

Frequency of Post-Operative Wound Contamination in Bakhtawar General Hospital, Jamshoro

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ABSTRACT

Background: Surgical site wound infection (SSI) imposes a great challenge worldwide. It is the third most commonly reported nosocomial infection. The objective of the study was to assess the frequency of postoperative wound infections in a newly developed health organization.

Material and Methods: This cross-sectional study was conducted from June 2017 to May 2018 in Bakhtawar General Hospital, Jamshoro. A total of 364 cases of surgery, from Obstetrics and Gynecology and General Surgery department were included. Surgical interventions involving an incision were assessed. Infection (SSI) rate was noticed and data was analyzed by SPSS version 18.

Results: Healthy discharge rate was 97%. The overall surgical site wound infection rate was 3.1%. These infections were high in genitourinary surgeries (9.09%). Among Obstetrics & Gynecology surgeries, maximum number of SSIs were reported in cases of emergency Lower Segment Cesarean Section (LSCS).

Conclusions: The overall rate of SSI for different types of surgeries performed at Bakhtawar General Hospital, Jamshoro was only 3.1%. Frequency of SSI was highest in genitourinary surgeries followed by gastrointestinal and obstetrics and gynecology surgeries, respectively.

Key words: General Surgery, Genitourinary surgery, Obstetrics & Gynecology surgery, Post-operative wound contamination

Authors' Contribution:

¹Conception; ²⁻³Literature research; manuscript design and drafting; ⁴Critical analysis and manuscript review; Data analysis; ^{5,6}Manuscript Editing.

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Introduction

Quality of health care is an important public health issue affecting the credibility of a newly-established hospital. Surgical site infections (SSIs) are wound infections that occur after invasive (surgical) procedures.¹ SSIs are quite common and have been

estimated to occur in about 1.4% to 20% in surgical operations.² They can lead to serious postoperative complications and consequences may affect both the patient and hospital. They represent one of the major causes of postoperative morbidity and

mortality along with increased length of hospitalization.³ It is reported that SSIs are the second most common form of nosocomial infections accounting for increased risk of death.⁴ The situation not only affect the reputation of the organization but may also lead to huge added health care cost, thereby increasing the clinical and economic burden of surgery.⁵

SSIs always have been an important factor in limiting the success of any major or minor surgery. They tend to occur at an undesirable rate despite constant efforts to improve the situation.⁶ A combination of risk factors are linked with SSI including patient age, obesity, anemia, diabetes, tobacco use, urinary incontinence, bad nutritional status, repeated surgery, complete neurologic deficit, use of NSAIDs, blood transfusion, prolonged surgical time, and the occurrence of more than three co-morbid illnesses.⁷

In Pakistan, like in any other developing country, surgical site wound infection rates are not documented and reported. Besides this, contributing factors mentioned above are very common in many hospitals. Keeping all these facts in mind, this hospital-based study was conducted to assess the frequency of postoperative wound infections in a newly developed health set-up (Bakhtawar General Hospital, Jamshoro).

Material and Methods

This cross-sectional study was performed at Bakhtawar General Hospital, Jamshoro, a secondary care level general hospital, from June 2017 to May 2018. It is a newly developed private organization situated in the heart of Jamshoro, Sindh. This hospital is providing health care facilities to upper Sindh and nearby villages of Jamshoro city. In the previous year, total number of outpatients were about 5345 and about 2234 surgical procedures were performed during this period. Major surgical procedures are defined as any invasive surgical

approach for opening the body cavities for removal of an organ or any procedure resulting in alteration of normal anatomy. About 364 patients, who underwent major surgical procedures (both planned and emergency surgeries) were included through convenient sampling technique. Data was recruited from Departments of Obstetrics & Gynecology and General Surgery including Gastrointestinal, Genitourinary, Hepatobiliary, Orthopedics, Breast and Others. Eye, ENT and Thyroid surgeries were included in "Others". All the minor surgical procedures, including trauma-related surgeries and major surgeries done on immunocompromised patients were excluded from the study. All the patients were assessed for status of wound postoperatively on eighth post-operative day according to the categorization criteria set by USA National Research Council as; Clean wound (Category-1), Clean and contaminated wound (Category-2), and Dirty and contaminated wound (Category 3). The information of patients was recorded and data analyzed by SPSS version 18. Mean age of the participants along with frequency and percentages of categorical variables were calculated.

Results

The results of the present study revealed that out of total 364 major surgeries performed there were 267(73.3%) cases of Obstetrics and Gynecology surgeries while 97(26.4%) cases were of general surgery. The details of Obstetrics and Gynecology surgeries and General Surgery cases are presented in Table I and II, respectively. The mean age of the patients was 37+8 years and majority of the patients (316; 86.8%) were between 20 to 50 years of age while 39 (10.7%) were above 50 years and 9 (2.47%) of the patients were below 20 years, respectively. The overall SSI rate was 3.1% with highest rate reported in Genitourinary surgeries followed by Gastrointestinal and Obstetrics and Gynecology surgeries, respectively.

