

The Impact of a Reported Penicillin Allergy on Surgical Site Infection Risk

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(See the Editorial Commentary by Dellinger et al on pages 337–8.)

Background. A reported penicillin allergy may compromise receipt of recommended antibiotic prophylaxis intended to prevent surgical site infections (SSIs). Most patients with a reported penicillin allergy are not allergic. We determined the impact of a reported penicillin allergy on the development of SSIs.

Methods. In this retrospective cohort study of Massachusetts General Hospital hip arthroplasty, knee arthroplasty, hysterectomy, colon surgery, and coronary artery bypass grafting patients from 2010 to 2014, we compared patients with and without a reported penicillin allergy. The primary outcome was an SSI, as defined by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Healthcare Safety Network. The secondary outcome was perioperative antibiotic use.

Results. Of 8385 patients who underwent 9004 procedures, 922 (11%) reported a penicillin allergy, and 241 (2.7%) had an SSI. In multivariable logistic regression, patients reporting a penicillin allergy had increased odds (adjusted odds ratio, 1.51; 95% confidence interval, 1.02–2.22) of SSI. Penicillin allergy reporters were administered less cefazolin (12% vs 92%; $P < .001$) and more clindamycin (49% vs 3%; $P < .001$), vancomycin (35% vs 3%; $P < .001$), and gentamicin (24% vs 3%; $P < .001$) compared with those without a reported penicillin allergy. The increased SSI risk was entirely mediated by the patients' receipt of an alternative perioperative antibiotic; between 112 and 124 patients with reported penicillin allergy would need allergy evaluation to prevent 1 SSI.

Conclusions. Patients with a reported penicillin allergy had a 50% increased odds of SSI, attributable to the receipt of second-line perioperative antibiotics. Clarification of penicillin allergies as part of routine preoperative care may decrease SSI risk.

Keywords. prophylaxis; antibiotic; healthcare-associated infections; surgical site infections; allergy.

Surgical site infections (SSIs) account for 40% of all healthcare-associated infections among hospitalized patients [1]. Surgical site infections result in substantial morbidity and mortality [2] and an estimated attributable cost exceeding \$25 000 (2017 US dollars) per case [1, 3, 4]. Surgical site infections additionally influence perceptions of hospital quality; the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services Inpatient Prospective Payment System publicly reports SSIs through the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Healthcare Safety Network (NHSN), with data made available to patients on Hospital Compare [1, 5]. For these reasons, reducing SSIs is a national healthcare priority [6–9].

Appropriate use of perioperative antibiotics can decrease the incidence of SSIs [10–12]. For most surgical procedures, a beta-lactam antibiotic is the preferred perioperative antibiotic [13]. Cefazolin, a first-generation cephalosporin antibiotic, is often the recommended drug due to its spectrum of coverage (ie, activity against common skin flora, including methicillin-sensitive *Staphylococcus*

aureus [MSSA] and *Streptococcus* species), bactericidal activity, and favorable pharmacokinetics whereby the drug rapidly reaches optimal antibacterial concentrations in tissues [13–15]. For the 10% of patients who report a prior penicillin allergy [16, 17], non-beta-lactam antibiotics (eg, clindamycin, vancomycin) may be administered [18–21]. This is despite evidence demonstrating that 90%–99% of patients with a reported penicillin allergy are not truly allergic (ie, there is no immediate hypersensitivity) and <3% of patients with an allergy to penicillin will also react to cefazolin [22–25].

A reported penicillin allergy has been associated with increased healthcare-associated infections, including 23% increased odds of *Clostridium difficile*, 14% increased odds of methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* [MRSA] colonization or infection, and 30% increased odds of vancomycin-resistant *Enterococcus* (VRE) colonization or infection [26]. Few studies have assessed risk of SSIs in patients reporting drug allergies [27–29]. Our objective was to assess SSI risk among surgical patients reporting a penicillin allergy.

