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A retrospective study to assess the incidence and factors predisposing to surgical site infection (SSI) in patients who have undergone Caesarean Section in tertiary care hospital of Udupi district, Karnataka.

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"ABSTRACT

A research study titled, "A retrospective study to assess the incidence and factors predisposing to surgical site infection (SSI) in patients who have undergone caesarean section in tertiary care hospital of Udupi district, Karnataka" was conducted by Ms Debalina Ghosh in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the degree of Master of Science in Nursing at Manipal College of Nursing, Manipal, Manipal University, Karnataka.

The objectives of the study were to determine the incidence of surgical site infection (SSI) in patients who have undergone caesarean section through record analysis and to identify the factors predisposing to surgical site infections and antibiotic used in those patients with caesarean section.

The conceptual framework of this study was based on the Ishikawa diagrams or fishbone model.

A quantitative survey approach and retrospective cross-sectional survey design were adopted for the research study. The samples were records of post cesarean section mother's, who delivered between 1st of January, 2015 and 31st of December, 2015 in selected tertiary care hospital of Udupi district, Karnataka. Retrospective records review sampling technique was used.

Administrative permission was obtained from Dean, MCON Manipal, and head of the Department of Obstetric and Gynaecology, Kasturba Hospital, Manipal, Medical Superintendent of Kasturba Hospital, Manipal. Ethical clearance from the Institutional Research Committee, Manipal College of Nursing, Manipal and Institutional Ethical Committee of Kasturba Hospital, Manipal was taken. The data was collected from January 6th, 2017 to April 1st, 2017.

The tools used for data collection were demographic proforma, semi-structured tool to identify obstetric risk factors and tool to assess the factors predisposing to surgical site infection (SSI) among caesarean section. The study also had a proforma to assess the development of surgical site infection & antibiotic use assessment tool. To ensure content validity of instruments, the instruments were submitted to seven experts and modifications were made as per the expert's suggestions. The pretesting was done by reviewing medical records of five post caesarean section mothers of selected tertiary care hospital of Udupi district, Karnataka.

Reliability was established by 20 medical records of post caesarean section mother by interrater reliability methods. The reliability score for all the data collection instruments was above 0.9. Demographic proforma was $r = 0.98$, tool on risk factors was $r = 0.95$, tool 3 is Cesarean Section assessment tool, $r = 0.98$ and tool 4 is antibiotic assessment tool $r = 0.90$. The pilot study was conducted among 10 medical records of a selected tertiary care hospital of Udupi district, Karnataka.

The sample consisted of 305 medical records of pregnant women who had undergone caesarean section between 1st of January, 2015 and 31st December, 2015 was reviewed by using purposive sampling technique.

The data was analyzed using SPSS version 16.0 package. Descriptive as well as inferential statistics were used to analyze data.

Based on the findings and interpretation of the present study, the following conclusion was drawn that the incidence of surgical site infection (SSI) among women who underwent caesarean section was only 6.6%. The present study shows booking status, wound closing material have a significant associative risk factor in developing surgical site infection in women who underwent caesarean section. However to some extent patient above 25 years of age had more risk for developing surgical site infection.

The study has implications in different fields of Nursing Practice, Nursing Education, Nursing Administration and Nursing Research. The study was based on specific time period. So it is limited to data which was gathered from medical records. The study was conducted in a single setting so study findings can't be generalized.

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