Abstract

Background: Surgical site infection (SSI) is one of the 4 most common infections in the hospital and is one of the most common complications in patients admitted to the surgical ward or outpatient surgery, which increases the duration of treatment, delays wound healing, increases the use of antibiotics, causes Unnecessary pain and in severe cases death and imposes heavy costs on the health care system

Aim: The aim of this study was to determine the demographic characteristics and comorbidities in patients with infection at the gynecological surgery site in Alavi Hospital in Ardabil.

Materials & Methods: The study population included all individuals who referred to Alavi Hospital in Ardabil for gynecological surgeries from 1395 to the end of 1399. All 92 patients with surgical site infection were selected and studied. Their complete hospital records were extracted through the hospital archive system and carefully studied . A special checklist was filled out for each patient. The information in the checklist included age, occupation, place of residence, marriage, education, type of surgery performed, presence or absence of underlying disease, cancer, smoking and alcohol consumption, And presence or absence of a history of abdominal and pelvic surgery.

Results: Most patients with surgical site infection were between 30 to 40, had education degrees up to diplomas, were rural, married, and housewives. Patients with surgical site infection had 69/6% underlying disease, of which 22/8% had diabetes, 13% had hypertension, 10/9% had kidney failure, 4/3% had some degree of liver dysfunction, 4/3% had immunodeficiency, 6/5% had COPD, and 30/4% had no underlying disease. They were.,8/7% were smokers, 1/1% alcohol users, and 8.7 gynecological cancers. The type of surgery was cesarean section in 85/9%, Laparatomy 8/7% and cystectomy and Oophorectomy in 5/4% and 18/5% of patients had a history of previous surgery.

Conclusion: Due to the high rate of comorbidities and predisposing factors in patients with site infection, control of these factors can play an important role in preventing infection.

Keywords: Obstetric surgery - Postoperative infection - Cesarean section