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Investigation of perioperative work processes in provision of antibiotic prophylaxis: A prospective descriptive qualitative study across surgical specialities in Norway.

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ABSTRACT

Objective

Surgical site infections are known postoperative complications, yet the most preventable of healthcare-associated infections. Correct provision of surgical antibiotic prophylaxis (SAP) is crucial. Use of the World Health Organization (WHO) Safe Surgical Checklist (SSC) has been reported to improve provision of SAP, and reduce infections postoperatively. To understand possible mechanisms and interactions in generating such effects, we explored the underlying work processes of SAP provision and SSC performance at the intersection of perioperative procedures and actual team working.

Design: An ethnographic study including observations and in-depth interviews. A combination of deductive and inductive content analysis of the data was conducted.

Setting: Operating theatres with different surgical specialities, in three Norwegian hospitals.

Participants: Observations of perioperative team working (40 hours), and in-depth interviews of 19 experienced perioperative team members were conducted. Interview participants followed a maximum variation purposive sampling strategy.

Results: Analysis identified provision of SAP as a process of linked activities; sequenced, yet disconnected in time and space throughout the perioperative phase. Provision of SAP had to be handled in relation to several interactive factors; preparation and administration, prescription accuracy, diversity of prescription order systems, patient specific conditions, and changes in operating theatre schedules. However, prescription checks were performed, either as formal SSC reviews of SAP items or as informal checks of relevant documents. In addition, use of cognitive reminders and clinical experiences were identified as mechanisms used to enable administration of SAP within the 60 minutes timeframe described in the SSC.

Conclusion:

Provision of SAP was identified as a complex process, yet mechanisms within the team were identified in response to variations, enabling administration of SAP before incision. A key element in provision of SAP was the given 60 minute timeframe of administration before incision, provided in the SSC.

Key words:

Surgical Wound Infection, Antibiotic Prophylaxis, Qualitative Research, Preoperative Care, Patient Safety.

ARTICLE SUMMARY

Strengths and limitations of this study:

- This study builds on previous work investigating the impact of WHO surgical safety checklist implementation on perioperative work processes including provision of antibiotic prophylaxis.
- It shows perspectives on provision of antibiotic prophylaxis by all members represented in the multidisciplinary perioperative team, using purposive sampling strategy in selecting participants for single, in-depth interviews.
- It provides detailed, first-hand observations of everyday work processes on antibiotic prophylaxis across different surgical specialties, including WHO surgical safety checklist antibiotic items.

- The extent to which identified elements in the work processes of antibiotic prophylaxis can be influenced and further lead to improved provision of prophylaxis remains to be tested.
- The findings might not be generalisable across countries due to organisational and cultural differences.

INTRODUCTION

Surgical site infections (SSIs) are associated with substantial morbidity and mortality, prolonged hospital stay and increased costs.[1-3] Although SSI incidence is higher in low-and middle income countries,[4] SSIs remain the most common health care-associated infections in the USA, and the second most frequent in Europe.[5 6] The efficacy of surgical antibiotic prophylaxis (SAP) in preventing SSIs is well established. Timely administration of appropriate SAP is considered one of the most effective SSI prevention strategies[5] as recommended in the World Health Organization (WHO) global guidelines for prevention of SSIs.[7]

Successful SAP requires administration of one or more antimicrobial agents at appropriate time-points to achieve effective antibiotic concentrations at the surgical site at time of incision and throughout surgery. Pharmacokinetic properties determine administration forms and correct timing and intervals of antibiotic(s).[5] Actual delivery of antibiotics for surgical prophylaxis is commonly carried out within operating theatre (OT) premises. Provision of optimal SAP may be influenced by a number of factors before, during and after surgery. Lack of clarity concerning responsibility for the choice, dose, timing and duration of antibiotics influences decision-making and proper prescription of SAP.[8] Unresolved issues of workflow and role perceptions have also been reported as obstacles to properly timed SAP.[9] As a consequence, SAP may be administered too early,[10-12] too late, or not at all,[13-16] causing unnecessary patient risks. Guidelines do not recommend prolonged SAP administration for preventing SSI. However, prolongation of SAP for more than 24 hours remains prevalent.[17 18]

Within the OT setting, the WHO Safe Surgical Checklist (SSC)[19] includes evidence based items for prevention of SSI. Use of the SSC has been reported to reduce mortality and complications, including postoperative infections.[20 21] In a previous study investigating changes in perioperative care processes following WHO SSC implementation, we found significant improvements in timely SAP provision preoperatively, before incision.[22] This was

further associated with reduced risks of infections and wound rupture postoperatively. To understand possible mechanisms and interactions contributing to these effects, an investigation of the everyday work of SAP provision at different surgical settings is required. The aim of this study was therefore to map work processes of SAP provision, including SSC performance of SAP items at the intersection of preoperative procedures and actual team working. The following research questions were addressed: (1) How can SAP work processes be described? (2) What are the key elements in these work processes that influence provision of SAP?

METHODS

Design

An ethnographic design was used, where multi-professional perioperative teams were observed in action in OTs, followed by face-to-face interviews of key informants. This design is well suited to capture "everyday" routine behaviours in their natural settings.[23 24]

Study setting

The study was conducted in three hospitals in one Regional Health Authority in Norway; surgical activity and hospital characteristics are described in table 1.

Table 1. Characteristics of hospitals included in the study of surgical antibiotic prophylaxis work processes

Hospitals (N=3)	Hospital size*	Surgical activity**	Teaching status	Hospital level	Medical service	Organisational structure
1	1066	33584	University hospital	Tertiary referral hospital	National and regional referral hospital for medical and surgical care	22 specialised units
2	149	4769	Residency training approval	Secondary care hospital	General medical and surgical care	3 specialised units
3	244	7887	Residency training approval	Secondary referral hospital	General medical and surgical care	2 specialised units

The Regional Health Authorities have overall responsibility for the specialist health service. Hospital #1 and #3 are organised in two separate health trusts, while hospital #2 is a private, non-profit hospital on contract with the Regional Health Authority.
* 2016 Occupancy rate (Statistics Norway) = bed-days/available bed-days.
**2016 reported surgical hospital stays with one or more surgical procedure, based on the classification system of the Norwegian diagnosis related groups (N-DRG, Norwegian Patient Registry).

The hospitals operate within separate organisational structures, and perioperative routines vary accordingly. However, SAP use should be compliant with the implemented Norwegian national guidelines of antibiotic use in hospitals.[25] Further, the WHO SSC had been implemented formally at all sites at the time of the study.

Data collection

Data triangulation was used in collection of data across time, hospital settings and professions to capture a more complete and contextualised portrait of the studied settings and to validate conclusion of findings.[26 27] Data collections were limited by available time frames for both the observation- and interview time, although saturation of data was met in relation to responsibility of prescription, preparation and, administration of SAP.

Perioperative observations

Data were collected through 40 hours of non-participant observations of perioperative teams in OTs, and through individual interviews of members of these teams (surgeons, operating theatre nurses, anaesthesiologists, and nurse anaesthetists). Observations aimed to map routine behaviours on: 1) antibiotic management and 2) team reviews of antibiotic items in the WHO SSC. All team observations took place within local OTs, and followed the entire perioperative phase from the patient arrival in the OT to post-operative delivery. Data were collected from one hospital at a time, with team observations taking place prior to interviews. The observations covered scheduled surgical procedures at dates agreed upon beforehand with the service managers and teams. Three different surgical specialties/subspecialties were included in order to cover different SAP regimes. Observations of team interactions- and communications were noted and reviewed by the research team. These field notes were used to develop the interview guide.

Mapping work processes of how antibiotics were managed in a variety of surgical contexts was essential. By “work processes” we included both the formal documentation for standard procedures of antibiotic prophylaxis as well as the organisational roles and responsibilities, together with informal roles and lines of communication. All observations and interviews were performed by HVW (nurse anaesthetist, trained in qualitative research). ASH (senior nurse anaesthetist, trained in qualitative research) also participated in some of the initial observations (6 hours). Observation notes were compared and discussed between the two observers to validate findings.

Interviews with members of the perioperative team

Nineteen interviews were performed lasting from 27 to 48 minutes in duration, with a median length of 33 minutes. The interview guide covered three topics: 1) antibiotic management, 2) use of the WHO SSC (with specific focus on SAP items), and 3) teamwork experience (interview guide in Supplementary file 1). All healthcare personnel in the perioperative teams were considered key informants. Hence, a maximum variation purposive sampling strategy was used to elicit all perspectives in the provision of SAP in the OTs. [28] Invitations to participate were initially reviewed and approved by the Directors of the Department of Research and Development at the respective study hospitals. Participants were recruited by the local managers. Professionals with variable length of perioperative work experience were targeted for sampling; their characteristics are described in Table 2.

The interviews were conducted between November 2015 and November 2016, and were conducted in the OT departments, in areas free from distractions (e.g., meeting rooms). Each participant was interviewed once. The interviews were audiotaped, transcribed verbatim, and transferred to NVivo Pro 11.4 computer software (QSR International Pty Ltd. ABN 47006357213) for coding.

TABLE 2. Characteristics of informants in the study of surgical antibiotic prophylaxis work processes

Participant profession	Number N = 19	Work – experience years qualified in profession - range	Sex female/ male	Participant work place		
				Secondary care hospital	Secondary referral hospital	Tertiary referral hospital
Nurses[1] Nurse anaesthetist/ Operating theatre nurse	12	5 - 30	11/ 1	4	4	4
Physicians[2] Consultant anaesthesiologist/ Consultant surgeon/Surgeon	7	3 - 30	0/ 7	0	4	3
Total	19	3 - 30	11/ 8	4	8	7

[1]Authorisation requirements in Norway: 3-year bachelor degree in Nursing-180 ECTS* + either a 1,5-year Specialist education program-90 ETCS, or a 2-year Master`s program-120 ECTS at a College University degree.
[2]Authorisation requirements in Norway: 6-year cand. med degree, 360 ECTS* + 6,5 years of specialist training before qualification as consultant. *European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System (ECTS) credits.

Analysis

Data from observations and interviews were analysed using a content analysis approach, combining deductive and inductive analysis elements. First, to identify the perioperative work process of SAP, a deductive approach was applied using directed content analysis as

described by Hsieh and Shannon.[28] The Norwegian national regulation framework for medication management was applied as coding frame. This regulation framework requires healthcare personnel to adhere to defined responsibilities in the three domains of medication prescription, -preparation and -administration to ensure that the right medication and dose is administered correctly to the right patient at the right time.[29] The deductive analysis investigated specific SAP work processes in relation to these three domains of the medication regulation framework, which is also a compulsory part of the curriculum- and training for nurses and physicians in Norway. HVW, ASH, ES (consultant anaesthesiologist) and SH (consultant in infectious diseases) participated in the preliminary analysis using group consensus to strengthen coherence of the findings.[30] Second, to further explore the underlying work processes, an inductive approach was applied with a thematic analysis according to Graneheim and Lundman.[31] This qualitative content analysis comprises descriptions of the manifest content close to the text as well as interpretations of the latent content distant from the text, yet still close to the participants' experiences.[30] Statements, observations and interpretations that reflected participants' conditional actions and interactions were identified. The following steps were used: HVW, ASH and SH read the transcribed interviews forming units of analysis. HVW identified and coded transcript sections into 'meaning units', followed by relating categories and theme, constituting the manifest content.[31]

Observational data were used to support the interview data analysis, contributing to the formation and interpretation of emerging themes. ASH and SH reviewed the coding and interpretations. Preliminary themes, subthemes and quotes were then discussed amongst the authors (HVW, AS, ES, SH). In addition, KA and SW (safety scientists, trained in qualitative methods) also participated in finalising analysis of the latent content, the underlying meaning of the text, and concluding themes. The finalised dataset is reported in categories and sub-themes constituting the overarching descriptive theme, with verbatim quotes from the interviews, and summarised field notes from the observations to support and illustrate each category.

