

Secondary care adult antimicrobial guidelines

Secondary Care Adults

What's new? Secondary Care Adults

Antimicrobial Stewardship

Good Practice - Start Smart then Focus

IV to oral switch (IVOS)

Obtaining antibiotics out of hours

PPIs/H2 antagonists

Myasthenia gravis

Renal dosing & extremes of body weight

Amikacin Guidelines

Gentamicin ONCE daily dosing FAQ

Gentamicin ONCE daily dosing

Gentamicin MULTIPLE daily

Guide Content

Drugs

Results

Secondary Care Adult Antimicrobial Guidelines / Secondary Care Adults / Gastrointestinal

Intra-abdominal / biliary infection

Gastrointestinal

Important: Check casenotes or CWS for known previous ESBL or other multi-drug resistant infection. If so, use [Meropenem](#) IV until susceptibility results are available.

If history of carbapenemase-producing organism (CPO) choice MUST be discussed with a Medical Microbiologist.

Treatment duration should be guided by clinical response and source control

Discuss with microbiology if patient not responding to treatment or if patient is immunocompromised

Intra-abdominal / biliary infection

IF SEPSIS, please refer to Sepsis > Severe Intra-abdominal Infection.

1st Line

For intra-abdominal / biliary infection, **NOT** sepsis and **NO** signs of an abscess:

[Metronidazole](#) PO 400mg or IV 500mg tds

PLUS

[Co-trimoxazole](#) PO / IV 960mg bd

N.B. Co-trimoxazole has very good oral bioavailability and ORAL treatment is recommended. IV treatment is restricted to patients with no enteral access, poor oral absorption or severe infections when it is recommended in the guidelines. **N.B. Risk of hyperkalaemia. CAUTION in AKI and patients on medication known to cause hyperkalaemia, e.g. ACE inhibitors. Monitor potassium and FBC closely, for full details see prescribing advice for [Co-trimoxazole](#) in guidelines.**

Total duration (IV &/or PO): 5 - 7 days

If concerns of an intra-abdominal abscess: to be discussed with microbiology