

عنوان مقاله:

Prevalence of Surgical Site Infection in Patients With Femoral Shaft Fracture

محل انتشار:

مجله بیماری و تشخیص، دوره 10، شماره 1 (سال: 1400)

تعداد صفحات اصل مقاله: 5

نویسندگان:

Ali Attarian - *Clinical Research Development Center of Shahid Mohammadi Hospital, Hormozgan University of Medical Sciences, Bandar Abbas, Iran*

Sadra Movahedi - *Clinical Research Development Center of Shahid Mohammadi Hospital, Hormozgan University of Medical Sciences, Bandar Abbas, Iran*

Ahmad Haghiri Dehbarez - *Department of Emergency Medicine, Shahid Mohammadi Hospital, Hormozgan University of Medical Sciences, Bandar Abbas, Iran*

Mehdi Hassani Azad - *Infectious and Tropical Diseases Research Center, Hormozgan Health Institute, Hormozgan University of Medical Sciences, Bandar Abbas, Iran*

Atefeh Karimi Haji Khademi - *Clinical Research Development Center of Shahid Mohammadi Hospital, Hormozgan University of Medical Sciences, Bandar Abbas, Iran*

خلاصه مقاله:

Background: The surgical site infections (SSIs) associated with orthopedic surgeries are prevalent since the commonly used implantation techniques increase the risk of infection. This study aimed to evaluate the prevalence of SSI in patients with femoral shaft fracture (FSF). **Materials and Methods:** This retrospective cross-sectional study was performed on patients with FSF referred to Shahid Mohammadi hospital of Bandar Abbas, Iran from ۲۰۱۲ to ۲۰۱۶ for open intramedullary nailing (IMN) of the femoral shaft. Data were entered into the SPSS software version ۲۵.۰ for statistical analysis. **Results:** Sixty-two individuals with the mean age of ۲۶.۹۵ ± ۱.۱۹ years participated in the study, of whom ۸۵.۵% were male and ۱۴.۵% were female. Twelve patients (۱۹.۴%) had open fractures and ۵۰ (۸۰.۶%) had closed FSFs. SSI was observed in eight cases, one of whom had deep SSI (osteomyelitis). Our results showed that SSI was not correlated with age or sex ($P < ۰.۰۵$), but it was significantly correlated with the frequency of hospitalizations, fractures in other areas, and the type of fracture (open and closed) ($P < ۰.۰۵$). **Conclusion:** The overall prevalence of SSI was ۱۲.۹%, which was higher compared to previous studies. Humidity and warm weather can be major contributing factors to the high prevalence of post-operative infection in this treatment center; however, the conditions of the orthopedic operating room and facilities should also be considered.

کلمات کلیدی:

Femur, Fracture, Nailing, Orthopedic, Surgical site infection

لینک ثابت مقاله در پایگاه سیویلیکا:

<https://civilica.com/doc/1352353>

