



SURGICAL SITE INFECTION (SSI) IN PEDIATRIC APPENDECTOMIES UTILIZING AN INSTITUTIONAL SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM

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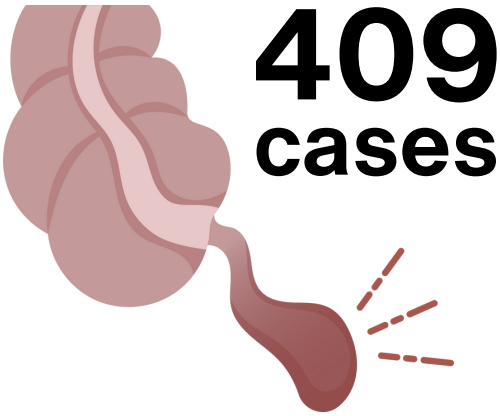
BACKGROUND

- **Appendectomy** is the most common abdominal surgery in children
- Surgical site infections (SSIs) represent significant cause of morbidity and mortality
- The true incidence of SSIs is best reported using an **institutional surveillance program**

OBJECTIVES

- To determine the **incidence** and **risk factors** of **SSIs in pediatric appendectomies** in the University of the Philippines-Philippine General Hospital for two years
- To describe the **demographic** and **clinical characteristics** of patients who developed SSI, and to **identify factors** associated with an increased risk of SSI

METHODOLOGY AND RESULTS



409 cases of Pediatric Appendectomies in the Philippine General Hospital during a one year period



17.11%

OVERALL INCIDENCE of SSI post-appendectomy



Age of the patients who underwent appendectomy ranged from

1 to 18 years
mean: 12.48 years

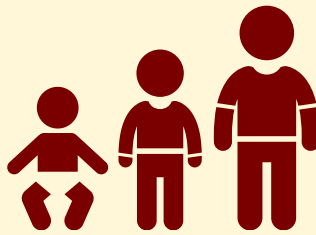
MEAN AGE of those who developed SSIs

12.47 years

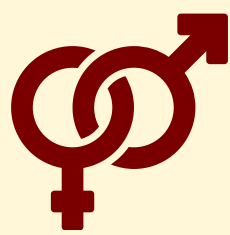


59.9% of the patients were MALES with **TWICE SSI RATES** than FEMALES

RISK FACTORS EVALUATED



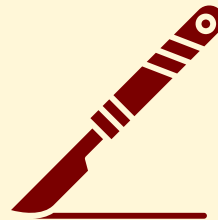
Age



Gender



Operative Time



Operative Technique



Prophylactic Antibiotics



Intraoperative Findings of Suppurative or Ruptured Appendix

None of these factors showed significant association with **SSI rates** of post-appendectomy patients

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- Appendicitis remains the **most common surgical emergency** in children
- The current high incidence of SSI in pediatric appendectomies in our institution confirms the need to **improve compliance with SSI prevention guidelines**
- This also emphasizes the importance of **continued surveillance** of SSI in our institution
- A good SSI surveillance program, where all the stakeholders are involved is needed to ensure patient safety and improve quality of care