Patient and Public involvement statement

There was no direct patient or public involvement in this study, although the object of study and its relevance to patient has been discussed on several occasions with Head of Patient Involvement Committee in the Western Norway Regional Health Authority. Both observers had previously worked in OTs. The local managers informed all OT staff prior to case

observations, and cases where any staff member or the patient withheld consent were excluded.

RESULTS

Analysis of observations and interviews identified provision of SAP as a process of linked activities, sequenced yet disconnected in time and space during the perioperative phase. The process involved interactions of the multidisciplinary team members before, under and after surgery. The deductive analysis identified the "who", "where" and "when" in relation to initial- and follow-up prescription, preparation, and administration of SAP. These three domains, as described in the Norwegian regulation framework, constituted the formal steps of the work process. Participants described these steps in relation to the entire perioperative phase, although timing administration of SAP prior to incision was a target.

The inductive analysis identified several challenges of competing demands and varying conditions, in the process of timing administration of SAP within the given timeframe of 60 minutes prior to incision. The overarching theme describes provision of SAP as "a complex process of balancing timeliness whilst considering and responding to multiple, interacting factors". The balancing of timeliness and interacting factors were further characterised by three sub-themes interpreted from nine categories, which were derived from codes of the deductive and inductive analysis, presented in table 3. In the following section, the three sub-themes and corresponding categories are presented in detail with representative illustrating verbatim quotes in italics.

Table 3 Main findings from the study "Investigation of perioperative work processes in provision of surgical antibiotic prophylaxis: A qualitative study across different surgical settings", presented as categories, sub-themes and overarching theme

Theme	**Provision of antibiotic prophylaxis as a complex process of balancing timeliness by considering and responding to multiple interacting factors.**								
Sub-theme	Handling surgical antibiotic prophylaxis in consideration of multiple, preoperative interacting factors					Timing administration of surgical antibiotic prophylaxis in relation to knowledge and clinical experience		Performing formal and informal checks	
Category	Formal work processes	Prescription accuracy	Diverse prescription order systems	Patient specific conditions	Changing schedules in operating theatre	Cognitive work task reminders	Importance of knowledge and clinical experience	Performance variety of Surgical Safety Checklist	Indirect and direct prescription validity checks
Codes	• Roles • Responsibility • Location of performance • Time	• Unclear prescriptions • Lack of prescriptions • Standardised prescription • Electronic default settings	• Electronic, surgical planning system • Electronic medication chart • Paper-forms • Wall poster in operating theatre	• History of allergies • Type of surgery • Adjusting dosage in relation to age • Adjusting dosage in relation to weight (	• Order of scheduled patients • Deviations from scheduled patient order • Deviations from information in operating planning system • Timing of incision	• After patient transport • When positioning the patient • During placements of electrocardiography electrodes • When entering the operating theatre	• Local prescription systems • Surgeons' preferences • Surgical procedures • Selection of antibiotics according to procedures	• Interruption of workflow • Responses • Performance challenges • Responsibility • Identifies missed SAP administration	• Paper documents • Electronic medication chart • Electronic surgical planning system • Prescribing signature

			• Oral prescription • Pre-authorised prescription protocols	Body Mass Index - BMI)	• Approximate time estimations	• After induction of anaesthesia	• Alternative antibiotics		• Calling surgeons • Paging surgeons • Approaching in person

Handling surgical antibiotic prophylaxis when considering multiple interacting factors.

The formal work processes included participants' perception of roles, responsibility, location- and timing of performance related to prescription-, preparation and administration of SAP. Prescription of SAP (drug of choice, dosage, and duration) was as a rule ordered by the surgeon before the surgical procedure, although verbal prescriptions might also occur during surgery. The surgeon then had to confirm the SAP prescription by signing the anaesthesia and/or postoperative record. This prescribing responsibility was acknowledged by all members of the team. However, diverse prescription order systems were observed with different prescription practices. Some units used electronic surgical planning systems with embedded preoperative standardised SAP prescriptions with default settings.

> ***Nurse anaesthetist:*** *"SAP is to be prescribed in the patient`s medication chart by the surgeon, if there is an indication. Sometimes, SAP is prescribed in the electronic surgical planning system as well".*
>
> ***Surgeon:*** *"As long as the patient belongs to this department SAP is to be prescribed in the medication chart. In case it is not written in the medication chart, then it [the antibiotic] is not prescribed properly".*

Other units had written pre-authorised standardised SAP protocols for certain types of surgery, and patient-bound signed pre-operative medical paper forms of SAP prescription for others. The different preoperative SAP prescription systems varied not only between sites, but also between surgical wards at one of the study hospitals. Nurse anaesthetists also described variations in prescription accuracy, particularly in cases with unclear prescriptions or lack thereof. Sometimes the anaesthesiologist might also be involved in prescription orders such as in endocarditis prophylaxis or when the anaesthesiologist was personally responsible for an interventional procedure, e.g. subcutaneous venous port implantations.

> ***Anaesthesiologist:*** *"Formally, the surgeon is in charge of the SAP prescription orders, no doubt of that! Within the premises of the operating theatres, I only prescribe SAP to patients if I´m in charge of the procedure, i.e.: subcutaneous venous port implantations"*

Preparations of all SAP infusion(s) or injection(s) were done by nurses. The medication infusions were mainly prepared in the OTs by nurse anaesthetists, but for surgery involving combinations of two antibiotics infusions were prepared in the surgical ward.

> ***Nurse anaesthetist:*** *"For orthopaedic surgery, and for some of the abdominal…..like the inguinal hernia repairs, we prepare the SAP ourselves, although sometimes it gets a bit messy, due to suboptimal localities… For some of the other abdominal surgeries…. I.e. cancer surgery, the SAP is prepared as 500 mL or 1000 mL infusions, and both preparations are made at the ward, and brought to the OT along with the patients"*

Administration was then started in the surgical ward or the operating holding area: The ward nurse handed over the double controlled and signed infusion containers to the nurse anaesthetist if the infusions were not completed before patient handover. SAPs with short half-lives were both prepared and administered to patients by nurse anaesthetists within the OT. Dosages and time points were documented in the patients' anaesthetic records, registered at a precise time point (injections) or an explicit "start" and "stop" time (infusions).

> ***Operating theatre nurse:*** *"The anaesthesia team is responsible for SAP administration. Medications, anaesthesia,… this is their responsibility"*

Considering patient specific factors were also described as important when handling SAP. When in need of alternative antibiotic(s) due to patient allergies, adjustments in timely administration of SAP had to be reconsidered, according to the pharmacokinetic property of the alternative antibiotics, especially half-lives. This was not always clarified prior to the patient's arrival in the operating theatre. Clarifications on the precise SAP dosages in cases of elder, adipose or paediatric patients were also reported by informants as important, yet time consuming considerations in the planning or preparation of SAP.

The type of surgery initially determined the SAP regimes. Hence, the OT scheduling of patients also influenced SAP work processes. The scheduled order of the different surgical procedures in the OT- with corresponding specific SAP regimes generated fluctuating SAP work processes throughout the day. With the exception of the first patient admitted to the OT the timings of incision for the remaining scheduled patients were based on approximate time estimations with SAP being administered according to these estimations.

> ***Nurse anaesthetist:*** *"It is much easier to provide right timing of SAP to the first scheduled patient of the day, because we have an exact point of time scheduled for this patient. Throughout the day, it gets more complicated, because it is difficult to predict the time of arrival- and administration of SAP, for the next patients".*

Participants described cases where information in the operating planning system, including SAP prescriptions, deviated from agreed (or perceived as agreed) upon perioperative standards. Furthermore, abrupt changes in preoperative scheduling, lack of signed preoperative prescriptions and uncertain SAP indications also caused variations in the preparations- and administration of SAP.

Timing administration of surgical antibiotic prophylaxis using clinical knowledge and experience.

The participants described how specific preoperative work tasks served as cognitive reminders for SAP administration within the preferred timeframe. This was explained as particularly helpful for the anaesthesia team as both preparation and administration of SAP might easily be influenced by concurrent tasks, distracting them in timely provision of SAP. This was confirmed through observations, especially during induction of anaesthesia. The anaesthesia team explained how linking SAP administration concurrently to other specific work tasks made it easier for them remembering to administer SAP within the recommended timeframe of 60 minutes. Such work tasks included patient transport, patient positioning or electrocardiography electrodes placement.

> ***Nurse anaesthetist:*** *"For orthopaedic patients, they are first transported to anaesthetic room, for application of anaesthesia. Then, there is a timespan where SAP may be administered, before the patient is transported into the OT".*

SAP administration was also emphasised to be carried out at specific points of time in the preoperative phase such as when entering the OT, when positioning the patient, or after induction of anaesthesia.

> ***Anaesthesiologist:*** *"As a routine, I believe that the SAP is administered during induction of anaesthesia, just after we have inserted the central venous catheter".*

Use of the WHO SSC, with the item for specified timeframe of SAP provision within 60 minutes prior to incision, was also described as a reminder. Most of the nurse participants reported that the WHO SSC implementation had made them more aware of this timeframe. Knowledge and experience on surgical routines and workflow in the OTs, in addition to the local SAP regimes, were also highlighted as important amongst the participants. This was described as being experience gained on the standardised surgical procedures and the types of antibiotics used as standard prophylaxis for the different procedures performed at their

surgical unit. In addition, participants emphasised the need to have knowledge on alternative SAPs used in cases of identified antibiotic allergies.

> ***Nurse anaesthetist:*** *"When you have some experience, you know which type of surgeries that requires SAP, and which types of surgeries that do not, because you recognise the indications, even though prescriptions are not clear".*

Performing formal and informal checks

Both formal- and informal SAP checks were carried out in the preoperative phase as illustrated in Figure 1. The Surgical Safety Checklist constituted the formal, compulsory check. Prior to incision the perioperative teams paused and performed a "Time-Out" according to the WHO SSC with items questioning whether SAP had been provided read aloud. Varying team-briefing responses as to these SSC SAP items were observed. Some team responses concentrated on the timing of SAP administration, some reviewed if prescribed dosages correlated to the actual administered SAP, and some left responses to the SSC items out completely. When addressing these items during SSC team briefings, some of the OT nurses felt like questioning aloud whether the anaesthesia team had performed their job or not. If the anaesthesia team failed to respond, repetition of these SSCs items was then ignored.

