Monitoring intraventricular vancomycin for ventriculostomy access device infection in preterm infants

Child’s Nervous System

Parasuraman Jaya Madhura 1, Albur Mahabaleshwar 2, Fellows Greg 3, Heep Axel 1,4

1 Neonatal Intensive Care Unit, Southmead Hospital, Bristol, United Kingdom
2 Department of Medical Microbiology, Southmead Hospital, Bristol, United Kingdom
3 Department of Paediatric Neurosurgery, University Hospitals Bristol NHS Foundation Trust, Bristol, United Kingdom
4 Neonatal Neurology Group, School of Clinical Sciences, University of Bristol, Bristol, United Kingdom

Corresponding author:
Jaya Madhura Parasuraman, MBBCh, MRCPCH
Jaya.Parasuraman@nbt.nhs.uk

Online Resource 1:

ANTIBIOTIC GUIDELINES FOR NEUROSURGERY (NBT ANTIBIOTIC GUIDELINES JULY 2016)

Antibiotic treatment regimen for patients with EVD-associated ventriculitis

Table 1: Dosage according to CSF volume of distribution (baseline dosage)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antibiotic</th>
<th>&lt;normal</th>
<th>normal</th>
<th>moderately &gt;normal</th>
<th>markedly &gt;normal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vancomycin</td>
<td>5 mg</td>
<td>10 mg</td>
<td>15 mg</td>
<td>20 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

N/B: The table above serves as a guide for the intraventricular vancomycin (IVV) treatment in the preterm cohort, as it is used across the adult and paediatric population. Treatment is administered on an individual basis according to recommendations provided by the Medical Microbiologists and in discussion with the attending Consultant Neonatologist. The established dosing regimen in our patient cohort were 3mg, 5mg, 10mg and 15mg.