

21^e

Journée des Référents en Antibiothérapie
(des établissements de santé)

18 juin 2026 – PARIS

Prise en charge des collections intra-abdominales post-opératoires

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Equipe mobile d'infectiologie

Hôpital Cochin



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GRIF

Groupe des Référents en
antibiothérapie d'Ile-de-France



Hôpital Cochin
Port-Royal
AP-HP

Collection intra-abdominale post opératoire

= « *post operative intra abdominal abscess* »
(≈ *complicated intra-abdominal infection*)

Définition:

- accumulation de liquide inflammatoire
- composée de microorganismes et de cellules
- au sein de la cavité péritonéale
- limitée par une pseudo capsule formée par la réponse immunitaire de l'hôte
- dans un contexte post opératoire

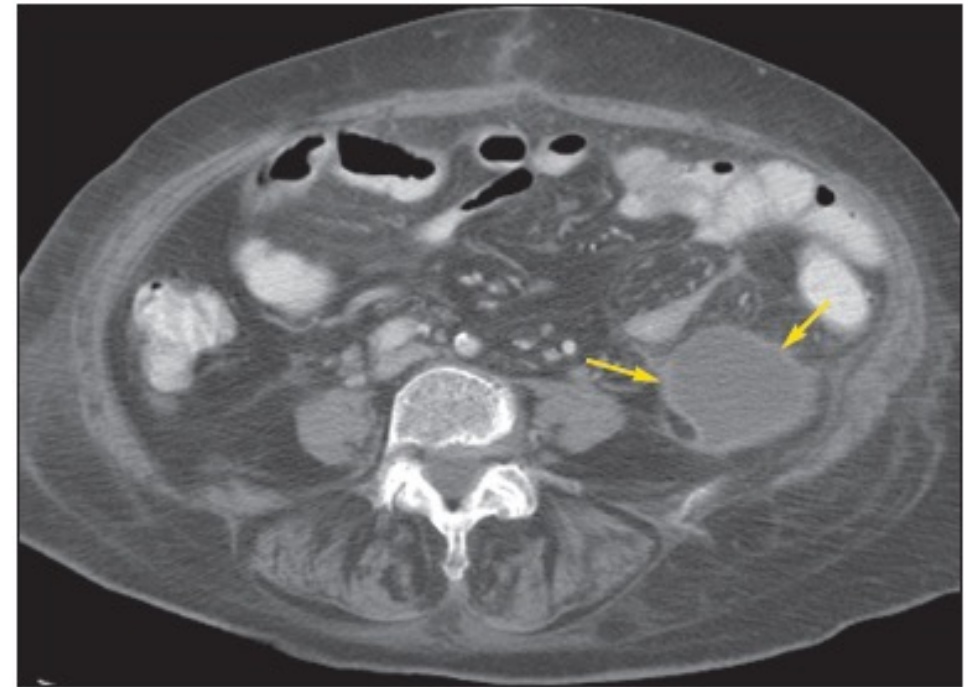
Ce dont on ne parle pas:

- coulées de nécrose pancréatique
- abcès parenchymateux (splénique ou hépatique)
- hématome surinfecté

Collections intra-abdominales post opératoires



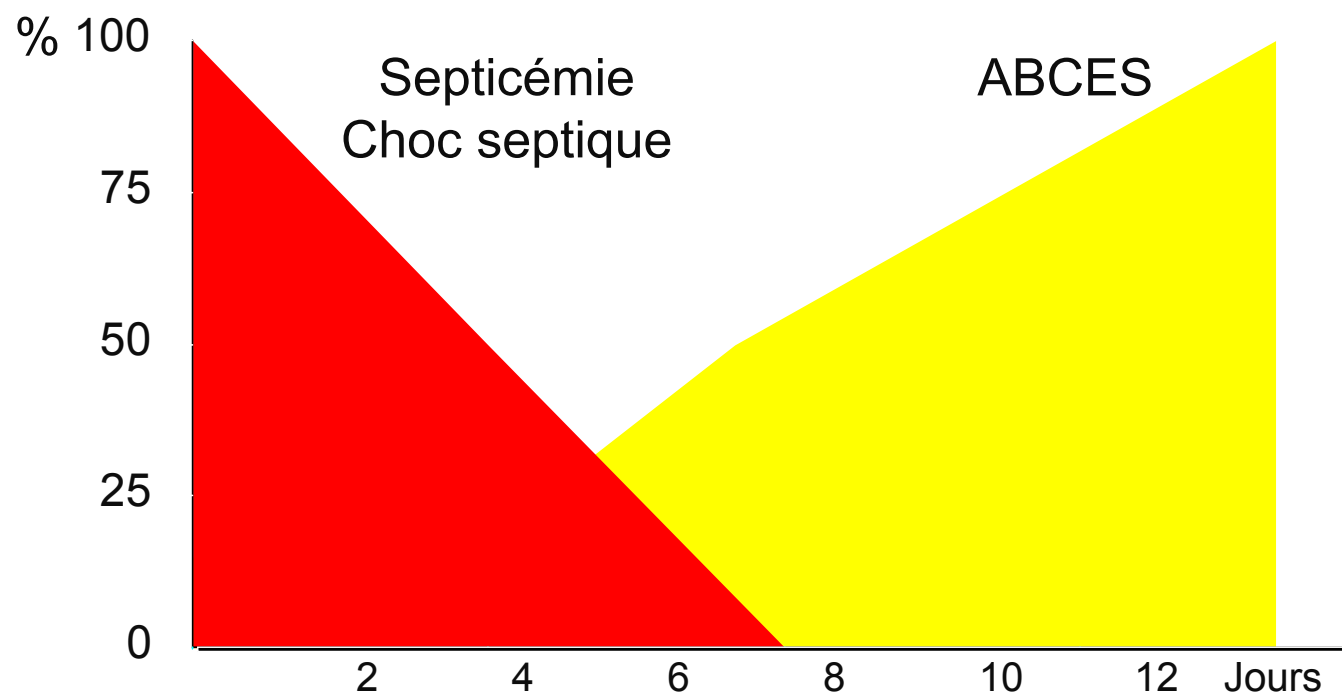
Collection infectée sous diaphragmatique
gauche post splénectomie



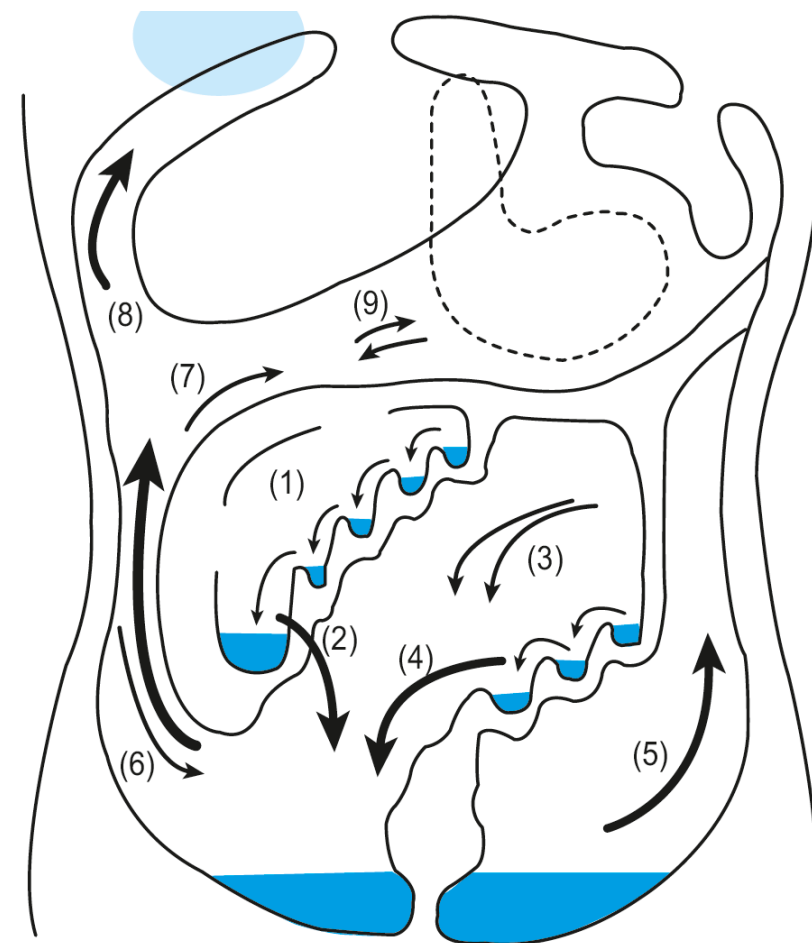
Collection infectée de la gouttière
para-colique gauche post colectomie

