

- Patients with solid tumors frequently undergo surgical procedures and develop procedure-related infections.
- We sought to describe the current spectrum of surgical site infections (SSIs) and to determine whether our regimens for surgical prophylaxis are adequate or need updating.
- We conducted a retrospective review of microbiologic data between January 2011 and February 2012 in patients with solid tumors.
- The sites studied were those associated with breast cancer surgery, thoracotomy, craniotomy, percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy (PEG)-tube insertion, and abdominal/pelvic surgery.
- Polymicrobial infections (42%) and Gram-negative bacilli monomicrobial infections (13%) were relatively frequent causes of SSIs; many of these infections were caused by organisms that are resistant to agents commonly used for surgical prophylaxis.

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