METHODS

Data Source

We performed a retrospective cohort study of patients who underwent hip arthroplasty (HPRO), knee arthroplasty (KPRO),

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hysterectomy (HYST), colon surgery (COLO), or coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG) from 2010 through 2014 at the Massachusetts General Hospital (MGH). All data were identified electronically from the Enterprise Data Warehouse, a comprehensive electronic health record database for Partners HealthCare System [30]. We additionally used MGH procedure and SSI data, which were collected, compiled, and reported to NHSN by the MGH Infection Control Unit in accordance with NHSN guidance.

Exposure

The exposure was a reported penicillin allergy, defined as a historically documented allergy to any penicillin antibiotic at the time of surgery, regardless of stated reaction (ie, hypersensitivities, side effects, and intolerances were all included). Allergies included both those reactions that were clinician-observed and those self-reported by patients. For patients who underwent multiple surgical procedures, we used penicillin allergy status at the time of their first procedure.

Reactions to penicillin antibiotics were identified using both coded and free-text reaction data, and categorized as (1) an allergic or hypersensitivity reaction; (2) a side effect, intolerance, or toxicity; or (3) an unknown reaction. We identified reactions representing contraindications to receiving beta-lactam antibiotics and those that would have been amenable to standard penicillin allergy evaluation methods (ie, penicillin skin testing and/or test dose challenge procedures) [31].

Outcomes

The primary outcome was SSI, as defined and reported to NHSN for each procedure, including all SSI types: superficial, deep, and organ space. At MGH, SSIs are determined through prospective surveillance by 8 infection control practitioners, registered nurses certified in infection prevention and control with 9–30 years of experience. Surgical site infections were identified through chart review of 100% of procedures and application of standardized NHSN definitions at the time of reporting [32].

The secondary outcome was perioperative antibiotic use, defined as antibiotics administered from 120 minutes prior to surgery until the end of surgery. Given the importance of antibiotic timing to development of SSI [13], we additionally assessed a preoperative antibiotic timing window, with initiation of antibiotics from 120 minutes prior to surgery until the time of incision, and separately assessed a stringent timing window for vancomycin (initiation of antibiotics 60–120 minutes prior to incision), given its pharmacokinetics and guideline recommendation for earlier administration [13]. During the study period, there were institutional guidelines for periprocedural antimicrobial prophylaxis with recommendations for agent choice and administration timing.

Covariates and Confounders

Age, sex, and race were identified from patient demographic tables. Body mass index (BMI) was calculated from height and

weight assessments during the study period. American Society of Anesthesiologists (ASA) class was identified from the preoperative anesthesiology visit and documented according to established guidelines [33]. Medical comorbidities (ie, diabetes, cardiovascular disease, malignancy, asthma, chronic renal impairment) were identified using codes from the *International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Edition* billed during the surgical procedure or subsequent hospitalization; chosen codes were informed by prior studies, when available [34–37]. Resistant organism colonization was identified using electronic health record “flags” for patients with MRSA and VRE. Cephalosporin allergy, vancomycin allergy, and number of other allergies were identified from the allergy record in the Enterprise Data Warehouse.

Surgery type was specified as HPRO, KPRO, HYST, COLO, or CABG and identified as per NHSN criteria [38]. Hip arthroplasty included all surgical procedures involving the partial or total placement or replacement of a hip prosthesis; KPRO included all surgical procedures involving partial or total placement or replacement of a knee prosthesis; HYST included all abdominal and vaginal hysterectomies, including those performed by laparoscope; COLO included all incisions, resections, or anastomosis of the large intestine, including large-to-small and small-to-large bowel anastomoses; and CABG included all coronary artery bypass grafts with chest or chest and donor incisions to perform direct revascularization of the heart or internal thoracic artery [32, 38]. Emergency procedures, those related to trauma, wound class, and procedure duration (minutes) were identified from prospectively collected data reported to NHSN. Length of hospital stay (days) was calculated by subtracting the discharge date/time from the admission date/time.