Collections intra-abdominales post opératoires

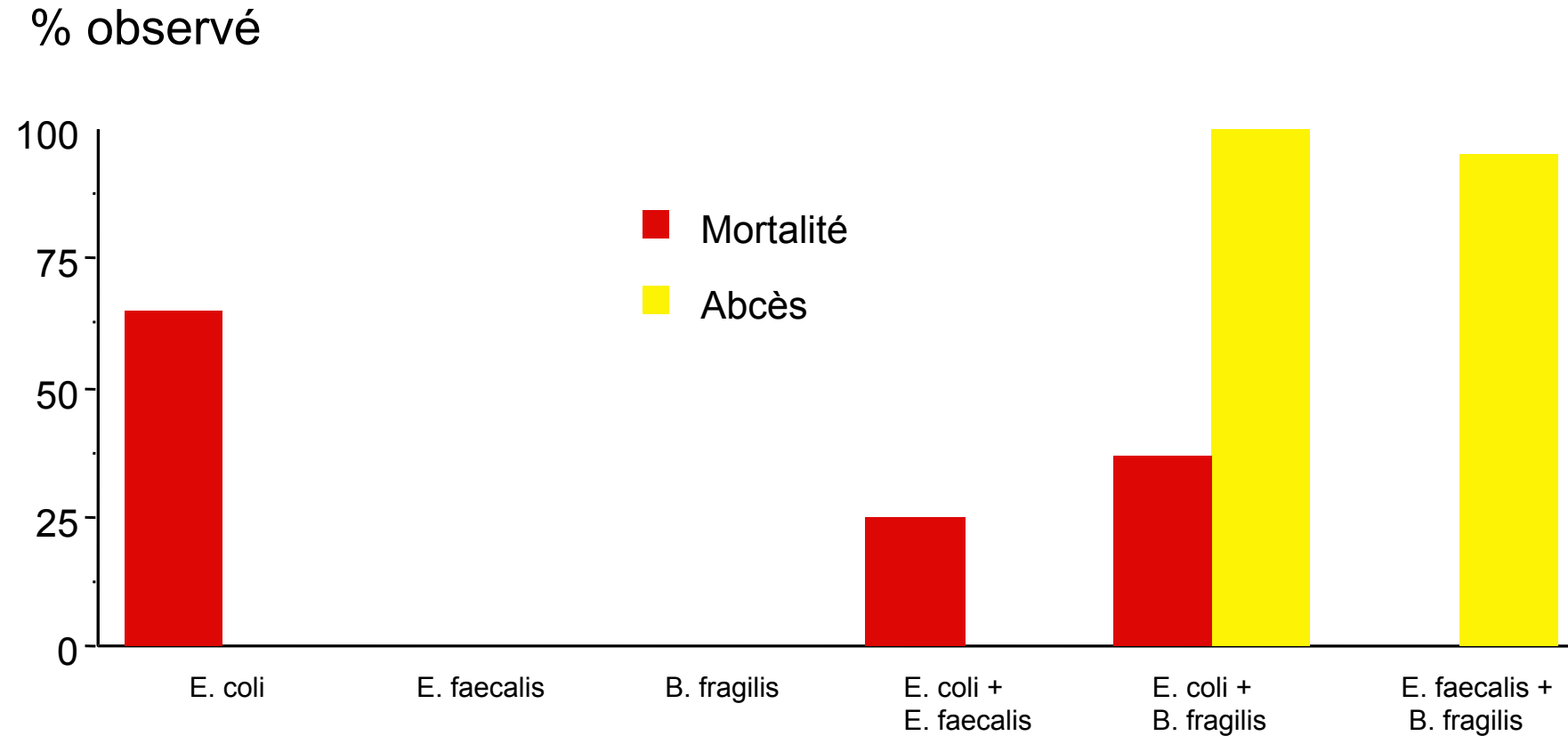
Histoire naturelle des péritonites



Onderdonk et al. Infect Immun;1974;10:1256



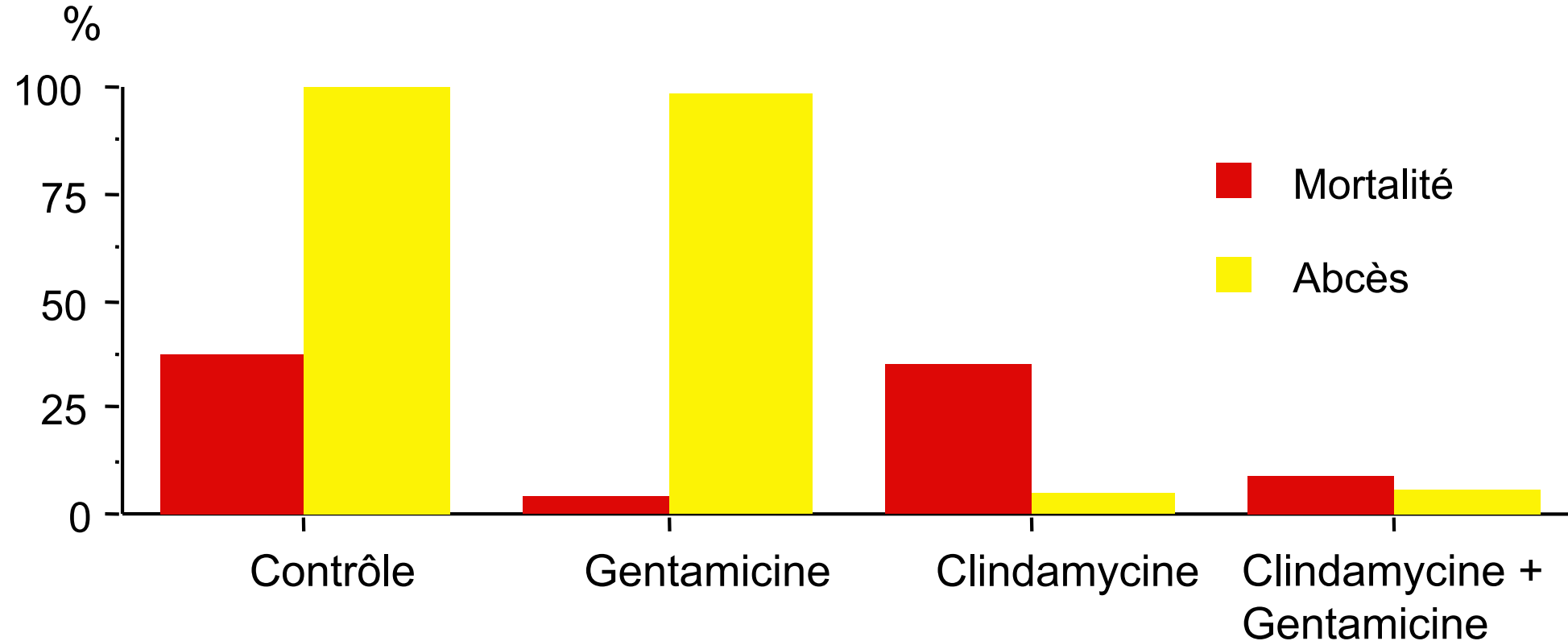
Collections intra-abdominales post opératoires



Pronostic des rats avec péritonites infectées par injection intra-péritonéale en fonction de différents pathogènes inoculés

Onderdonk Infect Immun 1976

Collections intra-abdominales post opératoires



Pronostic des rats avec péritonites infectées par injection intra-péritonéale en fonction de différents régimes antibiotiques administrés

Collections intra-abdominales post opératoires

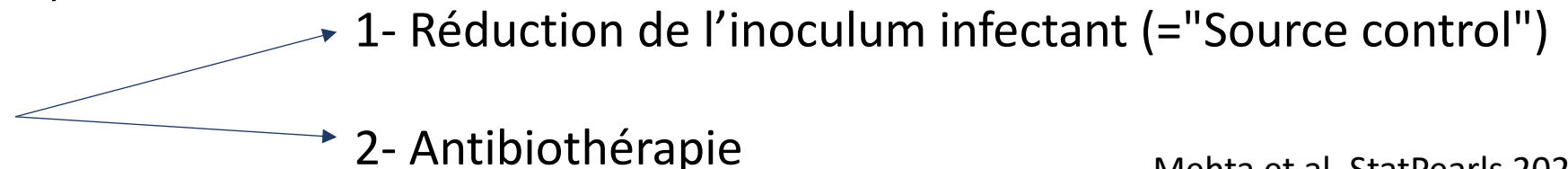
➤ Fréquent:

- 9% des patients dans les suites d'une chirurgie hépato-biliaire
- 6% des patients dans les suites d'une chirurgie colorectale
- 2.4% des patients dans les suites d'une chirurgie bariatrique
- Survenue dans les 5-7 jours post opératoires

➤ Grave:

- occlusion intestinale
- fistulisation
- sepsis
- décès (jusqu'à 21% !)

