**Intraabdominal infection study guide**

**Recommended reading:**

Solomkin et al. Diagnosis and Management of Complicated intraabdominal Infections in Adults and Children. *Clinical Infectious Diseases.* 2010;50:133-6.

1. What are the differences between primary versus secondary versus tertiary peritonitis?
2. What are the differences in terms of parenthesis findings between 1° vs. 2° or 3° peritonitis?
3. Recognise the clinical presentation and patient population most likely to present with 1° (SBP)?
4. What are the most common microbiological causes of 1° peritonitis (SBP)?
5. What are general frontline recommended antibiotic treatments of choice for 1° peritonitis (SBP?) When should carbapenems be considered?
6. What are clinical (red flag signs) suggestive the 1° peritonitis has evolved into 2° peritonitis or is failing treatment? (see slide 19)?
7. What are the common clinical findings in a patient with cholelithisis vs. acute cholecystitis?
8. What is the significance of emphysematous cholecystitis?
9. What symptoms/signs and clinical course suggestive of ascending cholangitis versus cholecystitis (see slide 41)?
10. Which antibiotics have the greatest bile penetration (see slides 45-46)
11. What are the most common causes of pyogenic liver abscess? What are the recommended treatments (slide 57)
12. When is antimicrobial therapy indicated for pancreatitis?
13. Which clinical scenarios support the initial use of broad-spectrum (e.g., carbapenem) antibiotics for the treatment of biliary tract infections (i.e. see slides 70-71).