

Prevention Period	Evidence Based Recommendations	Best Practice Recommendations
Dro	• EDUCATION:	Clean pajamas worn by
Pre-	 SSI prevention (CHG bathing instructions, hand washing, clean linens) [1] 	everyone in your bed, keep pets out of the bed from night before surgery through post-operative period
Operative	 CHG pre-op cleanse, following the product instructions [1,2] Cessation of smoking at least 30 days pre-operatively [3,4] Hand hygiene – Staff, patients and family [1,2] 	
Greatest opportunity	12	Optimize
to impact patient risk factors	 MRSA/MSSA SCREENING: Recommend screening of nares for Staphylococcus aureus (MSSA, MRSA) using a method that your facility determines is optimal for the population you serve [5] 	treatment/management of medical co-morbidities
	 If positive for MRSA, use this result to guide selection of pre-op antibiotic prophylaxis 	Counsel patient on nutrition and weight management.
	 MRSA/MSSA DECOLONIZATION: For those found to be colonized with Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA, MSSA or both), treat as follows per product instructions and facility-specific policy: [5] Nasal Decolonization: Apply Intranasal Mupirocin for 5 days beginning ≥ 2 days 	 Treat remote infections prior to surgery or delay the case (Microbial colonization without infection should not be treated with antimicrobials, except with
	prior to day of surgery and continue for full 5 days <i>OR</i> Intranasal Povidone-Iodine Solution 5%, 2 applications ≥ 1 hour prior to incision Body Cleanse - CHG 2% [2,6,7,8]	Staph Aureus nasal colonization)
	 DO NOT use CHG on face, hair or genital area. Apply from chin to toes. If using CHG liquid soap, shower or bathe at least the night before and morning of procedure If using CHG cloth, use at least the night before surgery If sensitive to CHG, use any antimicrobial or regular soap 	If MRSA positive, follow facility- specific policy for isolation and/or refer to HICPAC/CDC Isolation Guidelines; 2017 [14]
	• ANTIBIOTICS : Select appropriate antibiotic prophylaxis according to guidelines: [9,10,11]	
	Cefazolin for all patients except b-lactam allergic	
	Clindamycin or Vancomycin for b-lactam allergic Vancomycin of Coforal in for MASSA positives.	
	 Vancomycin + Cefazolin for MRSA positive Administer pre-op antibiotics consistent with National Guidelines (Within 1-hour 	
	pre-incision and 2 hours when using Vancomycin) [9,10]	



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Pre- Operative	 Use weight based dosing and repeat doses during prolonged procedures per national guidelines and facility-specific policy HAIR REMOVAL: Do not remove hair unless absolutely necessary [6,13] If removing, use clippers or depilatory creams, not a razor Preferably remove hair in pre-operative area 	Instruct patient to not use razor around affected joint for 1-2 weeks prior to scheduled surgery. Rationale is to avoid any abrasions on skin near planned surgical site.
Intra-Operative Many surgical site infections are seeded during surgery	 Intra-op re-dosing is recommended per policy [10] Prep with an alcohol-based agent, unless contraindicated [2,14] Follow product instructions Ensure compatibility if using incise drape Ensure competency of peri-operative staff on hire and annually per facility specific policy Open trays/ containers of sterile surgical instruments and implants as close to the start of the surgical procedure as possible. [6] Minimize intraoperative foot traffic, door opening and total personnel in room [14,15,16] Use banners or signs at points of entry to Operating Room, e.g. "DO NOT ENTER except for emergency; JOINT REPLACEMENT underway" Maintain HVAC parameters consistent with ASHRAE 170 standard [14,17] Maintain perioperative normothermia [2] Consider implementing perioperative glycemic control; blood glucose target <200mg/dL [2] Scrub team to follow your facility's policy for attire [14,19] 	Consider routine use of pre- incision checklist (Rebecca: I checked several sources-WHO, CDC, NHI and they are all older sources for using surgical checklist.
Post- Operative	 Discontinue antibiotic prophylaxis within 24 hrs after closure of incision. [10,12,15] Consider not using an indwelling urinary catheter [18,19] If used, remove ASAP and < 24 hours after placement [18,19] 	Apply sterile dressing and ensure it stays clean/dry/intact for at least 24-48 hrs post operatively



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		Recommendations
Additional Strategies	 Share SSI rates with surgeons and perioperative team [14,16] Ensure ongoing education with staff on hire and annually thereafter to prevent SSI's [14] Collaborate with Quality Leadership to improve compliance with the above strategies Create processes to monitor and analyze the evidence based and best practice record 	

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