

## **Surgical Antibiotic Prophylaxis in Elective Surgeries: A Clinical Audit of Guideline Adherence in a Tertiary Care Setting**

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**Introduction:** Surgical antibiotic prophylaxis (SAP) aims to prevent surgical site infections through appropriate antibiotic choice, timing, and duration. However, adherence to SLCM guidelines in Sri Lanka is poor, with frequent overuse of antibiotics, which highlights the need for regular audits and education programmes.

**Objectives:** This study aims to evaluate the adherence to SLCM guidelines on SAP for antibiotic selection, timing, and duration among surgical patients at Teaching Hospital Jaffna.

**Methodology:** A prospective audit was conducted over one month in the Professorial Surgical Unit at Teaching Hospital Jaffna. Adult patients undergoing elective surgeries and receiving prophylactic antibiotics were included. Data were collected using a standardised form based on the 2024 SLCM guidelines. Information on patient demographics, surgical details and antibiotic use was gathered from BHTs and anaesthesia notes. Descriptive analysis was performed using SPSS version 26.

**Results:** A total of 44 patients were studied. Clean-contaminated surgeries were most common (22, 50%), followed by clean (19, 43.2%) and contaminated (3, 6.8%). Most procedures lasted 1–2 hours. Prosthetic material was used in 24 cases (54.5%), including 15 clean and 9 clean-contaminated. SAP was indicated in 40 patients, with correct antibiotic selection in 39 (97.5%) and proper dosing in 36 (90%), with 100% adherence to timing and route. However, extended prophylaxis and discharge antibiotics were given to all, though indicated in only 12 (27.3%) and 10 (22.7%), respectively.

**Discussion and Conclusion:** Prophylactic antibiotic use before the surgical incision showed good guideline adherence. However, both extended prophylaxis and discharge prescriptions had poor compliance with the guidelines, mainly due to limited local microbiological and operating room sterility surveillance. These limitations precluded a re-audit. However, the findings underscore the need for continuous education, institutional interventions, and follow-up audits.

## Poster Presentations

### PP 1

#### **Unveiling The Giant: A Case Report Of A Large Biliary Cystadenoma**

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**Background:** Biliary cystadenomas are rare cystic tumours of the liver, often benign but clinically significant due to their potential for malignant transformation. They are usually asymptomatic and discovered incidentally, with symptomatic presentation being unusual and typically occurring only when the lesion becomes very large. Their presentation may be complicated by jaundice, haemorrhage, infection, or rupture, which justifies timely surgical resection.

**Case Presentation:** We report the case of a 46-year-old female who presented with abdominal pain and progressive distension. Imaging studies revealed a markedly enlarged cystic lesion in the liver, raising concern for a neoplastic process. Given the size of the lesion and the risk of complications, surgical resection was performed.

**Management and Outcome:** The patient underwent complete excision of the cystic mass. Histopathological analysis confirmed the diagnosis of a biliary cystadenoma without evidence of malignant transformation. Her postoperative course was uneventful, and she remains asymptomatic on follow-up.