

# Infekcije hirurških rana

## Surgical Wound Infections

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### Apstrakt

Hirurške infekcije su najčešće bolničke infekcije i čine skoro jednu trećinu svih bolničkih infekcija. Javljaju se usled teških komplikacija koje uključuju boravak pacijenata na odeljenjima intenzivne nege, reoperacija, dužeg boravka u bolnici, produženog oporavka pacijenata, a dovode do estetskih i funkcionalnih nedostataka i veće stope mortaliteta. Infekcije rana predstavljaju veliki javnozdravstveni problem i finansijski teret za zdravstveni sistem.

Hirurška infekcija je stanje koje nastaje prodorom i razmnožavanjem mikroorganizma u organizmu čoveka. Najčešći uzročnici hirurških infekcija su nespecifične piogene bakterije, gram negativne enteralne, kao i mnogobrojne anaerobne bakterije. Ovi bakterijski sojevi često su otporni na širok spektar i standardne doze antibiotika, zbog čega ih je teško lečiti konzervativno.

Prevenција hirurških infekcija obuhvata niz mera koje se odnose na pripremu pacijenta, medicinskog osoblja i okruženja za operaciju, kao i na sam oporavak pacijenta. Preoperativne preventivne mere zahtevaju higijenu pacijenta, davanje adekvatne antibiotske profilakse.

Intraoperativne mere su veoma složene i zavise od strukture zdravstvene ustanove u kojoj se preduzima operativna procedura.

Uspešna nega hirurških rana zavisi od znanja i razumevanja fiziologije normalnog zarastanja rana, vrste operacije, metode zatvaranja i optimalnog tretmana nastale rane. Koristeći ovo znanje, lekari i medicinske sestre mogu pružiti sistematsku i holističku procenu pacijenata i time proceniti potencijalne komplikacije vezane za ranu. Saradnja između tima lekara i medicinskih sestara je od suštinskog značaja da bi se obezbedilo odgovarajuće zbrinjavanje rana i omogućilo optimalno zarastanje rana.

Prilikom lečenja hirurških rana, neophodno je izvršiti pravilnu obradu inficirane rane. Cilj hirurške obrade rane je da se stvore najpovoljniji biološki uslovi u prostoru rane kako bi se osiguralo njeno rano zarastanje, bez estetskog i funkcionalnog oštećenja. Uspešno tretiranje hirurške infekcije za pacijenta znači brz oporavak od operacije, kraći boravak u bolnici i izbegavanje komplikacija, kao što su reoperacije i infekcija rezistentnim sojevima bakterija.

### Abstract

Surgical infections are the most common hospital infections, representing almost one-third of all hospital infections. The emergence of severe complications includes the stay of patients in intensive care units, reoperations, longer hospital stays, prolonged recovery of patients, aesthetic and functional defects, and a higher mortality rate. Wound infections represent a major public health problem and a financial burden for the healthcare system.

Surgical infection is a condition caused by the penetration and reproduction of microorganisms in the human body. The most common causes of surgical infections are non-specific pyogenic bacteria, gram-negative enteric bacteria, as well as numerous anaerobic bacteria. These bacterial strains are often resistant to a wide range and standard doses of antibiotics, making them difficult to treat conservatively.

Prevention of surgical infections includes a series of measures related to the preparation of the patient, medical staff, and environment for surgery as well as the patient's recovery. Preoperative preventive measures require patient hygiene and administration of adequate antibiotic prophylaxis.

Intraoperative measures are very complex and depend on the structure of the health institution where the operative procedure is undertaken.

Successful surgical wound care depends on knowledge and understanding of the physiology of normal wound healing, the type of surgery, the method of closure, and the optimal treatment of the resulting wound. Using this knowledge, physicians and nurses can provide a systematic and holistic estimation of patients and assess potential wound-related complications in that way. Collaboration between the physician and nursing team is essential to ensure appropriate wound care and optimal wound healing.

During the treatment of surgical wounds, it is necessary to properly treat the infected wound. The goal of surgical treatment of a wound is to create the most favorable biological conditions in the wound area in order to ensure its early healing, without aesthetic and functional damage. Successful treatment of a surgical infection for the patient means quick recovery from the operation, a shorter stay in the hospital, and avoiding complications such as reoperations and infection with resistant strains of bacteria.