

Caesareans Section Surgical Site Infection Surveillance in the Bansa Baptist Hospital

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Take home message

Surgical site infection increases the cost of care and reduces patient satisfaction due to prolonged hospital stay and additional therapies

Poor prescribing is one of the main drivers of increased antibiotics use and resistance .

BACKGROUND



No surveillance in Bansa Baptist Hospital

- Caesarean section (CS) is one of the most common methods of delivery for complicated pregnancies (Sway et al, 2019)
- surgical site infections (SSIs) the most common complications (Hanan et al, 2017).
- The incidence of CS SSI reported 3% to 15% (Khalid et al, 2017).
- Aim: to establish the baseline incidence of SSI in BBH, and to evaluate antibiotic prescribing practices.

METHODS

Design: observational, prospective cohort study

22 CS participants enrolled from May 24 to July 03, 2021 and followed up for 30 days

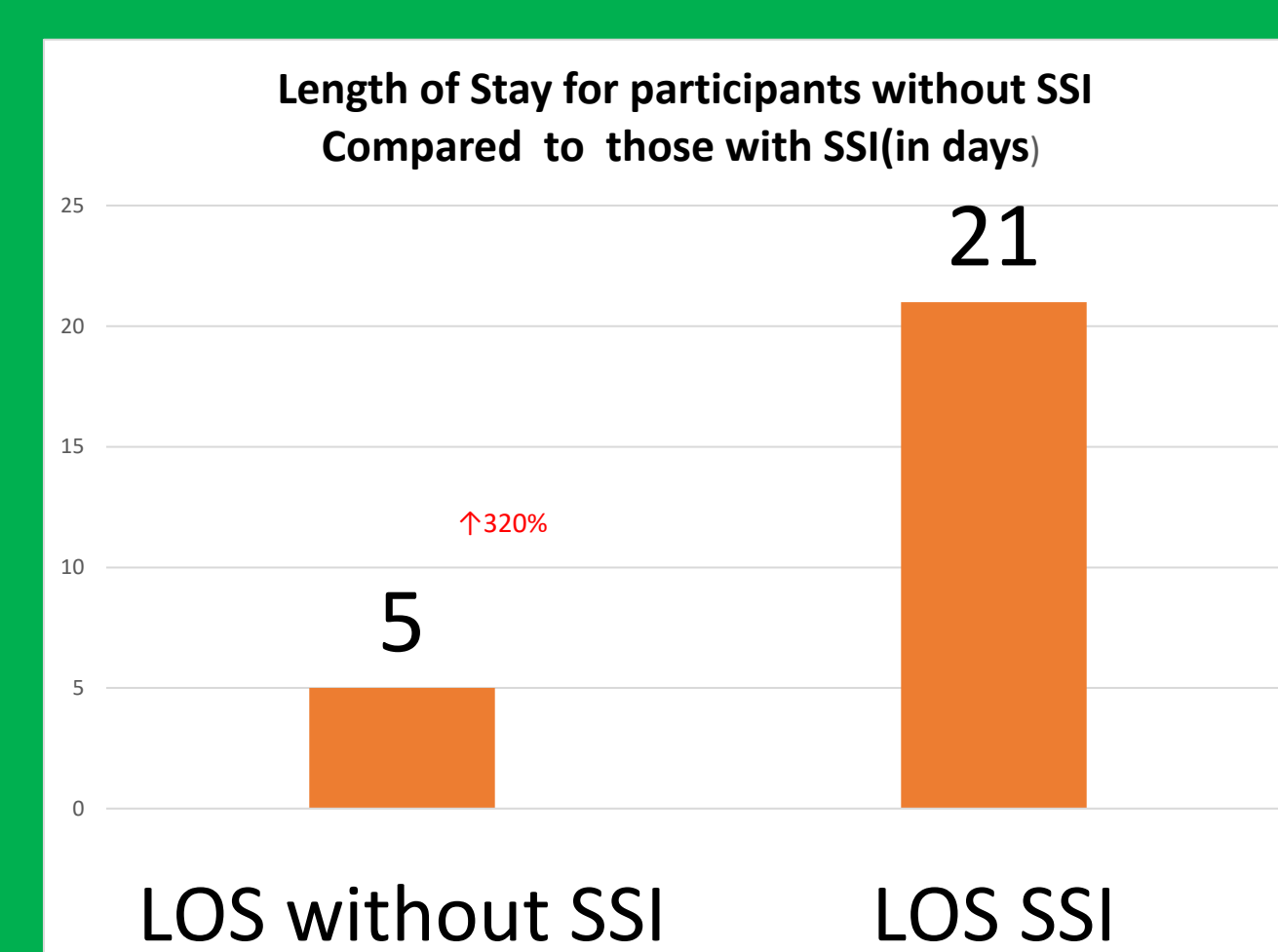
The incision sites were assessed daily for tenderness, drainage or dehiscence while the participants were still in the hospital.

Simple, sensitive, clinical case definition adopted: tenderness, drainage, dehiscence, or swelling of the incision after 48 hours of following CS between May 24 to July 03, 2021, date of surgery considered as day one

All the CS were performed by BBH resident surgeon except one that was referred from a nearby health facility
Participants were enrolled on day two post Operatively

RESULTS

- 22 participants spent 166 days in the hospital
- Four patients developed SSIs, giving an incidence rate of 24 new infections per 1000 patient days.



• Fig. 1.

- Length of stay increased by > 300% (16 days) for participants who developed SSI (Fig 1)
- 82% (n=18) of the participants were discharged with antibiotics which were not deemed to be necessary
- SSI leads to increased cost of care and reduced patient satisfaction due to prolonged hospital stay and additional therapies

CONCLUSIONS

The incidence of CS SSI in the BBH maternity is 24 new infections per 1000 patient days

Participants who develop infections stay on average 21 days in the hospital compared to 5 days for those who did not.

SSI leads to prolonged hospital stay and additional cost of care

Antibiotics prescribing practices needs to be reviewed

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MORE INFORMATION / REFERENCES

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