

# BÖLÜM 45

## AMELİYAT SONRASI YARA ENFEKSİYONUNUN ANA BELİRLEYİCİLERİ

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### GİRİŞ

Ameliyat sonrası yara yeri enfeksiyonu ya da günümüzdeki adıyla ‘Cerrahi Alan Enfeksiyonu’ CDC-NHSN tarafından 2013 yılında güncellenerek cerrahi bir girişimi takiben veya cerrahi girişime bağlı olarak gelişen ve ameliyatı izleyen 30 veya 90 gün içinde (Protez malzeme implante edilirse) meydana gelen enfeksiyon şeklinde tanımlanmıştır (1,2). Cerrahi alan enfeksiyonları asepsi ve antisepsi uygulamalarında, sterilizasyon metotlarında, ameliyathane koşullarında ve cerrahi teknik, yoğun bakım imkanlarındaki ilerleme ve gelişmelere ve profilaktik antibiyotik uygulamalarına rağmen hâlâ modern cerrahinin çok önemli ve ciddi bir problemi olmaya devam etmektedir (2).

Cerrahi alan enfeksiyonu, artmış morbidite ve mortalite, hastanede kalış süresi ve sağlık bakımı maliyetleri ile ilişkilidir (3,4,5). Bu konuda yapılan bir çalışmada cerrahi alan enfeksiyonu olan hastalarda ortalama postoperatif hastanede kalış süresi yaklaşık 13 gün olarak bulunmuşken; bu sayı CAE olmayanlarda 2 gün olarak bulunmuştur (6).

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bildiren çalışmalar mevcuttur (18,55). Ayrıca ameliyat sırasında kullanılan implant ve protezlerin de mikroorganizmalar için bir odak oluşturabildiği bilinmektedir. Cerrahi kesiden çıkarılan drenlerin enfeksiyon oranını arttırdığı ve negatif basınçlı ve kapalı drenlerde enfeksiyon oranının daha az olduğunu belirten çalışmalar mevcuttur. Ayrıca yapılan çalışmada uzun süre bırakılan drenlerin çevresindeki mikroorganizmaların kolonizasyonu enfeksiyona neden olmaktadır (45).

## OPERASYON SÜRESİ

Operasyon süresinin uzaması CAE olasılığını artırır. Sürenin uzamasını sonucu yarayı kontamine eden mikroorganizmaların sayısında artma, doku hasarında artış, konakçı savunma mekanizmalarında daha fazla supresyon ve operasyon ekibinde yorgunluğun artması sonucunda asepsi tekniklerinde daha çok aksaklıklar gözlenebilir (45).

## PANSUMAN MATERYALİ

Yaraya yapışan pansuman malzemelerinin kaldırılması esnasında travmaya neden olduğu, iyileşmeyi geciktirdiği ve enfeksiyon oranını arttırdığı gösterilmiştir (45,55).

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