Statistical Analysis

We compared patient and procedure characteristics in patients with and without a reported penicillin allergy using Wilcoxon rank sum test for continuous variables and χ^2 test or Fisher's exact test, as appropriate, for binary variables. To determine the adjusted impact of the reported penicillin allergy on SSIs for patients' demographic, clinical, and surgery characteristics, we built a multivariable logistics model. We first selected important covariates by using both a priori knowledge and a univariate test with $P < .10$ as the criteria for model entry. We forced the variables included in NHSN risk stratification (ASA score, procedure duration, and wound class) into the model [14, 39]. We added additional candidate variables one at a time, and assessed their impact on the model through change in the quasi-likelihood under the independence model criterion goodness of fit and the P value of the model parameter. Given the low SSI event rate and concern for model overfitting, we removed candidate variables from the model with $P > .05$ and those that were collinear with other variables in the model (eg, cardiovascular disease and BMI are considered in the ASA score [33]). When precedent existed, we reduced the class-level sizes of the categorical variables into fewer numbers (eg, grouping ASA scores of IV and V together)

[40, 41]. The model estimation was performed using generalized estimating equations to consider the inpatient clustered outcomes that arose from repeated surgical procedures. We reported odds ratios (ORs) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs).

The final multivariable model was used for a mediation analysis to determine whether the association between penicillin allergy and SSI was mediated by perioperative antibiotic use. We grouped antibiotics into beta-lactam antibiotics and beta-lactam alternative antibiotics and assessed receipt of only alternative antibiotics as the potential mediator. We used a marginal structural model to assess the amount of mediation, or indirect effect, while controlling for confounders in the multivariable model [42].

The final multivariable logistic model was used to calculate the expected number of patients who would require allergy evaluation, or number needed to evaluate (NNE), to prevent 1 SSI. In this calculation, we used prior knowledge that patients reporting penicillin allergy are not truly penicillin allergic, with the plausible range of 90%–100%, and assumed that without a reported penicillin allergy, patients would be administered a first-line beta-lactam antibiotic [43–45].

We used SAS version 9.4 for all analyses, and a 2-sided P value of $< .05$ was considered statistically significant.

RESULTS

Cohort Characteristics

The cohort included 8385 patients who underwent 9004 procedures: 2624 HPRO, 2439 KPRO, 1560 HYST, 1250 COLO, and 1131 CABG (Figure 1).

Nine hundred twenty-two patients (11.0%) reported a penicillin allergy. There were 1042 reactions documented to penicillin among the 922 patients (Table 1). Most reactions were possibly allergic, or hypersensitivity, reactions ($n = 718$, 68.9%), with rash ($n = 346$, 37.5%), urticaria ($n = 166$, 18.0%), and angioedema ($n = 82$, 8.9%) most common. There were 89 reactions (8.5%) that were side effects or toxicities, most commonly gastrointestinal

symptoms ($n = 51$, 5.5%); 235 (25.5%) had unknown reactions. There were 5 hypersensitivity reactions (acute interstitial nephritis: $n = 2$; blister: $n = 2$; and Stevens-Johnson syndrome or toxic epidermal necrolysis: $n = 1$) that possibly represented true contraindications to receiving beta-lactam class antibiotics. There were 953 reactions (92.0%; 718 hypersensitivity and 235 unknown reactions) amenable to traditional penicillin allergy evaluation methods of skin testing and/or drug challenges (Table 1).

Patients reporting penicillin allergy were older (65 y vs 64 y; $P = .03$) and more likely to be female (72.0% vs 56.8%; $P < .001$) (Table 2). Race was imbalanced between allergy groups, with penicillin allergy reporters more likely to be white (87.9% vs 84.7%; $P = .02$). Body mass index ($P = .15$) and ASA scores ($P = .06$) were slightly imbalanced between allergy groups; comorbidities were balanced between penicillin allergy groups, except cardiovascular disease, which was less common in patients reporting penicillin allergy (19.0% vs 23.4%; $P = .003$), and asthma, which was more common in patients with a penicillin allergy (12.4% vs 9.4%; $P = .004$). Vancomycin-resistant *Enterococcus* colonization was uncommon ($n = 85$), but patients reporting penicillin allergy had a higher frequency of VRE colonization or infection history (1.7% vs 0.9%; $P = .02$). Patients with penicillin allergy histories had more cephalosporin allergy, vancomycin allergy, and more allergies overall ($P < .001$).

