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SECTION 20. Medicine.

PRESENTATION OF PATIENTS WITH SURGICAL SITE INFECTION

Abstract: Objective: To determine presenting signs and symptoms of patients with surgical site infection.

Design and duration: This is a cross sectional study started in February 2018 and completed in August 2018 comprising on total duration of 7 months.

Setting: This study was conducted in general surgery ward of Bahawal Victoria Hospital Bahawalpur. This is a tertiary care hospital of 1500 beds.

Patients and methods: Patients presented to the study hospital after operation from the same hospital with surgical wound infection were included in this study. These cases were underwent various operations for different diseases. Examination of wound was done in out-door of surgery and patients with infected wounds were included in the study. Patients with major infection were admitted and other cases with minor infections were given antibiotics. A performa was designed containing all necessary questions related to age, gender, duration of operation as mentioned on discharge slip, type of operation, disease and duration after operation.

Results: Total 150 cases were included in the study which were operated for various diseases and presented in out-door after 2 weeks for follow up. Age range was 15-58 years with mean age of 44.6 years. There were 30(20%) between age 15-25 years, 41(27.3%) between 26-35 years, 35(23.3%) between 36-45 years and 44(29.3%) cases above 45 years of age. Out of 150 cases 17(11.3%) got surgical site infection. Duration of operation was less than 30 mints in one case, less than one hour in 4(23.5%) cases, 60-90 mints in 5(29.4%) cases, 2 hours duration in 3(17.6%) and more than 2 hours duration in 4(23.5%) cases. Leucocyte count was less than 8000/mm³ in 3(17.6%) cases, 8000-10000/mm³ in 2(11.8%) cases, 11000-14000/mm³ in 8(47%) cases and more than 14000/mm³ in 4(23.5%) cases.

Conclusion: Surgical site infection is common in old age patients. These cases have high leucocytecount and prolong duration of operation is also an important factor in determining surgical site infection.

Key words: Surgical site infection, post operative infection, prolong surgery.

Language: English

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Introduction

Infection of surgical wounds is a major complication leading to sepsis and failure of operation. It has many risk factors such as type of disease, type of procedure, duration of procedure, immunity status of the patient and post operative follow up etc. Patients presented to the study hospital

after operation from the same hospital with surgical wound infection were included in this study. These cases were underwent various operations for different diseases. Examination of wound was done in out-door of surgery and patients with infected wounds were included in the study. Patients with major infection were admitted and other cases with

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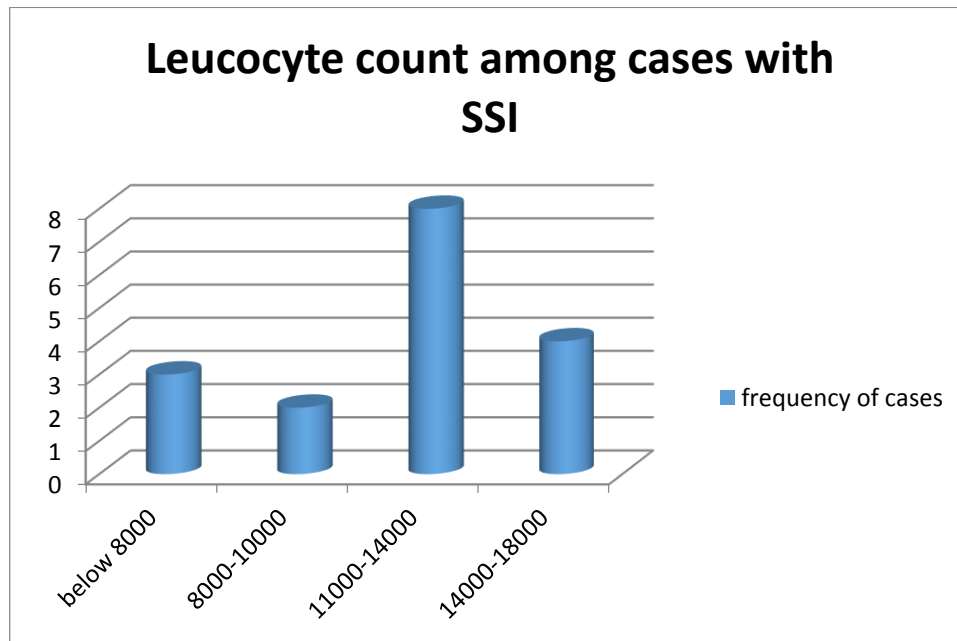
minor infections were given antibiotics. Operation theater conditions during operation play important role in determining wound infections and success of procedure.

Patients and methods

This study was conducted in Bahawal Victoria Hospital Located in Bahawalpur, a city of Pakistan. This is a tertiary care hospital with all necessary facilities. This study was completed in duration of 7 months. Inclusion and exclusion criteria were established and applied on the study sample. Patients presented to the study hospital after operation from the same hospital with surgical wound infection were included in this study. These cases were underwent various operations for different diseases. Examination of wound was done in out-door of surgery and patients with infected wounds were included in the study. Patients with major infection were admitted and other cases with minor infections were given antibiotics. A performa was designed containing all necessary questions related to age, gender, duration of operation as mentioned on discharge slip, type of operation, disease and duration after operation.

