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Influence of Adhesive Incise Drape Use on Surgical Site Infection Rates in Contaminated and Dirty Abdominal Operations

Influence de L'Utilisation de Draps Incisifs Adhésifs sur les Taux d'Infections du Site Chirurgical dans les Opérations Abdominales Contaminées et Sales

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ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND: Surgical Site Infection (SSI) remains the most common cause of Healthcare Associated Infections (HCAIs). In particular, contaminated and dirty abdominal wounds are attended by a high rate of SSI which in turn is associated with a huge burden on patients, caregivers and the entire health care system.

OBJECTIVE: To compare SSI rates following the use of iodine impregnated adhesive incise drapes (Ioban) with routine conventional drapes in contaminated and dirty abdominal surgical wounds in a Nigerian tertiary hospital.

METHODOLOGY: Consecutive, consenting adult patients who underwent laparotomy for cases classified as contaminated and dirty were prospectively enrolled into the study. Patients in the investigation arm had in addition to conventional drapes, iodine impregnated adhesive incise drapes (Ioban) applied on the skin of the abdomen through which incisions were made, while patients in the control arm only had routine conventional drapes applied. All patients were followed up to 30 days after operation. Surgical site infection rates were compared between the two groups.

RESULTS: Sixty-two consecutive patients were enrolled into this study, of which 55 completed the 30 days follow-up. The mean ages of patients in the two groups were 37.96 ± 19.59 years and 36.74 ± 16.93 year ($p=0.81$). Males were 36 (65.5%) and females were 19 (34.5%). Overall, 30 (54.5%) patients had surgical site infection (SSI) in this study. Thirteen (46.4%) patients had SSI in iodine impregnated adhesive incise drape group while 17 (63%) patients had SSI in the conventional drape group, a difference that was not statistically significant ($p=0.22$). The most commonly isolated organism from infected wounds was Klebsiella species.

CONCLUSION: The use of iodine-impregnated surgical incise drape was associated with a lower, though non-statistically significant SSI rates compared to the use of conventional drapes. This marginal benefit will require a larger population study to examine its potential cost-effectiveness in our setting. **WAJM 2024; 41 (1): 42 - 48.**

KEYWORDS: Contaminated and dirty wounds, Adhesive incise drape, Surgical Site Infection (SSI)

RÉSUMÉ

CONTEXTE: L'infection du site chirurgical (ISC) reste la cause la plus courante des infections associées aux soins de santé (IASC). En particulier, les plaies abdominales contaminées et sales sont associées à un taux élevé d'ISC, ce qui entraîne une charge importante pour les patients, les soignants et l'ensemble du système de santé.

OBJECTIF: Comparer les taux d'ISC après l'utilisation de draps incisifs adhésifs imprégnés d'iode (Ioban) avec des draps conventionnels habituels dans les plaies chirurgicales abdominales contaminées et sales dans un hôpital tertiaire nigérian.

MÉTHODOLOGIE: Des patients adultes consécutifs et consentants qui ont subi une laparotomie pour des cas classés comme contaminés et sales ont été inscrits de manière prospective dans l'étude. Les patients dans le groupe d'investigation avaient, en plus des draps conventionnels, des draps incisifs adhésifs imprégnés d'iode (Ioban) appliqués sur la peau de l'abdomen à travers laquelle les incisions ont été faites, tandis que les patients dans le groupe témoin n'avaient que des draps conventionnels habituels appliqués. Tous les patients ont été suivis pendant 30 jours après l'opération. Les taux d'infection du site chirurgical ont été comparés entre les deux groupes.

RÉSULTATS: Soixante-deux patients consécutifs ont été inscrits dans cette étude, dont 55 ont terminé le suivi de 30 jours. L'âge moyen des patients dans les deux groupes était de $37,96 \pm 19,59$ ans et $36,74 \pm 16,93$ ans ($p=0,81$). Les hommes étaient au nombre de 36 (65,5%) et les femmes de 19 (34,5%). Globalement, 30 (54,5%) patients ont présenté une infection du site chirurgical (ISC) dans cette étude. Treize (46,4%) patients ont présenté une ISC dans le groupe avec draps incisifs adhésifs imprégnés d'iode, tandis que 17 (63%) patients ont présenté une ISC dans le groupe avec draps conventionnels, une différence qui n'était pas statistiquement significative ($p=0,22$). L'organisme le plus fréquemment isolé dans les plaies infectées était l'espèce Klebsiella.

CONCLUSION: L'utilisation de draps incisifs chirurgicaux imprégnés d'iode était associée à des taux d'ISC plus bas, bien que non statistiquement significatifs, par rapport à l'utilisation de draps conventionnels. Cet avantage marginal nécessitera une étude avec une population plus importante pour examiner son potentiel de rentabilité dans notre contexte. **WAJM 2024; 41 (1): 42 - 48.**

MOTS-CLÉS: Plaies contaminées et sales, Drap incisif adhésif, Infection du site chirurgical (ISC)

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