

TOGETHER AGAINST SSI

HOW TO AVOID SURGICAL SITE INFECTIONS (SSI)

313 million
people undergo surgery every year¹

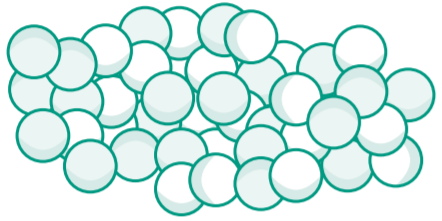
SSI are considered the most frequent complication in surgical patients, being responsible for

38% of all infections³

SSI

3%
75%

1 in 2 surgical staff do not clean their hands at the right moment⁶



Most SSI are caused by *Staphylococcus aureus*²

Costs of SSI are up to

\$10 billion annually⁴

is associated with a mortality rate of 3%, and 75% of SSI-associated deaths are directly attributable to the SSI⁵

SSI increase the length of hospital stays by **3-20 days**¹

IN OP THEATER

Personal and patient protection

1. Perform surgical hand preparation with alcohol-based handrub
2. Double gloving and change of gloves after 90 min. recommended

Contamination due to nonsterile instruments

Proper instrument decontamination and sterilization

Removal of contaminants by surface disinfection

Contamination of environmental surface

Surgical wound irrigation

Contamination of surgical wound during surgery

Skin preparation with alcohol-based solution (CHG or PVP-iodine).

Surgical site incision infection

Adequate wound dressing after wound closure

BEFORE SURGERY

Pre-surgical body-washing and decolonization of multi-drug-resistant organisms (MDRO)

Most SSI are caused by contamination of an incision with microorganisms from the patient's own body

RISK OF CATHETER-ASSOCIATED INFECTION:

Peripheral venous catheter/urinary catheter insertion

1. Hand, skin, and surface disinfection
2. Wear gloves

AFTER SURGERY

RISK OF INFECTION:

Dressing removal/change

Check after 48 hours and perform hygienic dressing change

Be careful with the use of antibiotics!

Antibiotic resistance

Visit our website!
For easy access, scan the QR code.



1. WHO. (2016). Hand Hygiene and the Surgical Patient Journey. http://www.who.int/gpsc/5may/EN_PSP_GPSC1_5May_2016/en/ (accessed Aug. 2016).
2. WHO. (2011). Report on the Burden of Endemic Health Care-Associated Infection Worldwide. WHO: Geneva.
3. B. Braun. (2016). Surgical Site Infections – Risk Prevention by Surgical Gloving. https://www.bbraun.com/content/dam/catalog/bbraun/bbraunProductCatalog/CW_01_NEW/en-01/b43/surgical-site-infections.pdf.bb--09744868/surgical-site-infections.pdf (accessed Aug. 2016).
4. CDC. (2009). Surgical Site Infection (SSI) Toolkit. <http://www.cdc.gov/HAI/ssi/ssi.html> (accessed Aug. 2016).
5. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (CDC). April 2015. <http://www.cdc.gov/nhsn/PDFs/pscManual/9pscSSICurrent.pdf> (accessed Nov. 5, 2015).
6. http://www.who.int/gpsc/5may/hh_infographic_A3_EN.pdf?ua=1 (accessed May 10, 2016).