➤ Prise en charge:

- 
- 1- Réduction de l'inoculum infectant ("Source control")
 - 2- Antibiothérapie

1- « Source control »

A partir de quelle taille? Dès 30-40 mm

Données rétrospectives des abcès diverticulaires: cohorte rétrospective finlandaise 241 patients

Table 1 Basic characteristics and outcomes for patients grouped by the diameter of the largest abscess

	< 20 mm (n = 25)	20–39 mm (n = 82)	40–59 mm (n = 71)	60–79 mm (n = 35)	≥ 80 mm (n = 28)	p value
Charlson Comorbidity Index, median (IQR)	2 (1–3)	2 (1–3)	2 (1–4)	3 (1–5)	3 (1–5)	0.02 ^b
Glucocorticoid medication	1 (4%)	5 (6%)	10 (14%)	7 (20%)	5 (18%)	0.01 ^c
Pelvic abscess	2 (8%)	9 (11%)	28 (39%)	21 (60%)	18 (64%)	< 0.001 ^c
Outcomes						
Antibiotics only as first-line treatment	25 (100%)	75 (91%)	53 (75%)	16 (46%)	10 (36%)	< 0.001 ^c
Antibiotics only successful	24 (96%)	68 (91%), n = 75	43 (81%), n = 53	12 (75%), n = 16	3 (30%), n = 10	< 0.001 ^c

1- « Source control »

A partir de quelle taille? → Dès 30-40 mm

Données rétrospectives des abcès diverticulaires: cohorte rétrospective allemande 105 patients traités médicalement

Table 3 Uni-and multivariate analyses of predictive risk factors of medical therapy failure/urgent-emergency surgery

	Failed medical therapy/ urgent-emergency surgery (n = 18)	No failed medical therapy/ urgent-emergency surgery (n = 87)	p value	Odds ratio (95% CI)	p value
Variables	Univariate analysis			Multivariate analysis	
Arterial hypertension (n; %)			0.010	0.407 (0.115–1.441)	0.163
Yes	13 (72.22)	33 (37.93)			
No	5 (27.78)	54 (62.07)			
Chronic kidney disease (n; %)			0.007	0.257 (0.048–1.393)	0.115
Yes	5 (27.78)	4 (4.60)			
No	13 (72.22)	83 (95.40)			
Immunosuppression (n; %)			0.130		
Yes	5 (27.78)	10 (11.49)			
No	13 (72.22)	77 (88.51)			
CRP (mg/dl) (mean ± SD)	8.516 ± 8.385	5.927 ± 7.655	0.202		
Abscess size (n; %)			<0.0001	9.904 (2.778–35.309)	<0.0001
Micro <30 mm	4 (22.22)	69 (79.31)			
Macro >30 mm	14 (77.78)	18 (20.69)			

1- « Source control »

Comment drainer?

➤ Voie percutanée, sous contrôle imagerie:

Efficacité: 76-85%

FDR d'échec:

- Caractéristiques morphologiques de l'abcès:
 - multi-loculé
 - mal délimité
 - fistule visualisée
 - contenant des matières fécales ou semi-solides (hématome) (>20UH)
- Présence d'une "collection résiduelle » post drainage
- Drainage précoce (<7 jrs) post opératoire

Commander et al. J Vasc Interv Radiol 2020

Bernini et al. Dis Colon Rectum 1997

Bouali et al. J Belge Radiol 1993

Kassi et al. Am J Surg 2013

Okita et al. Surg Today 2013

Si échec: intérêt de répéter la procédure

Gervais et al. AJR Am J Roentgenol 2004

Gee et al. AJR Am J Roentgenol 2010

➤ Voie endoscopique:

Efficacité: 85-93%

FDR d'échec:

- Caractéristiques morphologiques de l'abcès:
 - fistule visualisée
- Difficulté technique d'abord

Donatelli et al. Surg Endosc 2018

Donatelli et al. Surg Obes Relat Dis 2021

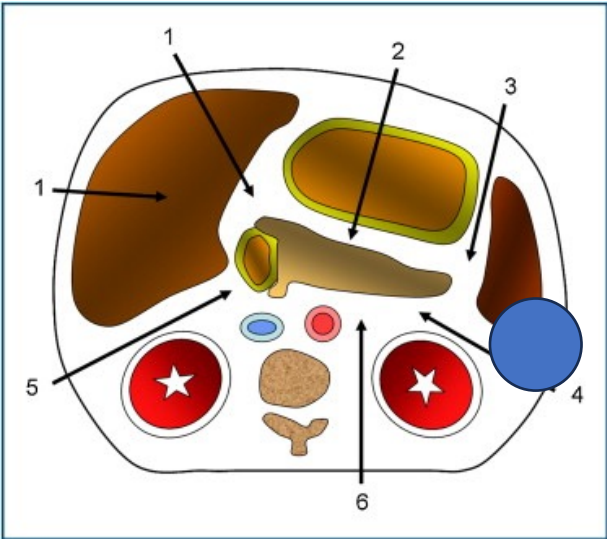
Holt et al. J Hepatobiliary Pancreat Sci 2015

1- « Source control »

Prudence en cas de drainage percutané d'une collection située en hypochondre gauche?

Table 1. Percutaneous abscess drainage (PAD) rate according to operated organs

Operations	n	PAD (n)	%
Esophagus	491	9	1.8
Gastric/duodenum	712	21	2.9
Hepatobiliary/pancreas	581	52	8.9
Colorectal	1151	67	5.8
Other	411	25	6.1
Total	3346	174	5.2



Localization	n	Successful PAD n (%)	Unsuccessful PAD n (%)
Right upper quadrant	48	44 (92)	4 (8)
Right lower quadrant	15	14 (93)	1 (7)
Left upper quadrant	44	32 (73)	12 (27)
Left lower quadrant	22	19 (86)	3 (14)
Retroperitoneal cavity/pelvis	45	40 (89)	5 (11)
Total	174	149 (86)	25 (14)

PAD = percutaneous abscess drainage.

1- « Source control »

➤ Reprise chirurgicale

Associé à:

- + de morbidité
- + de mortalité

Indications restantes:

- Irritation péritonéale
- Hémorragie active
- Collections mal limitées
- Localisations difficiles
- "Abcès complexes"

Differences in Morbidity and Mortality with Percutaneous versus Open Surgical Drainage of Postoperative Intra-abdominal Infections: A Review of 686 Cases

AMANI D. POLITANO, M.D., TJASA HRANJEC, M.D., M.S., LAURA H. ROSENBERGER, M.D., ROBERT G. SAWYER, M.D., and CARLOS A. TACHE LEON, M.D.

Department of Surgery, University of Virginia Health System, Charlottesville, Virginia

OR ajusté sur la gravité clinique initiale: 2.038 [1.133-3.668]

Politano et al. Am Surg 2012

Weiss et al. J Am Coll Radiol 2020

Parc et al. Dis Colon Rectum 2000

2- Antibiothérapie

Ecologie bactérienne des collections intra-abdominales :

Distribution of the 428 isolated pathogens (with available antibiotic susceptibility) according to community-acquired or healthcare-associated infections.

Isolated germs	N = 428 (%)	Community-acquired infections N = 176 (41.1) n (%)	Healthcare-associated infections N = 252 (58.9) n (%)	P value
Gram-negative	192 (46.6)	80 (41.7)	112 (58.3)	0.001
Enterobacterales	172 (89.6)	75 (43.6)	97 (56.4)	0.02
Escherichia coli	100 (58.1)	46 (46.0)	54 (54.0)	0.26
Proteus sp.	16 (9.3)	5 (31.3)	11 (68.7)	0.03
Enterobacterales*	27 (15.7)	9 (33.3)	18 (66.7)	0.01
Enterobacterales**	29 (16.9)	15 (51.7)	14 (48.3)	0.79
P. aeruginosa	18 (9.4)	5 (27.8)	13 (72.2)	0.008
A. baumannii	2 (1.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (100.0)	0.32
Gram-positive	154 (37.4)	59 (38.3)	95 (61.7)	<0.001
Staphylococcus aureus	11 (7.1)	2 (18.2)	9 (81.8)	0.01
Streptococcus sp.	59 (38.8)	27 (45.8)	32 (54.2)	0.36
Enterococcus sp.	84 (54.5)	30 (35.7)	54 (64.3)	<0.001
E. faecalis	33 (39.3)	10 (30.3)	23 (69.7)	0.001
E. faecium	25 (29.8)	8 (32.0)	17 (68.0)	0.01
Others	26 (31.0)	14 (53.8)	12 (46.2)	0.58
Anaerobes	66 (16.0)	30 (54.5)	36 (63.6)	0.3
Candida sp.	16 (0.2)	7 (43.7)	9 (56.2)	0.48

* Enterobacterales with low-level chromosomic penicillinase (Klebsiella pneumoniae, Citrobacter koseri...).

