

Epidemiological Aspects of Surgical Site Infections at Regional Hospital Centre, Borgou, Benin in 2013

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Introduction: Surgical site infection is frustrating for the care team and depressing for the patient.

Objective: To determine the epidemiological aspects of surgical site infections in regional hospital, Borgou.

Methods: The data was collected from january to july 2013. Patient operated in both surgical services (general surgery and maternity) consents to be followed for one month or year. The surgical site infection was defined according to the CDC/NHSN 2009.

Conclusion: Monitoring measures must be taken to reduce surgical site infection at the Regional Hospital Centre of Borgou.

Results: The frequency of surgical site infections was 7.3% (44/603). The mean age was 30.7 ± 15.8 years with minimum and maximum of 5 months and 70 years, respectively. They were significantly ($p<0.05$) more common in general surgery than that of maternity. Visceral surgery and obstetrics were more concerned (14/44 each); the median time to SSI onset was 7.8 ± 3.8 days. The deep incisional infection was the most frequent (34/44). The most encountered organism was Escherichia coli (64.7%); multidrug resistance was 41.2%. The healing time averaged 30.5 ± 13.8 days with minimum and maximum of 20 and 92 days.

Keywords: Epidemiology, Escherichia coli, infection, surgical site, Benin republic