminoglycosides, and fluoroquinolones. Surgical location contamination is the commonest healing center procured disease that happens in early postoperative period in surgical patients and accounts for 38% of contaminations in surgical patients and 31.1% of all contaminations in injury patients. Its recurrence increment parallels increment in number of chance variables. Avoidance of perioperative disease requires administration coordinated at optimizing of understanding variables like smoking, wholesome components, immune-suppression, weight and cardiovascular status. Utilize of standards like anti-microbial prophylaxis, aseptic theater conditions, regard of delicate tissues amid operation, neighborhood treatment and other present day patient safety practices is required.

Anti-microbial prophylaxis ought to be begun early pre-operatively at slightest 30-60 minutes some time recently entry point and anti-microbial level surpassing negligible inhibitory concentration for contaminating life form or some time recently expansion of a tourniquet on the off chance that pertinent to closure of wound. Pointing at brief preoperative remain in clinic, and pre-washing of the zone concerned some time recently cleaning with clean are too basic in lessening SSI. Perioperative antimicrobial prophylaxis is prescribed for different surgical strategies to avoid surgical location contaminations.

Ideal antimicrobial operators for prophylaxis ought to be bactericidal, nontoxic, reasonable, and dynamic against the commonplace pathogens that can cause surgical location contamination postoperatively. To maximize its viability, intravenous perioperative prophylaxis ought to be managed inside 30 to 60 minutes some time recently the surgical cut. Antimicrobial prophylaxis ought to be of brief length to diminish harmfulness and antimicrobial resistance and to decrease fetched. The authority of the Medicare National Surgical Disease Anticipation Venture facilitated the Surgical Contamination Anticipation Rule Journalists Workgroup (SIPGWW) assembly came with the agreement that mixture of the primary antimicrobial measurements ought to start inside 60 minutes before surgical cut which prophylactic antimicrobials ought to be ceased inside 24 h after the conclusion of surgery. This counseling articulation gives an outline of other issues related to antimicrobial prophylaxis, counting particular recommendations with respect to antimicrobial.<sup>[4]</sup>

Preoperative skin planning is an imperative component in anticipation of disease, but expels as it were up to 80% of skin vegetation. Standard surgical antisepsis is an acknowledged strategy and includes scouring with clean arrangements. Chlorhexidine gluconate compared with povidone iodine appeared a drawn out lessening in skin defilement and with less poisonous quality and skin bothering. Fluid surgical hand scours are identical to conventional cleans with respect to decrease of skin defilement, with higher specialists convention compliancy compared to conventional scrubs.

The utilize of laminar stream and ultra-violet light in theater is related with diminished rates of postoperative skin diseases and defilement. Regard of delicate tissues amid surgery through diminish in over the top utilize of diathermy, wounds and intemperate pressure is exhorted. Wound closure without pressure and no dead space is empowered. Issues of wound seepage have not been appeared to decrease rates of contamination. When utilized, closed suction waste is superior than open deplete. SSI could be a common complication and it is within the interest of the specialist and the quiet that it is anticipated because it can be related with dreariness, mortality and expanded asset utilization.

Up to one half of all anti-microbials endorsed for hospitalized patients are for avoidance, not treatment, of disease. With incidental exemptions, most anti-microbial prophylaxis is given to surgical patients. Hence, surgical anti-microbial prophylaxis speaks to a expansive consumption of cash and drugs. In numerous occasions there may be no clear sign for prophylaxis; the timing of prophylaxis may be improper, or the term of prophylaxis may be over the top.

In a ponder exhausted 1985 USA, numerous blunders in antimicrobial prophylaxis were recognized; these included mistakes of both exclusion and commission. Antimicrobial prophylaxis was not given in 345 (21%) of 1621 operations in which prophylaxis was essential. It was given pointlessly in 822 (50%) of 1642 in which it was of problematic esteem. Antimicrobial prophylaxis was unnecessarily proceeded past 48 h for 1088 (40%) of 2691 patients. Additionally, it was not given preoperatively (inside 2 h some time recently the surgical entry point, but for patients experiencing cesarean segments) in 983 (60%) of 1621 operations in which prophylaxis was shown.<sup>[5]</sup>

Surgical site infections (SSI's) have a critical affect on patients, expanding length of clinic remain, contributing to an abuse of anti-microbials and expanded related costs, contributing to expanded dreariness and mortality. Anti-microbial prophylaxis diminishes the frequency of surgical wound contamination. It is consistently prescribed for all clean sullied and sullied strategies. It is considered discretionary for most clean strategies, in spite of the fact that it may be shown for certain patients and clean methods that satisfy particular chance criteria.

An evaluated 40–60 percent of SSIs are preventable with fitting utilize of prophylactic anti-microbials. Abuse, underuse, dishonorable timing, and abuse of anti-microbials happen in 25–50 percent of operations. A huge number of hospitalized patients create diseases caused by *Clostridium difficile*, and 16 percent of this sort of disease in surgical patients can be ascribed to unseemly prophylaxis utilize alone. Improper utilize of wide range anti-microbials or drawn out courses of prophylactic anti-microbials puts all patients at indeed more noteworthy wellbeing dangers due to the improvement of anti-microbial safe pathogens. Contamination of the chiseled skin or delicate tissues may be a common but avoidable complication of any surgical strategy. A few bacterial defilement of a surgical location is unavoidable, either from the patient's own bacterial vegetation or from the environment. The fundamental idea behind surgical wound prophylaxis is that anti-microbials ought to as of now be within the tissue at the time the wound is delivered. It has long been figured it out that a few patients are at distant more noteworthy hazard of creating wound disease than others.<sup>[6]</sup>

Organization of anti-microbials represses development of sullyng microbes, and their adherence to prosthetic inserts, in this way lessening the hazard of contamination. In any case, anti-microbials are not harmless – separated from the taken a toll, there's a chance of hypersensitivity, counting passing from unforeseen anaphylaxis as well as the improvement of resistance. 177 surgical methods performed between January 2004 and June 2004, were considered at Oslo Urological Clinic at Aker College Healing center. By investigating restorative, soporific and nursing records, and pharmaceutical charts, the anti-microbial choice, term of prophylaxis, dosage and timing of the primary dosage was recorded.

### Goals of antibiotic prophylaxis

The objectives of prophylactic organization of anti-microbials to surgical patients are to:

- Diminish the frequency of surgical location diseases
- Utilize anti-microbials in a way that's upheld by prove of viability
- Minimize the impact of anti-microbials on the patient's ordinary bacterial vegetation
- Minimize unfavorable impacts
- Cause negligible alter to the patient's have guards<sup>[7]</sup>

It is critical that anti-microbial prophylaxis is related to, not a substitute for, great surgical strategy. Anti-microbial prophylaxis ought to be respected as one component of a compelling arrangement for the control of nosocomial contamination. A few of the characteristics of an ideal anti-microbial for surgical prophylaxis can be recorded as follows:

- Successful against suspected pathogens
- Does not actuate bacterial resistance
- Successful tissue infiltration

- Negligible poisonous quality
- Negligible side impacts
- Long half life
- Fetched compelling<sup>[8]</sup>

## 2. Factors Affecting the Incidence of Surgical Site Infection

Already it had been appeared that in case one classified the operation concurring to “how dirty” it was, at that point one seem foresee the probability of disease.<sup>[9]</sup>

### Classification of operation

Operations can be categorised into four classes with an expanding rate of bacterial defilement and ensuing rate of postoperative contaminations.

