A patient with dental problems

Patient evaluation and risk assessment

Is the patient high risk for systemic/distant-site infection? Yes

Refer to prophylaxis flowchart part B

No

Is the patient at risk for poor healing and orofacial infection due to impaired immunologic function? Yes

Refer to prophylaxis flowchart part C

No

No need for antibiotic prophylaxis
Do any required dental treatment

END of Treatment

Our recommended flowchart for antibiotic prophylaxis for Iranian general dentists based on available dose of antibiotics in Iran- Part A:

*Patients at risk for distant-site infection:

1. Patients with specific cardiac conditions associated with the highest risk of Infective Endocarditis:
   - Prosthetic cardiac valves, including trans-catheter implanted prostheses and homograft
   - Prosthetic material used for cardiac valve repair, such as annuloplasty rings and chords
   - Previous IE
   - Unrepaired cyanotic congenital heart disease or repaired congenital heart disease, with residual shunts or valvular regurgitation at the site of or adjacent to the site of a prosthetic patch or prosthetic device.
   - Cardiac transplant with valve regurgitation due to a structurally abnormal valve

2. Patients with prosthetic joints at potential increased risk of Prosthetic joint infection:
   - Immunocompromised or immunosuppressed patients including:
     - Inflammatory arthropathies such as rheumatoid arthritis, systemic lupus erythematosus
     - Disease-, drug-, or radiation-induced immunosuppression
   - Patients with comorbidities:
     - Previous prosthetic joint infection
     - Insulin-dependent (type 1) diabetes
     - First 2 years after joint replacement
     - Malnourishment
     - Hemophilia

** Patients at risk for poor healing and orofacial infection due to impaired immunologic function:

- HIV patients with CD4+ cell counts below 200/µL or severe neutropenia (neutrophil count < 500/µL)
- Diabetics with poor glycemic control:
  - Brittle diabetes (in which control is very difficult to achieve)
  - Who require a high dose of insulin (in type 1 diabetes) and have FBS > 207
- Patients undergoing irradiation of the Head and Neck (to prevent osteoradionecrosis)
- For immunocompromised patients, including:
  - Neutropenic cancer patients
  - Patients on chemotherapy
  - Hematopoietic stem cell or solid organ transplantation on immunosuppressive therapy
  - Patients with end-stage renal disease treated with hemodialysis

The Absolute neutrophil count (ANC) should be checked. If ANC is lower than 1000, the antibiotic prophylaxis should be recommended. ANC = White Blood Cell (WBC) count X % of neutrophil

Box 1

Box 2