BOOK REVIEW

THEORY AND PRACTICE IN PREVENTION OF SURGICAL SITE INFECTION TEORIA E PRÁTICA NA PREVENÇÃO DA INFECÇÃO DO SÍTIO CIRÚRGICO TEORÍA Y PRÁCTICA EN LA PREVENCIÓN DE LA INFECCIÓN QUIRÚRGICA DEL SITIO

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How to cite this article

Gonçalves RCS, Sé ACS, Tonini T, Figueiredo NMA. Theory and practice in preventing surgical site infection. J Nurs UFPE on line. 2019;13:e241832 DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5205/1981-8963.2019.241832>

This is a work organized by Adriana Cristina de Oliveira, associate professor at the School of Nursing at the Federal University of Minas Gerais, and Maria Virginia Godoy da Silva, adjunct professor at the School of Nursing at the State University of Rio de Janeiro. It is entitled “Theory and practice in preventing surgical site infection” and was published in 2015 by the publisher Manole.

It is structured in six chapters that address important aspects of surgical patient care aimed at preventing surgical site infection. At the beginning of each chapter, a outline with points to learn, the outline of the topics, keywords, and objectives of the chapter is described. At the end of each chapter, the references that supported the construction of the chapter are presented.

Chapter 1, “Surgical Site Infection” addresses the general aspects of surgical site infection, as well as the pathogenesis, risk factors, prevention, control, and diagnosis measures. At the end of the chapter, the safe surgery protocol and the checklist developed by the World Health Organization for surgical safety are presented.

Chapter 2, “Cleaning,” describes the most important step to be taken at the material and sterilization center: the cleaning of health products (HP). Important aspects to be observed during PPS cleaning are reviewed, both manually and automatically, and factors that interfere with the cleaning, as well as their relationship with surgical site infection.

Chapter 3, “Sterilization”, addresses the preparation, packaging, transportation, sterilization methods, inputs and technologies involved in this stage of HP processing. HP processing is presented as “one of the pillars of health care-related infection control and prevention”. It is pointed out that a failure in processing generates institutional losses and

especially to the patient. The importance of monitoring all stages of PPS processing is emphasized in order to guarantee the quality of care, considering that one of the quality indicators in management is the processing of such products.

Chapter 4 deals with “Skin Preparation”. Some preoperative procedures are discussed, such as bathing, nasal decolonization and trichotomy. In light of scientific evidence and international guidelines, the preparation of the hands of the surgical team, the skin of the patient, the use of fields and the relationship with the prevention of infection are addressed. It is pointed out that the technologies of first choice should be those that offer the patient greater protection, even if the scientific literature presents divergences regarding surgical site infection. It is believed that if a measure does not reduce infection but reduces surgical site contamination, it should be included as an infection prevention and control protocol.

Chapter 5 - “Normothermia” discusses its importance in preventing surgical site infection. Concept, classification, physiological bases and risk factors for perioperative hypothermia are addressed. It is believed that, in addition to preventing complications, perioperative body temperature control represents comfort and good care practices. It is believed to be an important care to be observed throughout the hospitalization period. The maintenance of normothermia, in addition to reducing the risk of surgical site infection, also reduces hospital costs, being a responsibility of the entire surgical team.

The “Surgical Wound” is described in Chapter 6. We present the result of a survey in which 46.3% of surgical adverse events in a teaching hospital were related to the surgical wound, and 19.5% were infections. Some recommendations regarding wound care to prevent infection are highlighted, such as keeping the incision closed with a sterile

and dry dressing for the first 24 to 48 hours, washing hands using an antiseptic before dressing manipulation and orienting the patient and family members regarding wound care and symptoms of infection.

It is argued that the basis for the prevention of surgical site infection is the quality care provided by the healthcare professional from the preoperative period until the patient's hospital discharge. It is accepted that surgical site infection is a major surgical complication worldwide, as it increases hospitalization costs and decreases the patient's quality of life.

Thus, there is a work that presents good practices based on scientific evidence, aiming at professional development focused on promoting patient safety and preventing the occurrence of adverse events. It is suitable for undergraduate students and professionals who wish to improve their knowledge. It is noteworthy that its content is suitable for both nursing professionals and others involved in the prevention of surgical site infection.

REFERENCE

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Submission: 2019/07/03

Accepted: 2019/10/03

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