- Clean
- Clean-contaminated
- Contaminated
- Dirty

**Clean:** elective surgery, no intense irritation or transection of gastrointestinal tract, oropharyngeal, genitourinary, biliary or tracheobronchial tract, no break in aseptic strategy, illustrations incorporate craniotomy, orthopedic surgery, cardiothoracic and vascular surgery, anti-microbial utilize is disputable, but routinely utilized. Illustrations in urologic surgery: orchiplexy and nephrectomy.<sup>[10]</sup>

**Clean-contaminated:** pressing or emergent case that's something else clean, controlled opening of gastrointestinal tract, oesopharyngeal, genitourinary, biliary or tracheobronchial tracts, negligible spillage and/or minor aseptic strategy break, illustrations incorporate obtrusive head and neck surgery, cholecystectomy, urologic methods, hysterectomy, orthopedic surgery with prosthesis, anti-microbials are managed for prophylaxis. Illustrations in urologic surgery: endoscopic strategies in patients without indwelling catheters, radical cystectomy, and radical prostatectomy.<sup>[10]</sup>

**Contaminated:** any strategy in which there's net dirtying of the operation field amid method, as well as surgery of open traumatic wounds (<4 hours ancient), cases incorporate colorectal surgery with spillage, biliary or genitourinary tract surgery within the nearness of contaminated bile or pee and clean or clean-contaminated methods with major break in aseptic strategy, anti-microbials are managed for prophylaxis. Illustrations in urologic surgery: all the cases in urologic surgery over with concomitant urinary tract disease, bladder enlargement utilizing colon, and surgery for vesicovaginal fistula.<sup>[10]</sup>

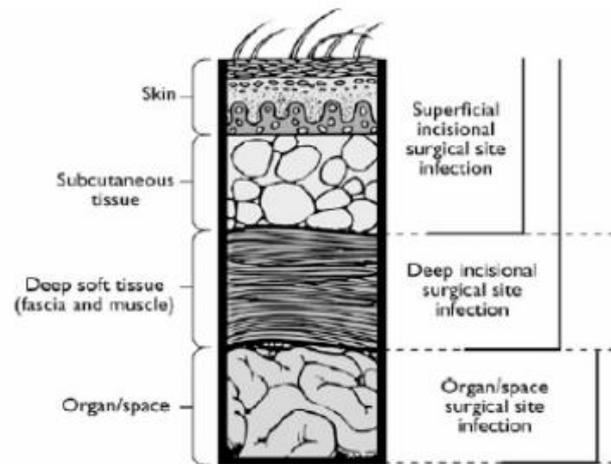
**Dirty:** discharge or boil show, preoperative aperture of gastrointestinal tract, oropharyngeal, biliary, or tracheobronchial tracts, entering injury (>4 hours ancient), illustrations incorporate punctured a ruptured appendix with canker arrangement, anti-microbials are

utilized for treatment, hence utilize isn't considered prophylaxis. Illustrations in urologic surgery: surgery for pyonephrosis and surgery for colovesical fistula.<sup>[10]</sup>

It would be a disentanglement to assess the wound contamination rate as it were from this classification, but it gives a great thought of the probability of contamination. Youthful fit patients with sullied or messy wounds may recuperate from the contamination distant more regularly than anticipated from the wound classification in itself. More seasoned patients with debilitated organs experiencing clean surgery might have a distant higher contamination rate. One must

incorporate the other components that decide wound disease (and in this way the require for anti-microbial prophylaxis). But to begin with a definition of the surgical wound diseases:

- Disease distinguished by purulent or culture positive seepage disconnected from any structure over the sash in vicinity to the surgical wound.
- Profound contaminations are characterized by purulent seepage from subfascial channels, wounds bursting open, or sore arrangement and include adjoining destinations controlled amid surgery
- Wound dehiscence
- Breakdown of the surgical wound



**Fig. 1: Surgical site Infection.**

As the number of harmfulness of sully microscopic organisms increment, so does the chance for the improvement of a postoperative disease. Surgical injury to the tissues and the utilize of outside fabric advance potentiate the hazard of disease, though systemic and neighborhood have resistant instruments work to contain vaccinated microbes and avoid disease. Anti-microbials within the tissues give a pharmacologic implies of protection that increment the normal have resistance. Bacterial resistance instruments may contribute to wound contamination by empowering living beings to elude from the prophylactically managed anti-microbials.<sup>[12]</sup>

One can envision the environment of the surgical wound as a adjust or condition between distinctive variables as appeared in condition. An increment within the components over the line moreover increments the chance for the improvement of a postoperative disease. Common and nearby have resistant components work to contain immunized microscopic organisms and avoid contamination. Anti-microbials in tissues offer assistance the characteristic have insusceptibility.

#### **Equation: Determinants of surgical wound infections Risk of surgical wound infection**

Microbial concentration X Injury to X Foreign X Resistance to and virulence tissue material preoperative

(ab) General and local host immunity X Perioperative antibiotics.

#### **The identified risk factors**

Rate of a surgical wound disease depends on various variables particular to either the method itself or the person persistent. These incorporate sort of surgical method and bacterial stack experienced, basic therapeutic condition of the persistent, and surgical method (procedure, term, persistent planning, gear arrangement etc.)

Patient hazard variables: Systemic variables such as diabetes, farther contaminations, corticosteroids, corpulence, extraordinary of age, lack of healthy sustenance, enormous transfusion, and different preoperative co-morbid restorative conclusion: ASA lesson 3, 4 or 5. The American Society of Anaesthesiologist (ASA) has concocted a preoperative chance score based on the nearness of co-morbidities at the time of surgery. An ASA score >2 is related with expanded chance of wound contamination and this hazard is extra to that of classification of operation and length of surgery.<sup>[13]</sup>

**Table 1: ASA classification of physical status.**

ASA score	Physical status
1	A normal healthy patient
2	A patient with a mild systemic disease
3	A patient with a severe systemic disease that limits activity, but is not incapacitating
4	A patient with an incapacitating systemic disease that is a constant threat to life
5	A moribund patient not expected to survive 24 hours with or without operation

- Patient risk factors: Local variables such as outside body, electrocautery, infusion with noradrenalin, wound channels, hair evacuation with razor, and past illumination of location.
- Surgery-related factors: Such as sort of method, location of surgery, emanant surgery, term of surgery (>60-120 min), past surgery, timing of anti-microbial organization, situation of outside body (hip/knee substitution, heart valve inclusion, shunt addition), hypotension, hypoxia, parchedness and hypothermia, specialist planning.
- Wound-related factors: Size of tissue injury and devitalisation, blood misfortune, haematoma, wound classification, nearness of channels, packs, or wraps as well as ischemia, and wound spillage.
- Diagnostic procedure-related factors in urology: Ultrasound guided center biopsy of the prostate has

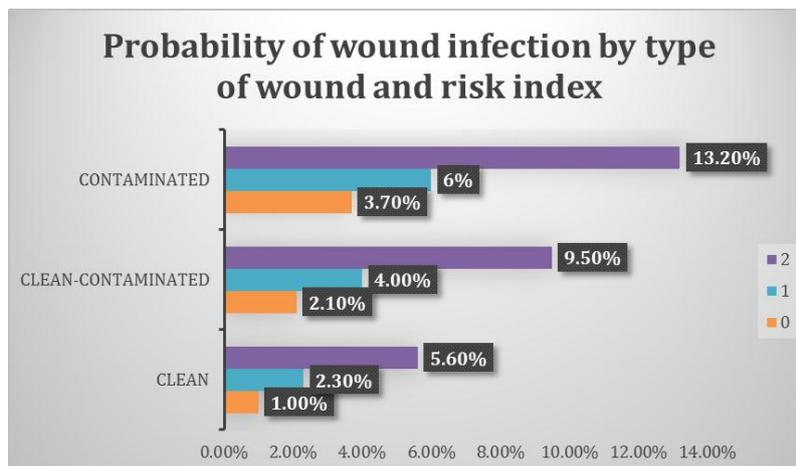
gotten to be one of the foremost visit demonstrative devices in urology, pointed at diagnosing early prostate cancer. It could be a speedy, low-invasive method, but related with a reasonably tall chance of disease. Though cystoscopy seldom leads to an irresistible complication.

Table 2, is derived from a large epidemiological study and illustrates the relation between risk index and operation classification.

The two risk factors used here are co-morbidity (ASA score >2) and duration of operation (>75th percentile)  
**Risk index 0:** When neither risk factor is present  
**Risk index 1:** When either one of the risk factor is present  
**Risk index 2:** When both risk factors are present

**Table 2: Probability of wound infection by type of wound and risk index.**

Operation classification	Risk index		
	0	1	2
Clean	1.0%	2.3%	5.6%
Clean-contaminated	2.1%	4.0%	9.5%
Contaminated	3.7%	6-8%	13.2%



**Figure 2: Probability of wound infection by type of wound and risk index.**

Here we can see that a clean operation with risk index 2 has a probability of 5.6 % for the likelihood of wound infection, as opposed to a contaminated operation with no risk index that has a probability of 3.7 % for wound infection.