Surgery type was imbalanced between allergy groups ($P < .001$), with patients reporting penicillin allergy less likely to have had CABG and COLO and more likely to have had HYST. Although emergency surgical procedures were generally similar between penicillin allergy groups ($P = .41$), trauma was more frequent in the patients reporting penicillin allergy (4.2% vs 3.0%; $P = .04$). Wound class was imbalanced between penicillin allergy groups ($P = .01$), with patients reporting penicillin allergy less frequently having a clean wound and more frequently having clean-contaminated, contaminated, or dirty wounds. Procedure duration was relatively similar between penicillin allergy groups ($P = .24$), and hospital length of stay

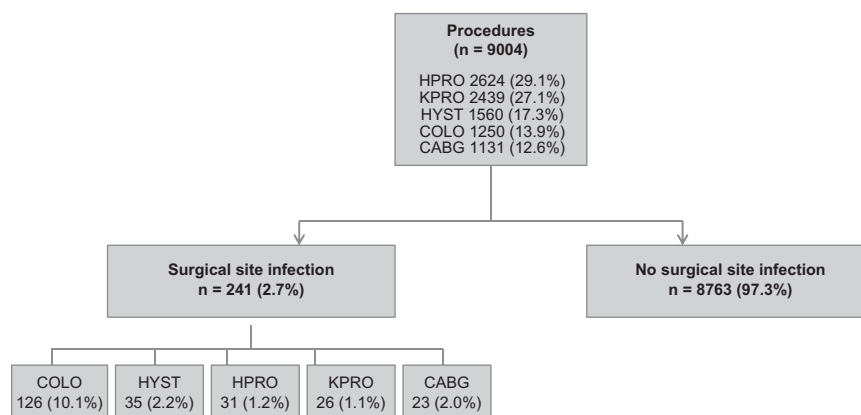


Figure 1. Retrospective cohort of 8385 patients undergoing 9004 surgical procedures from 2010 through 2014 at the Massachusetts General Hospital. Abbreviations: CABG, coronary artery bypass grafting; COLO, colon surgery; HPRO, hip arthroplasty; HYST, hysterectomy; KPRO, knee arthroplasty.

Table 1. Reactions Identified for the 922 Patients Reporting Penicillin Allergy (n = 1042)

Hypersensitivity Reactions, ^a n = 718 (68.9%)	
Rash ^b	346 (37.5)
Urticaria ^b	166 (18.0)
Angioedema or swelling ^b	82 (8.9)
Anaphylaxis ^b	42 (4.6)
Itching ^b	41 (4.5)
Shortness of breath ^b	19 (2.1)
Flushing ^b	12 (1.3)
Hypotension ^b	5 (0.5)
Acute interstitial nephritis ^c	2 (0.2)
Blister ^c	2 (0.2)
Stevens-Johnson syndrome or toxic epidermal necrolysis ^c	1 (0.1)
Side Effects and Intolerances, n = 89 (8.5%)	
Gastrointestinal symptoms	51 (5.5)
Renal damage	2 (0.2)
Headache	4 (0.4)
Fever	2 (0.2)
Mental status change	4 (0.4)
Musculoskeletal symptoms	7 (0.8)
Other adverse reactions	19 (2.1)
Unknown Reactions, n = 235 (25.5%) ^b	

^aTwenty-one patients had both hypersensitivity reactions and side effects to penicillin.

^bReactions amenable to penicillin allergy evaluation (ie, penicillin skin testing and/or test dose challenges).

^cReactions that are potential contraindications to beta-lactam antibiotic administrations.

was slightly shorter for patients reporting penicillin allergy, with a median of 3 days (interquartile range [IQR], 2–5 d) compared with those without (median, 3 d; IQR, 2–6 d; $P = .01$).

