

MONITORING THE APPLICATION OF THE GUIDELINES  
THE ANTIBIOTIC PROPHYLAXIS IN A UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL SURGERY COMPANY  
NAPOLI FEDERICO II

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#### INTRODUCTION

Antibiotic prophylaxis is the administration of an antimicrobial that can reduce the incidence of infections, particularly wound infections, after certain surgical procedures.

This benefit must be assessed against the hazards of toxic and allergic reaction, development of resistant bacteria and superinfection. To implement a proper surgical antibiotic prophylaxis should apply the guidelines, specific to each type of intervention (surgery clean, clean-contaminated, contaminated, dirty), aiming at reducing the risk of an outbreak of wound infections and to ensure coverage for the duration of up to a maximum of 24 hours.

#### MATERIALS AND METHODS

In order to conduct a review of incomplete implementation of the guidelines sull'antibiotico prophylaxis in surgery dell'AOU Federico II of Naples, has been considered a standard of medical patients, highlighting the criticality. Subsequently have been isolated cases where adverse medium priority is given an incomplete implementation of the guidelines sull'antibiotico prophylaxis. Incorrect application of the guidelines has important implications both clinically and on that organization.

#### RESULTS

Highlighted the critical analysis of the folders are:

- complete history of the patient data on antibiotic allergy;
- Lack of 'Timekeeping, location and type of antibiotic administered;
- Lack of 'indication' s end time surgical intervention in the register;
- Lack of patient ASA Code tab anesthesia;
- conduct of antibiotic prophylaxis beyond the timeframe of the guidelines;
- use of an antibiotic other than that mentioned in the guidelines;

It 'was also found that:

- 80% of cases, the antibiotics used in prophylaxis, were administered throughout the period of hospitalization;
- 25% of cases, the antibiotics used prophylactically, have been changed in the post-operative in contravention of the guidelines;
- in 17.5% of folders was reported hours late intervention, but this operative in the register;
- In 10% of cases were administered the second dose of antibiotic prophylaxis.

#### CONCLUSIONS

The results presented, it is evident in the cases analyzed, poor adherence to guidelines for antibiotic prophylaxis recommended. This observation as well as influences on spending, including bacterial ecology in hospitals and the risk of adverse events.

It therefore appears necessary to initiate interventions targeted surveillance to monitor the

administration of antibiotic prophylaxis in surgical patients to the proper application of recommended guidelines, in a perspective of cost-benefit favorable for both hospital and patient.