**Indication for surgical antibiotic prophylaxis:** These signs appears a few angles of the display discussions

related to the prophylactic utilize of antimicrobial operators in urologic demonstrative and helpful strategy. Wellbeing care related contaminations in urologic surgery are abridged within the following:

- Surgical site infection
  1. Superficial
  2. Deep
- Urinary tract infection

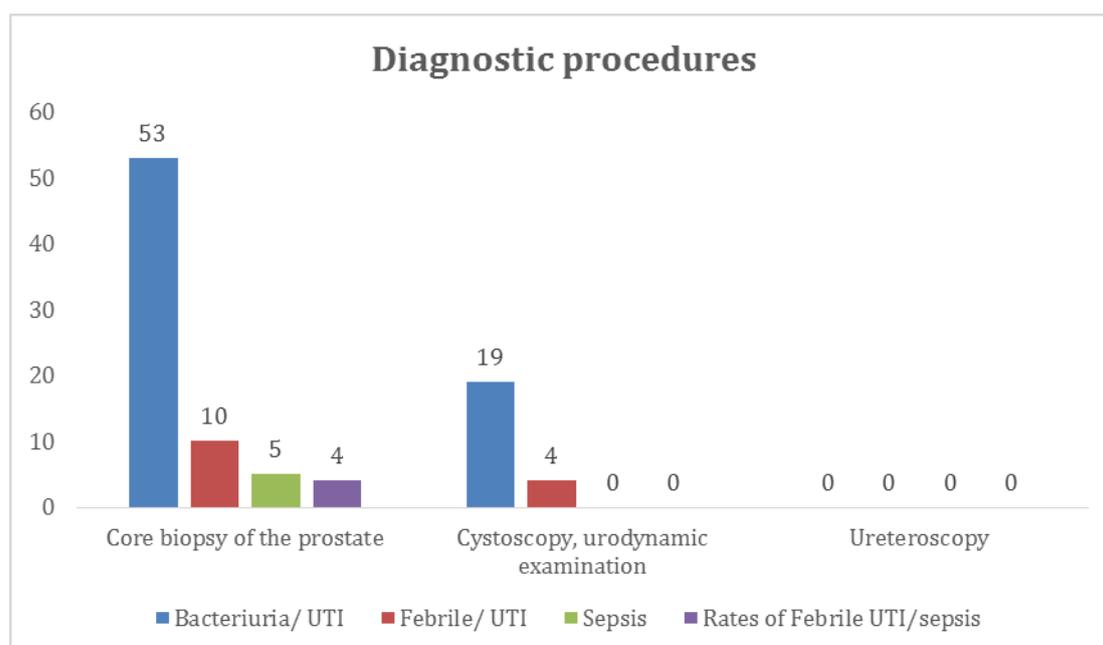
1. Asymptomatic bacteriuria
2. Symptomatic urinary tract infection
3. Complicated urinary tract infection or febrile upper urinary tract infection
4. Pyelonephritis
  - Blood stream infection - septicemia
  - Infection at a remote site

The for the most part dreaded complication in urologic surgery are profound surgical location diseases, complicated urinary tract disease, pyelonephritis and septicemia, all which speak to a risk for the quiet at an expanded fetched to society. A rundown of the anticipated rates of disease related to a few standard urological strategies are given in Table 3.

**Table 3: Expected rate of infection in conjunction with urologic surgery, expressed in %.**

Procedure	Infection rates (reported/expected)			
	No antibiotic Prophylaxis			With antibiotic prophylaxis
	Bacteriuria/UTI	Febrile/UTI	Sepsis	Rates of Febrile UTI/sepsis
<b>Diagnostic procedures</b>				
Core biopsy of the prostate	20-53	5-10	1-5	<5
Cystoscopy, urodynamic examination	< 20	<5	No data	No impact
Ureteroscopy	No data			No impact demonstrated
<b>Endourologic procedures and ESWL</b>				
ESWL	<5	<5	1	Minimal impact
TURP	6-70	5-10	<5	66-71% reduction
Ureteroscopy (complicated) percutaneous stone surgery	<38	4-25	<5	-
<b>Open surgery</b>				
Clean (nephrectomy)	Catheter associated	<2	No data	No impact demonstrated
Clean-contaminated (open urinary tract; bowel segment)	Catheter associated	5-10	<2	2-3
Implant of prosthetic devices	Catheter associated	1-16	No data	1-3

**Note:** No data indicates limited or no data available for that specific intervention. UTI= Urinary Tract Infection, SSI=Surgical Site Infection, ESWL= Extracorporeal shock wave lithotripsy, TURP= transurethral resection of the prostate



**Figure 3: Diagnostic procedures.**

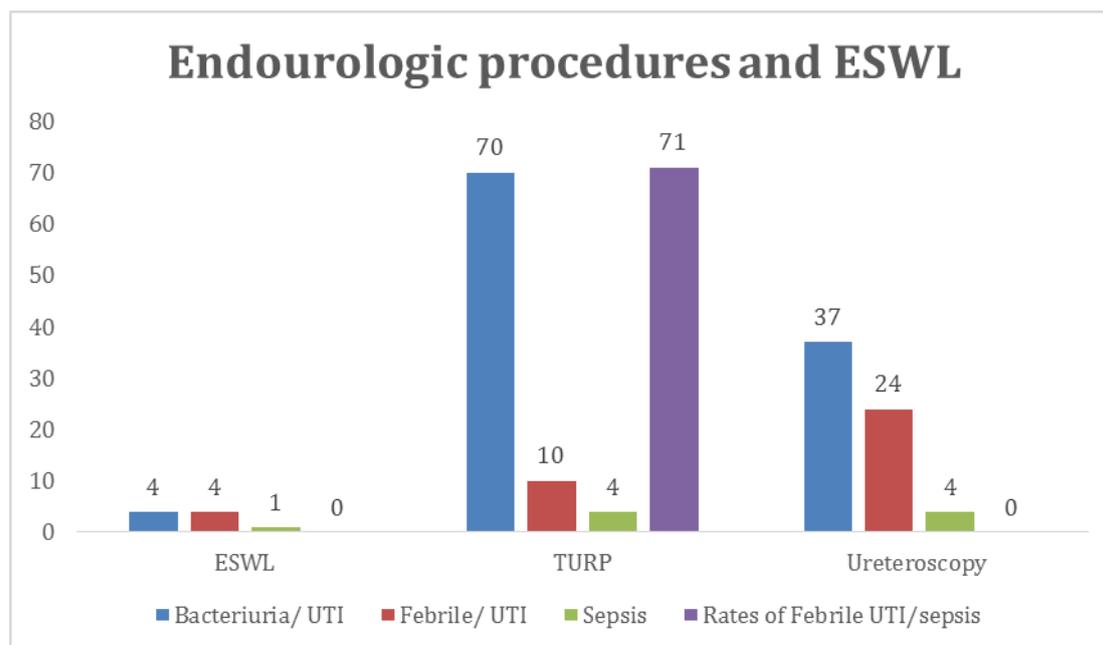


Figure 4: Endourologic procedures and ESWL.

#### Administration of intravenous prophylactic antibiotics

Fitting anti-microbial utilize for anticipation of surgical wound disease incorporates the taking after: fitting timing of managed operators and rehashed dosing based on the length of the strategy and anti-microbial half life. One may consider re-dosing in the event that strategy surpasses 4 hours. The determination of the specialist must be based on the method that's performed, and against the living beings most likely to be experienced. It must hence cover both the endogenous living beings related to the sort of surgical method performed, and the exogenous life forms presented auxiliary to destitute surgical method. To dodge contamination and diminish the potential for improvement of resistance, it is critical to have the suitable length. Anti-microbial prophylaxis is ordinarily not shown for patients with sterile pee, since the postoperative disease chance is little.<sup>[16]</sup>

- Choice of anti-microbials; in spite of the fact that a wide extend of life forms can cause disease in surgical patients, surgical location disease is ordinarily due to a little number of common pathogens (*Escherichia coli*, *Proteus mirabilis*, *Enterococci*, *Pseudomonas spp.*, *Staphylococci spp.*, *Candida spp.*). Hence the anti-microbials chosen for prophylaxis must cover the common pathogens. Anti-microbials utilized in anti-microbial prophylaxis ought to be diverse from anti-microbials utilized in treatment, but the sedate in prophylaxis is additionally regularly utilized in treatment. Past history of a genuine antagonistic occasion (hypersensitivity) and a comprehensive chance appraisal should be portion of the method of choosing the fitting antibiotic. One can utilize numerous sorts of anti-microbials for these criteria e.g. second-generation cephalosporins, fluoroquinolones and aminopenicillins combined

with a Beta lactamase inhibitor. High-risk patients and those who are unfavorably susceptible to Beta-lactams can utilize aminoglycosides.

