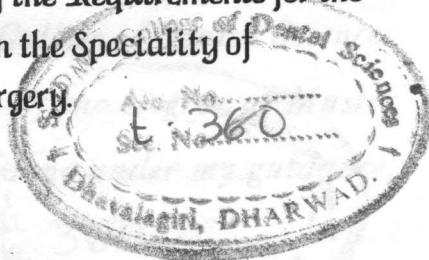


**AMOXYCILLIN-CLAVULANATE V/S CEFOPERAZONE  
PROPHYLAXIS IN SURGERY FOR ORAL MALIGNANCIES  
- A DOUBLE BLIND, RANDOMIZED, PROSPECTIVE  
STUDY**



Dissertation Submitted to the Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Bangalore, in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Master of Dental Surgery, in the Speciality of Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery.



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**Dr. Kamran Khorrami**

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*Department of Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery  
S.D.M. College of Dental Sciences & Hospital,  
Dharwad.*

This century has witnessed major advances in our health care delivery system. Although these advances have contributed significantly to the over all quality of patient care, new controversies have emerged regarding our approaches to patient management, often resulting in a re-evaluation of the tenets upon which many therapeutic decisions of the past have been made. Despite these therapeutic advances wound infection following major head and neck surgical procedures remains a common complication leading to significant morbidity and mortality in many institutions.

Infection has long been the bane of the surgeon. After the introduction of antibiotics in to clinical practice in late 1940's. When the effectiveness of therapeutic antibiotics was realized, many surgeons quickly assumed that the same drugs could be prophylactically used to prevent the infections that were dreaded. Even though there is little statistically valid evidence from controlled studies. With in a very short time, a controversy arose as to weather or not the prophylactic use of antibiotics was effective, and this controversy continues to this day. The prevention of wound infection is one of the major goals of every surgeon. However, there have been major studies in defining the role of prophylactic antibiotics and in describing their indications.