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IN BRIEF

Recommendation for Earlier Antibiotic Prophylaxis for Cesarean Delivery

The American Congress of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) has announced a new recommendation for antibiotic prophylaxis during cesarean delivery.1 Currently most women receive a single dose of prophylactic antibiotics after the umbilical cord has been clamped to prevent antibiotics from crossing over to the newborn. The new recommendation is for women giving birth by cesarean section to routinely receive antibiotics within one hour before the start of surgery. In the case of an emergency cesarean delivery, prophylaxis should be started as soon as possible.

Recent studies have found a lower incidence of endometritis and wound infection with perioperative antibiotic administration compared to administration post-clamping.2-4 Whether widespread adoption of this practice could increase neonatal morbidity by masking the source of sepsis or by increasing the prevalence of resistant organisms remains to be determined.

The prophylactic antibiotic for cesarean section is cefazolin 1-2 g IV. For patients allergic to penicillins and cephalosporins, clindamycin with gentamicin is reasonably safe and effective.3 For patients allergic to cephalosporins, clindamycin with gentamicin or metronidazole could be a reasonable alternative.4
