

The Penicillin Allergy Clinic

Dear Cardiac Surgeon,

As of September 2020, our clinic will begin testing patients in Winnipeg for true Penicillin/Amoxicillin allergy in an attempt to de-label all false allergies. Approximately 10% of patients report a Penicillin allergy of which 95% are false. This leads to unnecessary avoidance of Penicillin/Amoxicillin and sometimes Ancef/Cefazolin in place of more expensive broad-spectrum antibiotics such as Vancomycin leading to increased surgical site infections, increased intra-operative time, and increased length of stay in hospital. *Choosing Wisely recommends ALL patients with a Penicillin allergy be referred for allergy testing [1].*

Our de-labelling process is incredibly safe and requires only a few hours of the patient's time. Our process allows us to de-label low risk patients which is the majority of patients who carry a Penicillin or Amoxicillin allergy label. Any patients we deem higher risk who are unable to be de-labelled at our clinic will be referred to an allergist for further management. We do not offer skin testing as the most recent studies and guidelines state that skin-prick and intra-dermal testing are not required for a majority of patients who are at low-risk for a Penicillin/Amoxicillin allergy. There are numerous benefits to you and your patients by removing their Penicillin/Amoxicillin allergy such as...

Benefits to Patients by Removing Penicillin/Amoxicillin Allergy

- 50% reduced odds of surgical site infection [2]
- Reduced Vancomycin use, minimizing delays to initiation of incision time in the OR [3]
- Reduced intraoperative time [3]
- Reduced length of hospital stay [4]
- Reduced risk of *Clostridium difficile* (35%) and MRSA (55%) [5]

Benefits to Healthcare System by Removing Penicillin/Amoxicillin Allergy

- Inpatient <u>costs savings were \$1145-\$4254 per patient</u> when Penicillin allergy was removed [6]
- Average antibiotic costs per patient decreased from \$1,265.81 to \$592.08 USD, <u>a 53% savings</u> [7]

To provide your patients the best possible care and reduce healthcare costs, <u>please fax a consult to</u> <u>1-</u> <u>888-736-1743 addressed to the 'The Penicillin Allergy Clinic'</u>.

Sincerely,

Dr. Norm Silver, FRCPC Pediatrician/Emergency Physician Dr. Taft Micks, CCFP(EM) Family/Emergency Physician

References

 ^{1.} Choosing Wisely. American Academy of Allergy, Asthma & Immunology. <u>https://www.choosingwisely.org/clinician-lists/american-academy-allergy-asthma-immunlogy-non-beta-lactam-antibiotics-penicillin-allergy/</u>
2. Blumental KG, Ryan EE, Yu L, Lee H, Kuhlen Jr. JL, Shenoy ES. The impact of a Reported Penicillin Allergy on Surgical Site Infection Risk. <u>Clin Infect Dis.</u> 2018 Jan 18;66(3):329-336.

^{2.} Bumental KO, Kyan EE, Tu L, Lee H, Kunner JT, JL, Snenoy ES. The impact of a reported reinclinit Altergy on Surgera Iste infection Risk. <u>Clin Infect Dis.</u> 2018 Jan 16,00(5):527-550. 3. Moussa Y, Shuster J, Matte G, Sullivan A, Goldstein RH, Cunningham D, et al. De-labeling of β -lactam allergy reduces intraoperative time and optimizes choice in antibiotic prophylaxis. Surgery.164 (2018); 117-123

^{4.} Jones BM, Bland CM. Penicillin skin testing as an antimicrobial stewardship initiative. Am J Health-Syst Pharm. 2017;74:232-7

^{5.} Blumental KG, Lu N, Zhang Y, et al. Risk of methicillin resistant *Staphyloccocus aureus*, and *Clostridium difficile* in patients with a documented penicillin allergy: population based matched cohort study. BMJ 2018;361:122400

^{6.} Mattingly II TJ, Fulton A, Lumish RA, Wiliams AMC, Yoon SJ, Yuen M, et al. The Cost of Self-Reported Penicillin Allergy: A Systematic Review. J Allergy Clin Immunol Pract 2018;6:1649-54

^{7.} Chen JR, Tarver SA, Alvarez KS, Wei W, Khan DA. Improving aztreonam stewardship and cost through a pencillin allergy testing clinical guideline. Open Forum Infect Dis. 2018 May 5;5(6)