

Surgical Site Infections

What is a Surgical Site Infection?

A surgical site infection is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place. Most patients who have surgery do not develop an infection. However, infections develop in about 1 to 3 out of every 100 patients who have surgery.

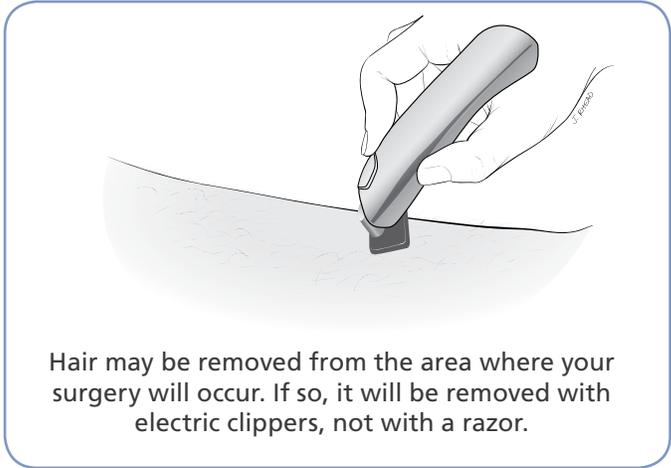
Common symptoms of a surgical site infection are:

- Redness and pain at the area where you had surgery
- Drainage of cloudy fluid from your surgical wound
- Fever

Can surgical site infections be treated?

Yes. Most surgical site infections can be treated with antibiotics. Which antibiotic is used depends on the bacteria (germs) causing the infection. Sometimes patients with surgical site infections also need another surgery to treat the infection.

Questions for my doctor:



How are surgical site infections prevented?

You and your healthcare providers need to work together to prevent surgical site infections.

What your HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS will do:

- Clean their hands and arms with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before and after caring for each patient.
- (Possibly) remove some of your hair if it's in the same area where the surgery will occur. They should use electric clippers and NOT shave you with a razor.
- Wear special hair covers, masks, gowns, and gloves during surgery to keep the surgery area clean.
- (Possibly) give you antibiotics before your surgery starts. In many cases, the antibiotics will be started within 60 minutes before the surgery starts and stopped within 24 hours after surgery.
- Clean your skin at the site of the surgery with a special soap that kills germs.

On page 2, you will find a table that lists what YOU can do — before your surgery, at the time of your surgery, and after your surgery — to prevent surgical site infections.

What YOU can do to prevent surgical site infections:

Before surgery	At the time of surgery	After your surgery
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have. Health problems such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity could affect your surgery and your treatment. • Quit smoking. Patients who smoke get more infections. Talk to your doctor about how you can quit before your surgery. • Do not shave near where you will have surgery. Shaving with a razor can irritate your skin and make it easier to develop an infection. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Speak up if someone tries to shave you with a razor before surgery. Ask why you need to be shaved, and talk with your surgeon if you have any concerns. • Ask if you will get antibiotics before surgery. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before examining you, either with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub. If you don't see them wash their hands, please ask them to do so. • Don't let family and friends who visit you touch the surgical wound or dressings. • Ask people who visit you to clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before and after visiting you. If you don't see them clean their hands, ask them to.

The information in this fact sheet is cosponsored by:

- Society of Healthcare Epidemiology of America (SHEA)
- Infectious Disease Society of America (IDSA)
- American Hospital Association
- Association for Practitioners in Infection Control (APIC)
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
- The Joint Commission

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