Perioperative Care

Timing of Prophylactic Antibiotic — Administering Physician

This measure is to be reported each time a surgical procedure is performed during the reporting period for patients who undergo surgical procedures with an order for a prophylactic parenteral antibiotic.

Measure description
Percentage of surgical patients aged 18 and older who have an order for a parenteral antibiotic to be given within one hour (if fluoroquinolone or vancomycin, two hours) prior to the surgical incision (or start of procedure when no incision is required) for whom administration of prophylactic antibiotic has been initiated within one hour (if fluoroquinolone or vancomycin, two hours) prior to the surgical incision (or start of procedure when no incision is required)

What if this process or outcome of care is not appropriate for your patient?
Some measures provide an opportunity for the physician or non-physician provider to document when a process or outcome of care is not appropriate for a given patient (also called performance exclusions). Because this measure is applicable to most if not all patients, there are no allowable performance exclusions.

What will you need to report for each patient undergoing a surgical procedure with an order for a prophylactic parenteral antibiotic for this measure?
If you select this measure for reporting, you will report:

- That there is an order (written order, verbal order, or standing order/protocol) specifying that prophylactic parenteral antibiotic is to be given within one hour (if fluoroquinolone or vancomycin, two hours) prior to the surgical incision (or start of procedure when no incision is required)¹

The antimicrobial drugs listed below are considered prophylactic antibiotics for the purposes of this measure.

- Ampicillin/sulbactam
- Aztreonam
- Cefazolin
- Cefmetazole
- Cefotetan
- Cefoxitin
- Cefuroxime
- Ciprofloxacin
- Clindamycin
- Ertapenem
- Erythromycin base
- Gatifloxacin
- Gentamicin
- Levofoxacin
- Metronidazole
- Moxifloxacin
- Neomycin
- Vancomycin

If the patient has such an order, you will then need to report:

- Whether or not prophylactic antibiotic was given within one hour (if fluoroquinolone or vancomycin, two hours) prior to surgical incision (or start of procedure when no incision is required)

¹This measure seeks to identify the timely administration of prophylactic antibiotic. This administration should begin within one hour (if fluoroquinolone or vancomycin, two hours) prior to surgical incision.
# Timing of Prophylactic Antibiotic — Administering Physician

## PQRI Data Collection Sheet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clinical Information</th>
<th>Billing Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong> Is patient eligible for this measure?</td>
<td>Code Required on Claim Form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patient is aged 18 years and older.</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is there an order for a prophylactic parenteral antibiotic¹ to be given within one hour (if fluoroquinolone or vancomycin, two hours) prior to surgical incision (or start of procedure when no incision is required)?</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If No is checked for any of the above, STOP. Do not report a CPT category II code.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong> Does patient meet the measure?</td>
<td>Code to be Reported on Line 24D of Paper Claim Form, if Yes (or Service Line 24 of Electronic Claim Form)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prophylactic Antibiotic Within Timeframe</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Given²</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If No is checked for the above, report 4048F-8P (Antibiotic was not given within one hour [if fluoroquinolone or vancomycin, two hours] prior to surgical incision [or start of procedure when no incision is required], reason not otherwise specified.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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¹Refer to measure description sheet for list of medications.

²This measure seeks to identify the timely administration of prophylactic antibiotic. This administration should begin within one hour (if fluoroquinolone or vancomycin, two hours) prior to surgical incision (or start of procedure when no incision is required).
**Perioperative Care**

**Timing of Prophylactic Antibiotic — Administering Physician**

**Coding specifications**

Code required to document a parenteral antibiotic was ordered:

A CPT Category II code is required to identify patients to be included in this measure.

**CPT-II code**

- **CPT II 4047F**: Documentation of order for prophylactic antibiotics to be given within one hour (if fluoroquinolone or vancomycin, two hours) prior to surgical incision (or start of procedure when no incision is required)

**Quality codes for this measure (one of the following for every eligible patient):**

**CPT-II code descriptors**

(Data collection sheet should be used to determine appropriate combination of codes.)

- **CPT II 4048F**: Documentation that prophylactic antibiotic was given within one hour (if fluoroquinolone or vancomycin, two hours) prior to surgical incision (or start of procedure when no incision is required)

- **CPT II 4048F-8P**: Antibiotic was not given within one hour (if fluoroquinolone or vancomycin, two hours) prior to the surgical incision (or start of procedure when no incision is required), reason not otherwise specified