

## Timing of Prophylactic Antibiotic — Administering Physician

*This measure is to be reported **each time** an anesthesia service for which prophylactic antibiotics are commonly indicated,<sup>1</sup> is provided for surgical patients aged 18 years and older. It is anticipated that clinicians who provide anesthesia services will submit this measure.*

### Measure description

Percentage of surgical patients aged 18 years 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 will you need to report for each patient receiving an anesthesia service for this measure?

If you select this measure for reporting, you will need to determine:

- That there is an order for prophylactic 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)<sup>2,3</sup>

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

- |                        |                     |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| ■ Ampicillin/sulbactam | ■ Ertapenem         |
| ■ Aztreonam            | ■ Erythromycin base |
| ■ Cefazolin            | ■ Gatifloxacin      |
| ■ Cefmetazole          | ■ Gentamicin        |
| ■ Cefotetan            | ■ Levofloxacin      |
| ■ Cefoxitin            | ■ Metronidazole     |
| ■ Cefuroxime           | ■ Moxifloxacin      |
| ■ Ciprofloxacin        | ■ Neomycin          |
| ■ Clindamycin          | ■ 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)

### What if this process or outcome of care is not appropriate for your patient?

There may be times when it is not appropriate for a prophylactic antibiotic to be given within one hour (if fluoroquinolone or vancomycin, two hours) prior to the surgical incision (or start of a procedure when no incision is required), due to:

- Medical reasons (eg, not indicated, contraindicated, other medical reason)

In these cases, you will need to indicate that the medical reason applies, and specify the reason on the worksheet and in the medical chart. The office/billing staff will then report a code with a modifier that represents these valid reasons (also called exclusions).

<sup>1</sup>Refer to coding specifications document for list of applicable procedures and codes.

<sup>2</sup>This 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.

<sup>3</sup>Includes instances where the clinician providing anesthesia services orders AND administers the prophylactic antibiotic within the appropriate timeframe.