** Enterobacterales with low-level chromosomic cephalosporinase (Enterobacter cloacae, Serratia marcescens, Citrobacter freundii, Morganella morganii. Méchai et al. ID Now 2023

2- Antibiothérapie

PK/PD des anti-infectieux dans les collections intra-abdominales:

Favorable:

Tazocilline +++
Méropénème
Céfépime
Métronidazole

Fluconazole

Moins favorable:

Ertapénème
Imipénème
Vancomycine
Ciprofloxacine

Echinocandines

2- Antibiothérapie

PK/PD des anti-infectieux dans les collections intra-abdominales:

TABLE 2 Antimicrobial drug concentrations in intra-abdominal abscesses and plasma samples^k

Antimicrobial drug	Abscess volume [cm ³] ^a	Day of therapy [d] ^{a,b}	Time from last dose [h] ^{a,b}	C _{IAA} [µg/mL] ^a	C _{plasma} [µg/mL] ^a	C _{trough} [µg/mL] ^a	Ratio C _{IAA} /C _{plasma} ^a	Target achievement ^{c, d}	Attributable failure ^{c,e}
Piperacillin/tazobactam ^{f,g} (n = 20)	125 (12.7–2175)	9 (3–23)	4.8 (1.5–9.25)	21.6 (0–247.4) 3.4 (0.5–14.0)	8.3 (0.6–206) 1.4 (0.2–28.5)	7.5 (0.6–70.4) 0.9 (0.2–9.0)	2.06 (0–44.2) 2.39 (0.07–26)	15 ^h (75)	1 (5)
Meropenem (n = 5)	217.7 (27.2–427.8)	7 (2–20)	7.8 (6.25–8.75)	2.9 (0.3–5.7)	7.5 (0.2–20.3)	6.6 (0.5–8)	0.49 (0.04–14.5)	4 (80)	0 (0)
Imipenem/cilastatin ⁱ (n = 8)	73.5 (22–377.8)	10.5 (2–23)	5.9 (2.75–7.5)	0.1 (0–0.12) 3.81 (0–19.1)	5.1 (0.9–22.1) 4.95 (1–33.2)	4.7 (0.9–22.1) 6.2 (2.1–33.2)	0.02 (0–0.04) 0.68 (0–1.98)	0 ^j (0)	2 (25)
Ertapenem (n = 3)	274.2 (11.1–348.5)	28 (10–77)	17.5 (17–22)	0.3 (0.1–0.3)	0.8 (0.1–5.7)	0.8 (0.1–3.7)	0.38 (0.05–1)	0 (0)	1 (33)
Fluconazole (n = 6)	208.8 (82.2–2175)	6 (2–63)	17.4 (2.5–24)	12.7 (5–24.5)	18.1 (5.7–27.1)	15.2 (5.7–27.1)	0.85 (0.54–1.1)	6 (100)	0 (0)
Caspofungin (n = 9)	245.6 (25.1–826.9)	11 (2–21)	13.5 (1.5–23.75)	0.3 (0–1.6)	2.4 (1.2–3.6)	1.8 (1.2–2.9)	0.11 (0–0.75)	5 (56)	2 (22)
Anidulafungin (n = 3)	182.3 (11.1–293.2)	5 (5–18)	16 (12–22)	0 (0–0.2)	2.7 (2.4–3.3)	2.7 (1.5–3.3)	0 (0–0.07)	0 (0)	0 (0)

^aResults are median (range).
^bAt time of drainage procedure.
^cResults are total number of cases (percentage).
^dTarget achievement defined as C_{IAA} ≥ clinical breakpoints (CBP) using the CLSI CBPs for Enterobacterales (piperacillin 8 µg/mL, meropenem 1 µg/mL, imipenem 1 µg/mL, ertapenem 0.5 µg/mL) and *Candida albicans* (fluconazole 2 µg/mL, caspofungin 0.25 µg/mL, anidulafungin 0.25 µg/mL) (19, 20).
^eAttributable failure was defined as lack of target achievement (insufficient C_{IAA}) and recovery of a microorganism that was susceptible to the ongoing antimicrobial therapy in a subsequent drainage intervention.
^fTazobactam measurements were performed for 17 samples.
^gResults are displayed for both the piperacillin component (upper row) and the tazobactam component (lower row).
^hThe target achievement was based on concentration of the active component piperacillin.
ⁱResults are displayed for both the imipenem component (upper row) and the cilastatin component (lower row).
^jThe target achievement was based on concentration of the active component imipenem.
^kC_{IAA}, concentration in intra-abdominal abscess; C_{plasma}, concentration in concomitant plasma sample; C_{trough}, trough concentration measured before the next dose.

2- Antibiothérapie

Combien de temps d'antibiotique post "source control":

- 0 jours? **Peut être pas...**
- 4 jours?

Benoist et al. Am J Surg 2002

STOP-IT Trial
(Study To Optimize Peritoneal Infection Therapy)

Control	Experimental
• 2 Days beyond resolution	• 4 Days
• 10 Days maximum	
Primary Outcome	
• Surgical-site infection	
• Recurrent intraabdominal infection	
• Death within 30 days	

Variable	Control Group (N=260)	Experimental Group (N=258)	Variable	Control Group (N=260)	Experimental Group (N=257)	P Value
Source-control procedure — no. (%)			Primary outcome: surgical-site infection, recurrent intraabdominal infection, or death — no. (%)	58 (22.3)	56 (21.8)	0.92
Percutaneous drainage	86 (33.1)	86 (33.3)	Surgical-site infection	23 (8.8)	17 (6.6)	0.43
Resection and anastomosis or closure	69 (26.5)	64 (24.8)	Recurrent intraabdominal infection	36 (13.8)	40 (15.6)	0.67
Surgical drainage only	55 (21.2)	54 (20.9)	Death	2 (0.8)	3 (1.2)	0.99
Resection and proximal diversion	27 (10.4)	37 (14.3)	Duration of outcome — days			
Simple closure	20 (7.7)	12 (4.7)	Antimicrobial therapy for index infection			<0.001
Surgical drainage and diversion	3 (1.2)	4 (1.6)	Median	8	4	

Sawyer et al. NEJM 2015

- 7 jours?

Duration of Therapy for Complicated Intra-abdominal Infections in Adults

76. Antimicrobial therapy of established infection should be limited to 4–7 days, unless it is difficult to achieve adequate source control. Longer durations of therapy have not been associated with improved outcome (B-III).

IDSA GUIDELINES

REVIEW

Intra-abdominal infections survival guide: a position statement by the Global Alliance For Infections In Surgery

Statement 8

In patients with cIAIs undergoing adequate source control, 4 days of fixed-duration antibiotic therapy is sufficient. In the setting of complicated acute appendicitis, the duration of antibiotic therapy may be shortened further in selected patients (High-quality evidence, Strong recommendation).

2- Antibiothérapie

Combien de temps d'antibiotique post "source control":

➤ 0 jours? **Peut être pas...**

➤ 4 jours?

Benoist et al. Am J Surg 2002

STOP-IT Trial (Study To Optimize Peritoneal Infection Therapy)	
Control	Experimental
• 2 Days beyond resolution	• 4 Days
• 10 Days maximum	
Primary Outcome	
• Surgical-site infection	
• Recurrent intraabdominal infection	
• Death within 30 days	

Variable	
Source-control procedure — no. (%)	
Percutaneous drainage	69 (2)
Resection and anastomosis or closure	55 (2)
Surgical drainage only	27 (1)
Resection and proximal diversion	20 (7)
Simple closure	3 (1)
Surgical drainage and diversion	

Control Group (n = 86)	Experimental Group (n = 86)	p	
Primary outcomes			
Recurrent intra-abdominal infection	14 (16.3)	14 (16.3)	1.000
Death	0 (0)	0 (0)	—
Time to event, no. days after index source control procedure			
Diagnosis of recurrent intra-abdominal infection, mean (SD)	18.1 (8.0)	11.4 (5.6)	0.018
Death	—	—	—
Secondary outcome			
Recurrent intra-abdominal infection with resistant pathogen	5 (5.8)	2 (2.3)	0.443
Any extra-abdominal infection	6 (7.0)	6 (7.0)	1.000

Rattan et al. J Trauma Acute Care Surg 2016

Sawyer et al. NEJM 2015

➤ 7 jours?

Duration of Therapy for Complicated Intra-abdominal Infections in Adults

76. Antimicrobial therapy of established infection should be limited to 4–7 days, unless it is difficult to achieve adequate source control. Longer durations of therapy have not been associated with improved outcome (B-III).

