

**Title: EARLY VS DELAYED DRESSING REMOVAL IN CAESAREAN
SECTION FOR SURGICAL SITE INFECTION PREVENTION**



INTRODUCTION

- ◆ Surgical site infections (SSI), as per CDC, are infections occurring within 30 days from the operative procedure in the part of the body where surgery took place.
- ◆ CDC recommend that sterile dressing should stay in place for 24-48 hours on incisions that are closed by primary intention.

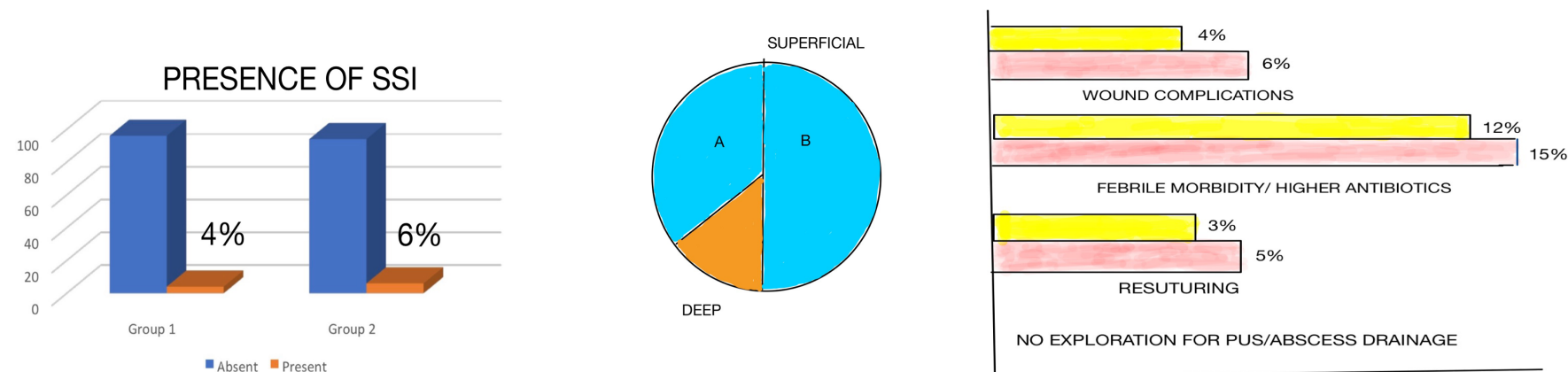
OBJECTIVES

- ◆ Difference in incidence of SSI in low risk mothers with surgical dressing removal done on Day 4 vs Day 8 of caesarean section.
- ◆ To study occurrence of wound complications, febrile morbidity, need for higher antibiotics, secondary suturing and exploration for pus drainage.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

- ◆ Participants were studied in two groups
Group A : Early dressing removal on Day 4
Group B : Delayed dressing removal on Day 8
- ◆ Primary endpoints included occurrence of individual types of SSI i.e. superficial, deep and organ space infection.

RESULTS



CONCLUSION

- ◆ Our analysis suggested that there was no significant difference between early and delayed dressing removal as p value was > 0.05 .
- ◆ We conclude that early dressing removal had no detrimental effect on the surgical wound and did not increase the rate of surgical site infections or complications related to it.
- ◆ However, larger sample size is required to derive a high quality evidence

REFERENCES

- ◆ National Healthcare Safety Network, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Surgical site infection (SSI) event. Available at (<http://www.cdc.gov/nhsn/pdfs/pscmanual/9pscscssicurrent.pdf>.)january2020. 2.
- ◆ Horan TC, Andrus M, Dudeck MA. CDC/NHSN surveillance definition of health care– associated infection and criteria for specific types of infections in the acute care setting. American journal of infection control. 2008 Jun 1;36(5):309-32.