- Timing of administration; since the anti-microbial must be display within the tissue at the time the contaminating living being arrives, timing is pivotal. The period of hazard for surgical location contamination starts with the entry point. The time taken for an anti-microbial to reach a compelling concentration in any specific tissue reflects its pharmacokinetic profile and the course of organization. Prophylaxis ought to be begun inside 30 minutes of the acceptance of anesthesia. In hypothesis, in the event that prophylactic anti-microbial is given rashly or as well late, the result will be subeffective concentrations of the sedate inside the harmed and ineffectively perfused tissue since of stun, hypoxia, or vasoconstriction amid surgery, subsequently permitting survival and multiplication of the microbes. Classen et al. illustrated that patients accepting anti-microbials either as well early or postoperatively had more contaminations than patients accepting it earlier to cut time.
- Term of prophylaxis; numerous drugs utilized in prophylaxis have moderately brief half-lives (1-2 hours in considers of ordinary volunteers). In such circumstances it may hence appear consistent to donate an extra dosage of prophylaxis amid operation that final for more than 2-4 hours. In any case, in comparison with ordinary volunteers, patients experiencing surgery have slower clearance of drugs from their blood. Anti-microbials ought to not be proceeded for over 24 hours. Methods in which there's fast blood misfortune and/or liquid organization will require more visit prophylactic dosing. When center of contamination cannot be

dispensed with by the operation or in case of serious defilement, the organization of anti-microbials may surpass for more than one day, it is at that point considered to be restorative not prophylaxis.

- Intravenous organization of anti-microbial prophylaxis quickly some time recently or after acceptance of anesthesia, 30 (-60) minutes some time recently the cut, is the foremost solid strategy for guaranteeing compelling serum anti-microbial concentrations at the time of surgery. But a few verbal anti-microbials can be similarly as successful as intravenous anti-microbials.
- The measurements of an anti-microbial required for prophylaxis is the same as that for the treatment of contamination.<sup>[18]</sup>

### 3. Recommendation Of Prophylaxis According To The Type Of The Urological Procedure

The methods are isolated into three categorized bunches; open methods, endoscopic instrumental strategies, and demonstrative methods, with respects to anti-microbial prophylaxis.

- **Open operations:** urinary tract counting bowel portions, urinary tract without bowel sections, operations exterior the urinary tract e.g. inserts for penis and sphincter, testicular prosthesis, reconstructive genital operations.
- **Endoscopic- instrumental operations:** urethra, prostate, bladder, ureter and kidney, percutaneous litholapaxy, ESWL, laparoscopic operations.
- **Diagnostic interventions:** prostate biopsy (transrectal, perineal), urethrocytoscopy, ureterorenoscopy, percutaneous pyeloscopy, laparoscopic procedures.

Anti-microbial prophylaxis is as a rule prescribed in urological surgery with the utilize of bowel fragments. In urological surgery without the utilize of bowel sections, anti-microbial prophylaxis isn't for the most part required unless the persistent has an expanded chance of contamination (page 8: distinguished hazard components), or some time recently a TURP in case there's a history of a urinary tract disease. For urologic strategies exterior the urinary tract, prophylaxis is by and large not suggested. Exemptions are in long reconstructive genital operations or with embed surgery. In endoscopicinstrumental operations, perioperative anti-microbial prophylaxis is prescribed as it were in cases with expanded hazard of disease. Symptomatic intercessions: perioperative anti-microbial prophylaxis is by and large prescribed in transrectal prostate biopsy with a thick needle. Within the other symptomatic methods antimicrobial prophylaxis is as it were prescribed in high-risk patients. If the patient has indwelling catheter, stent, nephrostomy etc. postoperatively, prolongation of perioperative prophylaxis is contraindicated.<sup>[20]</sup>

### Controversies in antibiotic prophylaxis in urology

In spite of the fact that there are a number of reports that appear the good thing about the utilize of prophylaxis for decrease of postoperative mortality, it is vital to underline that urologic symptomatic and restorative strategies can initiate surgical location contaminations, bacteriuria, pyelonephritis and septicemia in a significant number of patients, as well awesome to be ignored.<sup>[22]</sup> As patients are diverse and have different chance components, a cautious evaluation of the quiet and its person hazard is significant. The pathogens and their vulnerability design change broadly in Europe so that no clear European proposals as for the choice of anti-microbials can be given. Prophylaxis and treatment ought to be balanced concurring to the nearby resistance design.<sup>[23]</sup> The resistance circumstance in Norway is great; hence, ancient designed and cheap anti-microbials can be utilized. Essential standards of anti-microbial prophylaxis in terms of timing, mode of organization and length of regiment apply for urologic intercessions. It is in this manner the errand of the urologists to carefully evaluate each person quiet and method to create a choice for an ideal prophylaxis. The ultimate choice with respect to the benefits and dangers of prophylaxis for a person quiet will depend on:

- The patient's risk of surgical site infection
- The potential severity of the consequences of surgical site infection
- The effectiveness of prophylaxis in that operation
- The consequences of prophylaxis for that patient.

### 4. Previous Reports

#### 1. Calvin M. Kunin, Thelma Tupasi, William Craig, reported

Anti-microbials are abused in this nation. Concern almost the issue has been communicated by a Senate exploring committee, the Nourishment and Medicate Organization, and by numerous specialists within the field. Improper utilize in office practice is common. This is often both inefficient and related with a tall recurrence of undesirable responses. Thinks about in clinics appear that more than half the anti-microbials utilized are not required, or that an unseemly specialist is chosen, or the measurements is inaccurate. Anti-microbials accounted for 19% to 34% of the drug store budgets in three agent healing centers in Madison, Wisconsin. Cephalosporins and aminoglycosides (generally gentamicin) accounted for 69% of all clinic anti-microbial costs.

The utilize of cephalexin, a medicate who fetched to the clinic nearly equaled all other verbal anti-microbials combined, has been effectively controlled. Utilization of the foremost costly specialists in healing centers ought to be controlled. Preparing in clinical pharmacology ought to be emphasized all through the therapeutic school educational programs.<sup>[2]</sup>

#### 2. John P. Burke reported

Mistakes in antimicrobial prophylaxis for surgical patients stay one of the foremost visit sorts of

pharmaceutical errors in hospitals. Failure to manage the primary measurements of antimicrobial prophylaxis inside the 2-h window of time some time recently entry point is related with 2- to 6-fold increments in rates of surgical location disease. Ideal utilize of antimicrobial prophylaxis incorporates appropriate case determination; utilize of suitable operators; legitimate dosing, course of organization, timing, and term; and intraoperative dosing when fitting. Successful utilize of antimicrobial prophylaxis too requires observing of and criticism on designs of utilize. Programs to progress antimicrobial prophylaxis ought to be multidisciplinary and ought to point to make strides utilize of medicines, not basically to alter doctor practice designs.

The LDS Healing center involvement illustrates the clinical and money related benefits of such a program additionally appears the pitfalls of and incredible challenges related with changing frameworks of care.<sup>[3]</sup>

### **3. Ahmad M, Asghar I, Abbas S, Khan A, Mansoor MN. reported**

To find out the incidence of surgical site infection in clean general surgery cases operated without prophylactic antibiotics.

The study was carried out in Combined Military Hospital, Pano Aqil Cantonment, from July 2003 to December 2004.

One hundred and twenty-four clean surgical cases worked without anti-microbial prophylaxis between July 2003 and December 2004, were examined and these were compared with comparative number of cases who gotten anti-microbials. The information was collected and analyzed utilizing program SPSS (adaptation 10.0). Chi-square and understudy "t" test were utilized to analyze the affiliation between anti-microbials and wound contamination.