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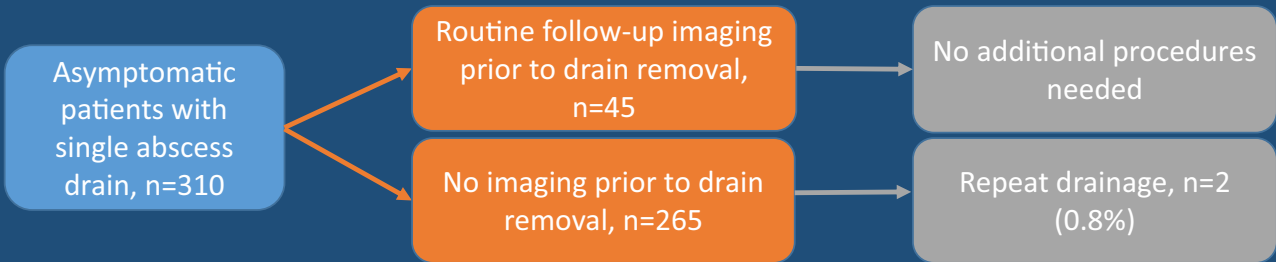
In patients with cIAIs undergoing adequate source control, 4 days of fixed-duration antibiotic therapy is sufficient. In the setting of complicated acute appendicitis, the duration of antibiotic therapy may be shortened further in selected patients (High-quality evidence, Strong recommendation).

Intérêt d'une TDM de contrôle?

No routine imaging necessary prior to removal of CT-guided percutaneously placed drains for intra-abdominal and pelvic abscess

Protocol: remove drain **without imaging** if

- patient is clinically well
- and drain output is <10cc/day for 2 days



Abdominal Radiology
The Official Journal of the Society of Abdominal Radiology www.abdominalradiology.org

Olga R Brook et al; 2022

Table 4 – Hierarchical multivariable regression analysis of predictors for abscess recurrence.

	Adjusted odds ratio* (95% CIs)	P value
Propensity score [†]	2.54 (0.52-8.23)	0.342
Imaging (CT, US, or sinogram)	0.34 (0.13-0.70)	0.006
Postoperative (versus spontaneous)	2.49 (0.74-6.51)	0.174
Cancer (versus benign disease)	0.86 (0.32-1.88)	0.568
Drain duration/7 d	1.03 (0.99-1.07)	0.091
Imaging subgroup analysis [‡]	Adjusted odds ratio* (95% CIs)	P value
Sinogram	0.14 (0.02-0.39)	0.002
US	0.22 (0.02-0.76)	0.044
CT	0.66 (0.20-1.54)	0.28

Sari et al. AJR Am J Roentgenol 2022

Springer et al. J Surg Res 2018

Vers une harmonisation des pratiques?

Enquête de pratique:

- Nationale
- Pluridisciplinaire
- Sur la période juin 2023 – octobre 2023

1) Questions générales

2) Cas cliniques

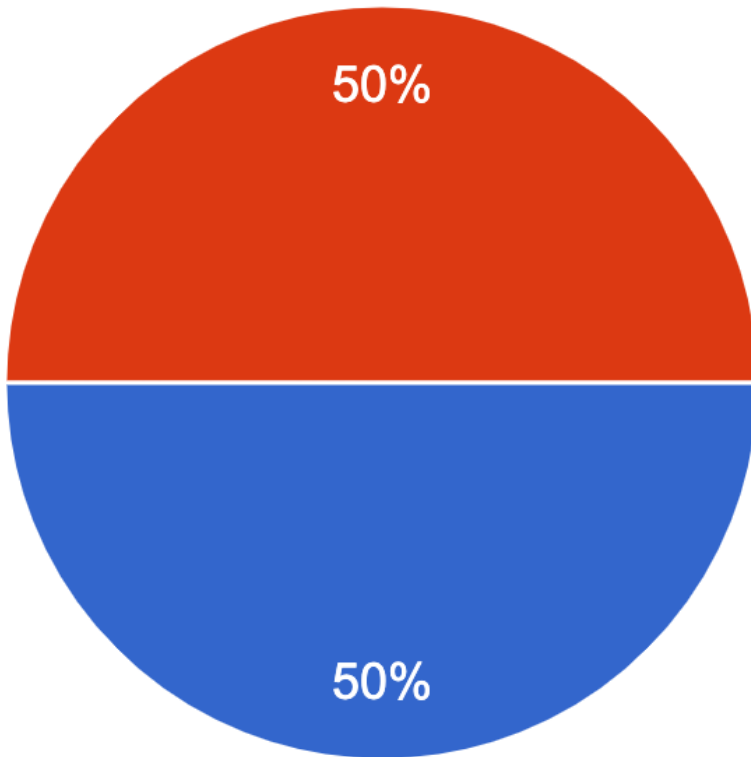


275 participants



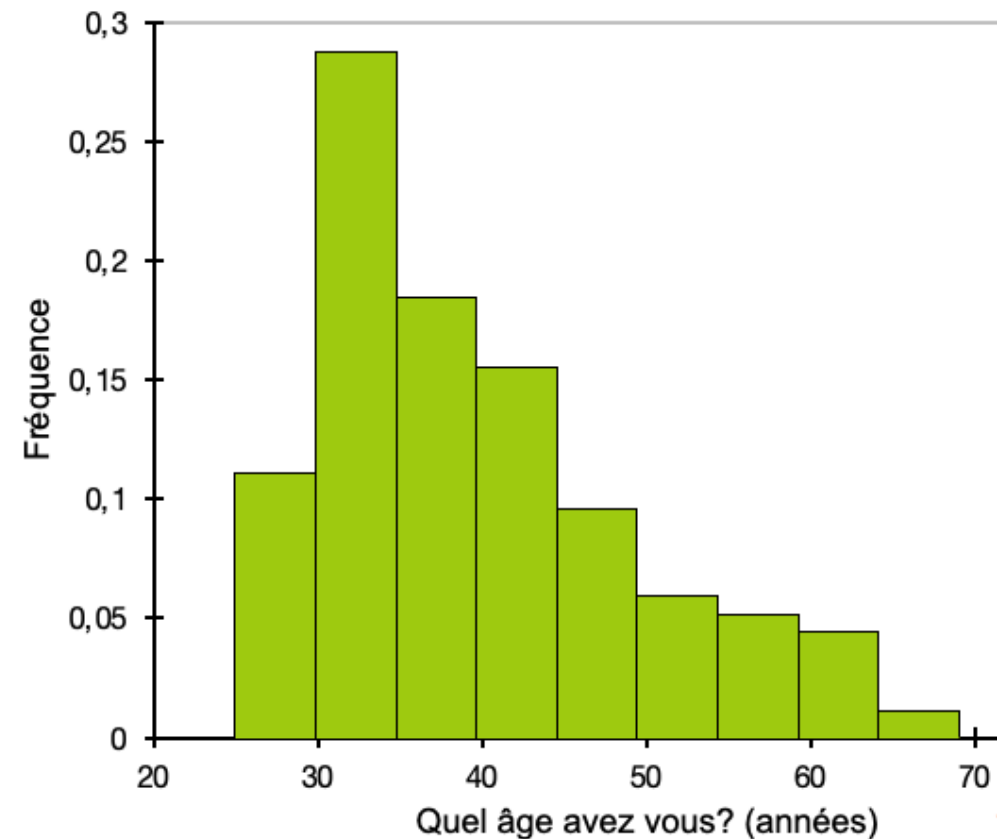
Caractéristiques des participants

Vous êtes?



