

Risk Factors Associated with Surgical **Site** Infections, Post-Operative Sepsis and Maternal Sepsis in Tanzania's Lake Zone Region: A longitudinal quasi-experimental study



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Introduction

- Surgical site infections (SSI), sepsis, and maternal sepsis are preventable postoperative infections that are targets for morbidity and mortality reduction
- Understanding the risk factors associated with these complications can aid quality improvement projects in low-and middleincome countries.

Methods

- Data Source: Safe Surgery 2020
- Data: Every surgical/obstetric patient in 20 hospitals over 3 months
- Endpoint: Development of postoperative SSI, sepsis, or maternal sepsis
- We used univariate analysis to determine risk factors for SSI, sepsis, and maternal sepsis

Results

- There were significant differences in SSI, sepsis, and maternal sepsis rate based on wound class, with complications more likely in higher wound classes (p<0.001, p<0.01).
- Patients with SSI or sepsis were 2.63 and 3.52 times more likely to have a contaminated or dirty wound class.
- Patients with maternal sepsis were 5.44 times more likely to have contaminated wound class.
- The relative risk of SSI and maternal sepsis in patients without vaginal cleansing prior to caesarian section was 2.63 (p<0.05) and 5.80 (p<0.01), respectively.
- There was no difference in ASA class or age for the SSI, sepsis, or maternal sepsis cohorts.
- There was also no difference in gender for the SSI or sepsis cohort.

p-value

0.33488

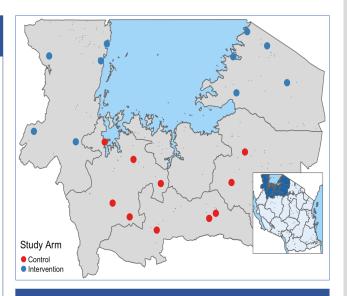
0.62858

0.23595

0.00305

	Surgical Sit	e Infection (n	= 2130)				Sej	osis (n = 781)	
Ago	Surgical Site Infection	No Surgical Site Infection 31.53	Relative Risk (Confidence Interval)	p-value			Sepsis	No Sepsis	Relative (Confide Interv
Age (mean, sd)	29.75 (13.65)	(14.63)	NA	0.20986		Age	37.48	41.36	NA
Gender (% Female)	83.93%	85.12%	0.92 (0.56 - 1.50)	0.83538		(mean, sd)	(20.63)	(18.91)	
ASA	3.57%	2.73%	1.30	0.81403		Gender (% Female)	52.17%	59.45%	0.75 (0.34 - 1
% class III/IV/V)	3.3770	2.73/0	(0.50 - 3.41)	0.01403		ASA			2.64
Wound Class % contaminated	17.12%	6.74%	2.63	0.00009	ASA (% class III/IV/V) 13.04% 5.15% (C	(0.82 - 8			
or dirty)		5.1.70	(1.65 - 4.19)			Wound Class (% contaminated or dirty)	43.48%	17.17%	3.52 (1.57 - 7
aginal Cleansing (n = 251)	8.11%	19.48%	2.63 (1.16 - 5.99)	0.02278	0.02278				

Maternal Sepsis (n = 1349)									
	Maternal Sepsis	No Maternal Sepsis	Relative Risk (Confidence Interval)	p-value					
Age (mean, sd)	26.50 (7.12)	25.73 (6.28)	NA	0.39026					
ASA (% class III/IV/V)	0.00%	1.31%	0 (0 - 0)	0.84391					
Wound Class (% contaminated or dirty)	5.77%	0.93%	5.44 (1.91 - 15.53)	0.00958					
Vaginal Cleansing	3.85%	19.45%	5.80 (1.42 - 23.70)	0.00828					



Implications

- Wound class is an important factor in determining post-operative complications
- Vaginal cleansing may be beneficial in reducing SSI and maternal sepsis after caesarian section
- ASA score was not associated with complications
- Post-operative complications are multifactorial, requiring more study and targeted interventions