Primary Outcome: Surgical Site Infections

Among 9004 procedures, there were 241 SSIs (2.7%): 126 SSIs for COLO (10.1%), 35 SSIs for HYST (2.2%), 31 SSIs for HPRO (1.2%), 26 SSIs for KPRO (1.1%), and 23 SSIs for CABG (2.0%) (Figure 1, Supplementary Table 1). In the univariable analysis, patients who reported a penicillin allergy history more frequently had an SSI (3.5% vs 2.6%; $P = .10$). In the multivariable logistic regression model adjusting for age, sex, race, surgery type, ASA class, procedure duration, and wound class, a reported penicillin allergy was associated with increased odds of SSI (adjusted OR [aOR], 1.51; 95% CI, 1.02–2.22) (Table 3).

In the multivariable marginal structural model, the effect of penicillin allergy reporting on SSI development was entirely mediated through receipt of a beta-lactam alternative antibiotic. Although the indirect effect of reported penicillin allergy on SSI through perioperative antibiotic choice demonstrated significantly increased odds of SSI for penicillin allergy reporters (aOR, 2.05; 95% CI, 1.40–3.00), the direct effect of a reported penicillin allergy on SSI was not significant (aOR, 1.00; 95% CI, .36–2.78).

Secondary Outcome: Perioperative Antibiotic Choice and Timing

Overall, the most commonly used perioperative antibiotics were cefazolin (n = 7534, 83.7%), metronidazole (n = 1083, 12.0%),

clindamycin (n = 722, 8.0%), and vancomycin (n = 601, 6.7%). Patients with a reported penicillin allergy were significantly less likely to receive cefazolin (12.2% vs 92.4%; $P < .001$) and more likely to receive clindamycin (48.8% vs 3.1%; $P < .001$), vancomycin (34.7% vs 3.3%; $P < .001$), gentamicin (24.0% vs 2.8%; $P < .001$), and fluoroquinolones (6.8% vs 1.3%; $P < .001$) (Figure 2).

When restricting antibiotics to preoperative timing (ie, initiation from 120 minutes prior to incision until surgical incision), similar differences in antibiotic choice were observed, although 209 patients (2.3%) received the antibiotic outside of the timing window (Supplementary Table 2). Among procedures that did not use both a beta-lactam antibiotic and beta-lactam alternative antibiotic during surgery (n = 7893), beta-lactam antibiotics were more commonly initiated in the preoperative time window (98.2% vs 96.0%; $P < .001$).

Among patients receiving cefazolin or vancomycin (n = 8085), 97.5% did not receive vancomycin in the guideline-recommended time frame for administration (ie, 60–120 minutes before incision), whereas only 1.7% of patients did not receive cefazolin in the recommended time-frame ($P < .001$). Vancomycin initiation occurred a median of 24.0 minutes (IQR, 13.0–35.0 min) prior to incision.

Number Needed to Evaluate

Between 112 and 124 patients with reported penicillin allergy would need allergy evaluation to prevent 1 SSI.

DISCUSSION

In this retrospective cohort study of more than 8000 patients and 9000 procedures, including hip and knee arthroplasty, hysterectomy, colon surgery, and coronary artery bypass grafting, patients who reported a prior penicillin allergy had a 50% increased odds of developing a SSI, using established definitions from NHSN and after controlling for important confounders. The differential SSI risk was attributable to receipt of alternative antimicrobial prophylaxis in the patient population reporting a prior history of penicillin allergy. Most patients had reported penicillin reactions eligible for standard allergy evaluation procedures that can distinguish true penicillin allergies and identify >95% of them as false. Based on published incidence of true penicillin allergy in this population, between 112 and 124 patients would need penicillin allergy evaluation to avert 1 SSI.

Although prior studies suggested that a penicillin allergy may be associated with increased infection risk generally, previous reports have not used NHSN SSI criteria and have focused on a specific surgical procedure (eg, head and neck free tissue transfer [27], infections after dental implants [29]) or infection type (eg, septic arthritis after reconstruction of the anterior cruciate ligament) [28]. The 50% increased odds of SSI among patients reporting a penicillin allergy in this cohort was entirely due to the use of beta-lactam alternative perioperative antibiotics [46] because the association between a reported penicillin allergy and SSI was an

