

McLaren Print System Order

Order No: 7695
Order Date: 2014-12-17
User: Robin Lutz
Phone: 342-2616

Ship Location: 9 south McLaren Flint
401 S. Ballenger Hwy.
Flint, MI 48433

Forms
Quantity: 100
Paragon Dept No: 20410
Dept Name: PCU
Company Number: 60

Order Total Price: 0.00

Item Number: M-1927
Item Description: Surgical Site Infection
Revision Date: 6/2012
Print: 2 sided black and white
Paper: 20# White Text
Size: 8.5 x 11
Fold:
Finish:
Drill: None
Misc Info:



SURGICAL SITE INFECTION

Frequently asked questions about Surgical Site Infections

What is a Surgical Site Infection (SSI)?

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 3 to 3 out of every 100 patients who have surgery. Some of the common symptoms of a surgical site infection are:

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

Can SSI be treated?

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

What are some of the things that hospitals are doing to prevent SSIs?

To prevent SSIs, doctors, nurses, and other healthcare providers

- Clean their hands and arms to their elbows with an antiseptic agent just before surgery.
- Clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub and after caring for each patient.
- May remove some of your hair immediately before your surgery using electric clippers if the hair is in the same area where the procedure will occur. They should not shave you with a razor.
- Wear special hair covers, masks, gowns, and gloves during surgery to keep the surgery area clean.
- Give you antibiotics before your surgery starts. In most cases, you should get antibiotics within 60 minutes before the surgery starts and the antibiotics should be stopped within 24 hours after surgery.
- Clean the skin at the site of your surgery with a special soap that kills germs.

What can I do to help prevent SSIs?

Before surgery:

- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you may 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 doctors 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.

-- continued