

The Rate of Surgical Site Infection and Associated Factors in Patients Undergoing Orthopedic Surgeries in Babol, Northern

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ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVE: The surgical site infection is one of the most common complications after orthopedic surgeries, which is associated with significant complications and mortality. The present study aimed to determine the prevalence rate of SSI and the associated factors in traumatic patients.

METHODS: This cross-sectional study was conducted on 516 patients with hip and knee trauma and femoral fracture who underwent orthopedic surgeries in Shahid Beheshti Hospital in Babol during a five-year period. The demographic and surgical information were collected and then analyzed.

FINDINGS: SSI was observed in 88 patients (17.1%). The mean age in the infected and non-infected patients was 43.11 ± 19.08 and 39.22 ± 9.54 years old, respectively ($p=0.014$). The duration of hospitalization was 17.59 ± 6.23 days in the infected group and 13.08 ± 5.77 days in the non-infected group ($p<0.001$). Duration of surgery in the infected and non-infected subjects was 2.42 ± 1.62 and 2.11 ± 1.23 hours ($p=0.043$). The patients underwent general anesthesia were infected more than those underwent spinal anesthesia (23% vs. 12.9%, $p=0.003$). Emergency surgery was negatively associated with the infection ($CI-95\% = 0.05-0.85$ OR=0/20). Also, patients with diabetes had more infection rate (22.4%) than non-diabetic patients (14.3%) ($p=0.021$).

CONCLUSION: According to results, the prevalence rate of SSI was considerable in this study. Age, durations of hospitalization and surgery, type of anesthesia (general), history of diabetes and smoking were determined as risk factors for SSI.

KEY WORDS: *Surgical site infection, Orthopedics, Prevalence, Risk factor.*

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