

当院における術後感染予防薬の使用状況と本邦ガイドラインとの比較検討

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Prophylactic antimicrobial agents and duration of administration compare with guideline for surgical site infection at our hospital.

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Abstract

Objective: Surgical site infections increase costs and patient's hospital stay. To evaluate the use of antimicrobial agents for prevention of surgical site infection at our hospital, we collected and analyzed the data of antimicrobial agents use.

Methods: From April 2005 to March 2006, we had investigated antimicrobial agents initiated operation day at our hospital. We compared the guideline (Koukinnyakusiyou no guideline: Japanese Society of Chemotherapy and The Japanese Association for Infection Diseases; GL) with antimicrobial prophylactic use at our hospital.

Results: Antimicrobial agents were used 4,060 (79.4%) operations following 5,111 operations. First and second generation cepheems, penicillins and oxacephem were accounting for 79.9% of total antimicrobial agents use. And they were accounting for 68.7% of total units. In addition, we classified operations at our hospital into the procedures defined as GL. A total of 1,983 operations were eligible. We compared antimicrobial agents used and duration of administration with the recommendation of GL. Although 70.2% of antimicrobial agents had been used according to GL, only 23.5% of the case investigated herein had been appropriate to GL with regard to duration of administration. The duration of administration had been longer than that of GL recommendation for about one or two days.

Conclusions: Although 70.2% of antimicrobial agents had been used according to GL, only 23.5% of the case investigated herein had been appropriate to GL with regard to duration of administration. We intend to use this information for making the manual, enforcement of the surveillance and update of the clinical pass after investigation of incidence of surgical site infection.

Key words: surgical site infection, prophylaxis, antimicrobial agent, guideline