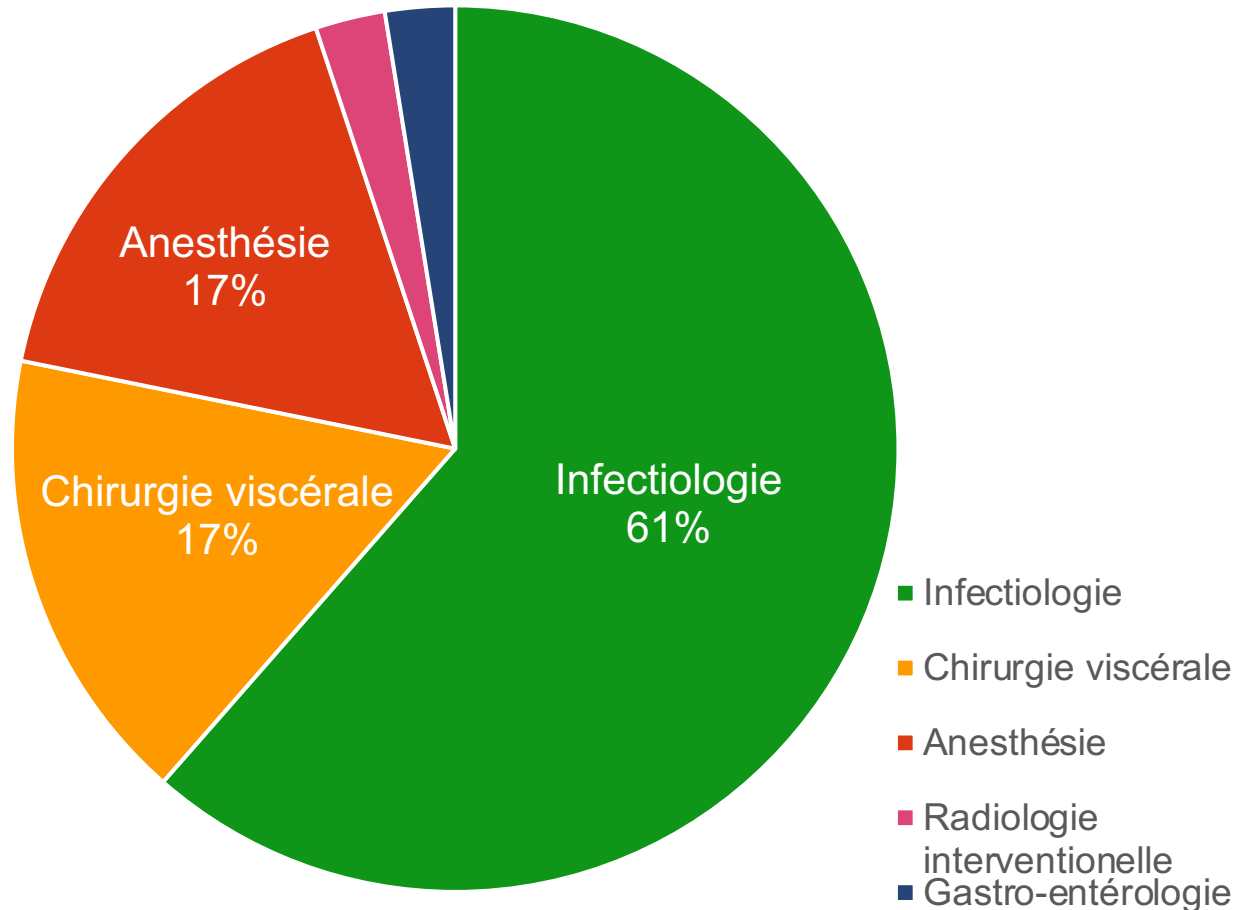
- un homme
- une femme

Quel est votre âge?

