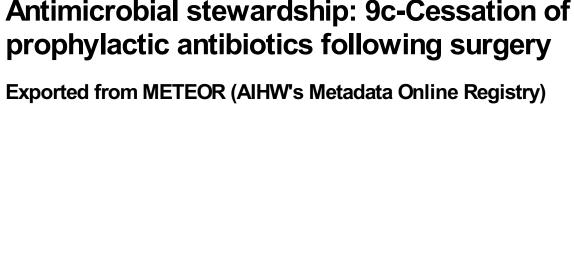
Antimicrobial stewardship: 9c-Cessation of prophylactic antibiotics following surgery



© Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2024

This product, excluding the AIHW logo, Commonwealth Coat of Arms and any material owned by a third party or protected by a trademark, has been released under a Creative Commons BY 4.0 (CC BY 4.0) licence. Excluded material owned by third parties may include, for example, design and layout, images obtained under licence from third parties and signatures. We have made all reasonable efforts to identify and label material owned by third parties.

You may distribute, remix and build on this website's material but must attribute the AlHW as the copyright holder, in line with our attribution policy. The full terms and conditions of this licence are available at https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/.

Enquiries relating to copyright should be addressed to info@aihw.gov.au.

Enquiries or comments on the METEOR metadata or download should be directed to the METEOR team at meteor@aihw.gov.au.

Antimicrobial stewardship: 9c-Cessation of prophylactic antibiotics following surgery

Identifying and definitional attributes

Metadata item type: Indicator Indicator type: Indicator

Short name: Indicator 9c-Cessation of prophylactic antibiotics following surgery

METEOR identifier: 612264

Registration status: Health!, Standard 12/09/2016

Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care, Retired 25/01/2022

Description: Proportion of patients whose prophylactic antibiotics were discontinued within 24

hours following surgery.

Rationale: One-third to one-half of antibiotic use in hospitals is for surgical antibiotic

prophylaxis. Surgical antibiotic prophylaxis is used inappropriately 30–90 per cent of the time, especially with respect to timing and duration (Antibiotic Expert Group

2014).

Indicator set: Clinical care standard indicators: antimicrobial stewardship

Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care, Retired

25/01/2022

Health!, Standard 12/09/2016

Outcome area: Surgical prophylaxis

Health!, Standard 12/09/2016

Collection and usage attributes

Computation description: The numerator excludes patients for whom longer antibiotic prophylaxis is indicated

by the *Therapeutic guidelines: antibiotic* (Antibiotic Expert Group 2014) or locallyendorsed antibiotic prescribing guidelines, or for the treatment of specific conditions (e.g. a patient undergoing a complex operation, where antibiotic treatment is required for a pre-existing infection, or a patient who is

immunocompromised).

The denominator excludes patients for whom longer antibiotic prophylaxis is indicated by the *Therapeutic guidelines: antibiotic* or locally-endorsed antibiotic

prescribing guidelines, or for the treatment of specific conditions.

Presented as a percentage.

Computation: (Numerator ÷ denominator) x 100

Numerator: Number of admitted patients who received prophylactic antibiotics prior to surgery

whose antibiotics were discontinued within 24 hours following surgery.

Denominator: Number of admitted patients who received prophylactic antibiotics prior to

surgery for which there are documented guidelines for the administration of

prophylactic antibiotics.

Comments: Prophylaxis is the use of antibiotics to prevent surgical site infection and, in some

circumstances, bacteraemia (Antibiotic Expert Group 2014).

Deliberate continuation of antibiotics after 24 hours for the treatment of an infection

does not constitute surgical prophylaxis.

Services may select specific procedures to focus on as part of the audit process,

based on their own casemix and priorities.

This indicator is based on surgical antibiotic prophylaxis indicators developed by the then Victorian Hospital Acquired Infection Surveillance System Coordinating Centre (VICNISS) (Department of Human Services 2007) (now the Healthcare Associated Infection Surveillance Coordinating Centre), and the Western Australian Safety and Quality Investment for Reform (SQuIRe) Program (Department of Health

Representational attributes

Representation class: Percentage

Data type: Real

Unit of measure: Service event

Format: N[NN]

Source and reference attributes

Submitting organisation: Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care

Reference documents: Antibiotic Expert Group 2014. Therapeutic guidelines: antibiotic. Version 15.

Melbourne: Therapeutic Guidelines Limited.

Department of Health WA 2009. SQulRe 2 CPI guide: Surgical site infection

prevention. Perth: DHWA.

Department of Human Services 2007. Type 2 surveillance manual version 10. Melbourne: Victorian Hospital Acquired Infection Surveillance System Coordinating

Centre, DHS.