

Readmission of patients as a result of surgical site infection (SSI) after cesarean section (CS) in West Bank governmental hospitals

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Abstract :

Background : Through the practice of nursing, we found many cases of Surgical site infection after Caesarean sections, Surgical site infection (SSI) is a common postoperative complication and is associated with significant morbidity and mortality . (SSI) is the second most common infectious complication after urinary tract infection following a delivery by caesarean section (CS). A caesarean section (CS) is the most commonly performed major abdominal operation among women in both developing countries. The development of post CS infection depends on a complex interplay of many factors including: Age group, obesity, living area, duration of operation, shaving and hygiene, rupture of membrane, number of hospitalization days and previous caesarean section (Mpogoro, F, et al2014).

Objective: To know the most common risk factor of surgical site infection after cesarean section to reduce the surgical site infection rate for cesarean section.
quantitative retrospective, descriptive study was used to

Methodology: study of 30 patients women readmitted for surgical site infection after caesarean sections at the four governmental hospitals (Tulkarm hospital, Rafidia hospital, Jinen hospital and medical complex in Ramallah). Researchers filled the questions using specific questionnaire which was build based on literature review and their experience, then fulfill the questionnaire from patients file from 1-1-2015 to 30-10-2015.

Results : A total number of 30 patients delivered CS have SSI in our study we found the most common risk factor of SSI after CS of this 43.3% within the age group of (31- 41)years , 83% had not occupation , 60% were living in villages , 73.3 % were in weight group (>70) , 33.3% (2-3 day) number of hospital day at first admission , 56.7% had DM , 76.7% had UTI during last period CS , 70.0 % of these participants have more than one previous CS , (63.3%) had membrane ruptured before CS , 33.3 % continued > 24hr, 63.3% had undergo elective CS , 86.7% had given general anesthesia , 80.0% had duration of operation (30-60 min) , 66.7% had removed hair preoperational and 60.6% of them remove hair by themselves, 66.7 % had wound culture .

Conclusions : the most common potential risk factors occurrence of SSI after CS at our study were obesity , UTI , DM , previous CS , number of hospital day in first admission more than 2-3

day , duration of operation 30-60 mint , have nylon suture , membrane rupture , hair removed by patient .The main result highlighted the instruct personal hygein , decrees weight , decrees number of hospital day and duration of operation , do not use nylon suture and should hair be removed in surgical site by nurse .