

Abstract:

OBJECTIVE: To analyse the need of prophylactic antibiotic before the insertion of totally implantable venous access devices (TIVADs) in terms of preventing central line-associated blood stream infection (CLABSI) in early postoperative period in pediatric oncology patients.

STUDY DESIGN: A cohort study.

PLACE AND DURATION OF STUDY: Shaukat Khanum Memorial Cancer Hospital and Research Centre, Lahore from January 2005 to June 2016.

METHODOLOGY: A total of 645 consecutive children with malignancy, who were implanted with TIVAD, were included in the study. The data were collected retrospectively and divided into two groups on the basis of prophylactic antibiotic administration (Group A) received the antibiotic; and Group B did not receive the antibiotic. Both the groups were compared in terms of positive central blood cultures in the absence of any other clinical source of infection during the early postoperative period of 30 days.

RESULTS: The overall infection rate was 12.54% (35 out of 279) in Group B (did not receive prophylactic antibiotic) and 11.68% (41 out of 351) in Group A (received prophylactic antibiotic) without any significant difference ($p = 0.741$).

CONCLUSION: There was no advantage of the use of prophylactic antibiotic before TIVAD insertion in preventing early postoperative CLABSI.

Reference:

Akbar, S.A., Qudsia, Z.F., Ashraf, M.N., Tarar, M.A. and Qazi, A.Q. (2020) Prophylactic Antibiotics for Reducing Central Line-associated Blood Stream Infection in Children with Totally Implantable Venous Access Devices. *Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons - Pakistan*. 30(3), p.304-308. doi: 10.29271/jcpsp.2020.03.304.