Increase in Infectious Complications From Transrectal Ultrasound Guided Prostate Biopsy

- Check Sterilization Protocols
- Check Sterilization Equipment
- Change all ultrasound gels

Alternative Techniques
- Rectal Preparation (Iodine Enema)
- Procedural Factors (Needle Cleansing)

Refer to Local Antibiogram
- Change to Alternative Antibiotic Within the AUA Best Practice Statement

Assess Infection Risk

- Transperineal Approach
- Rectal Culture
- Antibiotic Augmentation

Targeted Prophylaxis
- Culture Negative
  - Fluoroquinolone
- Culture Positive
  - Culture and Sensitivities Based Antibiotic Selection

Fluoroquinolone Plus
- 1st/2nd/3rd gen. Cephalosporin
  - Or
- Aminoglycoside (weight based dose)
  - Or
- Alternatives: Amikacin, Fosfomycin

Infectious disease consultation

OF NOTE: To maintain antibiotic stewardship (AS), the provider should attempt to use the least amount of prophylactic antibiotics as possible.

1. Local Antibiogram can indicate local fluoroquinolone resistance. If other oral antibiotics also have high resistance-advance in the algorithm.
2. Refer to Table 2 for risk factors
3. Rectal culture can be either risk based or performed on all patients. Some protocols exchange the antibiotic (AS preferred), others augment fluoroquinolone prophylaxis.
4. Augmentation implies fluoroquinolone PLUS an additional antibiotic. Intramuscular doses should be given 1 hour prior to prostate biopsy. (Risk based approach is AS preferred).