“PRESCRIPTION PATTERN OF ANTIBIOTICS AND THEIR APPROPRIATENESS IN MANAGEMENT OF PATIENTS WITH SURGICAL SITE INFECTIONS AT A TERTIARY CARE HOSPITAL IN MUMBAI” – An Observational Study.

HBT MEDICAL COLLEGE & DR. R N COOPER HOSPITAL

INSTITUTIONAL ETHICS COMMITTEE

SUMMARY OF RESEARCH STUDY

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="3">1</td><td rowspan="3">Title

Study design</td><td colspan="2">“PRESCRIPTION PATTERN OF ANTIBIOTICS AND THEIR APPROPRIATENESS IN MANAGEMENT OF PATIENTS WITH SURGICAL SITE INFECTIONS AT A TERTIARY CARE HOSPITAL IN MUMBAI” – An Observational Study.</td></tr>
<tr><td>I. Experimental ☐</td><td>II. Observational ☐</td></tr>
<tr><td>□ RCT ☐
□ Non-RCT ☐
□ Other, please specify
_____
_____</td><td>□ Cohort study ☐
□ Case-control study ☐
□ Cross-sectional study ☐
□ Ecological Study ☐</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2"></td><td colspan="2">I. Based on medical records ☐
II. Based on contact with patients ☐</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>Study rationale OR Significance of this study in relation to the existing knowledge gaps?</td><td colspan="2">Surgical site infections are the most common and preventable of Healthcare associated infections. Yet, their incidence remains high and contributes significantly to morbidity, mortality and financial losses to both patients and healthcare facilities. Prevalence of Antimicrobial Resistance in SSIs as a contributing factor is of increasing importance. Thus, addressing this rising burden requires the rigorous standardization and implementation of evidence-based preventive measures before, during, and after surgery to improve patient outcomes worldwide. Appropriately using antibiotics to prevent rise in AMR in SSIs can play a major role in controlling SSIs. Thus, while guidelines exist, the rise in AMR warrants the analysis of prescription patterns of antibiotics used in management of SSIs at tertiary care hospitals. This can allow the monitoring of appropriateness of the antibiotics and further strengthen the antimicrobial stewardship practices.</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>What is your research question?</td><td colspan="2">What is the prescription pattern of antibiotics in management of surgical site infections?</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>Primary objective</td><td colspan="2">To analyze the pattern of prescription of antibiotics in prophylactic, empirical, and definitive treatment in patients with SSI.</td></tr>
<tr><td>6</td><td>Secondary objectives</td><td colspan="2">1.To determine appropriateness of those antibiotics based on criteria.
2. To observe the impact of appropriateness (or the lack of it) of the antibiotics on AST reports over the duration of the study.
3. To check the availability of suitable antibiotics in a tertiary care hospital related to these observations</td></tr>
<tr><td>7</td><td>Study population</td><td colspan="2">Post operative patients with SSI whose swab/pus samples have been received by the Microbiology department for culture and sensitivity reporting</td></tr>
</table>

8	**How will you recruit the study population?**	
9	**Selection criteria**	1. Samples of admitted post operative patients from departments of General Surgery, Otorhinolaryngology, and Obstetrics and Gynecology. 2. Samples from clean, clean contaminated, and contaminated wounds only. 3. Samples obtained within 30 days of surgery
10	**Study site**	1. Microbiology Department 2. Surgical wards 3. ENT wards 4. OBGY wards HBTMC AND DR.R.N. COOPER HOSPITAL
11	**Study duration**	12 months from approval of IEC
12	**Sample size**	150
13	**Study Procedure**	
14	**Cost of investigations, (if any- who will pay for the investigations?)**	None
15	**Contribution/Role of each investigator**	.
16	**Name, Dept, Institute, ORCID of Principal Investigator**	