Out of 07 patients of Obstetrics and Gynecology surgeries having SSI, 05 cases were operated for emergency LSCS and had dirty and contaminated wound while 01 case of laparotomy due to ovarian tumor and 01 case of vaginal hysterectomy had clean and contaminated wound, as shown in Table III.

Table I: Frequency of different types of Obstetrics and Gynecology surgeries (n=267)

Obstetrics and Gynecology surgeries	n (%)
Elective Caesarean section	118 (52.2)
Emergency Caesarean section	108 (47.8)
Total number of Caesarean sections	226
Total Abdominal Hysterectomy	7 (17)
Evacuation	24 (58.5)
Laparotomy	04 (9.7)
Vaginal Hysterectomy	04 (9.7)
Cervical Cerclage	02 (4.8)
Total number of Gynecology surgeries	41
Total	267

Table II: Frequency of different types of General surgeries (n=97)

General surgeries	n (%)
Gastrointestinal	28(28.9)
Hepatobiliary	22(22.7)
Genitourinary	33(34)
Orthopedic	3(3)
Breast	6(6.2)
Others*	5(5.1)
Total	97

*Others included Eye, ENT and Thyroid surgeries

Discussion

Surveillance for SSI remains a great challenge, which is sometimes exacerbated by early discharge and outpatient surgeries. For better clinical and surgical outcome, it is recommended that surgical site wound infection should be diagnosed earlier and treated appropriately. Present study assessed status of postoperative wound following different

types of surgeries performed at Bakhtawar General Hospital, Jamshoro, a secondary care level general hospital. The overall rate of SSI in the current study was 3.1%. More or less similar results were obtained in other studies conducted in United States (SSI 2.8%), Italy (SSI 2.7%) and some European countries (SSI 2.5%), respectively.⁸⁻¹⁰ On the other hand, surgical site infection rate as low as 1.0% has been reported by Degli et al in a study conducted in a children hospital.¹¹ On the contrary higher rates of SSI have also been reported from different countries. A study from sub-Saharan Africa by Osakwe et al reported prevalence of surgical site infection as 15.5%,¹² while Yemen reported the rate of SSI as high as 34%.¹³ A recent study carried out on surgical patients at Ayub Teaching Hospital in Abbottabad revealed a high SSI rate of 33.68%.⁷

Type of surgery seems to play a profound role in determining the development of SSI as reported by Nandita Pal in 2012. They reported 16.16% rate of SSI in open surgery as compared to SSI rate of 2.06% in minimally invasive surgery with multidrug resistant (MDR) bacteria and antimicrobial susceptibility pattern playing an important role.¹⁴ The present study shows higher SSI rate in genitourinary surgeries (3; 9.09%). Among the gynecological surgeries, majority of the SSI cases belonged to the surgeries done in emergency. Similarly, in accordance with present study, another study showed SSI rates to be higher in emergency procedures (16%) as compared to elective procedures (3%).¹⁵

In present study, the follow up of postoperative patients specifically for the presence of infection

Table III: Surgical intervention and the frequency of wound contamination

Type of Surgery (n; %)	Clean	Clean and Contaminated	Dirty Contaminated	SSI Rate (%)	Total
Gastrointestinal (28; 7.7)	27	-	1	3.5	28
Hepatobiliary (22; 6)	22	-	-	0	22
Genitourinary (33; 9)	30	-	3	9.09	33
Orthopedics (3; 0.8)	3	-	-	0	03
Breast (6; 1.6)	6	-	-	0	06
Gynecology (267; 73.4)	260	02	5	2.62	267
Others (5; 1.4)	5	-	-	0	05

was done on the eighth post-operative day. The dirty and contaminated wound found on follow-up might be due to substandard care at home. According to the results SSI rates were higher in gastrointestinal surgeries, which is similar to a study conducted at the Khyber Teaching Hospital, Peshawar by Khan et al who also reported high prevalence rate of SSI with gastrointestinal surgeries (13.51%).¹⁶

Conclusion

The overall rate of SSI in the current study for different types of surgeries performed at Bakhtawar General Hospital, Jamshoro was only 3.1%. Frequency of SSI was highest in genitourinary surgeries followed by gastrointestinal and obstetrics and gynecology surgeries, respectively.

Recommendations

Wound surveillance in the post-discharge period should be done by the primary surgeon, in order to rectify any surgical co-morbidity as well as for the correct estimation of SSI rate. Tri-monthly post-operative audit should be done in order to keep the SSI ratio up to bench-mark. Teaching and training of the surgical team regarding international surgical protocols should be done to achieve better health goals for all.

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