



ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES,

AIIMS Rajkot, Gujarat.



Department of Orthopaedics

ANTIBIOTIC PROPHYLAXIS: GUIDELINES/ STANDARD OPERATING PROTOCOLS

1. Preoperative prophylaxis^{¶†1-4:} -

Single dose of Injection Cefuroxime 1.5 gm IV just before incision/during induction

2. Postoperative prophylaxis^{‡5,6:} -

- Closed fracture: Injection Cefuroxime 1.5 gm IV BD x 2 days
- Open fracture (GA grade I and II): Injection Cefuroxime 1.5 gm IV BD x 2 days + Tablet Cefuroxime 500 mg BD x 3 days
- Open fracture (GA grade III_a): Injection Cefuroxime 1.5 gm IV BD x 2 days + Tablet Cefuroxime 500 mg BD x 3 days + Injection Amikacin 500 mg OD IV x 5 days/24h after wound closure (whichever is earlier)
- Open fracture (GA grade III_b): Injection Cefuroxime 1.5 gm IV BD x 2 days + Tablet Cefuroxime 500 mg BD x 3 days + Injection Amikacin[#] 500 mg OD IV x 5 days/wound closure (whichever is earlier) + Injection Metronidazole 500 mg TDS IV x 5 days/24h after wound closure (whichever is earlier)
- Arthroplasty/Megaprosthesis: Injection Cefuroxime 1.5 gm IV BD x 2 days + Tablet Cefuroxime 500 mg BD x 3 days
- Arthroscopy: Injection Cefuroxime 1.5 gm IV BD x 2 days
- Limb Salvage (Fixation): Injection Cefuroxime 1.5 gm IV BD x 2 days
- Spine: Injection Cefuroxime 1.5 gm IV BD x 2 days

3. Intra-operative prophylaxis: Antibiotic dose to be repeated if duration exceeds 4 hrs/Blood loss > 1.5L³

¶ In cases where tourniquet is not used: - Approximately 30-60 minutes prior to incision^{1,3}

In cases where tourniquet is used: - At least 10 minutes prior to tourniquet inflation^{2,3}

† Paediatrics: Injection Cefuroxime 30mg/kg IV BD

After baseline Kidney function tests



ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES,

AIIMS Rajkot, Gujarat.



Department of Orthopaedics

4. Acute Osteomyelitis/Septic Arthritis^{7,8}: -

Causative micro-organism – Staphylococcus aureus (MSSA/MRSA); Streptococcus pyogenes; Gram negative bacilli; Enterobacteriaceae

Empirical antibiotics	Alternate antibiotics	Comments
MSSA: - Injection Oxacillin 2g IV TDS MRSA [§] : - Injection Vancomycin 1g IV BD (Slow IV infusion)	Injection Piperacillin + Tazobactam 4.5 g IV TDS/ Injection Cefoperazone + Sulbactam 3g IV BD AND Injection Clindamycin 600 mg IV BD	Empirical treatment converted to definite treatment based on Blood/Synovial fluid/Soft tissue/ Bone Culture Orthopaedic consultation for surgical debridement Duration of treatment: - 4-6 weeks from initiation of antibiotic therapy/last major debridement

5. Chronic Osteomyelitis/ Synovitis^{7,8}: -

Causative micro-organism – Staphylococcus aureus (MSSA/MRSA); Streptococcus pyogenes; Gram negative bacilli; Enterobacteriaceae

Empirical antibiotics	Alternate antibiotics	Comments
-	-	Definite treatment based on Blood/Synovial fluid/Soft tissue/ Bone Culture Orthopaedic consultation for surgical debridement Duration of treatment: - At least 6 weeks (Depends on the joint afflicted as well as nature of microorganism) Rule out Atypical bacterial, TB and Fungal infections

6. Prosthetic Joint infection (PJI)⁹: -

Causative micro-organism - Staphylococcus aureus (MSSA/MRSA); Coagulase negative Staphylococci; β-haemolytic Streptococci; Enterococci; Propionibacterium acnes; Gram



ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES,

AIIMS Rajkot, Gujarat.