Table 2. Characteristics of Cohort Patients and Procedures

PATIENTS				
Characteristic ^a	All (n = 8385)	Reported penicillin allergy (n = 922)	No reported penicillin allergy (n = 7463)	P value ^b
Age, median (IQR)	64 (54–73)	65 (56–73)	64 (54–73)	.03
Female sex	4900 (58.4)	664 (72.0)	4236 (56.8)	<.001
Race				.02
White	7130 (85.0)	810 (87.9)	6320 (84.7)	
Black	284 (3.4)	23 (2.5)	261 (3.5)	
Hispanic	327 (3.9)	31 (3.4)	296 (4.0)	
Asian	192 (2.3)	11 (1.2)	181 (2.4)	
Other	43 (0.5)	1 (0.1)	42 (0.6)	
Unknown	409 (4.9)	46 (5.0)	363 (4.9)	
Body mass index				.15
<18.5	108 (1.3)	17 (1.8)	91 (1.3)	
18.5–24.9	2003 (23.9)	225 (24.4)	1778 (23.8)	
25.0–29.9	2745 (23.7)	283 (30.7)	2462 (33.0)	
>30.0	3239 (38.6)	380 (41.2)	2859 (38.3)	
Missing	290 (3.5)	17 (1.8)	273 (3.7)	
ASA class				.10
I	302 (3.6)	19 (2.1)	283 (3.8)	
II	4913 (58.6)	561 (60.9)	4352 (58.3)	
III	2779 (33.1)	299 (32.4)	2480 (33.2)	
IV	383 (4.6)	42 (4.6)	341 (4.6)	
V	8 (0.1)	1 (0.1)	7 (0.1)	
Medical comorbidities				
Diabetes	1298 (15.5)	136 (14.8)	1162 (15.6)	.52
Cardiovascular disease	1922 (22.9)	175 (19.0)	1747 (23.4)	.003
Malignancy	1160 (13.8)	140 (15.2)	1020 (13.7)	.21
Asthma	812 (9.7)	114 (12.4)	698 (9.4)	.004
Chronic renal impairment	537 (6.4)	53 (5.8)	484 (6.5)	.39
Resistant organism colonization				
MRSA flag	50 (0.6)	5 (0.5)	45 (0.6)	>.99
VRE flag	85 (1.0)	16 (1.7)	69 (0.9)	.02
Drug allergies				
Cephalosporin allergy	187 (2.2)	62 (6.7)	125 (1.7)	<.001
Vancomycin allergy	44 (0.5)	14 (1.5)	30 (0.4)	<.001
Total number of other allergies				<.001
0	7536 (89.9)	786 (85.3)	6750 (90.5)	
1–2	668 (8.0)	102 (11.1)	566 (7.6)	
3–4	118 (1.4)	23 (2.5)	95 (1.3)	
>5	63 (0.8)	11 (1.2)	52 (0.7)	
PROCEDURES				
Characteristic ^a	All (n = 9004)	Reported penicillin allergy (n = 978)	No reported penicillin allergy (n = 8026)	P value ^b
Surgery type				<.0001
HPRO	2624 (29.1)	282 (28.8)	2342 (29.2)	
KPRO	2439 (27.1)	267 (27.3)	2172 (27.1)	
HYST	1560 (17.3)	230 (23.5)	1330 (16.6)	
COLO	1250 (13.9)	120 (12.3)	1130 (14.1)	
CABG	1131 (12.6)	79 (8.1)	1052 (13.1)	
Emergency	148 (1.6)	13 (1.3)	135 (1.7)	.41
Trauma	282 (3.1)	41 (4.2)	241 (3.0)	.04
Wound class				.01
Clean	6212 (69.0)	637 (65.1)	5575 (69.5)	
Clean-contaminated	2692 (29.9)	325 (33.2)	2367 (29.5)	
Contaminated	43 (0.5)	9 (0.9)	34 (0.4)	
Dirty	57 (0.6)	7 (0.7)	50 (0.6)	
Procedure duration, min, median (IQR)	120 (81–199)	121 (81–185)	119 (81–201)	.24
Hospital length of stay, d, median (IQR)	3.3 (2.4–5.4)	3.3 (2.3–5.2)	3.3 (2.4–5.6)	.01

Abbreviations: ASA, American Society of Anesthesiologists; CABG, coronary artery bypass grafting; COLO, colon surgery; HPRO, hip arthroplasty; HYST, hysterectomy; IQR, interquartile range; KPRO, knee arthroplasty; MRSA, methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*; VRE, vancomycin-resistant *Enterococcus*.

