

Preventing Surgical Site Infection



Pre-operative Decolonization

- Patients should bathe or shower before surgery
- Select and apply appropriate skin antiseptics



Antimicrobial Coverage

- Select and administer the correct antibiotic prophylaxis (based on surgery type) at the appropriate time, dose and duration
- Redose appropriately, based on antibiotic type, duration of surgery and blood loss



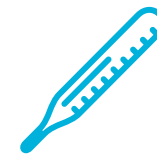
Hair Removal

- Remove hair only when necessary, using a clipper outside of the operating room



Glucose Control

- Monitor and control perioperative blood glucose levels in surgical patients as appropriate



Normothermia

- Maintain normothermia pre-operatively, intraoperatively and in the immediate postoperative period



Wound Care

- Use closing trays and wound protectors as appropriate
- Manage surgical sites effectively in the postoperative period

Committed to Better: Reducing Infections after Surgery

References:

1. World Health Organization. Global Guidelines for the Prevention of Surgical Site Infection. Geneva: World Health Organization, 2016.
 2. Safer Healthcare Now! Prevent Surgical Site Infections: Getting Started Kit. Edmonton: Canadian Patient Safety Institute, 2014.
 3. ACS NSQIP Best Practice Guidelines. Prevention of Surgical Site Infections. Chicago: American College of Surgeons National Surgical Quality Improvement Program, 2009.
- DATE CREATED: JANUARY 2018