

Antibiotics and VTE Prophylaxis in Elective Gynaecological Operations.

AIM-

This project was done too check compliance of VTE and antibiotic prophylaxis in women attending to have elective surgery.
This was compared against national guidance.
Second aim was to review the clinical effectiveness and propose to develop a local guideline of antibiotic prophylaxis for Gynaecology procedures.

METHOD

Retrospective data collection using CRS.
Data collected from 51 patients that underwent surgery.
The excel spreadsheet included demographics like age,
BMI VTE score on admission,TEDS,Fragmin given,
Antibiotics given in theatre and/or to take home at discharge

RESULT

100% of women had an appropriate VTE assessment and prophylaxis.
31% required to have antibiotic prophylaxis.
16 out of 51 patients were eligible for antibiotics.
3 out of 16 did not receive antibiotics and 1 out of these 3 patients was readmitted with a wound infection.

CONCLUSION

Based on the above observations its evident that a local guideline is essential so that compliance is 100% as seen in the case of thrombopropylaxis.
Although there is a general microbiology guideline available, it is not as clear or specific for specific procedures.
National guidance also has recommendations on a very generic level.
Hence conclusion made from this project was that a procedure specific antibiotic guidance should be put in place for all gynaecological procedures.