

## Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery - Antibiotic Guideline

Reference no.: CG – MAXFAX/2015/001

The choice of prophylaxis and treatment may be affected by previous culture and sensitive results and MRSA status. Please check before prescribing.

- Intravenous prophylactic antibiotics should be given within the 60 minutes **before** skin incision, ideally at least 10 minutes prior to induction.
- Gentamicin may rarely increase duration of neuromuscular blockade.  
If possible avoid NSAIDS for 24 hrs in patients given gentamicin.
- Whilst teicoplanin can be given as a bolus over 3-5 minutes, giving as an infusion over 30 mins will reduce the risk of infusion related reactions

| Procedure/Indication                                | 1 <sup>st</sup> Line Choice                       | <a href="#">Penicillin allergy - Non-immediate reaction without systemic involvement</a> | <a href="#">Penicillin allergy – immediate rapidly evolving reaction or non-immediate reaction with systemic involvement</a> | If pt is MRSA positive                                  | Comments   |
|---|---|--|--|---|--|
| <b>Localised periapical infection</b>               | Amoxicillin 500mg TDS and Metronidazole 400mg TDS | Cefaclor 500mg TDS and Metronidazole 400mg TDS   | Clindamycin 300mg QDS  | d/w a microbiologist                                    | Always try to extract tooth or drain pus. Once tooth is removed there may be no need for antibiotics or may require further antibiotics depending on the clinical situation      |
| <b>Cervicofacial Infection/ spreading infection</b> | Co-amoxiclav 1.2g IV TDS                          | Cefuroxime 1.5g IV TDS + Metronidazole 500mg TDS IV                                      | Clindamycin 600mg QDS IV   | Add IV Teicoplanin or vancomycin and d/w microbiologist | Continue oral antibiotics as above if patient is fit for discharge and some evidence of infection remains, for up to 7 days with review; chase c+s if antibiotics need to change |



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|--|--|---|--|--|---|---|
| Dento-alveolar                                       | Routine MOS                                | No Prophylaxis required                                     | No Prophylaxis required  | No Prophylaxis required  | No prophylaxis required   | For patients on bisphosphonate therapy give a preoperative 0.2% Chlorhexidine rinse   |
|  | Complex e.g. cyst enucleation, OAF closure | Amoxicillin 1g and Metronidazole 500mg IV on induction      | Cefuroxime 1.5g IV and Metronidazole 500mg IV at induction                               | Clindamycin 600mg IV on induction  | Teicoplanin IV 400mg if < 70kg 800mg if > 70kg and metronidazole IV 500mg on induction  |   |
| Fixation of fractures                                | No plates/prosthesis used                  | Co-amoxiclav 1.2G on induction                              | Cefuroxime 1.5g IV and Metronidazole 500mg IV at induction                               | Clindamycin 600mg IV on induction  | Teicoplanin IV 400mg if < 70kg 800mg if > 70kg and metronidazole IV 500mg on induction  | If ORIF planned then commence course of co-amoxiclav pre-op.  |
|  | Plates/prosthesis used.                    | Co-amoxiclav 1.2g at induction + 2 further post-op doses    | Cefuroxime 1.5g IV and Metronidazole 500mg IV at Induction + 2 further post-op doses     | Clindamycin 600mg IV on induction + 2 further post-op doses  | Teicoplanin IV 400mg if < 70kg 800mg if > 70kg Gentamicin 3mg/kg and Metronidazole 500mg IV at induction. Teic to be repeated 12hrs post op. Metro at 8hrs and 16hrs. No need to repeat Gent. | Can continue oral antibiotics for up to 5 days post op in high risk cases only. Most likely this will be on discharge.      |
| Orthognathic Surgery                                 |  | Co-amoxiclav 1.2g IV at induction + 2 further post-op doses | Cefuroxime 1.5g IV and Metronidazole 500mg IV at induction + 2 further post-op doses     | Clindamycin 600mg IV on induction + 2 further post-op doses  | As above  | Can continue oral antibiotics for up to 5 days post op <b>in high risk cases</b>  |
| Skin/Mucosal Laceration (If infected/ at risk)       |  | Co-amoxiclav 625mg tds<br>Check Tetanus Status              | Cefaclor 500mg TDS and Metronidazole 400mg TDS<br>Check Tetanus Status                   | Clarithromycin 500mg BD and Metronidazole 400mg TDS<br>Check Tetanus Status  | Linezolid 600mg bd plus metronidazole 400mg tds   | If wound is clean, without risk factors, then no need to prescribe antibiotics  |
| Head and neck resections including free flap surgery |  | Co-amoxiclav 1.2g IV at induction + 2 further post-op doses | Cefuroxime 1.5g IV and Metronidazole 500mg IV at induction + 2 further post-op doses     | Teicoplanin 400mg if < 70kg 800mg if > 70kg Gentamicin 3mg/kg and Metronidazole 500mg IV at induction. Repeat teic 12hrs post op. Metro at 8hrs and 16hrs. No need to repeat Gent. | Teicoplanin IV 400mg if < 70kg 800mg if > 70kg Gentamicin 3mg/kg and Metronidazole 500mg IV at induction. Repeat teic 12hrs post op. Metro at 8hrs and 16hrs. No need to repeat Gent.         | In higher risk cases e.g.salvage surgery, diabetes,hard and soft tissue flaps,previous RT, large resection, give for 48 hrs |

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|----------------------|-------------------|---|--|---|---|---|
| TMJ Surgery          | No prosthesis     | Cefuroxime 1.5g IV on induction   | Cefuroxime 1.5g IV on induction  | Clindamycin 600mg IV on induction   | Teicoplanin IV 400mg if < 70kg<br>800mg if > 70kg   |   |
|                      | Prosthesis placed | Cefuroxime 1.5g IV and Metronidazole 500mg IV + 2 further post-op doses | Cefuroxime 1.5g IV and Metronidazole 500mg IV + 2 further post-op doses                  | Teicoplanin 400mg if < 70kg<br>800mg if > 70kg<br>Gentamicin 3mg/kg and Metronidazole 500mg IV at induction<br>Teic to be repeated at 12hrs post op. Metro at 8hrs and 16hrs.<br>No need to repeat Gent | Teicoplanin IV 400mg if < 70kg<br>800mg if > 70kg<br>Gentamicin 3mg/kg and Metronidazole 500mg IV at induction.<br>Teic to be repeated 12hrs post op. Metro at 8hrs and 16hrs.<br>No need to repeat Gent. | Can use topical antibiotics for joint replacements-Consultant decision.<br><b>Immediate post-op along incision margin</b> |

Doses may need to be altered in cases of hepatic or renal impairment. If there is doubt regarding the suitability of a regime then discuss with the on-call pharmacist. Wherever possible, specimen cultures should be used to guide antibiotic use.

Ultimately clinical judgment must be taken into consideration, especially when prescribing prophylactic antibiotics, as literature can be conflicting.

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## Documentation Controls

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| <b>Initial Development of Guidelines:</b> | Dr Hemal Charadva (2018)<br>Modified by Menal Pancholi – Max fax speciality Dr July 2020   |
| <b>Consultation With:</b>                 | Consultant Max Fax Surgeons<br>Consultant Microbiologist<br>Antimicrobial Pharmacist   |
| <b>Version No.</b>                        | 2.1  |
| <b>Minor modifications July 2020</b>      | Clarification that further antibiotics may be required in local periapical infection following extraction.<br><br>In spreading cervicofacial infection, review and follow up C+S results |
| <b>Approval Date:</b>                     | Antimicrobial Stewardship Group 5/8/2020<br>Surgical divisional governance - 15/09/2020  |
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