Department of Orthopaedics

negative bacilli; Enterobacteriaceae

Empirical antibiotics	Alternate antibiotics	Comments
MSSA: - Injection Ceftriaxone 2g IV OD MRSA ^{\$} : - Injection Vancomycin 1g IV BD (Slow IV infusion)	-	<p>1. Staph PJI: -</p> <p>MSSA: - Injection Ceftriaxone 2g IV OD + Tablet Rifampicin 300-450 mg BD</p> <p>MRSA: - Injection Vancomycin 1g IV BD (Slow IV infusion) + Tablet Rifampicin 300-450 mg BD</p> <p>Duration: - Minimum 4-6 weeks. Can extend up to 3 months (Total Hip /Total Elbow/Total shoulder Arthroplasty) and 6 months for Total Knee Arthroplasty</p> <p>2. Non-Staph PJI: -</p> <p>Culture-specific IV antibiotics</p> <p>Duration: - Minimum 4-6 weeks. Can extend up to 3 months (Total Hip /Total Elbow/Total shoulder Arthroplasty) and 6 months for Total Knee Arthroplasty</p>

\$- Regions where prevalence of community acquired MRSA > 10%/
initial clinical presentation and laboratory markers are markedly elevated.



ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES,

AIIMS Rajkot, Gujarat.



Department of Orthopaedics

References:

1. Dellinger EP, Gross PA, Barrett TL, Krause PJ, Martone WJ, McGowan JE, et al. Quality standard for antimicrobial prophylaxis in surgical procedures. Infectious Diseases Society of America. Clin Infect Dis. 1994 Mar;18(3):422–7.
2. Oishi CS, Carrion WV, Hoaglund FT. Use of parenteral prophylactic antibiotics in clean orthopaedic surgery. A review of the literature. Clin Orthop Relat Res. 1993 Nov;(296):249–55.
3. Zimmerli W. Antibiotic prophylaxis. In: Ruedi TP, Buckley RE, Moran CG, editors. AO principles of fracture management. 2nd edition. New York: Thieme;2007. p. 425-35.
4. Schutz M, Ruedi TP. Principles of Internal Fixation. In: Court-Brown CM, Heckman JD, McQueen MM, Ricci WM, editors. Rockwood and Green's Fractures in Adults. 8th edition. Philadelphia: Wolters-Kluwer; 2015. p. 241-2.
5. Obremskey WT, Metsemakers WJ, Schlatterer DR, Tetsworth K, Egol K, Kates S, et al. Musculoskeletal Infection in Orthopaedic Trauma: Assessment of the 2018 International Consensus Meeting on Musculoskeletal Infection. J Bone Joint Surg Am. 2020 May 20;102(10): e44.
6. Rajasekaran S, Devendra A, Perumal R, Dheenadhayalan J, Sundararajan SR. Initial management of open fractures. In: Court-Brown CM, Heckman JD, McQueen MM, Ricci WM, editors. Rockwood and Green's Fractures in Adults. 8th edition. Philadelphia: Wolters-Kluwer; 2015. p. 353-97.
7. Erkilinc M, Gilmore A, Weber M, Mistovich RJ. Current Concepts in Pediatric Septic Arthritis. J Am Acad Orthop Surg. 2021 Mar 1;29(5):196–206.
8. Mascioli AA, Park AL. Infectious arthritis. In: Canale ST, Beaty JH, editors. Campbell's operative orthopaedics. 12th edition. Philadelphia: Elsevier; 2013. p. 749-72.
9. Osmon DR, Berbari EF, Berendt AR, Lew D, Zimmerli W, Steckelberg JM, et al. Diagnosis and management of prosthetic joint infection: clinical practice guidelines by the Infectious Diseases Society of America. Clin Infect Dis. 2013 Jan;56(1): e1–25