Results

This study was conducted in Bahawal Victoria Hospital Located in Bahawalpur, a city of Pakistan. This is a tertiary care hospital with all necessary facilities. This study was completed in duration of 7 months. Inclusion and exclusion criteria were established and applied on the study sample. Patients presented to the study hospital after operation from the same hospital with surgical wound infection were included in this study. Total 150 cases were included in the study which were operated for various diseases and presented in out-door after 2 weeks for follow up. Age range was 15-58 years with mean age of 44.6 years. There were 30(20%) between age 15-25 years, 41(27.3%) between 26-35 years, 35(23.3%) between 36-45 years and 44(29.3%) cases above 45 years of age. Out of 150 cases 17(11.3%) got surgical site infection. Duration of operation was less than 30 mints in one case, less than one hour in 4(23.5%) cases, 60-90 mints in 5(29.4%) cases, 2 hours duration in 3(17.6%) and more than 2 hours duration in 4(23.5%) cases. Leucocyte count was less than 8000/mm³ in 3(17.6%) cases, 8000-10000/mm³ in 2(11.8%) cases, 11000-14000/mm³ in 8(47%) cases and more than 14000/mm³ in 4(23.5%) cases.



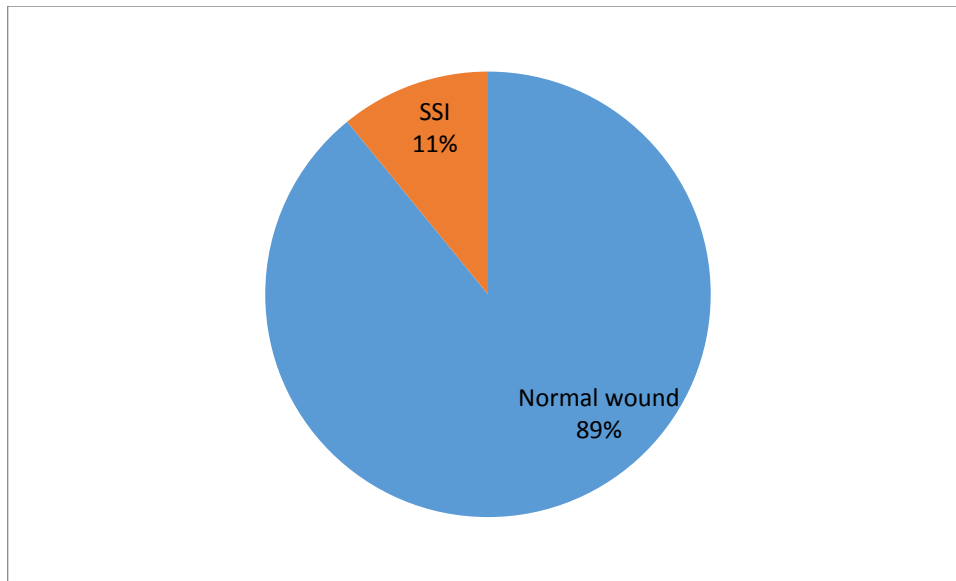
Picture 1.

Table 1.

Age of cases (years)	Number of cases (N)	%
15-25	30	20
26-35	41	27.3
36-45	35	23.3
Above 45	44	29.3

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Picture 2.

Discussion

In our country medical facilities are limited in peripheral areas in which surgical procedures are done in compromised sterilization environment making surgical wounds infected. Infection of surgical wounds is a major complication leading to sepsis and failure of operation. It has many risk factors such as type of disease, type of procedure, duration of procedure, immunity status of the patient and post operative follow up etc. Patients presented to the study hospital after operation from the same hospital with surgical wound infection were included in this study. These cases were underwent various operations for different diseases. Examination of wound was done in out-door of surgery and patients with infected wounds were included in the study. Patients with major infection were admitted and other cases with minor infections were given antibiotics. Operation theater conditions during operation play important role in determining wound infections and success of procedure. This study was

conducted in Bahawal Victoria Hospital Located in Bahawalpur, a city of Pakistan. This is a tertiary care hospital with all necessary facilities. This study was completed in duration of 7 months. Inclusion and exclusion criteria were established and applied on the study sample. Total 150 cases were included in the study which were operated for various diseases and presented in out-door after 2 weeks for follow up. Age range was 15-58 years with mean age of 44.6 years. There were 30(20%) between age 15-25 years, 41(27.3%) between 26-35 years, 35(23.3%) between 36-45 years and 44(29.3%) cases above 45 years of age. Out of 150 cases 17(11.3%) got surgical site infection. Patients presented to the study hospital after operation from the same hospital with surgical wound infection were included in this study. These cases were underwent various operations for different diseases. Examination of wound was done in out-door of surgery and patients with infected wounds were included in the study.

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