

عنوان مقاله:

Deep sternal wound infection following cardiac surgery Epidemiology and causative germs

محل انتشار:

مجله جراحی و تروما، دوره 1، شماره 1 (سال: 1392)

تعداد صفحات اصل مقاله: 5

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خلاصه مقاله:

Introduction: Deep sternal wound infection is a rare but serious complication after cardiac surgery that can increase mortality and morbidity. The aim of this study was to investigate the incidence and causative germs of deep sternal wound infection following cardiac surgery. **Methods:** Data were collected retrospectively from patients who underwent different cardiac surgeries including coronary artery bypass grafting and valvular heart surgeries between July ۲۰۱۰ and October ۲۰۱۲ at a teaching hospital in the north east of Iran. Patients with a deep sternal wound infection (DSWI) were defined based on clinical findings and culture results of the wound. The patients were tracked for the development of DSWI and causative germs and sensitivity were identified according to the microbiological studies. **Results:** ۴۶۲۱ patients underwent different cardiac surgeries during the study period. There were ۸۲ cases (۱.۷۷%) of DSWI with mean age of ۵۳.۹۳ years and male to female ratio of ۴۷:۳۵ with mortality rate of ۱۰.۹%. The most common germs in order of decreasing frequency included Klebsiella, Pseudomonas, Staphylococcus Coagulase Negative, Acinetobacter, Staphylococcus aureus, Escherichia coli, methicillin resistant Staphylococcus aureus, Providencia rettgeri, and Obligatory anaerobe Streptococcus. **Conclusions:** We conclude that DSWI remains a rare but devastating complication and is associated with significant comorbidity, increased hospital mortality, and reduced long-term survival with gram negative rods as the most common pathogens.

کلمات کلیدی:

deep sternal wound infection, cardiac surgery, mortality, deep sternal wound infection, cardiac surgery, mortality

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