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Determinants of surgical site infections in a hospital environment at Karina general referral hospital from May 10 to August 10, 2021

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Infections of surgical sites have socio-professional and economic repercussions; they prolong the length of hospital stay, delay the resumption of professional activity and cause moral and financial damage, and even death. The objectives of this work were to determine the prevalence of infections at surgical sites, to identify the antisepsis and asepsis procedures used, to determine the associated factors, to list the types of intervention carried out, to identify the mode of treatment.

Methods: We conducted a transversal at the Karina General Reference Hospital for a period of three months, from May 10 to August 10, 2021. The observation technique supported by a data collection grid, the structured interview technique supported by a questionnaire and the documentary review were used for data collection. Results: Out of a total of 200 operated, the prevalence of surgical site infections was 51.00% versus 49.00% who were free. 41.00% of infected wounds were superficial versus 10.00% which were deep. The study noted that 66% of the operations carried out were scheduled. Compared to the dressing, 59% of the wounds were soiled with the first dressing. Regarding the reason for the operation, 29.00% of patients were operated on for appendicitis, 26.00% for pain syndrome of the right iliac fossa. Quant at the interval between the operation and the dressing, 42.00% of the dressings were made in the fourth. Sin 54 cases of appendectomy, 24 or 44.44% developed an infection of the surgical site against 55.56% ($p = 0.3924$). 50.00% of those operated on who developed SSI had at least one surgical history versus 51.72% who had developed at least one surgical site infection without having a pre-existing surgical history ($P = 0.4367905875$; OR: 0.9333; IC: [0.4062-2.1446]).

Conclusion: Karina General Referral Hospital is among the DRC hospitals with the highest surgical site infection rate. Surgical site infections are a real public health problem; the ministry of health and hospital managers must take adequate preventive measures that can help limit the disaster.

Keywords: nursing role, medication, responsibility.

Biography

Mbutshu Lukuke Hendrick completed his doctorate at the age of 46 years at Lubumbashi University, where he is Associate Professor of hospital hygiene at the Public Health School of the same university. He has published more than 25 articles.

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