^aData are no. (%) unless otherwise specified.

^bWilcoxon rank sum test, χ^2 test, or Fisher's exact test, as appropriate considering the sample size.

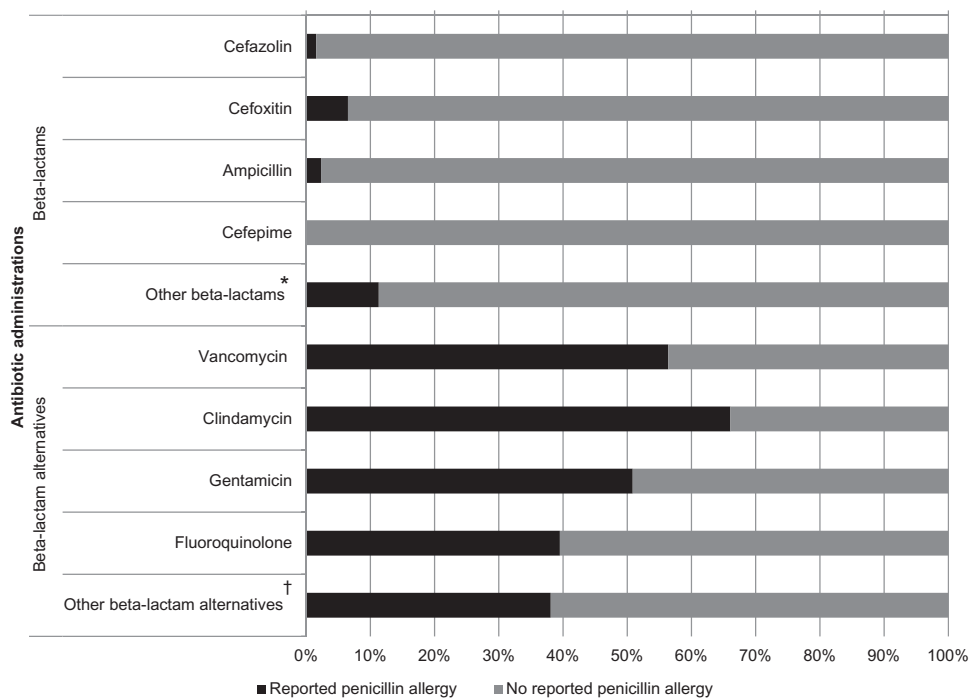


Figure 2. Perioperative antibiotic use among patients with and without a reported penicillin allergy. *Includes ceftriaxone (n = 4), ertapenem (n = 1), and piperacillin/tazobactam (n = 1) (reported penicillin allergy) and amoxicillin (n = 1), ceftazidime (n = 2), ceftriaxone (n = 20), nafcillin (n = 3), penicillin G (n = 3), piperacillin/tazobactam (n = 9), ertapenem (n = 4), imipenem (n = 4), and meropenem (n = 1) (no reported penicillin allergy). †Includes linezolid (n = 4) and other antibiotics (n = 4) (reported penicillin allergy), and azithromycin (n = 2), aztreonam (n = 1), daptomycin (n = 6), linezolid (n = 2), and other antibiotics (n = 3) (no reported penicillin allergy).

indirect effect in the marginal structural model. This implies that the increased SSI risk is potentially modifiable if patients with a reported penicillin allergy could receive first-line beta-lactam antibiotic prophylaxis after a negative penicillin allergy evaluation [12].

Although approximately 85% of procedures used the first-line recommended antibiotic cefazolin, patients reporting a penicillin allergy rarely received cefazolin and instead were 8–16 times more likely than those without a penicillin allergy history to receive clindamycin, vancomycin, or gentamicin. Prior studies reported similar patterns of antibiotic prophylaxis use among those with a reported penicillin allergy [18–21]. Patients with reported penicillin allergy in this study were not only less likely to receive the most effective perioperative antibiotic, they were also less likely to receive prophylaxis in the recommended time-frame for optimal tissue concentration, especially when vancomycin was the alternative antibiotic administered.