The foremost visit operation was repair of different hernias, 69.3% in bunch A and 75% in gather B. More operations were carried out between 21-30 a long time, 38.7% in gather A and 41.9% in gather B. Surgical location contamination happened in one quiet (0.8 %) in each gather. Chi- square test (0.636) connected to bunch A and B appeared no affiliation of contamination and organization/ no organization of anti-microbials ( $p > 0.25$ ). The "t" test connected on bunch A and B ( $t=0$ ) moreover appeared no critical distinction between organization of anti-microbials/ no anti-microbials and disease ( $p > 0.25$ ). The use of prophylactic antibiotic in clean, non-implant and elective cases is unnecessary.<sup>[5]</sup>

### **4. D'Amico DF, Parimbelli P, Ruffolo C. reported**

Utilize of prophylactic anti-microbials in clean surgery is still questionable. We checked on the writing of the final 10 a long time to recognize perfect way">the most perfect way to approach clean surgery. The address is more critical for patients experiencing breast surgery.

The nearness of an contaminated breast wound delays the starting of postoperative adjuvant anticancer treatment: there's great prove to recommend that deferred adjuvant treatment compromises the result for patients in terms of both neighborhood control and survival. There are a few clinical trials that have tended to the viability of prophylactic anti-microbials for patients experiencing breast surgery and hernia repair. Platt et al surveyed the viability of preoperative anti-microbial prophylaxis in a clinical trial of 1218 patients experiencing clean surgery with a supreme decrease rate of 39% in wound contaminations.

Gupta et al detailed no impact on the frequency of infective complications by anti-microbial prophylaxis in 357 patients experiencing elective breast surgery. Like breast surgery, utilize of prophylaxis in hernia repair isn't clear: a planned, randomized, double-blind, multicenter think about of 619 patients assessed no good thing about anti-microbial prophylaxis. On the other hand Lewis et al detailed a 75% lessening of diseases in low-risk patients when a single dosage of cefotaxime was utilized in clean operations. An especially curiously point is the utilize of prosthetic work in hernia repair and essential reconstructive surgery in breast surgery. Amland et al detailed a noteworthy decrease of the frequency of wound contaminations in a bunch of patients experiencing reconstructive breast surgery, accepting azithromycin vs fake treatment (5% vs 20%).

In hernia repair we push the have to be avoid wound contaminations: right now Liechtestein's procedure is broadly performed all over the world. Work contamination is an obnoxious occasion that requires prosthesis evacuation. The need of conclusive thinks about around anti-microbial prophylaxis in clean surgery recommends that a single-dose of cephalosporin at the acceptance of anesthesia may be judicious. This method is certainly cheap and secure and, more critically, likely does not have an effect on anti-microbial resistance.<sup>[6]</sup>

### **5. Bratzler DW<sup>1</sup>, Houck PM reported**

In January 2003, administration of the Medicare National Surgical Contamination Avoidance Venture facilitated the Surgical Disease Avoidance Rule Journalists Workgroup assembly. The goals were to audit ranges of understanding among the distributed rules for surgical antimicrobial prophylaxis, to address irregularities, and to talk about issues not as of now tended to. The members included creators from most of the distributed North American rules for antimicrobial prophylaxis and a few strength colleges. The workgroup checked on right now distributed rules for antimicrobial prophylaxis.

Nominal bunch handle was utilized to draft a agreement paper that was broadly circulated for comment. The agreement positions of the workgroup incorporate that mixture of the primary antimicrobial dosage ought to start inside 60 minutes before surgical entry point which prophylactic antimicrobial specialists ought to be ceased

inside 24 hours of the conclusion of surgery. This counseling explanation gives an diagram of other issues related to antimicrobial prophylaxis counting particular proposals with respect to antimicrobial choice.<sup>[7]</sup>

#### **6. A.M. Buteera reported**

Surgical site infection (SSI) is the commonest healing center procured contamination that happens in early postoperative period in surgical patients and accounts for 38% of contaminations in surgical patients and 31.1% of all diseases in injury patients. Uncertainties recurrence increment parallels increment in number of hazard variables. Avoidance of peri-operative contamination requires administration coordinated at optimizing of quiet variables like smoking, dietary variables, immune-suppression, corpulence and cardiovascular status. Utilize of standards like anti-microbial prophylaxis, aseptic theater conditions, regard of delicate tissues amid operation, neighborhood treatment and other advanced persistent security hones is obligatory.

Anti-microbial prophylaxis ought to be begun early pre-operatively at slightest 30-60 minutes some time recently cut and anti-microbial level surpassing negligible inhibitory concentration for tainting living being or some time recently expansion of a tourniquet on the off chance that appropriate to closure of wound. Pointing at brief preoperative remain in clinic, and pre-washing of the range concerned some time recently cleaning with sterile are too basic in decreasing SSI. Preoperative skin arrangement is an imperative component in anticipation of contamination, but expels as it were up to 80% of skin greenery. Standard surgical antisepsis is an acknowledged strategy and includes scouring with sterile arrangements.

Chlorhexidine gluconate compared with povidone iodine appeared a delayed diminishment in skin defilement and with less poisonous quality and skin disturbance. Watery surgical hand cleans are proportionate to conventional scours with respect to diminishment of skin defilement, with higher surgeon's convention compliancy compared to conventional cleans. The utilize of laminar stream and ultra-violet light in theater is related with diminished rates of postoperative skin diseases and defilement. Regard of delicate tissues amid surgery through diminish in over the top utilize of diathermy, wounds and intemperate pressure is prompted.

Wound closure without pressure and no dead space is energized. Issues of wound seepage have not been appeared to decrease rates of disease. When utilized, closed suction waste is superior than open deplete. SSI could be a common complication and it is within the interest of the specialist and the persistent that it is anticipated because it can be related with horribleness, mortality and expanded asset utilization. This article will bargain with peri-operative administration of the orthopedic persistent utilizing prove based benefits to the current hones accessible from later overhauls, audits and

imminent randomized control trials, and a few review thinks about.<sup>[8]</sup>

#### **7. Gupta A, Hote MP, Choudhury M, Kapil A, Bisoi AK. reported**

To decide whether the term of anti-microbial prophylaxis impacts the rate of surgical location contamination in patients experiencing coronary bypass uniting or valve substitution.

Grown-up patients experiencing elective coronary supply route bypass uniting and valve surgery were included in this randomized twofold dazzle think about. Between April 2007 and April 2008, 235 patients were haphazardly doled out to one of two bunches utilizing arbitrary number table and fixed envelope procedure. The bunches gotten prophylactic anti-microbial treatment for either 48 h (the 48 h bunch) or 72 h (the 72 h gather). These patients were observed for surgical location disease.

The mean age was 52.94 +/- 16.30 and 55.27 +/- 16.63 a long time, separately, within the two bunches. The rate of co-morbid conditions as well as agent conditions was comparative between the bunches. Amid the consider period 20 patients created surgical location diseases and 7 patients other contaminations.

In altered treatment investigation, the disease rates were 7.6% (9 patients, n = 119) within the bunch getting 48 h of prophylactic anti-microbial treatment and 10.2% (11 patients, n = 108) within the gather accepting 72 h of prophylactic anti-microbial treatment, and the difference was factually non-significant (P > 0.05). Within the per protocol analysis the disease rates were 5% (5 patients, n = 100) within the group accepting 48 h of prophylactic anti-microbial treatment and 8% (8 patients, n = 100) within the gather accepting 72 h of prophylactic anti-microbial treatment, and the distinction was once more factually non-significant (P > 0.05). The comes about of Fisher's correct test uncovered that the term of surgery enduring for >5 h is an free chance calculate for surgical location disease.

Forty-eight hours of a prophylactic anti-microbial combination employing a third-generation cephalosporin and an aminoglycoside is as compelling as a 72 h regimen for avoiding surgical location disease in patients experiencing CABG and valve surgery.<sup>[10]</sup>

#### **8. Zi-Jun ZhouYing-Li ZhengYonghua HuYonghua Hu reported**

Bacterial diseases stay a genuine complication taking after coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG). The objective of the ponder was to decide the adequacy of a rule for the suitable utilize of anti-microbials in CABG amid the perioperative period. Six hundred and fourteen hospitalized patients who had experienced CABG from January to June 2006 were haphazardly distributed to an intercession bunch and a control bunch. The information

on the healing center remain, days of anti-microbial utilized, sorts of prophylactic anti-microbials utilized, surgical wound contamination and pneumonic disease and anti-microbial costs for the patients were compared.

