

**New Policy in Prevention of Postoperative
Wound infection in Emergency General Surgical
Procedures**

Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfilment of
The Master Degree in Clinical Pathology

By

Ashraf Akroman Morcos

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Under supervision of :

Prof. Dr. Ibrahim Khalil Aly Mohamed

Prof. of Clinical Pathology Department

Faculty of Medicine

Ain Shams University

Prof. Dr. Sayed Mohamed Rashad

Prof. of General Surgery

Faculty of Medicine

Ain Shams University

Dr. Omnia Abu El-Makarem Shaker

Lecturer of Clinical Pathology

Faculty of Medicine

Ain Shams University

**Faculty of Medicine
Ain Shams University
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**INTRODUCTION
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AIM OF THE WORK**

INTRODUCTION

Post operative wound infection is still one of the major complications that follow any surgical procedure.

It is estimated that 325,000 post operative wound infections (POWI) occur each year in (USA) after emergency surgical procedures giving rise to annual cost between 130 and 845 million dollars/year (*Khalil, 1994*).

It can occur at any medical center all over the world, even at those applying the most recent and strict antiseptic measures (*Lidwell et al., 1982*).

For any given type of operation, the development of wound infection will approximately double the cost of hospitalization (*Alexander, 1986*). Reduction of sepsis will be beneficial for the patients themselves, for the hospital staff and for the community as a whole.

One of the methods to prevent (POWI) is the administration of prophylactic antibiotics in surgery, searching for the predisposing factors for (POWI) and the best method to reduce it, but no one has revealed 100% success (*Alexander, 1985*).

In Ain Shams University hospitals, the POWI rate after general surgical procedures is common and ranging from as low as 15% to as high as over 67% giving rise to an annual cost between 4-12 million egyptian pounds/year.

In addition to the health care costs, the morbidity and mortality that results from POWI are substantial and it is likely

that there will be increasing pressure to prevent these types of infectious complications in the future.

GH is a natural local and potent broad spectrum antibacterial and antifungal agent which is proposed by Prof. Dr. Ibrahim Khalil for prophylaxis against POWI.

Pilot studies done in four different branches of surgery revealed 100% success as regards the use of GH in prevention of postoperative wound infection.

AIM OF THE WORK

The aim of this work is to study the role of G.H. in prevention of (POWI) in emergency general surgical procedures.

