

Timely Administration of Prophylactic Parenteral Antibiotics

*This measure is to be reported **each time** an anesthesia service for which prophylactic parenteral antibiotics are commonly indicated,¹ 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 receive an anesthetic when undergoing procedures with the indications for prophylactic parenteral antibiotics for whom administration of prophylactic parenteral antibiotic ordered 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)^{2, 3}

The antimicrobial drugs listed below are considered prophylactic parenteral 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 parenteral 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 parenteral 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).

¹The anesthesia services included in the denominator are associated with some surgical procedures for which prophylactic parenteral antibiotics may not be indicated. Refer to coding specifications document for list of applicable procedures and codes.

²This measure seeks to identify the timely administration of prophylactic parenteral antibiotic. This administration should begin within one hour (if fluoroquinolone or vancomycin, two hours) prior to surgical incision.

³Includes instances where the clinician providing anesthesia services orders AND administers the prophylactic parenteral antibiotic within the appropriate timeframe.