The postoperative hospitalization days of the mediation gather were altogether less than that for the control bunch ( $P < 0.05$ ). The time of anti-microbial utilize and post-infection treatment time were moreover essentially less within the intervention bunch than within the control gather ( $P < 0.05$ ). The normal clinic every day cost and add up to taken a toll of antibiotics were less within the mediation bunch than within the control bunch ( $P < 0.05$ ). Compared with the control gather, prophylactic anti-microbial utilize within the mediation bunch was more sensible.

The rule for the fitting utilize of anti-microbials in CABG amid the perioperative period is successful methodologies for decreasing anti-microbial costs, the time of anti-microbial utilize and post-infection treatment time without compromising the patients' clinical result.<sup>[12]</sup>

#### 9. Kasatpibal N, Norgaard M, S orensen HT, Schonheyder HC, Jamulitrat S, Chongsuvivatwong V. reported

No information as of now exist around utilize of anti-microbials to avoid surgical location diseases among patients experiencing appendectomy in Thailand. We subsequently inspected hazard components, utilize, and adequacy of prophylactic anti-microbials for surgical location contamination SSI among patients with uncomplicated open appendectomy.

From July 1, 2003 to June 30, 2004 we conducted a planned cohort ponder in eight healing centers in Thailand. We utilized the National Nosocomial Disease Reconnaissance (NNIS) framework criteria to distinguish SSI related with appendectomy. We utilized calculated relapse examination to get relative chance gauges for indicators of SSI.

Among 2139 appendectomy patients, we distinguished 26 SSIs, yielding a SSI rate of 1.2 infections/100 operations. Ninety-two percent of all patients (95% CI, 91.0-93.3) gotten anti-microbial prophylaxis. Metronidazole and gentamicin were the two most common anti-microbial specialists, with a combined single dosage managed in 39% of cases. In 54% of cases, anti-microbial prophylaxis was managed for one day. We found that a delayed length of operation was altogether related with an expanded SSI chance. Anti-microbial prophylaxis was essentially related with a diminished chance of SSI notwithstanding of whether the anti-microbial was managed preoperatively or intraoperatively. Compared with no anti-microbial prophylaxis, SSI relative dangers for combined single-dose of metronidazole and gentamicin, one-day prophylaxis, and multiple-day anti-microbial prophylaxis

were 0.28 (0.09-0.90), 0.30 (0.11-0.88) and 0.32 (0.10-0.98), separately.

Single-dose combination of metronidazole and gentamicin appears adequate to diminish SSIs in uncomplicated a ruptured appendix patient in spite of whether the anti-microbial was managed preoperatively or intraoperatively.<sup>[11]</sup>

#### 10. Mawalla B, Mshana SE, Chalya PL, Imirzalioglu C, Mahalu W. reported

Surgical location contamination proceeds to be a major source of dreariness and mortality in creating nations in spite of later propels in aseptic procedures. There's no standard data with respect to SSI in our setting hence it was fundamental to conduct this study to set up the predominance, design and indicators of surgical location disease at Bugando Therapeutic Middle Mwanza (BMC), Tanzania.

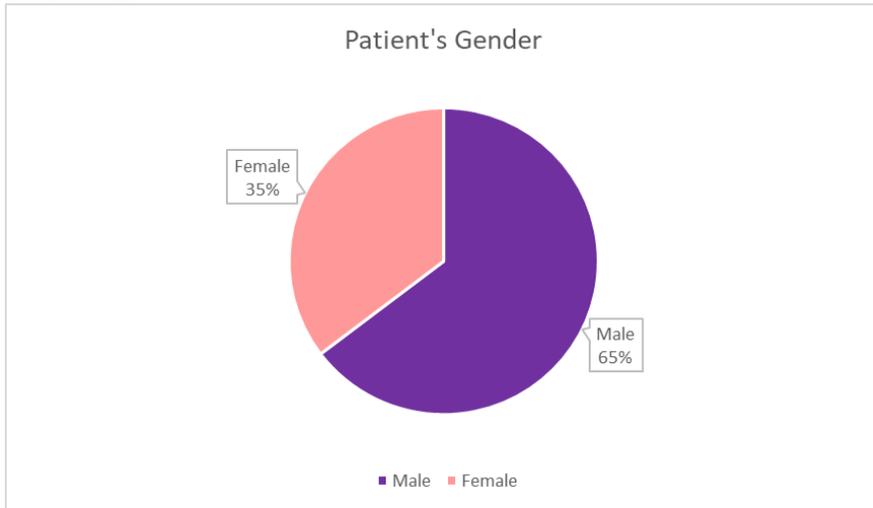
This was a cross-sectional imminent ponder including all patients who experienced major surgery in surgical wards between July 2009 and Walk 2010. After educated composed assent for the consider and HIV testing, all patients who met incorporation criteria were sequentially enlisted into the think about. Pre-operative, intra-operative and post agent information were collected utilizing standardized information collection shape. Wound examples were collected and handled as per standard agent methods; and helplessness testing was done utilizing circle dissemination procedure. Information were analyzed utilizing SPSS computer program form 15 and STATA.

Surgical site infection (SSI) was identified in 65 (26.0%) patients, of whom 56 (86.2%) and 9 (13.8%) had shallow and profound SSI individually. Among 65 patients with clinical SSI, 56(86.2%) had positive high-impact culture. Staphylococcus aureus was the overwhelming life form 16/56 (28.6%); of which 3/16 (18.8%) were MRSA. This was taken after by Escherichia coli 14/56 (25%) and Klebsiella pneumoniae 10/56 (17.9%). Among the Escherichia coli and Klebsiella pneumoniae separates 9(64.3%) and 8(80%) were ESBL makers individually. A add up to of 37/250 (14.8%) patients were HIV positive with a cruel CD4 number of 296 cells/ml. Utilizing multivariate calculated relapse investigation, nearness of pre-morbid ailment (OR = 6.1), utilize of deplete (OR = 15.3), utilize of iodine alone in skin planning (OR = 17.6), term of operation  $\geq 3$  hours (OR = 3.2) and cigarette smoking (OR = 9.6) essentially anticipated surgical location contamination.

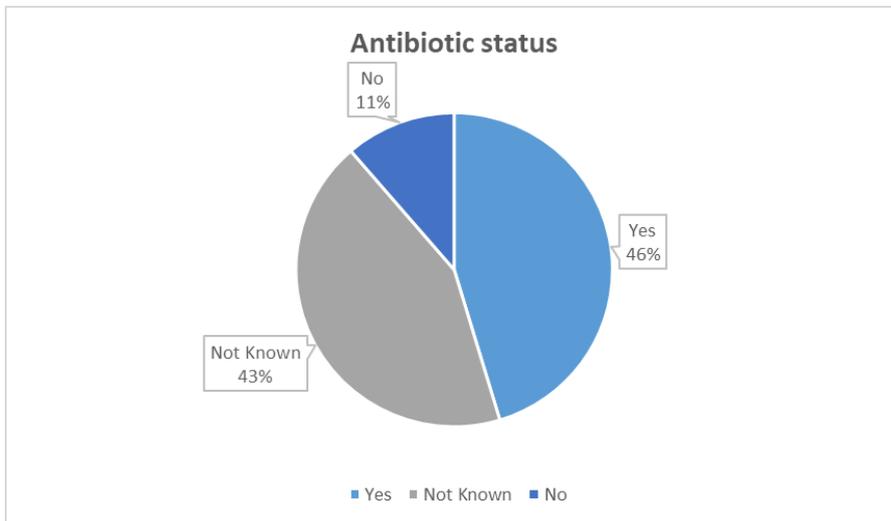
SSI is common among patients conceded in surgical wards at BMC and pre-morbid ailment, utilize of deplete, iodine alone in skin arrangement, drawn out length of the operation and cigarette smoking were found to foresee SSI. Avoidance techniques centering on components related with SSI is fundamental in arrange to diminish the rate of SSI in our setting.<sup>[13]</sup>