> ***Operating theatre nurse:*** *"My only worry- personally- is to ask the anaesthesia team whether they have done their job or not. I really struggle with this checklist item [SAP]. I get this awkward feeling … It`s like poaching on somebody's preserve".*

The informants also described episodes where surgeons did not wait (but carried on with incision) despite the "Time-Out" briefings having identified missing or delayed SAP administration. This was also confirmed by observations.

> ***Surgeon:*** *"No, I don`t think that I have ever experienced to stop and await incision, in cases where SAP has not been fully administered".*

The physicians' responses were explained by an overall concern of delay causing surgical program flow disruptions and prolonging time of anaesthesia. However, in cases where surgery required application of a tourniquet, surgeons delayed incision in order to let the SAP work appropriately.

> ***Operating theatre nurse:*** *"No, the surgeons do not await incision if SAP is missing. Only if the tourniquet is already applied, then they have to wait".*

Informal SAP checks were performed by the anaesthesia teams to clarify which antibiotic to administer, the dosages and duration. For the SAP to be administered by the nurse

anaesthetists in the OT SAP prescription orders should have been documented and signed preoperatively according to local prescription systems involved, i.e. written paper orders, electronic orders or orders in the patient medical chart. The informants emphasised that SAP prescriptions also had to be checked to ensure validity of the prescription order, as default settings in the electronic surgical planning system might cause an unintentional or incorrect SAP prescription.

> ***Nurse anaesthetist:*** *"Well, if SAP is not prescribed initially, and the surgeon arrives in theatre and announces that we need to administer antibiotic prophylaxis….Then, I need to make the surgeon sign the patient`s medical record. I present the medical record to the surgeon and then…sign here, please!"*

The surgeons in charge were contacted in cases of partial or missing SAP prescription orders, or if anyone in the anaesthesia team was in doubt of whether or not to administer the SAP. Surgeons were contacted by phone or pager or by approaching them when they entered the OT. These actions were taken by members of the anaesthesia team themselves or by the operating theatre nurses on behalf of the former.

> ***Anaesthesiologist:*** *"Normally, the nurse anaesthetist calls the surgeon if SAP prescriptions are missing".*

DISCUSSION

This study has identified provision of SAP as a complex process of balancing timeliness by considering and responding to multiple interacting factors. Our findings of the multiple considerations and compensating mechanisms used particularly in the preoperative phase, highlight the real-world balancing of professional judgements regarding patient, antibiotic, and surgery-related factors as well as coordinating the OT scheduling and -work flow for SAP to be administered in due time before incision. Even though perceptions of responsibility in relation to SAP -prescription, -preparation and -administration were consistent among team members, our results indicate ambiguities in ownership for SAP. This was seen especially at intersections of prescription transfers to providers, where suboptimal use of the prescription order systems or poorly completed SAP orders may provide unclear indications for SAP to its actual providers. In addition, the team performances on the WHO SSC checks including reviews of antibiotic items varied during the "Time Out" part of the SSC, also with a reluctance to address SAP items. The nurse anaesthetist, surgeon and anaesthetist each seem to have self-perceived defined roles in provision of SAP, and yet these roles did not seem to be aligned or sufficiently understood through shared decision-making. Consequently, possible risks of SAP failures were poorly understood or defined at each step in the preoperative planning of surgery.

Existing surgical workflow systems have previously been identified by surgeons and anaesthesiologists as an obstacle to proper timing of SAP, also with work processes of SAP being of low priority amongst their many perioperative responsibilities.[9] Yet, studies investigating predictors for appropriate antibiotic use found that patients were more likely to receive an effective and timely first SAP dose when preoperative orders were written and implemented in the OTs.[32 33] We identified a number of interacting considerations which might help to understand factors and situations influencing timely provision of SAP. One contributor to delayed SAP administration was ignored identification of patients' allergies, or the lack of such being properly addressed. This has also been reported by others, with administration of an effective first prophylactic dose being less likely when a patient had a beta-lactam allergy, increasing the risk of SSI.[33] Another identified contributor to delayed SAP administration was the need to clarify the precise SAP dosages in cases of elder, adipose or paediatric, especially neonate, patients. As these sub-groups of surgical patients (age < 60 weeks and > 75 years, obesity with BMI > 30, morbid obesity with BMI ≥40) are reported to have an increased risk of developing SSIs based on their physical status, delayed SAP administrations adds to these risks.[25 34] The classification of patients` physical status (America Society of Anesthesiologists classification) has previously been identified as a significant predictor of SSIs.[35] Patients with an impaired physical status should therefore be given extra attention during the planning and prescription of SAP. Although our findings describe the surgeons as being responsible for SAP prescriptions, the anaesthesiologists have responsibility for patient assessments as to potential allergies and physical status. This imbalance of responsibilities might contribute to unclear SAP prescription orders with risks of delayed SAP administrations.[36]

Suboptimal use of the prescription order systems or poorly completed SAP orders may provide unclear indications for SAP to its actual providers. We found that the nurse anaesthetist as a response performed additional informal SAP checks, and that the surgeons were contacted when in doubt of SAP indication or the validity of the prescription order. Nevertheless, the need to spend crucial minutes in the OTs to clarify prescription orders as illustrated in Figure 1., inadvertently leaves a narrower timeframe for the nurse anaesthetist to administer SAP on time (60 minutes prior to incision). A narrower timeframe in itself, in turn, increases risk of SAP administration delays. A comparison on the risk of SSI with different timing intervals of SAP was addressed in a recent meta-analysis.[37] The analysis showed that

the risk of SSIs almost doubled when SAP was administered after incision compared to before incision, and resulted in 25 more infections per 1000 treated patients.[37]

This study builds on previous research which reported significant improvements in timely SAP provision preoperatively before incision following implementation of the WHO SSC.[22] The key novelty of our findings show how implementation of the SSC may facilitate resilient mechanisms within the team, in relation to specific work processes of SAP. This is supported by how timing administration of antibiotics was performed. We found that this was executed mainly by nurse anaesthetists, in relation to their knowledge and clinical experience of workflow in surgery, and the performance of prescription checks at different time points before incision (Figure 1.). A key element that seems to drive tasks and behaviours related to SAP administration was the given timeframe of 60 minutes prior to incision as provided in the SSC. This suggests that the SSC might serve as a cognitive tool to drive SAP administration to take place prior to incision. In addition, by being aware of this timeframe the providers of SAP were able to respond to regular and irregular variabilities in prescriptions by questioning uncertainties and adjusting timing of SAP administration according to disturbances in the OT workflow.

However, the identified various team responses during the "Time Out" part of the SSC as well as a reluctance to address SAP items, indicates a lack of SSC quality performance at full length. Moderate compliance rates of SSC utilisation as well poor performance quality, have also been identified in previous studies.[38-40] Furthermore, we found that identification of missing or delayed SAP prescription or administration during time-out reviews, seldom resulted in delays of incision, although this is recommended in guidelines.[41]

Our findings indicate that the SSC is likely to identify missed SAP administrations, yet does not prevent surgical incision to take place before SAP administration. However, having established focus on the timeframe of completing SAP administration within 60 minutes prior to incision through SSC use might have influenced SAP administration practise indirectly. The nurse anaesthetist more likely responds in a prompt manner to unclear prescriptions, and adjusts timing of administration in accordance with the SSC recommendations. To strengthen SSC use as a safety barrier to minimise risk of SSI, we suggest that SAP prescription checks should also be done by the nurse anaesthetist at the Sign-In in addition to the surgeons' already established controls of SAP administration at Time-Out (Figure 1). This should also

reduce risk of interfering with the time point for incision and possible delays in OT schedules. Such clarifications via preoperative team briefings have previously been associated with improved clinical practice of timely SAP administration.[42]

Recommendations and further research

Antibiotic stewardship programs (ASP) are of particular importance to surgical specialties due to their prominent role in prophylactic antibiotic usage and management of surgical infections, and may serve as suitable frameworks to address correct provision of SAP.[43] Multidisciplinary team roles and pathways specifying timing and sequence of responsibilities are recommended to influence team-level communications and workflow.[44] Based on our findings we advocate that objectives and measures of antibiotic stewardship programs in surgery must include both nurse providers of SAP as well as the surgeon prescribers. Our findings illustrate how nurses, particularly nurse anaesthetists, are important stakeholders in SAP provision when responding to unclear prescriptions and adjusting time of SAP administration according to the timeframe provided in the SSC. Nurses' role in antibiotic stewardship practices in hospitals have previously been emphasised.[45] To our knowledge their role and responsibility of SAP in the perioperative period has not been described before.

Further research should investigate how the roles and responsibilities of nurses and nurse anaesthetists regarding SAP management for surgical patients could be expanded. In addition, antibiotic stewardship programs in surgery should test SAP delivery interventions, and measure performance indicators of timely SAP administrations as well as prescription adherence to guidelines. We suggest that education of SAP indications and the pharmacokinetic properties of the antibiotic used as prophylaxis may further support SAP providers to target SAP timing according to the half-life of the prescribed antibiotic. Also, providing feedback on timeliness of SAP administration as performance indicator will allow nurses and nurse anaesthetists to take ownership in improving provision of timely SAP.[44]

Study limitations

This study was conducted in surgical settings in Norway. Recommendations of SAP regimes were based on the Norwegian national guidelines of antibiotic use in hospitals. The identified work processes and mechanisms might therefore be limited to reflect practice in Norway. However, international recommendations indicate that SAP should be initiated within 60-120 minutes prior to surgical incision, based on its pharmacokinetic property.[5]

In order to achieve credible information on the SAP work processes, data triangulation was used by collecting data across time, hospital settings and professions.[26] Also, combinations of individual interviews and observations of team interactions in the OTs, made it possible to collect data showing actual behaviours in their natural settings.[23 24] Although all members of the multidisciplinary surgical team were represented, interview selection bias was a possibility. Despite our maximum variation purposive sampling strategy[28] a majority of the informants turned out to be experienced clinicians (Table 2), which likely reflected and limited the range of responses compared to if junior team-members had been involved. By use of the ethnographic approach possible risks of SAP failures- and possible explanations of their occurrence have been identified. Larger follow-up studies on procedures, work practices and measures of SAP provision are required to achieve more generalisable findings.

CONCLUSION

This study has explored SAP work processes in the pre-operative period and outlined how the multitude of considerations in handling SAP may influence, and delay its administration. Yet, a key element to proper SAP that supports timely provision is the given timeframe of administration, focused on by SSC use. Thus, the introduction of SSC, emphasising SAP administration 60 minutes prior to incision, is likely to have influenced administration practice through the following mechanisms: 1) as a cognitive tool, in helping the nurse anaesthetist to remember timing of SAP administration, 2) as an educational intervention, facilitating resilience by making SAP providers able to respond promptly when in need of clarifications of prescriptions, to ensure SAP administration before incision.

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Author Contributions

HVW, IS, ES, SH, and ASH conceived of and designed the study. HVW carried out the data collection, ASH participated in some of the observations. HVW, ASH, SH, ES performed preliminary analysis, KA and SW participated in finalising the analysis, and provided input in relation to methodology matter. All authors participated in interpretation of the study results, assisted in manuscript revision, and approved the final draft.

