SUMMARY

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This study was done to estimate the incidence of postoperative wound sepsis in Benha university hospital during this study.

It was also meant to detect the types of various causative organisms incriminated in postoperative wound sepsis their antibiotic senstivities and the possible source of infection in operating rooms and different surgical department were also invistigated

It was found that :

1 - 82 out of 819 patients developed postoperative wound sepsis various surgical departments with a percent of (10.1 %).

2 - The highest incidence of postoperative wound sepsis was in Urology department (13 %), Orthopedic (10.5%), and the least was in general surgery department (8.8%).

3 - The old age was already risk factor in postoperative wound infection it was (18.7 %) and it was 7.3 % in young age.

4 - The prolonged preoperative staying increase the incidence of postoperative wound sepsis (18 %) for more than 72 hours staying .

5 - The incidence of postoperative wound infection was higher in patients had not received no prophylactic antibiotics (12.4 %) , (2.3%) in patients received prophylactic antibiotics .

6- Staphylococci strains (coagalse + ve , coagulase-ve) still the most common causative organism of postoperative wound sepsis (43.9 %) Pseudomonas pyocyanea (23.2 %) , E. coli (17.1 %) ,Proteus (14.6%) ,Klebsiella aerogenes (12.2 %), Bacteroides fragilis (2.4 %) and anaerobic streptococci (1.2%).

7- The most common organism isolated from operating room and wards personnel was coagulase-negative staphylococci (52.6 %) then streptococci (21%).

8 - The most common organisms isolated from the nose and skin of the patients was staphylococci (coagalase + ve , coagulase -ve).

9 - The antibiogram of isolated strains revealed the following results :

a - High sensitivity of isolated organism to amikin (86%),tobramycin (72%) , gentamycin (64.5%) , and cephaloridine (60.7%).

b - Low sensitivity of isolated organisms to penicillin G (3.7%), tetracycline (11.2%), chloramphenicol (17.8%) and ampicillin (18.7%).

c - The anaerobic isolated organisms were highly sensitive to metronidazol, rifampicin, and resistant to colistin.

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