

POSTER PRESENTATION

Open Access

P192: Comparisons of procedure specific surgical site infection rates of a Turkish university hospital with Turkish national surveillance data

Y Gelebek¹, B Cinar¹, H Zengin^{1*}, H Aytac¹, Z Bastug², Y Sardan³, C Inkaya⁴, S Unal⁴

From 2nd International Conference on Prevention and Infection Control (ICPIC 2013)
Geneva, Switzerland. 25-28 June 2013

Introduction

Surgical site infection (SSI) rates are the markers of health care quality. We have been prospectively following-up procedure specific surgical interventions in our center since 2005. Turkish National Hospital Infection surveillance for procedure specific hospital infections was begun in 2007 and a very first report on this subject was published in 2010.

Objectives

To compare and evaluate procedure specific SSI rates of our institution and Turkish National surveillance system.

Methods

This study was carried out in Hacettepe University Adult Hospital between 01 January 2011 and 31 December 2012. Surgical procedures were selected according to NHSN surgical intervention categories and local data. (AMP, BILL, NECK, KTP, KPRO, FX, FUSN, GAST, HYST, SB, CARD, CBGC, CBGB, COLO, CRAN, HPRO, LAM, NEPH, OVRY, PACE, PRST, REC, SPLE, THOR, XLAP, VSHN) Centers for disease Prevention and Control (CDC) Hospital Infections Diagnostic Criteria were implemented to determine SSI rates. Active surveillance for each procedure was carried out during hospital stay however; surveillance was ended after hospital discharge. Data were entered in hospital infection program of our hospital (NosOnline[®]). Procedure specific infection rates were compared with National data and 'Standardized Infection Ratio' was calculated for each procedure.

Results

Total of 7075 surgical interventions was followed in 2 years. SSI rates were found to be higher in BILL, KTP, GAST, CBGB, COLO, OVRY, REC, XLAP, interventions when compared to National data. SSI rates for other intervention AMP, NECK, KPRO, FX, FUSN, HYST, SB, CARD, CBGC, CBGB, CRAN, HPRO, LAM, NEPH, PACE, PRST, SPLE, THOR, VSHN, were found to be compatible with National data.

Conclusion

As our center is the tertiary referral center in Turkey, many patients with underlying risk factors for SSI were operated readily. Duration of postoperative hospital admission was longer when compared to National data. Longer hospital admissions and risky operations may lead to higher procedure specific SSI in certain interventions.

Disclosure of interest

None declared.

Author details

¹Infection Control Unit, Hacettepe University Adult Hospital, Ankara, Turkey. ²Infection Control Unit, Hacettepe University Oncology Hospital, Ankara, Turkey. ³Güven Hospital, Ankara, Turkey. ⁴Department of Internal Medicine, Hacettepe University School of Medicine, Ankara, Turkey.

Published: 20 June 2013

doi:10.1186/2047-2994-2-S1-P192

Cite this article as: Gelebek et al.: P192: Comparisons of procedure specific surgical site infection rates of a Turkish university hospital with Turkish national surveillance data. *Antimicrobial Resistance and Infection Control* 2013 **2**(Suppl 1):P192.

¹Infection Control Unit, Hacettepe University Adult Hospital, Ankara, Turkey
Full list of author information is available at the end of the article