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Competing interest

NS is the Director of London Safety and Training Solutions Ltd, which provides quality and safety training and advisory services on a consultancy basis to healthcare organisation globally.

Ethics approval

The study was reviewed by the Regional Ethics Committee, REK Vest, of the Western Norway Health Region (2015/1741) prior to data collection, who recommended that the study be reviewed by hospital management and data privacy ombudsman for research (DPO). The

DPO reviewed and approved the study prior to data collection. All study participants gave their informed, written consent to participate prior to the interviews, and could withdraw from the study at any time.

Transparency statement

HVW, SH, ASH and ES had full access to all of the data in the study and HVW affirms that this manuscript is an honest, accurate, and transparent account of the study being reported.

Data sharing statement

The datasets analysed during the current study are not publicly available due to confidentiality issues, but can be made available (in Norwegian) from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Open Access

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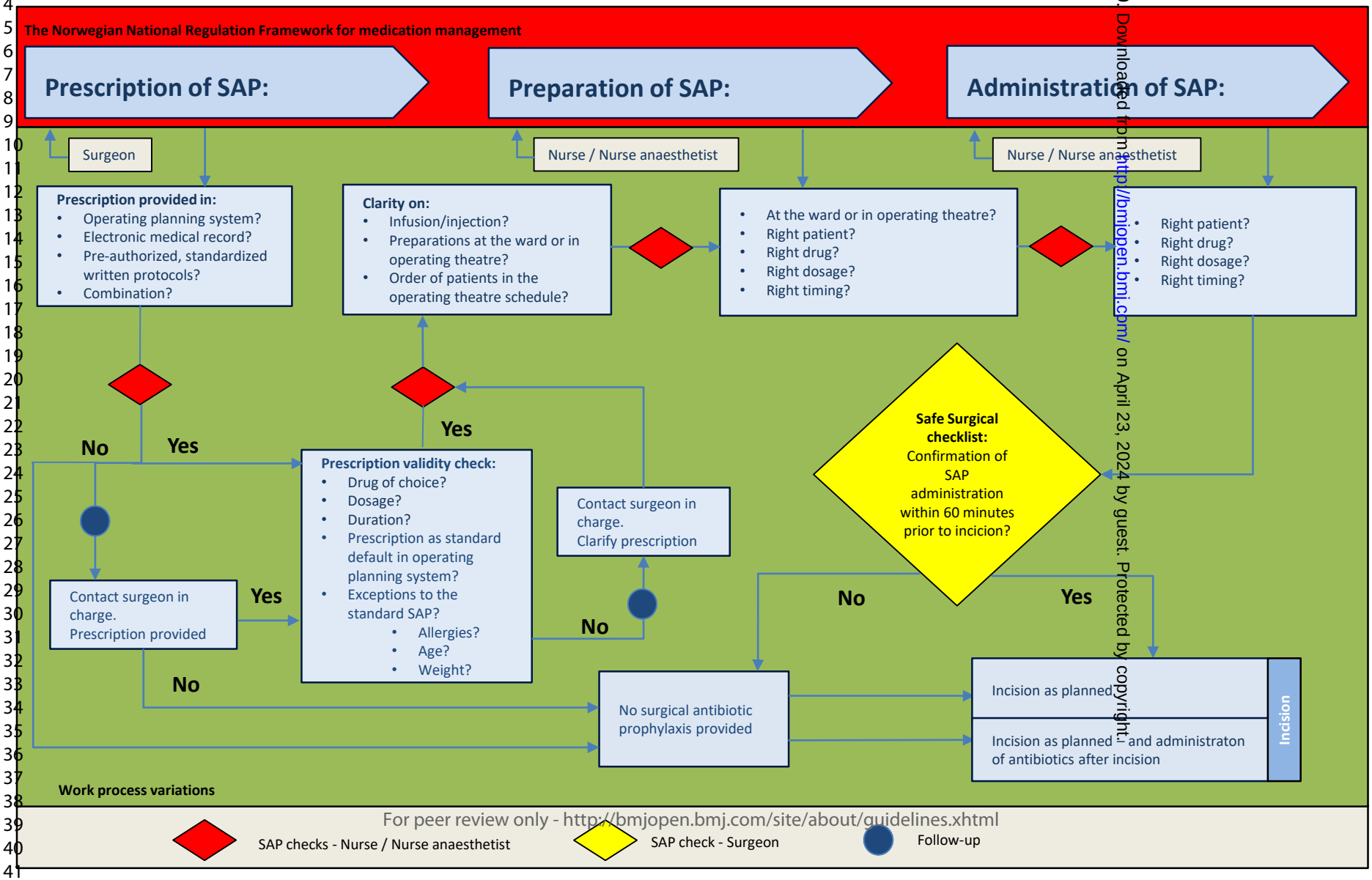

0671 on 21 June 2019.

Interview guide

Interview number:_____

Setting:_____

Interview participant (profession):_____

Opening information to establish relationship with participants:

- Information on protection of anonymity of interview participants
- Clarification on role of the interviewer

Topic 1: Surgical antibiotic prophylaxis

Surgical antibiotic prophylaxis is crucial in the prevention of surgical site infections, and provision of antibiotic prophylaxis is standardized for many surgical procedures. In the following, I will ask questions related to the work processes surrounding provision of surgical antibiotic processes.

- Can you tell me how surgical antibiotic prophylaxis is prescribed?
  - (Pre-, per- and postoperatively)
- Can you tell me how surgical antibiotic prophylaxis is prepared?
- Can you tell me how surgical antibiotic prophylaxis is administered?
  - (When?)
  - (Who?)
  - (How?)
- In your opinion, what is challenging in relation to surgical antibiotic prophylaxis?
  - (Can you describe a challenging episode?)
- In your opinion, what works well in relation to surgical antibiotic prophylaxis?
  - (Can you describe a «well-functioning» situation?)

Topic 2: World Health Organization`s Surgical Safety Checklist and teamwork:

The SSC has been introduced as a safety tool to enhance perioperative teamwork and information exchange, by systematically reviewing critical patient factors before the induction of anaesthesia, before the incision of the skin, and before the patient leaves the operating facility.

As (the relevant profession):

- In your opinion, do you think the SSC function as intended?
  - (How?)
  - (Why?)
- Can you describe a situation in which using the SSC has been useful or positive?
  - Any experiences in relation to surgical antibiotic prophylaxis?
- Can you describe a situation in which using the SSC has been difficult?
  - Any experiences in relation to surgical antibiotic prophylaxis?

Interview guide

Topic 3: Perioperative teamwork:
As (the relevant profession):

- How do you experience that the SSC influence the perioperative teamwork?
- Do you have any experiences in relation to "Time-Out" and the surgical antibiotic prophylaxis item?
- Have you experienced that the SSC may influence your professional role in the perioperative teamwork?
- Do you have any experiences in relation to "Time-Out" and the surgical antibiotic prophylaxis item?

Closing questions:

- Is there anything you would like to add, that you believe is of importance in relation to the topics we have discussed?
  - (Surgical antibiotic prophylaxis?)
  - (The Surgical safety checklist?)
  - (Perioperative teamwork?)
- Do you have any thoughts or feedback on this interview?

Thank you for your participation!

COREQ (COnsolidated criteria for REporting Qualitative research) Checklist

A checklist of items that should be included in reports of qualitative research. You must report the page number in your manuscript where you consider each of the items listed in this checklist. If you have not included this information, either revise your manuscript accordingly before submitting or note N/A.

Topic	Item No.	Guide Questions/Description	Reported on Page No.
Domain 1: Research team and reflexivity			
Personal characteristics			
Interviewer/facilitator	1	Which author/s conducted the interview or focus group?	
Credentials	2	What were the researcher's credentials? E.g. PhD, MD	
Occupation	3	What was their occupation at the time of the study?	
Gender	4	Was the researcher male or female?	
Experience and training	5	What experience or training did the researcher have?	
Relationship with participants			
Relationship established	6	Was a relationship established prior to study commencement?	
Participant knowledge of the interviewer	7	What did the participants know about the researcher? e.g. personal goals, reasons for doing the research	
Interviewer characteristics	8	What characteristics were reported about the inter viewer/facilitator? e.g. Bias, assumptions, reasons and interests in the research topic	
Domain 2: Study design			
Theoretical framework			
Methodological orientation and Theory	9	What methodological orientation was stated to underpin the study? e.g. grounded theory, discourse analysis, ethnography, phenomenology, content analysis	
Participant selection			
Sampling	10	How were participants selected? e.g. purposive, convenience, consecutive, snowball	
Method of approach	11	How were participants approached? e.g. face-to-face, telephone, mail, email	
Sample size	12	How many participants were in the study?	
Non-participation	13	How many people refused to participate or dropped out? Reasons?	
Setting			
Setting of data collection	14	Where was the data collected? e.g. home, clinic, workplace	
Presence of non-participants	15	Was anyone else present besides the participants and researchers?	
Description of sample	16	What are the important characteristics of the sample? e.g. demographic data, date	
Data collection			
Interview guide	17	Were questions, prompts, guides provided by the authors? Was it pilot tested?	
Repeat interviews	18	Were repeat inter views carried out? If yes, how many?	
Audio/visual recording	19	Did the research use audio or visual recording to collect the data?	
Field notes	20	Were field notes made during and/or after the inter view or focus group?	
Duration	21	What was the duration of the inter views or focus group?	
Data saturation	22	Was data saturation discussed?	
Transcripts returned	23	Were transcripts returned to participants for comment and/or	

Topic	Item No.	Guide Questions/Description	Reported on Page No.
		correction?	
Domain 3: analysis and findings			
Data analysis			
Number of data coders	24	How many data coders coded the data?	
Description of the coding tree	25	Did authors provide a description of the coding tree?	
Derivation of themes	26	Were themes identified in advance or derived from the data?	
Software	27	What software, if applicable, was used to manage the data?	
Participant checking	28	Did participants provide feedback on the findings?	
Reporting			
Quotations presented	29	Were participant quotations presented to illustrate the themes/findings? Was each quotation identified? e.g. participant number	
Data and findings consistent	30	Was there consistency between the data presented and the findings?	
Clarity of major themes	31	Were major themes clearly presented in the findings?	
Clarity of minor themes	32	Is there a description of diverse cases or discussion of minor themes?	

Developed from: Tong A, Sainsbury P, Craig J. Consolidated criteria for reporting qualitative research (COREQ): a 32-item checklist for interviews and focus groups. *International Journal for Quality in Health Care*. 2007. Volume 19, Number 6: pp. 349 – 357

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BMJ Open

Investigation of perioperative work processes in provision of antibiotic prophylaxis: A 2 prospective descriptive qualitative study across surgical specialities in Norway.

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Investigation of perioperative work processes in provision of antibiotic prophylaxis: A prospective descriptive qualitative study across surgical specialities in Norway.

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ABSTRACT

Objective

Surgical site infections are known postoperative complications, yet the most preventable of healthcare-associated infections. Correct provision of surgical antibiotic prophylaxis (SAP) is crucial. Use of the World Health Organization (WHO) Safe Surgical Checklist (SSC) has been reported to improve provision of SAP, and reduce infections postoperatively. To understand possible mechanisms and interactions in generating such effects, we explored the underlying work processes of SAP provision and SSC performance at the intersection of perioperative procedures and actual team working.

