

Table IV: Wound Classifications^k		
Class I/clean	Uninfected operative wound without entry into pulmonary, GI or GU systems.	Inguinal and scrotal procedures for noninfectious indications, RPLND.
Class II/ clean-contaminated	Entry into pulmonary, GI or GU under controlled conditions; no other contamination	Opening into urinary tract, as in nephrectomy, cystectomy, prostatectomy, endoscopic procedures.
Class III /contaminated	Infected stone procedures, Use of bowel segments	PCNL on struvite stones, infected stones. TRUS prostate biopsy.
Class IV/dirty	Open trauma, abscesses	Debridement; implication that the offending organisms were present prior to the index procedure.
Prosthesis Implantation	IPP, AUS	Antibiotic prophylaxis should cover likely skin organisms; increasing resistance, MRSA colonization has led many surgeons to use vancomycin perioperatively.
^k Modified from Mangram, AJ, Horan, TC, Pearson, ML, et al: Guideline for prevention of surgical site infection. Am J Infect Control 1999; 27: 97. AUS: Artificial genitourinary sphincter; GI: Gastrointestinal; GU: Genitourinary; IPP: Implantable penile prosthesis; MRSA: Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus; PCNL: Percutaneous nephrolithotomy; RPLND: Retroperitoneal lymph node dissection; TRUS: Transrectal ultrasound guided		