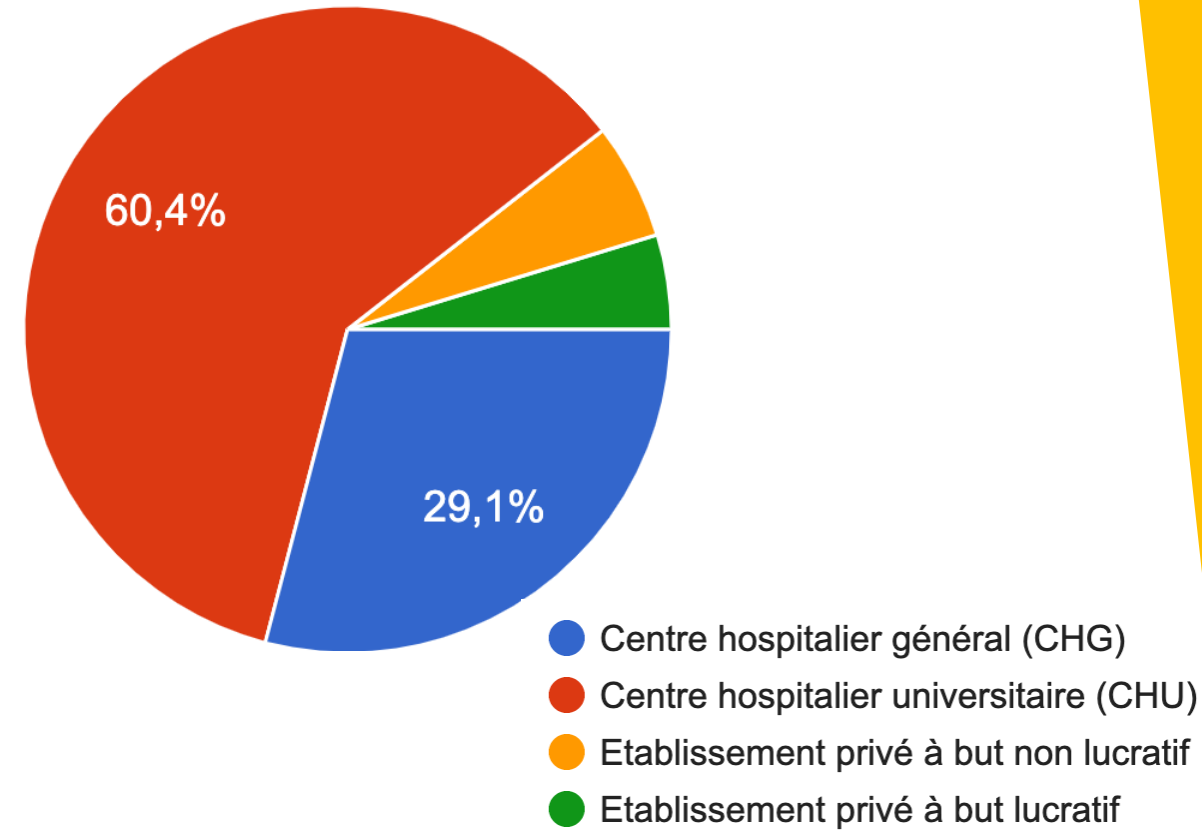


Age médian: 37 ans

Caractéristiques des participants

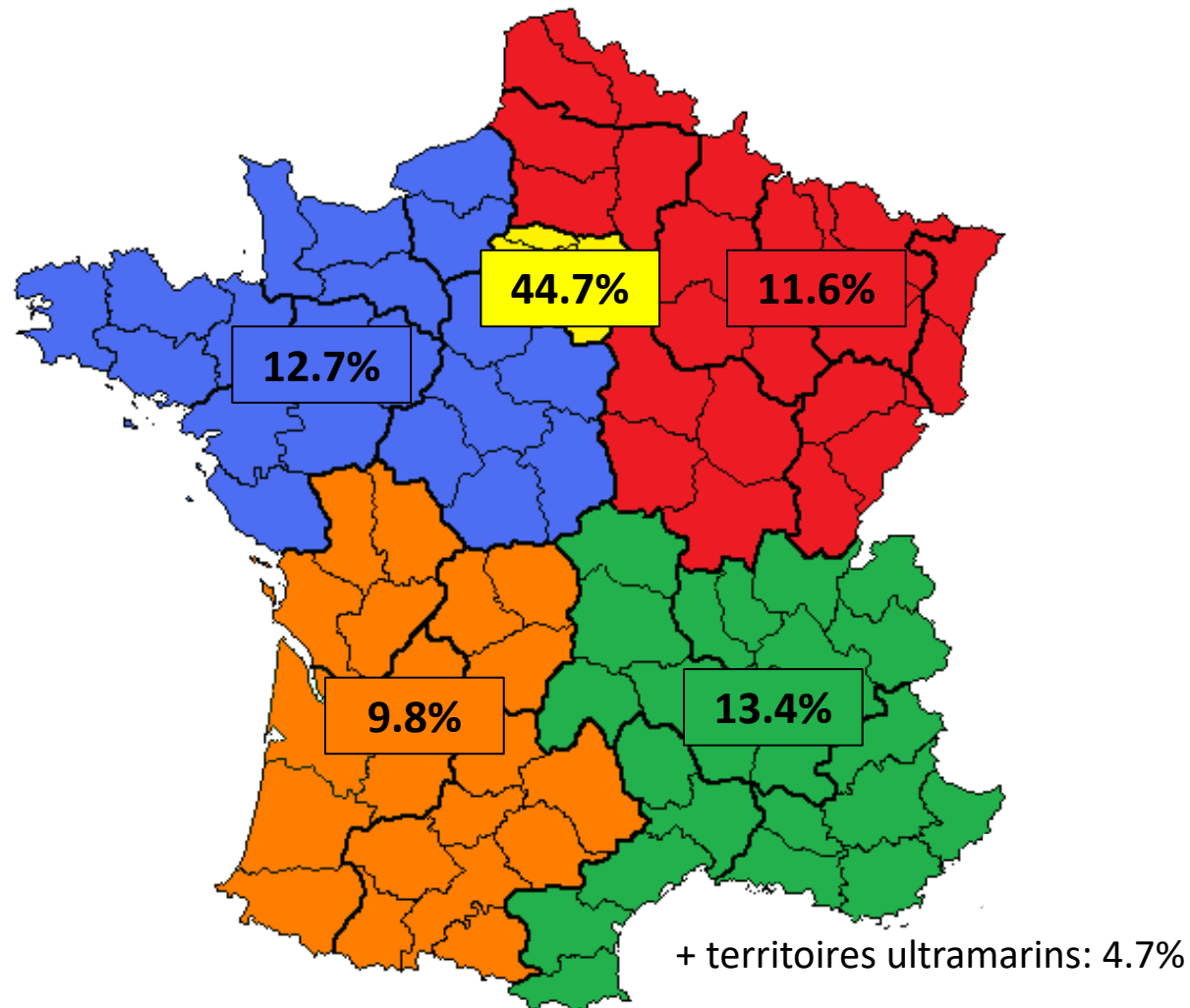


Spécialité d'exercice des participants



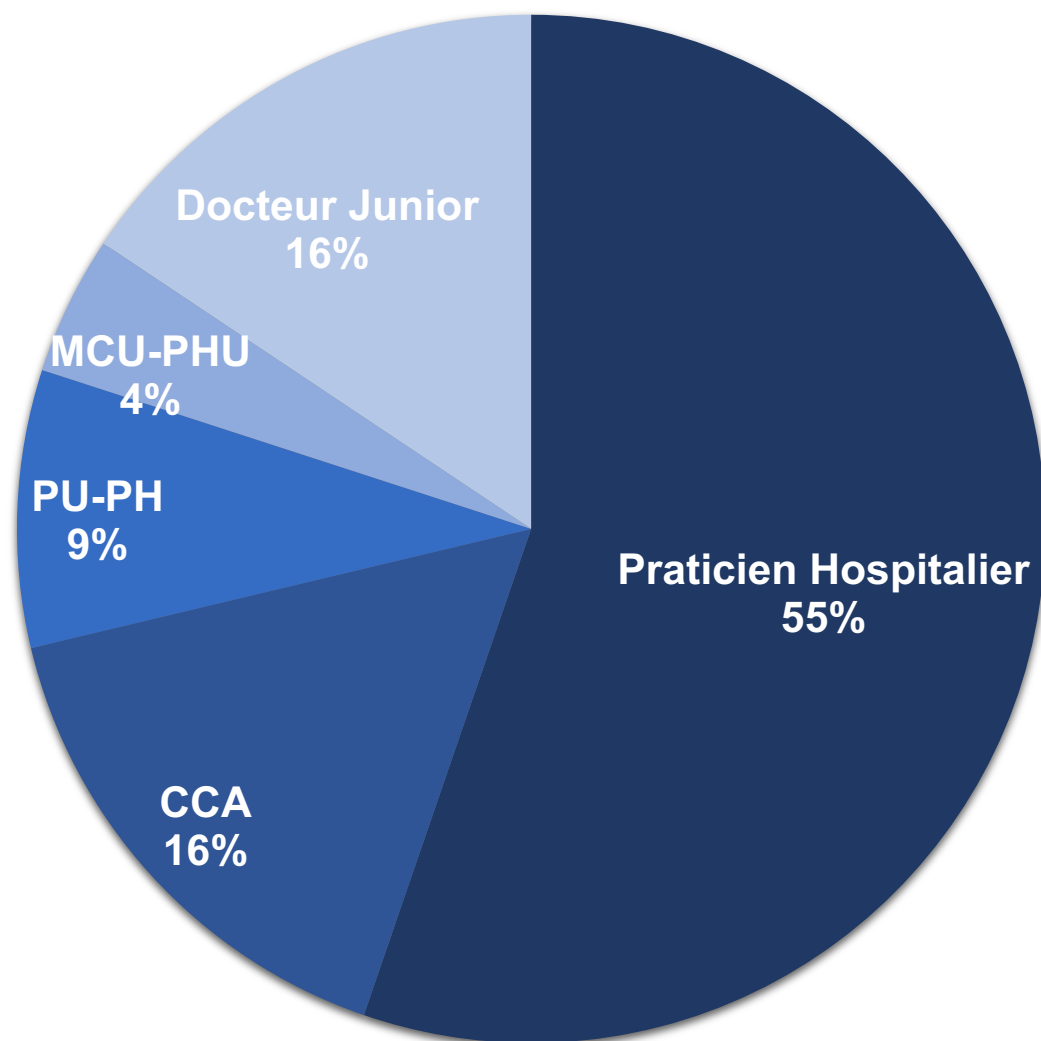
Etablissement d'exercice des participants

Caractéristiques des participants



Répartition géographique des participants

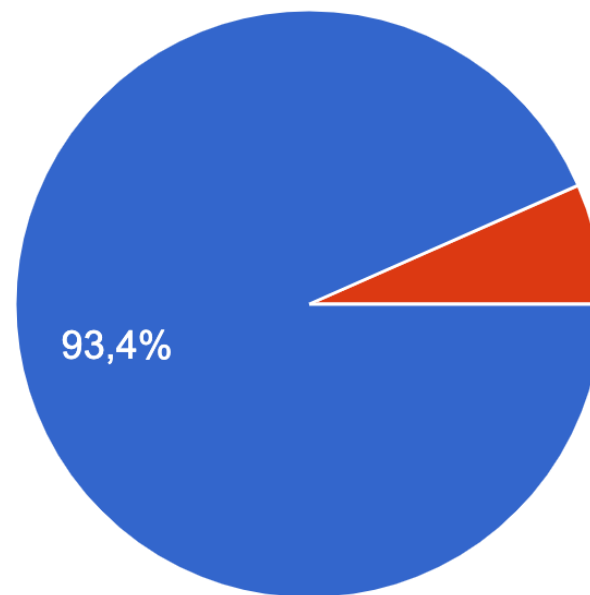
Caractéristiques des participants



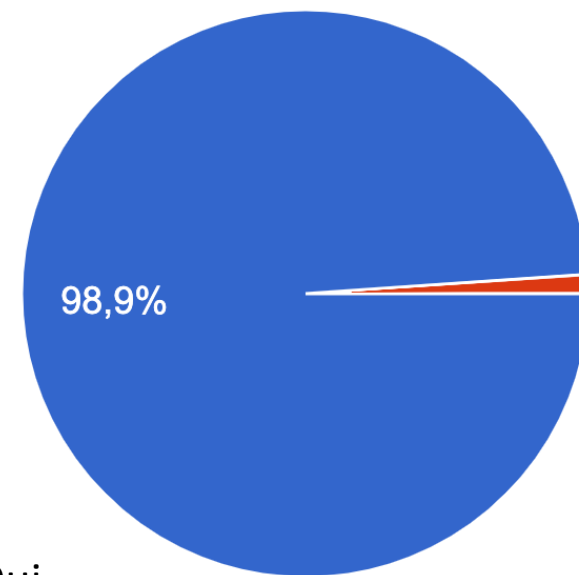
Fonction des participants

Participants prenant en charge
> 1 collection par mois: 177/275 (64.4%)

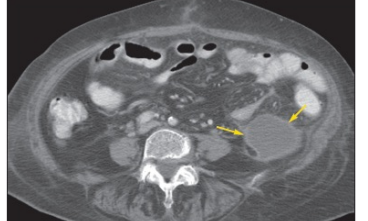
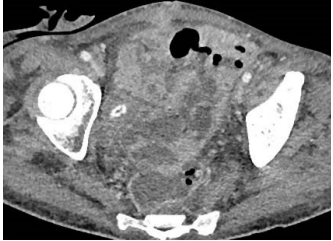
Avez-vous accès à un plateau de
radiologie interventionnelle sur site?



Avez-vous accès à un plateau de
chirurgie viscérale sur site?



Oui
Non



		Proportion de participants ayant retenu une indication formelle à un drainage	Durée d'ATB proposée après drainage radiologique (jours) Médiane (min-max)	Durée d'ATB proposée après drainage chirurgical (jours) Médiane (min-max)	Durée d'ATB proposée en l'absence de possibilité de drainage (jours) Médiane (min-max)
Vignette n° 1 - Taille (grand axe): 20 mm - Paroi: fine - Aspect: uniloculée - Localisation: profonde		4,3% (12/275)	7 (0-28)	6 (0-21)	14 (5-42)
Vignette n° 2 - Taille (grand axe): 30 mm - Paroi: fine - Aspect: uniloculée - Localisation: superficielle		31,2% (86/275)	7 (0-28)	7 (0-21)	14 (5-54)
Vignette n°3 - Taille (grand axe): 44 mm - Paroi: fine - Aspect: uniloculée - Localisation: profonde		71,2% (196/275)	7 (2-28)	7 (2-48)	21 (4-51)
Vignette n° 4 - Taille (grand axe): 60 mm - Paroi: fine - Aspect: uniloculée - Localisation: superficielle		85,8% (236/275)	7 (3-28)	7 (1-28)	21 (4-45)
Vignette n°5 - Taille (grand axe): 80 mm - Paroi: épaisse - Aspect: multiloculée - Localisation: superficielle		96,0% (264/275)	10 (2-42)	7 (2-35)	21 (4-90)

Intérêt d'une TDM de contrôle?

Intérêt d'une TDM réévaluation?