Design: An ethnographic study including observations and in-depth interviews. A combination of deductive and inductive content analysis of the data was conducted.

Setting: Operating theatres with different surgical specialities, in three Norwegian hospitals.

Participants: Observations of perioperative team working (40 hours) and in-depth interviews of 19 experienced perioperative team members were conducted. Interview participants followed a maximum variation purposive sampling strategy.

Results: Analysis identified provision of SAP as a process of linked activities; sequenced, yet disconnected in time and space throughout the perioperative phase. Provision of SAP was handled in relation to several interactive factors; preparation and administration, prescription accuracy, diversity of prescription order systems, patient specific conditions, and changes in operating theatre schedules. However, prescription checks were performed either as formal SSC reviews of SAP items or as informal checks of relevant documents. In addition, use of cognitive reminders and clinical experiences were identified as mechanisms used to enable administration of SAP within the 60 minutes timeframe described in the SSC.

Conclusion:

Provision of SAP was identified as a complex process. Yet, a key element in provision of SAP was the given 60 minute timeframe of administration before incision, provided in the SSC. Thus, the SSC seems beneficial in supporting timely SAP administration practice by either being a cognitive tool and/ or as a cognitive intervention.

Key words:

Surgical Wound Infection, Antibiotic Prophylaxis, Qualitative Research, Preoperative Care, Patient Safety.

ARTICLE SUMMARY

Strengths and limitations of this study:

- This study builds on previous work investigating the impact of WHO surgical safety checklist implementation on perioperative work processes including provision of antibiotic prophylaxis.
- It shows perspectives on provision of antibiotic prophylaxis by all members represented in the multidisciplinary perioperative team, using purposive sampling strategy in selecting participants for single, in-depth interviews.
- It provides detailed, first-hand observations of everyday work processes on antibiotic prophylaxis across different surgical specialties, including WHO surgical safety checklist antibiotic items.

- The extent to which identified elements in the work processes of antibiotic prophylaxis can be influenced and further lead to improved provision of prophylaxis remains to be tested.
- The findings might not be generalisable across countries due to organisational and cultural differences.

INTRODUCTION

Surgical site infections (SSIs) are associated with substantial morbidity and mortality, prolonged hospital stay and increased costs.[1-3] Although SSI incidence is higher in low-and middle income countries,[4] SSIs remain the most common health care-associated infections in the USA, and the second most frequent in Europe.[5 6] The efficacy of surgical antibiotic prophylaxis (SAP) in preventing SSIs is well established. Timely administration of appropriate SAP is considered one of the most effective SSI prevention strategies[5] as recommended in the World Health Organization (WHO) global guidelines for prevention of SSIs.[7]

Successful SAP requires administration of one or more antimicrobial agents at appropriate time-points to achieve effective antibiotic concentrations at the surgical site at time of incision and throughout surgery. Pharmacokinetic properties determine administration forms and correct timing and intervals of antibiotic(s).[5] Actual delivery of antibiotics for surgical prophylaxis is commonly carried out within operating theatre (OT) premises. Provision of optimal SAP may be influenced by a number of factors before, during and after surgery. Lack of clarity concerning responsibility for the choice, dose, timing and duration of antibiotics influences decision-making and proper prescription of SAP.[8] Unresolved issues of workflow and role perceptions have also been reported as obstacles to properly timed SAP.[9] As a consequence, SAP may be administered too early,[10-12] too late, or not at all,[13-16] causing unnecessary patient risks. Guidelines do not recommend prolonged SAP administration for preventing SSI. However, prolongation of SAP for more than 24 hours remains prevalent.[17 18]

Within the OT setting, the WHO Safe Surgical Checklist (SSC)[19] includes evidence based items for prevention of SSI. Use of the SSC has been reported to reduce mortality and complications, including postoperative infections.[20 21] In a previous study investigating changes in perioperative care processes following WHO SSC implementation, we found significant improvements in timely SAP provision preoperatively, within 60 minutes before

incision.[22] This was further associated with reduced risks of infections and wound rupture postoperatively. We aimed to understand possible mechanisms and interactions contributing to these effects, in order to further improve SAP provision. The aim of this study was therefore to outline work flow of SAP provision, including SSC performance of SAP items at the intersection of preoperative procedures and actual team working. The following research questions were addressed: (1) How can SAP work processes be described? (2) What are the key elements in these work processes that influence provision of SAP?

METHODS

Design

An ethnographic design was used, where multi-professional perioperative teams were observed in action in OTs, followed by face-to-face interviews of key informants. This design is well suited to capture "everyday" routine behaviours in their natural settings.[23 24]

Study setting

The study was conducted in three hospitals in one Regional Health Authority in Norway; surgical activity and hospital characteristics are described in table 1.

Table 1. Characteristics of hospitals included in the study of surgical antibiotic prophylaxis work processes

Hospitals (N=3)	Hospital size*	Surgical activity**	Teaching status	Hospital level	Medical service	Organisational structure
1	1066	33584	University hospital	Tertiary referral hospital	National and regional referral hospital for medical and surgical care	22 specialised units
2	149	4769	Residency training approval	Secondary care hospital	General medical and surgical care	3 specialised units
3	244	7887	Residency training approval	Secondary referral hospital	General medical and surgical care	2 specialised units

The Regional Health Authorities have overall responsibility for the specialist health service. Hospital #1 and #3 are organised in two separate health trusts, while hospital #2 is a private, non-profit hospital on contract with the Regional Health Authority.
* 2016 Occupancy rate (Statistics Norway) = bed-days/available bed-days.
**2016 reported surgical hospital stays with one or more surgical procedure, based on the classification system of the Norwegian diagnosis related groups (N-DRG, Norwegian Patient Registry).

The hospitals operate within separate organisational structures, and perioperative routines vary accordingly. However, SAP use should be compliant with the implemented Norwegian national guidelines of antibiotic use in hospitals.[25] Further, the WHO SSC had been implemented formally at all sites at the time of the study.

Data collection

Data triangulation was used in collection of data across time, hospital settings and professions to capture a more complete and contextualised portrait of the studied settings and to validate conclusion of findings.[26 27] Data collections were limited by available time frames for both the observation- and interview time, although saturation of data was met in relation to responsibility of prescription, preparation and, administration of SAP.

Perioperative observations

Data were collected through 40 hours of non-participant observations of perioperative teams in OTs, and through individual interviews of members of these teams (surgeons, operating theatre nurses, anaesthesiologists, and nurse anaesthetists). Observations aimed to map routine behaviours on: 1) antibiotic management and 2) team reviews of antibiotic items in the WHO SSC. All team observations took place within local OTs, and followed the entire perioperative phase from the patient arrival in the OT to post-operative delivery. Data were collected from one hospital at a time, with team observations taking place prior to interviews. The observations covered scheduled surgical procedures at dates agreed upon beforehand with the service managers and teams. Three different surgical specialties/subspecialties were included in order to cover different SAP regimes. Observations of team interactions- and communications were noted and reviewed by the research team. These field notes were used to develop the interview guide.

Mapping work processes of how antibiotics were managed in a variety of surgical contexts was essential. By “work processes” we included both the formal documentation for standard procedures of antibiotic prophylaxis as well as the organisational roles and responsibilities, together with informal roles and lines of communication. All observations and interviews were performed by HVW (nurse anaesthetist, trained in qualitative research). ASH (senior nurse anaesthetist, trained in qualitative research) also participated in some of the initial observations (6 hours). Observation notes were compared and discussed between the two observers to validate findings.

Interviews with members of the perioperative team

Nineteen interviews were performed lasting from 27 to 48 minutes in duration, with a median length of 33 minutes. The interview guide covered three topics: 1) antibiotic management, 2) use of the WHO SSC (with specific focus on SAP items), and 3) teamwork experience (interview guide in Supplementary file 1). All healthcare personnel in the perioperative teams were considered key informants. Hence, a maximum variation purposive sampling strategy was used to elicit all perspectives in the provision of SAP in the OTs. [28] Invitations to participate were initially reviewed and approved by the Directors of the Department of Research and Development at the respective study hospitals. Participants were recruited by the local managers. Professionals with variable length of perioperative work experience were targeted for sampling; their characteristics are described in Table 2.

The interviews were conducted between November 2015 and November 2016, and were conducted in the OT departments, in areas free from distractions (e.g., meeting rooms). Each participant was interviewed once. The interviews were audiotaped, transcribed verbatim, and transferred to NVivo Pro 11.4 computer software (QSR International Pty Ltd. ABN 47006357213) for coding.

TABLE 2. Characteristics of informants in the study of surgical antibiotic prophylaxis work processes

Participant profession	Number N = 19	Work – experience years qualified in profession - range	Sex female/ male	Participant work place		
				Secondary care hospital	Secondary referral hospital	Tertiary referral hospital
Nurses[1] Nurse anaesthetist/ Operating theatre nurse	12	5 - 30	11/ 1	4	4	4
Physicians[2] Consultant anaesthesiologist/ Consultant surgeon/Surgeon	7	3 - 30	0/ 7	0	4	3
Total	19	3 - 30	11/ 8	4	8	7

[1]Authorisation requirements in Norway: 3-year bachelor degree in Nursing-180 ECTS* + either a 1,5-year Specialist education program-90 ETCS, or a 2-year Master`s program-120 ECTS at a College University degree.
[2]Authorisation requirements in Norway: 6-year cand. med degree, 360 ECTS* + 6,5 years of specialist training before qualification as consultant. *European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System (ECTS) credits.

Analysis

Data from observations and interviews were analysed using a content analysis approach, combining deductive and inductive analysis elements. First, to identify the perioperative work process of SAP, a deductive approach was applied using directed content analysis as

described by Hsieh and Shannon.[28] The Norwegian national regulation framework for medication management was applied as coding frame. This regulation framework requires healthcare personnel to adhere to defined responsibilities in the three domains of medication prescription, -preparation and -administration to ensure that the right medication and dose is administered correctly to the right patient at the right time.[29] The deductive analysis investigated specific SAP work processes in relation to these three domains of the medication regulation framework, which is also a compulsory part of the curriculum- and training for nurses and physicians in Norway. HVW, ASH, ES (consultant anaesthesiologist) and SH (consultant in infectious diseases) participated in the preliminary analysis using group consensus to strengthen coherence of the findings.[30] Second, to further explore the underlying work processes, an inductive approach was applied with a thematic analysis according to Graneheim and Lundman.[31] This qualitative content analysis comprises descriptions of the manifest content close to the text as well as interpretations of the latent content distant from the text, yet still close to the participants' experiences.[30] Statements, observations and interpretations that reflected participants' conditional actions and interactions were identified. The following steps were used: HVW, ASH and SH read the transcribed interviews forming units of analysis. HVW identified and coded transcript sections into 'meaning units', followed by relating categories and theme, constituting the manifest content.[31]

Observational data were used to support the interview data analysis, contributing to the formation and interpretation of emerging themes. ASH and SH reviewed the coding and interpretations. Preliminary themes, subthemes and quotes were then discussed amongst the authors (HVW, AS, ES, SH). In addition, KA and SW (safety scientists, trained in qualitative methods) also participated in finalising analysis of the latent content, the underlying meaning of the text, and concluding themes. The finalised dataset is reported in categories and sub-themes constituting the overarching descriptive theme, with verbatim quotes from the interviews, and summarised field notes from the observations to support and illustrate each category.

