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**Editorial**

# The Role of Antibiotics in Acute Abdominal Events

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Acute abdominal events are either surgical or medical. Medical events are such as primary bacterial peritonitis and peritonitis secondary to pelvic inflammatory disease, in which usually only antibiotic administration and conservative therapy is enough. Acute abdominal surgical events are those which need surgical intervention to cure, such as acute appendicitis and secondary bacterial peritonitis. It seems that antibiotics are widely used in urgent or emergent abdominal surgical events due to current inflammation, ischemia, gangrene or stasis. In surgical events, Antibiotic administration is either prophylactic or therapeutic.<sup>1</sup>

Some studies propose only a single dose of prophylactic parental antibiotics in non-peritonitis events<sup>2</sup> such as uncomplicated appendicitis even in atypical cases.<sup>3</sup> For peritonitis, it is accepted to continue therapeutic

antibiotics for a longer period.<sup>1</sup> There are some studies that propose not only parental antibiotics but also topical irrigation with antibiotic solutions after surgical source control in secondary peritonitis to improve the overall results.<sup>4</sup>

Although there is controversy in this regard, it seems that there is an evolving progress in studies towards a less invasive more medical management of acute abdominal events.<sup>5</sup>

## Authors' Contributions

SM and HRR contributed equally to this manuscript.

## Conflict of Interest Disclosures

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