**RESULTS**

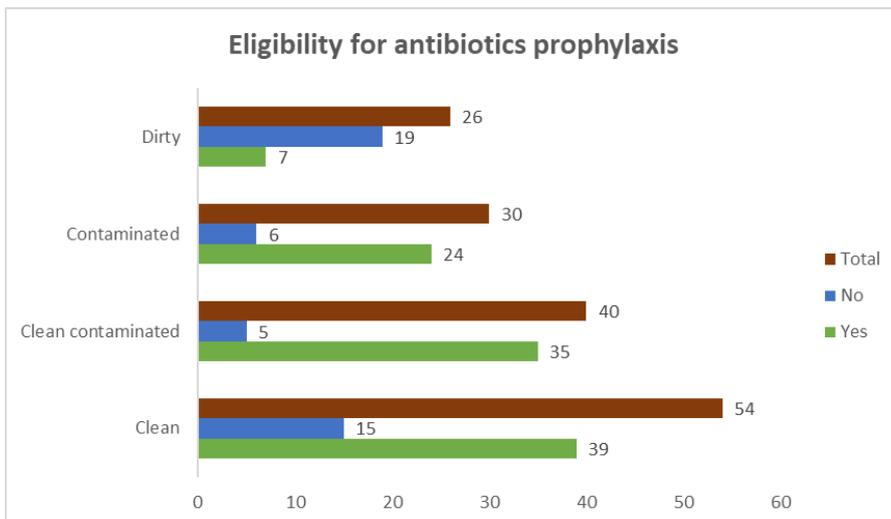
**5. Demographic Distribution**



**Figure 5: Gender.**



**Figure 6: Antibiotic status.**



**Figure 7: Eligibility for antibiotics prophylaxis.**

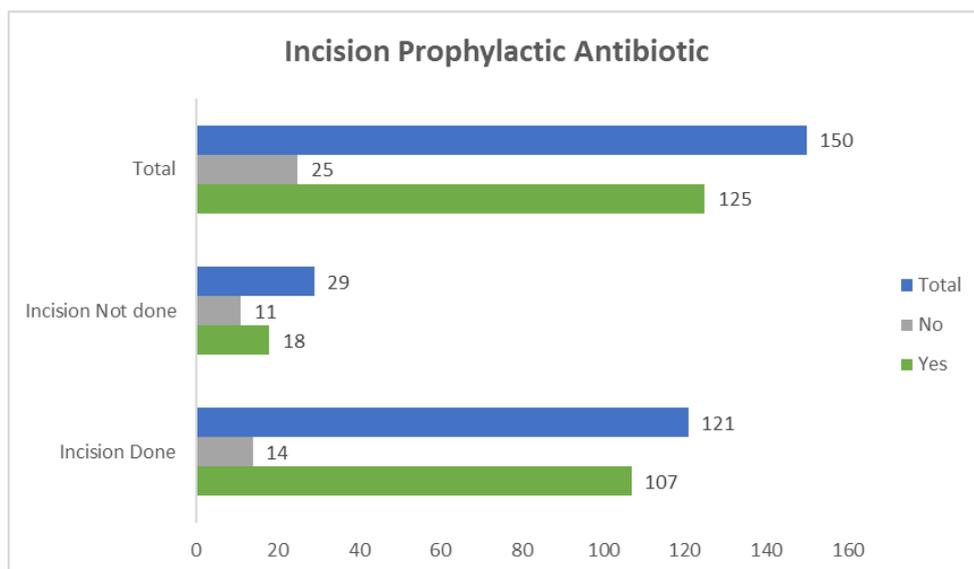


Figure 8: Incision Prophylactic Antibiotic.

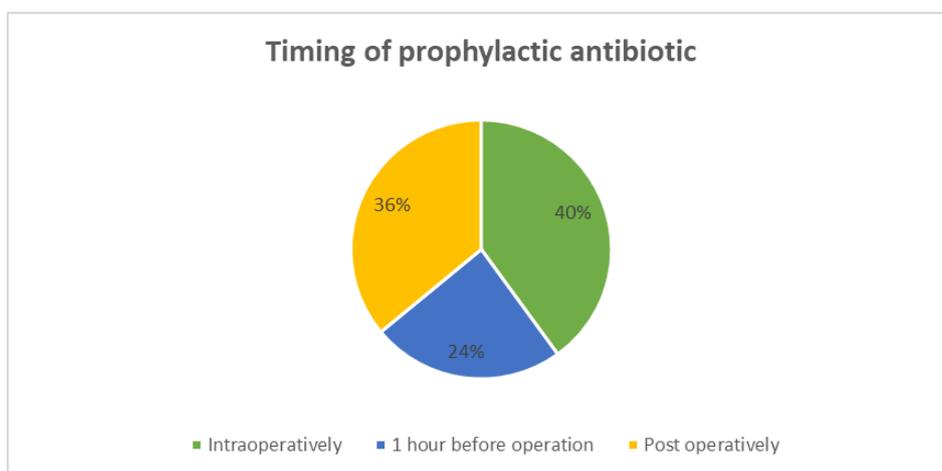


Figure 9: Distribution of timing of prophylactic antibiotic given to the population.

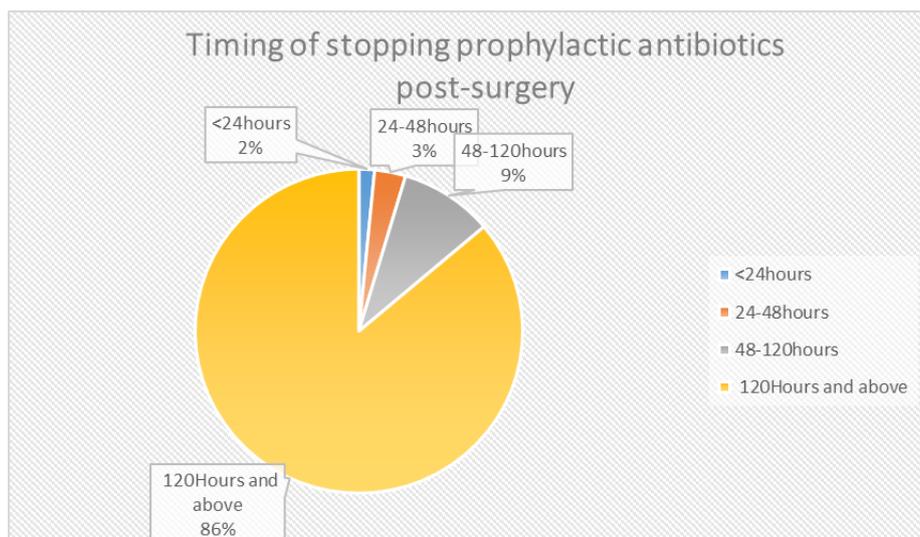


Figure 10: Timing of stopping prophylactic antibiotics post-surgery.

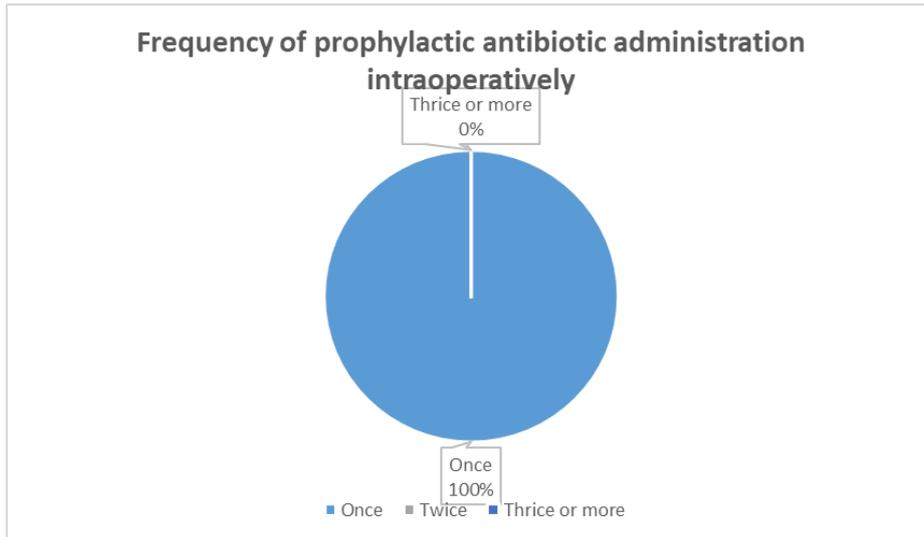


Figure 11: Frequency of prophylactic antibiotic administration intraoperatively.