Patient and Public involvement statement

There was no direct patient or public involvement in this study, although the object of study and its relevance to patient has been discussed on several occasions with Head of Patient Involvement Committee in the Western Norway Regional Health Authority. Both observers had previously worked in OTs. The local managers informed all OT staff prior to case

observations, and cases where any staff member or the patient withheld consent were excluded.

RESULTS

Analysis of observations and interviews identified provision of SAP as a process of linked activities, sequenced yet disconnected in time and space during the perioperative phase. The process involved interactions of the multidisciplinary team members before, under and after surgery. The deductive analysis identified the "who", "where" and "when" in relation to initial- and follow-up prescription, preparation, and administration of SAP. These three domains, as described in the Norwegian regulation framework, constituted the formal steps of the work process. Participants described these steps in relation to the entire perioperative phase, although timing administration of SAP prior to incision was a target.

The inductive analysis identified several challenges of competing demands and varying conditions, in the process of timing administration of SAP within the given timeframe of 60 minutes prior to incision. The overarching theme describes provision of SAP as "a complex process of balancing timeliness whilst considering and responding to multiple, interacting factors". The balancing of timeliness and interacting factors were further characterised by three sub-themes interpreted from nine categories, which were derived from codes of the deductive and inductive analysis, presented in table 3. In the following section, the three sub-themes and corresponding categories are presented in detail with representative illustrating verbatim quotes in italics.

Table 3 Main findings from the study "Investigation of perioperative work processes in provision of surgical antibiotic prophylaxis: A qualitative study across different surgical settings", presented as categories, sub-themes and overarching theme

Theme	**Provision of antibiotic prophylaxis as a complex process of balancing timeliness by considering and responding to multiple interacting factors.**								
Sub-theme	Handling surgical antibiotic prophylaxis in consideration of multiple, preoperative interacting factors					Timing administration of surgical antibiotic prophylaxis in relation to knowledge and clinical experience		Performing formal and informal checks	
Category	Perceptions of antibiotic prophylaxis work processes (work as imagined)	Prescription accuracy	Diverse prescription order systems	Patient specific conditions	Changing schedules in operating theatre	Cognitive work task reminders	Importance of knowledge and clinical experience	Performance variety of Surgical Safety Checklist	Indirect and direct prescription validity checks
Codes	• Roles • Responsibility • Location of performance • Time	• Unclear prescriptions • Lack of prescriptions • Standardised prescription • Electronic default settings	• Electronic, surgical planning system • Electronic medication chart • Paper-forms • Wall poster in operating theatre	• History of allergies • Type of surgery • Adjusting dosage in relation to age • Adjusting dosage in relation to weight (	• Order of scheduled patients • Deviations from scheduled patient order • Deviations from information in operating planning system • Timing of incision	• After patient transport • When positioning the patient • During placements of electrocardiography electrodes • When entering the operating theatre	• Local prescription systems • Surgeons' preferences • Surgical procedures • Selection of antibiotics according to procedures	• Interruption of workflow • Unclear responses of antibiotic item • Performance challenges • Responsibility • Identifies missed SAP administration	• Paper documents • Electronic medication chart • Electronic surgical planning system • Prescribing signature

			• Oral prescription • Pre-authorised prescription protocols	Body Mass Index - BMI)	• Approximate time estimations	• After induction of anaesthesia	• Alternative antibiotics		• Calling surgeons • Paging surgeons • Approaching in person

Handling surgical antibiotic prophylaxis when considering multiple interacting factors.

The formal work processes included participants' perception of roles, responsibility, location- and timing of performance related to prescription-, preparation and administration of SAP. Prescription of SAP (drug of choice, dosage, and duration) was as a rule ordered by the surgeon before the surgical procedure, although verbal prescriptions might also occur during surgery. The surgeon then had to confirm the SAP prescription by signing the anaesthesia and/or postoperative record. This prescribing responsibility was acknowledged by all members of the team. However, diverse prescription order systems were observed with different prescription practices. Some units used electronic surgical planning systems with embedded preoperative standardised SAP prescriptions with default settings.

> ***Nurse anaesthetist:*** *"SAP is to be prescribed in the patient`s medication chart by the surgeon, if there is an indication. Sometimes, SAP is prescribed in the electronic surgical planning system as well".*
>
> ***Surgeon:*** *"As long as the patient belongs to this department SAP is to be prescribed in the medication chart. In case it is not written in the medication chart, then it [the antibiotic] is not prescribed properly".*

Other units had written pre-authorised standardised SAP protocols for certain types of surgery, and patient-bound signed pre-operative medical paper forms of SAP prescription for others. The different preoperative SAP prescription systems varied not only between sites, but also between surgical wards at one of the study hospitals. Nurse anaesthetists also described variations in prescription accuracy, particularly in cases with unclear prescriptions or lack thereof. Sometimes the anaesthesiologist might also be involved in prescription orders such as in endocarditis prophylaxis or when the anaesthesiologist was personally responsible for an interventional procedure, e.g. subcutaneous venous port implantations.

> ***Anaesthesiologist:*** *"Formally, the surgeon is in charge of the SAP prescription orders, no doubt of that! Within the premises of the operating theatres, I only prescribe SAP to patients if I´m in charge of the procedure, i.e.: subcutaneous venous port implantations"*

Preparations of all SAP infusion(s) or injection(s) were done by nurses. The medication infusions were mainly prepared in the OTs by nurse anaesthetists, but for surgery involving combinations of two antibiotics, infusions were prepared in the surgical ward.

> ***Nurse anaesthetist:*** *"For orthopaedic surgery, and for some of the abdominal…..like the inguinal hernia repairs, we prepare the SAP ourselves, although sometimes it gets a bit messy, due to suboptimal localities… For some of the other abdominal surgeries…. I.e. cancer surgery, the SAP is prepared as 500 mL or 1000 mL infusions, and both preparations are made at the ward, and brought to the OT along with the patients"*

Administration was then started in the surgical ward or the operating holding area: The ward nurse handed over the double controlled and signed infusion containers to the nurse anaesthetist if the infusions were not completed before patient handover. SAPs with short half-lives were both prepared and administered to patients by nurse anaesthetists within the OT. Dosages and time points were documented in the patients' anaesthetic records, registered at a precise time point (injections) or an explicit "start" and "stop" time (infusions).

> ***Operating theatre nurse:*** *"The anaesthesia team is responsible for SAP administration. Medications, anaesthesia,… this is their responsibility"*

Considering patient specific factors were also described as important when handling SAP. When in need of alternative antibiotic(s) due to patient allergies, adjustments in timely administration of SAP had to be reconsidered, according to the pharmacokinetic property of the alternative antibiotics, especially half-lives. This was not always clarified prior to the patient's arrival in the operating theatre. Clarifications on the precise SAP dosages in cases of elder, adipose or paediatric patients were also reported by informants as important, yet time-consuming considerations in the planning or preparation of SAP.

The type of surgery initially determined the SAP regimes. Hence, the OT scheduling of patients also influenced SAP work processes. The scheduled order of the different surgical procedures in the OT- with corresponding specific SAP regimes generated fluctuating SAP work processes throughout the day. With the exception of the first patient admitted to the OT the timings of incision for the remaining scheduled patients were based on approximate time estimations with SAP being administered according to these estimations.

> ***Nurse anaesthetist:*** *"It is much easier to provide right timing of SAP to the first scheduled patient of the day, because we have an exact point of time scheduled for this patient. Throughout the day, it gets more complicated, because it is difficult to predict the time of arrival- and administration of SAP, for the next patients".*

Participants described cases where information in the operating planning system, including SAP prescriptions, deviated from agreed (or perceived as agreed) upon perioperative standards. Furthermore, abrupt changes in preoperative scheduling, lack of signed preoperative prescriptions and uncertain SAP indications also caused variations in the preparations- and administration of SAP.

Timing administration of surgical antibiotic prophylaxis using clinical knowledge and experience.

The participants described how specific preoperative work tasks served as cognitive reminders for SAP administration within the preferred timeframe. This was explained as particularly helpful for the anaesthesia team as both preparation and administration of SAP might easily be influenced by concurrent tasks, distracting them in timely provision of SAP. This was confirmed through observations, especially during induction of anaesthesia. The anaesthesia team explained how linking SAP administration concurrently to other specific work tasks made it easier for them remembering to administer SAP within the recommended timeframe of 60 minutes. Such work tasks included patient transport, patient positioning or electrocardiography electrodes placement.

> ***Nurse anaesthetist:*** *"For orthopaedic patients, they are first transported to anaesthetic room, for application of anaesthesia. Then, there is a timespan where SAP may be administered, before the patient is transported into the OT".*

SAP administration was also emphasised to be carried out at specific points of time in the preoperative phase such as when entering the OT, when positioning the patient, or after induction of anaesthesia.

> ***Anaesthesiologist:*** *"As a routine, I believe that the SAP is administered during induction of anaesthesia, just after we have inserted the central venous catheter".*

Use of the WHO SSC, with the item for specified timeframe of SAP provision within 60 minutes prior to incision, was also described as a reminder. Most of the nurse participants reported that the WHO SSC implementation had made them more aware of this timeframe. Knowledge and experience on surgical routines and workflow in the OTs, in addition to the local SAP regimes, were also highlighted as important amongst the participants. This was described as being experience gained on the standardised surgical procedures and the types of antibiotics used as standard prophylaxis for the different procedures performed at their

surgical unit. In addition, participants emphasised the need to have knowledge on alternative SAPs used in cases of identified antibiotic allergies.

> ***Nurse anaesthetist:*** *"When you have some experience, you know which type of surgeries that requires SAP, and which types of surgeries that do not, because you recognise the indications, even though prescriptions are not clear".*

Performing formal and informal checks

Both formal- and informal SAP checks were carried out in the preoperative phase as illustrated in Figure 1, which outline the workflow for SAP including different checkpoints. The Surgical Safety Checklist constituted the formal, compulsory check. Prior to incision, the perioperative teams paused and performed a "Time-Out" according to the WHO SSC with items questioning whether SAP had been provided read aloud. Varying team-briefing responses as to these SSC SAP items were observed. Some team responses concentrated on the timing of SAP administration, some reviewed if prescribed dosages correlated to the actual administered SAP, and some left responses to the SSC items out completely. During performance of the formal SSC, and specifically when addressing SAP items during the SSC team briefings, some of the OT nurses were reluctant, because they felt like questioning aloud whether the anaesthesia team had performed their job or not. If the anaesthesia team failed to respond, repetition of these SSCs items was then ignored.

