

4. BÖLÜM

FİZİKİ KOŞULLARIN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

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GİRİŞ

Cerrahi alan infeksiyonları (CAİ), tüm hastane kaynaklı infeksiyonların %14 ila %17'sini ve cerrahi hastalardaki nozokomiyal infeksiyonların %38'ini oluşturur. CAİ, muhtemelen daha fazla sayıda yaşlı cerrahi hasta veya çeşitli kronik ve bağışıklığı tehlikeye atan rahatsızlıkları ve antibiyotiğe dirençli mikroorganizmaların ortaya çıkması nedeniyle önemli bir morbidite ve ölüm nedeni olmaya devam etmektedir.

Cerrahi alan infeksiyonuna neden olan faktörler çok çeşitlidir. Birkaç çalışma, CAİ riskini etkileyen hastayla ilişkili (endojen risk faktörleri) ve prosedürle ilişkili (dış risk faktörleri) faktörleri tanımlamıştır. Cerrahi yara infeksiyonlarının oranı da ameliyathane kalitesinden büyük ölçüde etkilenir. Güvenli ve sağlıklı bir ameliyathane, tüm kirlilik kaynaklarının ve her türlü mikro-çevresel değişikliğin sıkı bir şekilde kontrol altında tutulduğu bir ortamdır. Bu, yalnızca dikkatli planlama, bakım ve periyodik kontrollerin yanı sıra personel için uygun ve sürekli eğitim yoluyla sağlanabilir.

Pek çok uluslararası bilim topluluğu ameliyathanelerin çevresel özellikleri (pozitif basınç, saatte filtrelenmiş hava değişimi, HEPA filtreli klima sistemleri, vb.) ile ilgili kılavuzlar hazırlamış ve CAİ, süveyans yöntemleri, CAİ'ni aktif bir şekilde önlemek için müdahale ve bu tür stratejilerin uygulanmasının izlenmesine yönelik yaklaşımlar geliştirmiştir. Bu nedenle, CAİ'nin önlenmesi multidisipliner bir yaklaşım ve ameliyathanelerin tasarımı, düzeni ve işleyişinden sorumlu olanlar da dahil olmak üzere ilgili herkesin iş birliğini gerektirir.

Cerrahi bakım, her yıl gerçekleştirilen tahmini 234 milyon ameliyatla dünya çapında sağlık hizmetinin ayrılmaz bir parçasıdır (1). Bununla birlikte, cerrahi bakım da önemli bir komplikasyon ve ölüm riski ile ilişkilidir. Hastane içi advers olayların sıklığı ve doğası üzerine yapılan bir çalışma, hastaneye yatırılan

lebilir. Ayrıca, CAİ'lerinin gözetimi, CAİ'lerinin insidansını azaltmak için iyi yapılandırılmış, iyi belgelenmiş bir yaklaşımdır. Birçok hastane, etkinliğine rağmen hala bu öneriyi uymamaktadır. CAİ'lerin önlenmesine yönelik Hastalık Kontrol ve Önleme Merkezleri kılavuzları, iyi hasta hazırlığının, aseptik uygulamaların ve cerrahi tekniğe dikkatin önemini vurgular; antimikrobiyal profilaksi de belirli durumlarda endikedir. Bu nedenle, CAİ'nin önlenmesi, çok disiplinli bir yaklaşım ve ameliyathanelerin tasarımı, düzeni ve işleyişinden sorumlu olanlar da dahil olmak üzere ilgili herkesin iş birliğini gerektirir.

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