

# بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم





# شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم





# جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

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# بعض الوثائق الأصلية تالفة







بالرسالة صفحات  
لم ترد بالأصل





# **Study the Results of Antibiotic Prophylactic Protocol Adopted by Ain Shams University Hospitals for reducing the Risk of Surgical Site Infection in Patients undergoing Hip Arthroplasty Pilot Study**

Thesis

*Submitted for Partial Fulfillment of  
Master Degree in Orthopedic Surgery*

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2020

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

# قَالَ

سُبْحَانَكَ لَا عِلْمَ لَنَا  
إِلَّا مَا عَلَّمْتَنَا إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ  
الْعَلِيمُ الْعَظِيمُ

صدق الله العظيم

سورة البقرة الآية: ٣٢

# Acknowledgments

*First and foremost, I feel always indebted to **Allah** the Most Beneficent and Merciful.*

*Really, I can hardly find the words to express my gratitude to **Prof. Dr. El-Zaher Hassan El-Zaher**, Professor of Orthopedic Surgery faculty of medicine, Ain Shams University, for his supervision, continuous help, encouragement throughout this work and tremendous effort he has done in the meticulous revision of the whole work. It is a great honor to work under his guidance and supervision.*

*Really, I can hardly find the words to express my gratitude to **Prof. Dr. Shady Samir** Assistant Professor of Orthopedic Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University for his continuous directions and meticulous revision throughout the whole work. I really appreciate his patience and support.*

*Really, I can hardly find the words to express my gratitude to **Dr. Ahmed Mohamed Khaled** Lecturer of Orthopedic Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University for his continuous directions and meticulous revision throughout the whole work. I really appreciate his patience and support.*

*Thanks to all doctors of infection control department EL Demerdash hospital for providing us with statics of infection in hospital.*

*Finally, I dedicate this work to my family, whom without their sincere emotional support, pushing me forward this work would not have ever been completed.*

**Ahmed Mohamed Farrage**



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# List of Abbreviations

Abb.	Full term
AAOS .....	<i>American Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons</i>
AVN .....	<i>A vascular necrosis</i>
DMARDs .....	<i>Disease-modifying anti-rheumatic drugs</i>
CDC .....	<i>Centers for Disease Control</i>
CoNS .....	<i>Coagulase negative staphylococci</i>
DM .....	<i>Diabetes mellitus</i>
HTN .....	<i>Hypertension</i>
ITF .....	<i>Intertrochanteric femur fracture</i>
IV .....	<i>Intravenous</i>
MS .....	<i>Multiple sclerosis</i>
NOF .....	<i>Neck of femur fracture</i>
OA .....	<i>Osteoarthritis</i>
OPC .....	<i>Outpatient clinic</i>
OR .....	<i>Operation room</i>
PJI .....	<i>Periprosthetic joint infection</i>
RA .....	<i>Rheumatoid Arthritis</i>
<i>S. aureus</i> .....	<i>Staphylococcus Aureus</i>
MRSA .....	<i>Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus</i>
SLE .....	<i>Systemic lupus erythromatosis</i>
SSI .....	<i>Surgical site infections</i>
THA .....	<i>Total Hip Arthroplasty</i>
TJA .....	<i>Total Joint Arthroplasty</i>

# INTRODUCTION

Total hip arthroplasties are well-proven solutions in case of end-stage osteoarthritis of the hip joint<sup>(1)</sup>. Although, presence of complications can be devastating for the patient, especially periprosthetic joint infection (PJI)<sup>(2)</sup>. To prevent PJI, antibiotic prophylaxis regimens are regularly used<sup>(3)</sup>.

Since the introduction of systemic antibiotic prophylaxis in hip arthroplasty the percentage of infection complications has decreased to 1-2% of these arthroplasty patients<sup>(4)</sup>. A major part of PJI is caused by *Staphylococcus* species, particularly *Staphylococcus* (S.) *aureus* and coagulase negative staphylococci (CoNS)<sup>(2)</sup>. Generally these bacteria are susceptible to cephalosporins such as cefazolin or cefuroxime<sup>(5)</sup>.

The numbers of yearly performed Total Hip Arthroplasty (THA) are expected to increase<sup>(6)</sup>. Therefore, the absolute number of infection complications will likely increase as well, even when the percentage of infections can be limited further. Evidence based guidelines for the treatment of PJI is needed to face this challenge<sup>(7)</sup>.

A worldwide consensus meeting concerning prevention, diagnosis and treatment of periprosthetic joint infections held in 2018 suggested that A first or second-generation cephalosporin should be administered for routine perioperative surgical prophylaxis because of its broad spectrum of action, cost-



effectiveness, and the need to preserve newer and more expensive therapies for drug-resistant microorganisms and emerging pathogens. These antibiotics cover gram-positive organisms and clinically important aerobic gram-negative bacilli and anaerobic gram positive organism<sup>(8)</sup>.

The American Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons (AAOS) recommendations for the use of Intravenous (IV) antibiotic prophylaxis in primary Total Joint Arthroplasty (TJA) that the “duration of prophylactic antibiotic administration should not exceed the 24-hour postoperative period. Prophylactic antibiotics should be discontinued within 24 hours of the end of surgery<sup>(8)</sup>.

Our Ain Shams university hospitals adopted a post-operative antibiotic protocol for patient with hip arthroplasty surgeries which include induction with first-generation cephalosporin antibiotic (zinol) before skin incision for 30 to 60 minutes and for 24 hours postoperative to all patient with primary hip arthroplasty except for high risk group use antibiotics (Dalacin and Tavanic) for 48 hours post-operative.

Then change dressing after 48 hours and discharge patient from hospital.

Follow up patient in outpatient clinic after 2 weeks and if there is discharge or wound soaking, take wound culture and give patient antibiotic according to wound culture and sensitivity.