> ***Operating theatre nurse:*** *"My only worry- personally- is to ask the anaesthesia team whether they have done their job or not. I really struggle with this checklist item [SAP]. I get this awkward feeling … It`s like poaching on somebody's preserve".*

The informants also described episodes where surgeons did not wait (but carried on with incision) despite the "Time-Out" briefings having identified missing or delayed SAP administration. This was also confirmed by observations.

> ***Surgeon:*** *"No, I don`t think that I have ever experienced to stop and await incision, in cases where SAP has not been fully administered".*

The physicians' responses were explained by an overall concern of delay causing surgical program flow disruptions and prolonging time of anaesthesia. However, in cases where surgery required application of a tourniquet, surgeons delayed incision in order to let the SAP work appropriately.

> ***Operating theatre nurse:*** *"No, the surgeons do not await incision if SAP is missing. Only if the tourniquet is already applied, then they have to wait".*

Informal SAP checks were performed by the anaesthesia teams to clarify which antibiotic to administer, the dosages and duration. For the SAP to be administered by the nurse anaesthetists in the OT SAP prescription orders should have been documented and signed preoperatively according to local prescription systems involved, i.e. written paper orders, electronic orders or orders in the patient medical chart. The informants emphasised that SAP prescriptions also had to be checked to ensure validity of the prescription order, as default settings in the electronic surgical planning system might cause an unintentional or incorrect SAP prescription.

> ***Nurse anaesthetist:*** *"Well, if SAP is not prescribed initially, and the surgeon arrives in theatre and announces that we need to administer antibiotic prophylaxis….Then, I need to make the surgeon sign the patient`s medical record. I present the medical record to the surgeon and then…sign here, please!"*

The surgeons in charge were contacted in cases of partial or missing SAP prescription orders, or if anyone in the anaesthesia team was in doubt of whether or not to administer the SAP. Surgeons were contacted by phone or pager or by approaching them when they entered the OT. These actions were taken by members of the anaesthesia team themselves or by the operating theatre nurses on behalf of the former.

> ***Anaesthesiologist:*** *"Normally, the nurse anaesthetist calls the surgeon if SAP prescriptions are missing".*

DISCUSSION

This study has identified provision of SAP as a complex process of balancing timeliness by considering and responding to multiple interacting factors. Our findings of the multiple considerations and compensating mechanisms used particularly in the preoperative phase, highlight the real-world balancing of professional judgements regarding patient, antibiotic, and surgery-related factors as well as coordinating the OT scheduling and -work flow for SAP to be administered in due time before incision. Even though perceptions of responsibility in relation to SAP -prescription, -preparation and -administration were consistent among team members, our results indicate ambiguities in ownership for SAP. This was seen especially at intersections of prescription transfers to providers, where suboptimal use of the prescription order systems or poorly completed SAP orders may provide unclear indications for SAP to its actual providers. In addition, the team performances on the WHO SSC including reviews of antibiotic items varied during the "Time Out" part of the SSC, also with a reluctance to address SAP items, described by the OT nurses. The nurse anaesthetist, surgeon and anaesthetist each seem to have self-perceived defined roles in provision of SAP, and yet these roles did not seem to be aligned or sufficiently understood through shared decision-making.

Consequently, possible risks of SAP failures were poorly understood or defined at each step in the preoperative planning of surgery.

Existing surgical workflow systems have previously been identified by surgeons and anaesthesiologists as an obstacle to proper timing of SAP, also with work processes of SAP being of low priority amongst their many perioperative responsibilities.[9] Yet, studies investigating predictors for appropriate antibiotic use found that patients were more likely to receive an effective and timely first SAP dose when preoperative orders were written and implemented in the OTs.[32 33] We identified a number of interacting considerations that might help to understand factors and situations influencing timely provision of SAP. One contributor to delayed SAP administration was ignored identification of patients' allergies, or the lack of such being properly addressed. This has also been reported by others, with administration of an effective first prophylactic dose being less likely when a patient had a beta-lactam allergy, increasing the risk of SSI.[33] Another identified contributor to delayed SAP administration was the need to clarify the precise SAP dosages in cases of elder, adipose or paediatric, especially neonate, patients. As these sub-groups of surgical patients (age < 60 weeks and > 75 years, obesity with BMI > 30, morbid obesity with BMI ≥40) are reported to have an increased risk of developing SSIs based on their physical status, delayed SAP administrations adds to these risks.[25 34] The classification of patients` physical status (America Society of Anesthesiologists classification) has previously been identified as a significant predictor of SSIs.[35] Patients with an impaired physical status should therefore be given extra attention during the planning and prescription of SAP. Although our findings describe the surgeons as being responsible for SAP prescriptions, the anaesthesiologists have responsibility for patient assessments as to potential allergies and physical status. This imbalance of responsibilities might contribute to unclear SAP prescription orders with risks of delayed SAP administrations.[36] Further, our findings indicate that suboptimal use of the prescription order systems or poorly completed SAP orders may provide unclear indications for SAP to its actual providers. Especially the nurse anaesthetist performed additional informal SAP checks, and the surgeons were contacted when in doubt of SAP indication or the validity of the prescription order. Nevertheless, the need to spend crucial minutes in the OTs to clarify prescription orders as illustrated in Figure 1, inadvertently leaves a narrower timeframe for the nurse anaesthetist to administer SAP on time (60 minutes prior to incision). A narrower timeframe in itself, in turn, increases risk of SAP administration delays. A comparison on the risk of SSI with different timing intervals of SAP was addressed in a recent meta-analysis.[37] The analysis showed that

the risk of SSIs almost doubled when SAP was administered after incision compared to before incision, and resulted in 25 more infections per 1000 treated patients.[37]

This study builds on previous research which reported significant improvements in timely SAP provision preoperatively before incision following implementation of the WHO SSC.[22] The key novelty of our findings show how implementation of the SSC may facilitate resilient mechanisms within the team, in relation to specific work processes of SAP. This is supported by how timing administration of antibiotics was performed. We found that this was executed mainly by nurse anaesthetists, in relation to their knowledge and clinical experience of workflow in surgery, and the performance of prescription checks at different time points before incision (Figure 1.). A key element that seems to drive tasks and behaviours related to SAP administration was the given timeframe of 60 minutes prior to incision as provided in the SSC. This suggests that the SSC might serve as a cognitive tool to drive SAP administration to take place prior to incision. In addition, by being aware of the timeframe the providers of SAP were able to respond to regular and irregular variabilities in prescriptions by questioning uncertainties and adjusting timing of SAP administration according to disturbances in the OT workflow.

However, the identified various team responses during the "Time Out" part of the SSC as well as a reluctance to address SAP items, indicates a lack of SSC quality performance at full length. In a previous study, we have identified how nurses utilised a variety of strategies to adjust team involvement when encountering resistance to the SSC from members of the surgical team.[38] This included avoiding completing the checklist entirely, or selectively completing some items with specific team members. Both strategies resulted in decreased quality of the SSC process. This shows that obstacles stemming from the SSC apply not only to the content but also to psychological ownership[39]Moderate compliance rates of SSC utilisation as well poor performance quality, have also been identified in previous studies.[40-42] Furthermore, we found that identification of missing or delayed SAP prescription or administration during time-out reviews, seldom resulted in delays of incision, although this is recommended in guidelines.[43]

Our findings indicate that the SSC is likely to identify missed SAP administrations, yet does not prevent surgical incision to take place before SAP administration. However, having established focus on the timeframe of completing SAP administration within 60 minutes prior

to incision through SSC use might have influenced SAP administration practise indirectly. The nurse anaesthetist more likely responds in a prompt manner to unclear prescriptions, and adjusts timing of administration in accordance with the SSC recommendations. To strengthen SSC use as a safety barrier to minimise risk of SSI, we suggest that SAP prescription checks should also be done by the nurse anaesthetist at the Sign-In in addition to the surgeons' already established controls of SAP administration at Time-Out (Figure 1.). This should also reduce risk of interfering with the time point for incision and possible delays in OT schedules. Such clarifications via preoperative team briefings have previously been associated with improved clinical practice of timely SAP administration.[44]

Recommendations and further research

Antibiotic stewardship programs (ASP) are of particular importance to surgical specialties due to their prominent role in prophylactic antibiotic usage and management of surgical infections, and may serve as suitable frameworks to address correct provision of SAP.[45] Multidisciplinary team roles and pathways specifying timing and sequence of responsibilities are recommended to influence team-level communications and workflow.[46] Based on our findings we advocate that objectives and measures of antibiotic stewardship programs in surgery must include both nurse providers of SAP as well as the surgeon prescribers. Our findings illustrate how nurses, particularly nurse anaesthetists, are important stakeholders in SAP provision when responding to unclear prescriptions and adjusting time of SAP administration according to the timeframe provided in the SSC. Nurses' role in antibiotic stewardship practices in hospitals have previously been emphasised.[47] To our knowledge their role and responsibility of SAP in the perioperative period has not been described before.

Further research should investigate how the roles and responsibilities of nurses and nurse anaesthetists regarding SAP management for surgical patients could be expanded. In addition, antibiotic stewardship programs in surgery should test SAP delivery interventions, and measure performance indicators of timely SAP administrations as well as prescription adherence to guidelines. We suggest that education of SAP indications and the pharmacokinetic properties of the antibiotic used as prophylaxis may further support SAP providers to target SAP timing according to the half-life of the prescribed antibiotic. Also, providing feedback on timeliness of SAP administration as performance indicator will allow nurses and nurse anaesthetists to take ownership in improving provision of timely SAP.[46]

Study limitations

This study was conducted in surgical settings in Norway. Recommendations of SAP regimes were based on the Norwegian national guidelines of antibiotic use in hospitals. The identified work processes and mechanisms might therefore be limited to reflect practice in Norway. However, international recommendations indicate that SAP should be initiated within 60-120 minutes prior to surgical incision, based on its pharmacokinetic property.[5]

In order to achieve credible information on the SAP work processes, data triangulation was used by collecting data across time, hospital settings and professions.[26] Also, combinations of individual interviews and observations of team interactions in the OTs, made it possible to collect data showing actual behaviours in their natural settings.[23 24] Although all members of the multidisciplinary surgical team were represented, interview selection bias was a possibility. Despite our maximum variation purposive sampling strategy[28] a majority of the informants turned out to be experienced clinicians (Table 2), which likely reflected and limited the range of responses compared to if junior team-members had been involved. By use of the ethnographic approach possible risks of SAP failures- and possible explanations of their occurrence have been identified. Larger follow-up studies on procedures, work practices and measures of SAP provision are required to achieve more generalisable findings.

CONCLUSION

This study has explored SAP work processes in the preoperative period and outlined how the multitude of considerations in handling SAP may influence, and delay its administration. Yet, a key element to proper SAP that supports timely provision is the given timeframe of administration, focused on by SSC use. Thus, the introduction of SSC, emphasising SAP administration 60 minutes prior to incision, is likely to have influenced administration practice through the following mechanisms: 1) as a cognitive tool, in helping the nurse anaesthetist to remember timing of SAP administration, 2) as an educational intervention, facilitating resilience by making SAP providers able to respond promptly when in need of clarifications of prescriptions, to ensure SAP administration before incision.

Legend to Figure 1:

The clinical pathway of surgical antibiotic prophylaxis (SAP): an outline of the workflow for SAP in perioperative care.