Table 3. Impact of a Reported Penicillin Allergy on Surgical Site Infection

Adjustment	Odds ratio (95% confidence interval)	P value
None (univariable)	1.36 (.94–1.97)	.10
Surgery type	1.45 (1.00–2.12)	.051
Surgery type, age, sex, and race	1.49 (1.02–2.18)	.04
Surgery type, age, sex, race, American Society of Anesthesiologists class, procedure duration, and wound class	1.51 (1.02–2.22)	.04

Administration of beta-lactam alternative antibiotics, even perioperatively, increases risk of antibiotic adverse effects, such as *Clostridium difficile* colitis from clindamycin [47–50] or nephrotoxicity from vancomycin or gentamicin [51].

Current antimicrobial prophylaxis guidelines delineate recommended agent(s) and alternative agents for patients with immunoglobulin E-mediated penicillin allergy [13]. Although this guideline encourages taking an allergy history, no guidance on methods to clarify allergies or risk stratify patients is provided [13]. With limited direction and comfort with drug allergy assessment [52–54], providers understandably choose alternative agents for patients with prior reported penicillin allergy [25]. From the penicillin reaction histories in this study, all but 5 patients should have been able to either tolerate cefazolin directly (eg, the patients with nonimmunologic reactions or mild, nonspecific immunologic reactions) or would be eligible for outpatient penicillin allergy evaluation by an allergist/immunologist (ie, penicillin skin testing and/or test dose challenges) prior to surgery [55, 56]. Approaches to preoperative patients with reported penicillin allergy histories have been well documented and include outpatient specialist consultations and skin testing at preoperative visits [43]. Alternative approaches may include implementation of perioperative test dose challenges to cefazolin for patients with mild and/or remote penicillin allergy histories, an approach successfully used among hospitalized [57, 58] and ambulatory [59, 60] patients. Assuming all patients without true penicillin allergy would receive first-line

perioperative prophylaxis, only 112–124 patients would need an allergy assessment to prevent 1 SSI.

This analysis, although limited by its retrospective design, used prospectively collected data (eg, procedure data, SSI) and manually validated data (eg, penicillin allergy) for key variables. Although the process for determining an SSI is not standard across institutions [61–67], differential surveillance methodologies would not be related to the exposure (penicillin allergy) and would therefore not affect our conclusions. Because SSIs occurred in only 241 patients, we could not account for all possible confounders in the relationship between penicillin allergy and SSI simultaneously. However, we were able to adjust for the most important confounders or a variable collinear with an important confounder. Further, the small number of SSIs left us underpowered to perform subgroup analyses by surgical procedure. Finally, these data represent the experience of 1 academic medical center, whose patients, providers, and practices may differ from those of other institutions. However, given the breadth of surgical disciplines included in this study and standardized implementation of Centers for Disease Control and Prevention NHSN criteria, these findings are likely generalizable to many other US and international hospitals. Further, given that a penicillin allergy label conferred a 50% increased risk of SSI at a hospital with low SSI prevalence, rigorous infection control and prevention, and ready access to allergy specialists, the problem is likely to be greater in other settings.

CONCLUSIONS

We identified that patients with a reported penicillin allergy are at 50% increased odds of developing SSI and that this increased risk is attributable to the inferior antibiotic prophylaxis such patients receive in terms of drug choice and/or administration time. Only 5 reactions to penicillin represented contraindications to receiving a beta-lactam; the vast majority of patients would have tolerated first-line recommended cephalosporin prophylaxis had allergy evaluation been pursued. Systematic, preoperative penicillin allergy evaluations in surgical patients may not only improve antibiotic choice but also decrease SSI risk.

Supplementary Data

Supplementary materials are available at *Clinical Infectious Diseases* online. Consisting of data provided by the authors to benefit the reader, the posted materials are not copyedited and are the sole responsibility of the authors, so questions or comments should be addressed to the corresponding author.

Notes

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