

Title: **SAFETY AND EFFICACY OF ADDING SINGLE DOSE ADJUNCTIVE AZITHROMYCIN PROPHYLAXIS FOR EMERGENCY CESAREAN DELIVERY**



INTRODUCTION:

- Globally, pregnancy-associated infection is a major cause of maternal death and is the fourth most common cause in the United States.
- Cesarean delivery is the most common major surgical procedure and is associated with a rate of surgical-site infection (including endometritis and wound infection) that is 5 to 10 times the rate for vaginal delivery.
- Despite routine use of antibiotic prophylaxis (commonly, a cephalosporin given before skin incision), infection after cesarean section remains an important concern, particularly among women who undergo nonelective procedures.
- Studies suggest that azithromycin-based extended spectrum prophylaxis — a single dose of azithromycin plus standard cephalosporin prophylaxis — may result in a lower risk of infection after cesarean section than standard prophylaxis alone.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES:

- The objective of the study is to know the safety and efficacy of azithromycin in a postoperative period of 6 weeks in a patient undergoing emergency caesarean section

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

- Randomized control study conducted in Shri B.M Patil Medical College & Research Hospital In Department Of Obstetrics And Gynecology From September 2022- March 2024.
- A total of 200 pregnant women undergoing emergency caesarean section after meeting inclusion criteria were considered and given antibiotics (ceftriaxone or cefazolin along with iv azithromycin) half an hour to one hour before taking skin incision.
- Written consent was taken into the study.

DISCUSSION:

- The findings of our investigation are consistent with prior research that has demonstrated a decreased likelihood of infection after a cesarean section when utilizing extended-spectrum coverage as a prophylactic measure along with standard antibiotic prophylaxis.
- The risk of adverse events like erythema, induration, wound discharge, wound gaping and readmissions were lower in the azithromycin group than the control group
- The vast majority of patients received antibiotics

before incision, which demonstrated maternal benefits.

- Other studies have reported that inclusion of azithromycin in addition to the cephalosporins is more cost effective and also yields improved maternal outcomes.

CONCLUSION:

- The incidence of infection following cesarean section, despite the administration of routine antibiotic prophylaxis (cephalosporins), remains a significant issue, especially for women who undergo emergency cesarean section.
- However, our research has revealed that the implementation of extended-spectrum prophylaxis, along with the use of adjunctive azithromycin, can effectively decrease the occurrence of infection in women undergoing cesarean delivery.

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