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Author Contributions

HVW, IS, ES, SH, and ASH conceived of and designed the study. HVW carried out the data collection, ASH participated in some of the observations. HVW, ASH, SH, ES performed preliminary analysis, KA and SW participated in finalising the analysis, and provided input in relation to methodology matter. All authors (HVW, SH, ES, NS, IS, SW, KA, and ASH) participated in interpretation of the study results, assisted in manuscript revision, and approved the final draft.

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Competing interest

NS is the Director of London Safety and Training Solutions Ltd, which provides quality and safety training and advisory services on a consultancy basis to healthcare organisation globally.

Ethics approval

The study was reviewed by the Regional Ethics Committee, REK Vest, of the Western Norway Health Region (2015/1741) prior to data collection, who recommended that the study be reviewed by hospital management and data privacy ombudsman for research (DPO). The DPO reviewed and approved the study prior to data collection. All study participants gave their informed, written consent to participate prior to the interviews, and could withdraw from the study at any time.

Transparency statement

HVW, SH, ASH and ES had full access to all of the data in the study and HVW affirms that this manuscript is an honest, accurate, and transparent account of the study being reported.

Data sharing statement

The datasets analysed during the current study are not publicly available due to confidentiality issues, but can be made available (in Norwegian) from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

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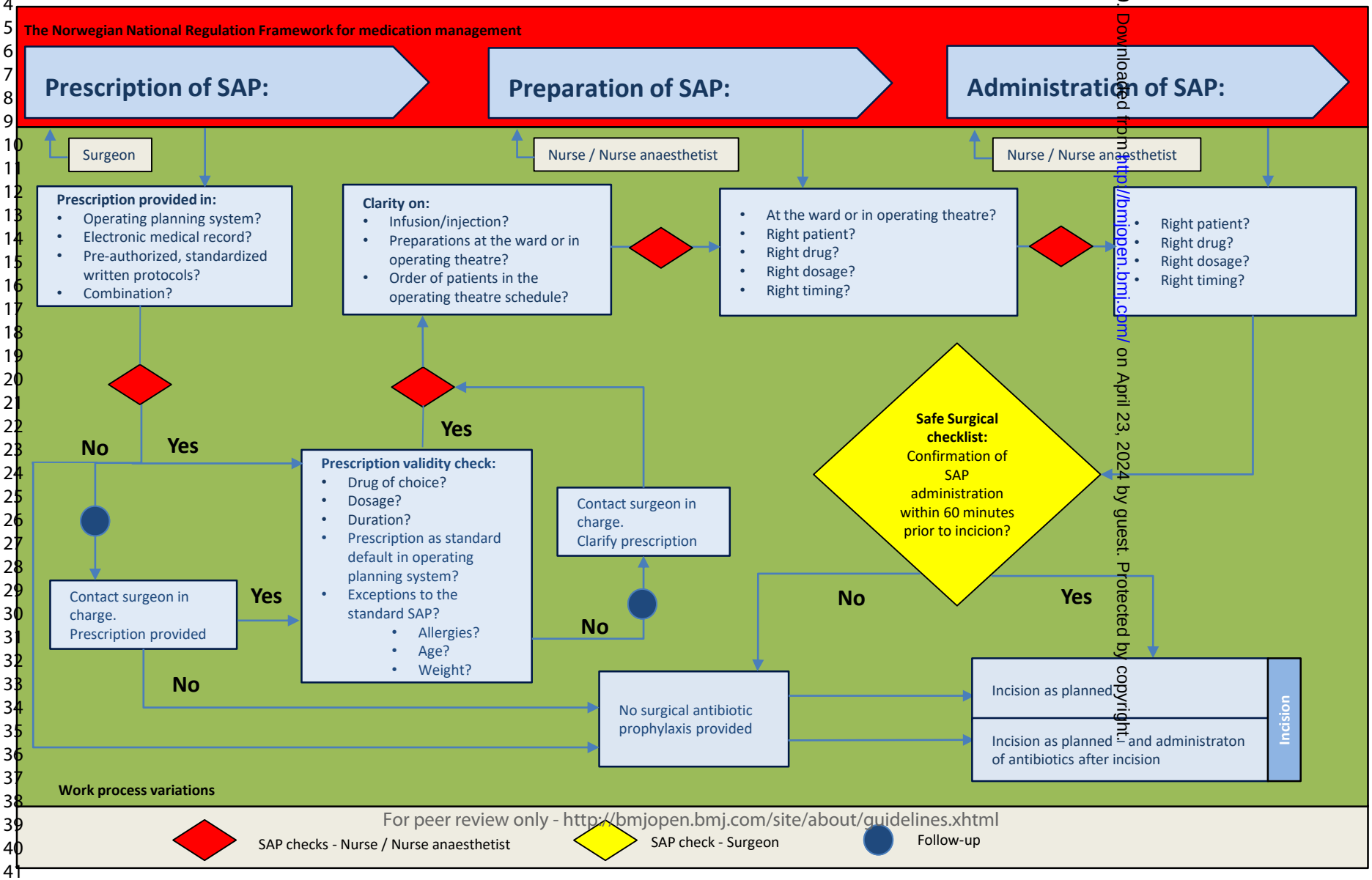

Interview guide

Interview number:_____

Setting:_____

Interview participant (profession):_____

Opening information to establish relationship with participants:

- Information on protection of anonymity of interview participants
- Clarification on role of the interviewer

Topic 1: Surgical antibiotic prophylaxis

Surgical antibiotic prophylaxis is crucial in the prevention of surgical site infections, and provision of antibiotic prophylaxis is standardized for many surgical procedures. In the following, I will ask questions related to the work processes surrounding provision of surgical antibiotic processes.

- Can you tell me how surgical antibiotic prophylaxis is prescribed?
  - (Pre-, per- and postoperatively)
- Can you tell me how surgical antibiotic prophylaxis is prepared?
- Can you tell me how surgical antibiotic prophylaxis is administered?
  - (When?)
  - (Who?)
  - (How?)
- In your opinion, what is challenging in relation to surgical antibiotic prophylaxis?
  - (Can you describe a challenging episode?)
- In your opinion, what works well in relation to surgical antibiotic prophylaxis?
  - (Can you describe a «well-functioning» situation?)

Topic 2: World Health Organization`s Surgical Safety Checklist and teamwork:

The SSC has been introduced as a safety tool to enhance perioperative teamwork and information exchange, by systematically reviewing critical patient factors before the induction of anaesthesia, before the incision of the skin, and before the patient leaves the operating facility.

As (the relevant profession):

- In your opinion, do you think the SSC function as intended?
  - (How?)
  - (Why?)
- Can you describe a situation in which using the SSC has been useful or positive?
  - Any experiences in relation to surgical antibiotic prophylaxis?
- Can you describe a situation in which using the SSC has been difficult?
  - Any experiences in relation to surgical antibiotic prophylaxis?

Interview guide

Topic 3: Perioperative teamwork:

As (the relevant profession):

- How do you experience that the SSC influence the perioperative teamwork?
- Do you have any experiences in relation to "Time-Out" and the surgical antibiotic prophylaxis item?
- Have you experienced that the SSC may influence your professional role in the perioperative teamwork?
- Do you have any experiences in relation to "Time-Out" and the surgical antibiotic prophylaxis item?

Closing questions:

- Is there anything you would like to add, that you believe is of importance in relation to the topics we have discussed?
    - (Surgical antibiotic prophylaxis?)
    - (The Surgical safety checklist?)
    - (Perioperative teamwork?)
- Do you have any thoughts or feedback on this interview?

Thank you for your participation!

COREQ (COnsolidated criteria for REporting Qualitative research) Checklist

A checklist of items that should be included in reports of qualitative research. You must report the page number in your manuscript where you consider each of the items listed in this checklist. If you have not included this information, either revise your manuscript accordingly before submitting or note N/A.

Topic	Item No.	Guide Questions/Description	Reported on Page No.
Domain 1: Research team and reflexivity			
Personal characteristics			
Interviewer/facilitator	1	Which author/s conducted the interview or focus group?	
Credentials	2	What were the researcher's credentials? E.g. PhD, MD	
Occupation	3	What was their occupation at the time of the study?	
Gender	4	Was the researcher male or female?	
Experience and training	5	What experience or training did the researcher have?	
Relationship with participants			
Relationship established	6	Was a relationship established prior to study commencement?	
Participant knowledge of the interviewer	7	What did the participants know about the researcher? e.g. personal goals, reasons for doing the research	
Interviewer characteristics	8	What characteristics were reported about the inter viewer/facilitator? e.g. Bias, assumptions, reasons and interests in the research topic	
Domain 2: Study design			
Theoretical framework			
Methodological orientation and Theory	9	What methodological orientation was stated to underpin the study? e.g. grounded theory, discourse analysis, ethnography, phenomenology, content analysis	
Participant selection			
Sampling	10	How were participants selected? e.g. purposive, convenience, consecutive, snowball	
Method of approach	11	How were participants approached? e.g. face-to-face, telephone, mail, email	
Sample size	12	How many participants were in the study?	
Non-participation	13	How many people refused to participate or dropped out? Reasons?	
Setting			
Setting of data collection	14	Where was the data collected? e.g. home, clinic, workplace	
Presence of non-participants	15	Was anyone else present besides the participants and researchers?	
Description of sample	16	What are the important characteristics of the sample? e.g. demographic data, date	
Data collection			
Interview guide	17	Were questions, prompts, guides provided by the authors? Was it pilot tested?	
Repeat interviews	18	Were repeat inter views carried out? If yes, how many?	
Audio/visual recording	19	Did the research use audio or visual recording to collect the data?	
Field notes	20	Were field notes made during and/or after the inter view or focus group?	
Duration	21	What was the duration of the inter views or focus group?	
Data saturation	22	Was data saturation discussed?	
Transcripts returned	23	Were transcripts returned to participants for comment and/or	

Topic	Item No.	Guide Questions/Description	Reported on Page No.
		correction?	
Domain 3: analysis and findings			
Data analysis			
Number of data coders	24	How many data coders coded the data?	
Description of the coding tree	25	Did authors provide a description of the coding tree?	
Derivation of themes	26	Were themes identified in advance or derived from the data?	
Software	27	What software, if applicable, was used to manage the data?	
Participant checking	28	Did participants provide feedback on the findings?	
Reporting			
Quotations presented	29	Were participant quotations presented to illustrate the themes/findings? Was each quotation identified? e.g. participant number	
Data and findings consistent	30	Was there consistency between the data presented and the findings?	
Clarity of major themes	31	Were major themes clearly presented in the findings?	
Clarity of minor themes	32	Is there a description of diverse cases or discussion of minor themes?	

Developed from: Tong A, Sainsbury P, Craig J. Consolidated criteria for reporting qualitative research (COREQ): a 32-item checklist for interviews and focus groups. *International Journal for Quality in Health Care*. 2007. Volume 19, Number 6: pp. 349 – 357

Once you have completed this checklist, please save a copy and upload it as part of your submission. DO NOT include this checklist as part of the main manuscript document. It must be uploaded as a separate file.