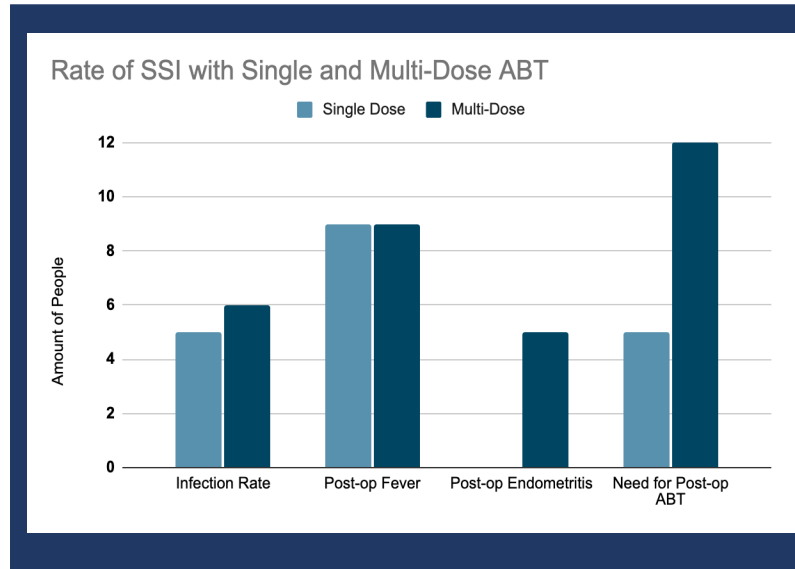


Prevention of Surgical Site Infection Through the use of Prophylaxis Antibiotics

Kayla Ryan, Nursing ; Abigail Ricker, Nursing

Introduction.

Surgical site infections continue to pose a great risk to all post operative patients, "SSIs remain a significant cause of morbidity and mortality after surgery. They are the leading cause of readmissions to the hospital following surgery, and approximately 3% of patients who contract an SSI will die as a consequence"(Surgical site infections, 2019). Not only are surgical site infections extremely dangerous, they also cause unnecessary extra time in the hospital, "More than 400,000 additional days are spent in the hospital by patients as a result of repeated readmissions caused by SSI, costing an additional USD 10 billion annually" (Hon et al., 2022).



Methodology.

PICO question:

Population- Women undergoing a cesarean section that are either elective or emergent

Intervention – Single dose antibiotic therapy

Comparison- Multi-dose antibiotic prophylaxis

Outcome -All SSI's including endometritis and wound infections
A review of current literature was then conducted to evaluate the answer to this PICO question.

There is no statistically significant difference between using one dose of anaphylactic antibiotic versus using multiple doses. However, single dose can reduce medical costs, workload for staff and risk for antibiotic resistance.

Evidence. With approximately 75 patients in each intervention group, 5 people that received a single dose of antibiotics had a post-op infection compared to 6 people that received multidose antibiotics. With these numbers, $p = .822$ and no statistically significant difference was found.

References

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