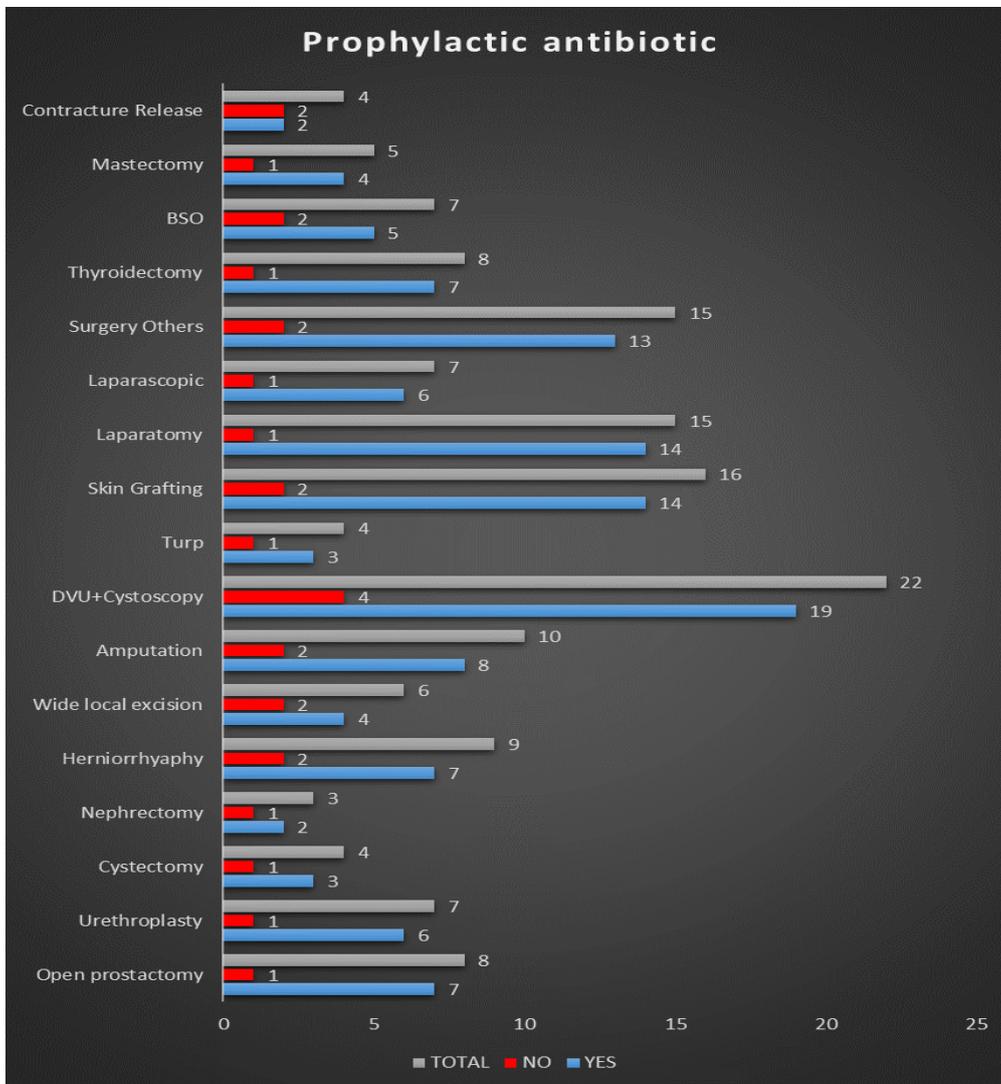


Figure 12: Administration of prophylactic antibiotic according to type of surgery.

**6. CONCLUSION**

This study evaluated “Prophylactic antibiotics practices” and was found that among elective surgery done 84%

received prophylactic antibiotics. Prophylactic antibiotic was given to 72% of clean wound 88.4% of clean contaminated wound, 83.3% of infected wound and 25%

of dirty wound. The results correspond with results in other studies done in the world which shows how the use of prophylactic antibiotic is inappropriate. Antibiotic usage in current surgical practice is often inappropriate, excessive, and chaotic. Antibiotic prophylaxis was given to clean wound but was not given in some clean contaminated wounds in which it was necessary.

The use of antimicrobial agents is different from the use of other pharmaceutical agents. It is not only based on the characteristics of a patient and a drug, but also on the characteristics of the bacteria or the infection one is trying to prevent. Activity of the antibiotic drug is counteracted by the development of resistance by the pathogen, but also by exposed colonising flora. Antimicrobial use is a major determinant for the development of resistance. It is therefore important to optimize the use of antimicrobial drugs.

The fact that prophylactic antibiotics prescribed haphazardly might be due to lack of written local guidelines for prophylactic antibiotics in surgery patients. This is wastage of resource and increase antibiotic resistance. The high degree of inappropriateness might be caused by lack knowledge, guidelines sometimes fear of environment where these surgeries are being done that aseptic techniques are not executed completely.

From this study it was shown the majority (57.3%) received prophylactic antibiotic one hour before surgery, followed by 34.1% who received prophylactic antibiotic post-surgery and few (8.3%) received prophylactic antibiotic intraoperatively. Majority 56(86.4%) stopped prophylactic antibiotic more than five days post operatively while a few (0.9%) stopped prophylactic antibiotic within twenty-four hours post-surgery. All elective surgeries received prophylactic antibiotic only once during surgery (Intraoperatively).

The findings in our study might be attributed by surgeons at Hospital being not confident on the environment (Aseptic techniques) at which surgeries are being done that is why some decide to prolong prophylactic antibiotic more than five days in majority of surgeries fearing that patients might get SSI.

From our study it can be seen that majority of patients who underwent thyroidectomy (42.8%) received both metronidazole and ceftriaxone but this is clean surgery which does not need prophylactic antibiotic. Ahmad *et al.*, "No need of prophylactic antibiotics in clean elective surgery done in aseptic conditions". Similarly, D'Amico *et al* give the same results. If at all prophylactic antibiotic could be needed, single dose of ceftriaxone would be enough.

The major problem in collecting the data from the patient records was lack of documentation of the exact time for when the prophylaxis was given. To perform an audit on

patient records is also time consuming. Good planning, knowing what to look for, and making distinct goals are of great importance before starting with the audit. There was no clinical guideline for antibiotic prophylaxis when we performed the study.

From the data collected, 28 of 49 (57.14%) patients undergoing laparoscopic radical prostatectomy received prophylaxis preoperative, 11 of 49 (22.44%) patients received prophylaxis postoperatively, and one received none for the same procedure. There was a lack of a clear indication in the timing of the first dose; this may possibly be related to logistics in the surgical group, the arrival time at the operating rooms, the type of anaesthesia used, or most importantly lack of guidelines. Antibiotic prophylaxis should not be continued for over 24 hours. Many studies have shown that a single dose of an antimicrobial drug is sufficient for most surgical procedures. Inappropriate use of prophylaxis is often due to prolonged administration. The mean duration of prolonged prophylaxis at Aker was too long. Excessive duration of antibiotic use during the postoperative period may be due to the surgeon's thought of the necessity of providing «extra protection» due to risk from serum lines, tubes or catheters, or because of the impossibility of differentiating infection from contamination and inflammation from another site. There are also differences in the dosage and choice of drugs applied for the same procedures. Clinical guidelines are becoming increasingly popular as a mean of influencing clinicians' practice. This is particularly true of guidelines for antibiotic usage.

They have several aims

- To reduce variations in the methods and standards of care;
- To improve the appropriateness of care;
- To improve the quality of care;
- To reduce the costs of care;
- To improve the cost-effectiveness of care;
- In the case of antibiotic guidelines, to control, or even reduce, the levels of resistant organisms;
- To serve as educational tools; and
- To promote evidence-based decision making.

It is therefore important to introduce clinical guidelines for antibiotic usage. Given the recent worldwide escalation in resistance and the overwhelming evidence of much over-use of antibiotics (and thus unnecessary resistance), the practical and essential approach to the control of antibiotic resistance is to control antibiotic use. However, knowledge about existing guidelines and alignment of the guidelines according to current evidence is not enough to guarantee good antibiotic use in either surgical prophylaxis or therapeutic intervention. They also emphasize the need for evidence-based guidelines, because of controversies in antibiotic prophylaxis within urology.

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