- En cas de collection de <4 cm (cas 1 et 2):
OUI pour 81% des des participants
- En cas de collection de >4 cm (cas 3, 4 et 5):
OUI pour 98% des des participants

Délai médian proposé: 14 jours

Critères de bonne évolution:

1- Diminution en taille de collection (81% des participants):

- 50% de la taille initiale pour 25% des participants
- 75% de la taille initiale pour 74% des participants

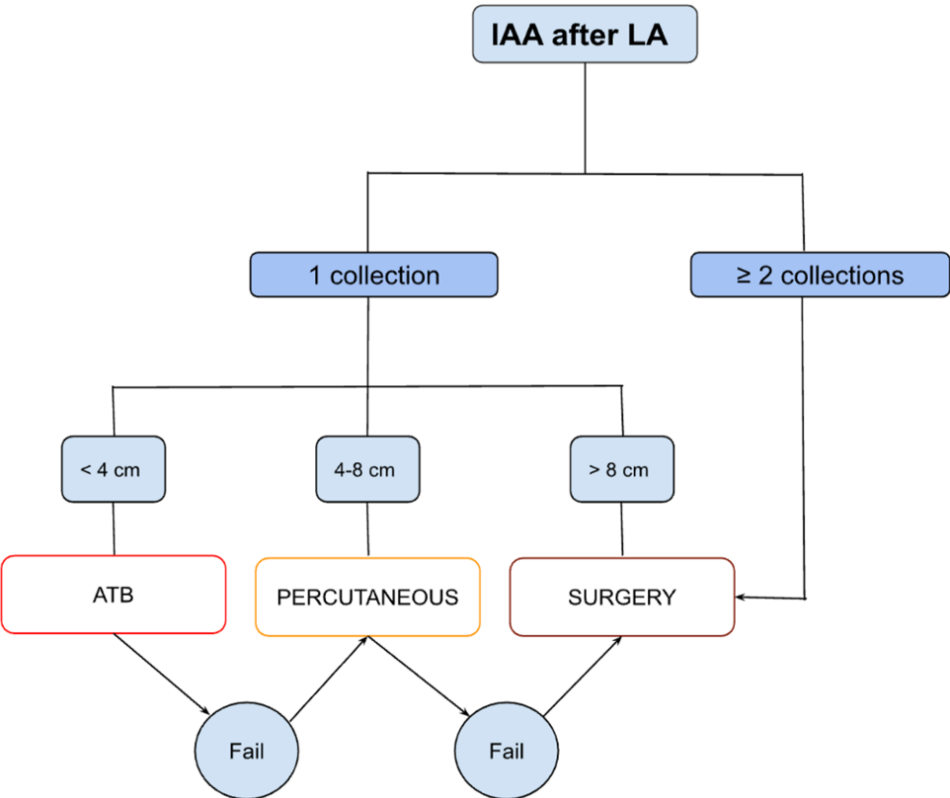
2- Diamètre de la collection résiduelle acceptable (54% des participants):

- < 10 mm pour 52% des participants
- <20 mm pour 42% des participants

Du nouveau....

Prospective validation of a therapeutic algorithm for postoperative intra-abdominal abscess after laparoscopic appendectomy

Jorge Nicolás Rodríguez Piñero¹ · María A. Casas¹  · Cristian A. Angeramo² · Juan José Baz Gallego¹ · Francisco Laxague¹ · Francisco Schlottmann^{1,3}



	ATB group <i>n</i> = 15	PERC group <i>n</i> = 22	SURG group <i>n</i> = 4	<i>p</i>
Therapeutic success, <i>n</i> (%)	14 (93.3)	22 (100)	4 (100)	0.41
Readmissions, <i>n</i> (%)	0	0	0	NA
Major morbidity, <i>n</i> (%)	0	0	0	NA
Mortality, <i>n</i> (%)	0	0	0	NA
Median of LOS, <i>n</i> (range)	2 (1–6)	3.5 (2–6)	6 (4–8)	< 0.05
Antibiotic adjustment after culture, <i>n</i> (%)	–	17 (77.2)	3 (75)	1.00
Return to daily activities, days (range)	20.3 (10–35)	22.7 (13–31)	24.2 (15–31)	0.36

LOS length of stay; NA Not applicable; *p* value < 0.05 are denoted in bold

«No statistically significant differences were observed on the mean duration of antibiotic treatment (ATB: 10.7 days vs. PERC: 14.5 days vs. SURG: 13.2, *p* = 0.06) »

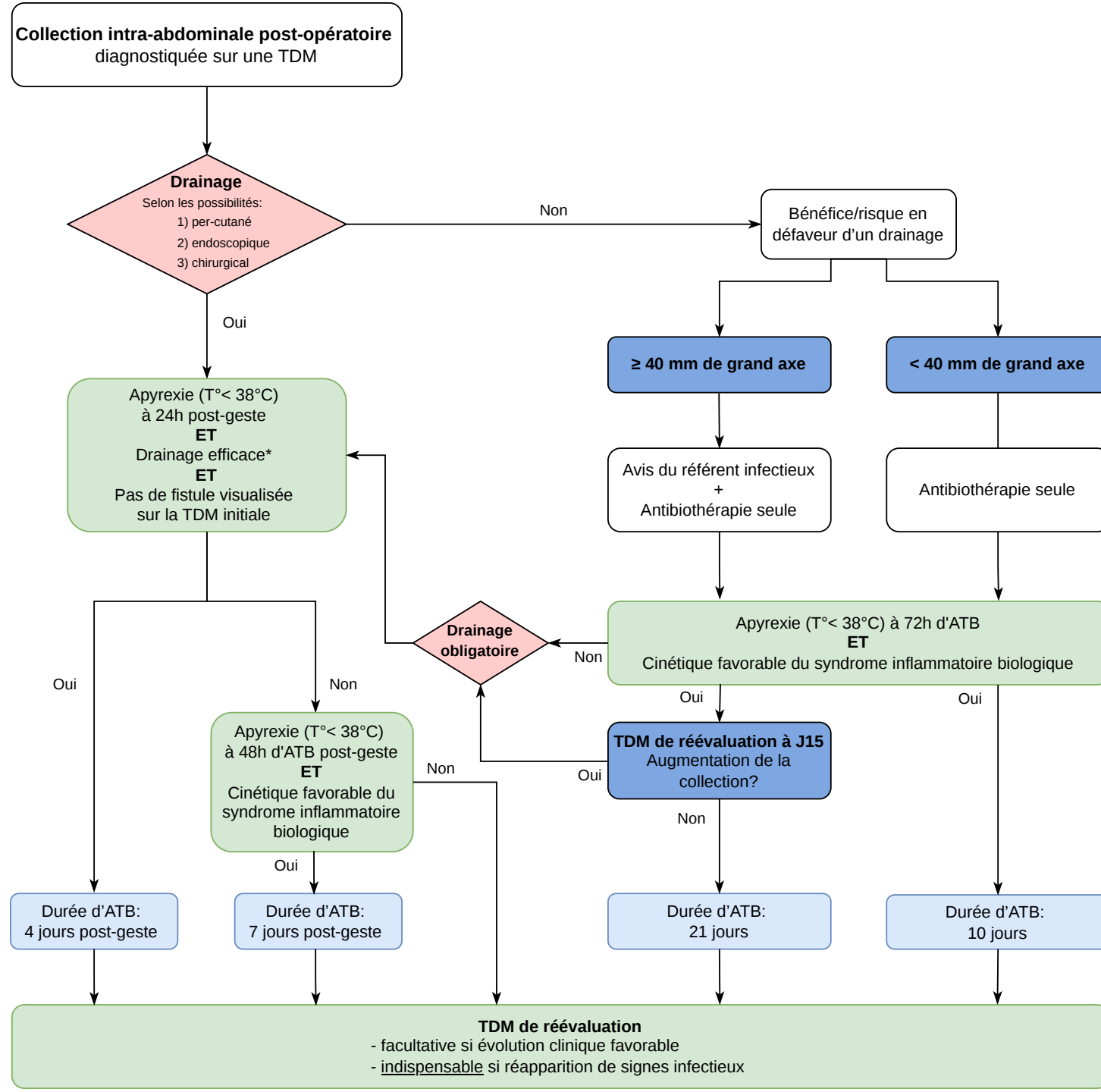
« Take home messages »

- Pathologies fréquentes et sévères
- **Consensus de drainage lorsque >30-40 mm (percutané+++)**
- **Durée d'antibiothérapie post drainage: courte**
 - 7 jours?
 - 4 jours?
- **En l'absence de possibilité de drainage:**
 - discuter collégialement (chirurgien, radiologue, endoscopiste)
 - 14 jours en l'absence de drainage si <40 mm ?
 - 21 jours en l'absence de drainage si >40 mm ?
- **Grande hétérogénéité des pratiques!!!**
- Les plus expérimentés prescrivent plus court
- Les rares données de qualité vont dans ce sens



Management of post operative intra-abdominal abscesses: a national French survey of current practice

Antoine Hamon
Matthieu Lafaurie
Martin Belan
Caroline Charlier
Raphaël Lepeule
Etienne Canoui



A SUIVRE...

MERCI DE
VOTRE ATTENTION!