# National Quality Improvement Conference

Reduction in Superficial Incisional Surgical Site Infections (SSIs)

#### Dr Liu Huimin

huimin\_liu@ttsh.com.sg



### Problem Statement

- Surgical site infections (SSI) are common healthcare-associated infections that are largely preventable. Patients with SSI have prolonged hospital stays, increased costs and decreased quality of life.
- Baseline data of Superficial Incisional Surgical Site Infections (SSI) Rate for Open Emergency Abdominal Surgery Patients in the Department of General Surgery, from March 2021 to October 2021 showed a median of 23.1%.



 American College of Surgeons recommends the use of triclosan antibacterial sutures for wound closure. Changing of new gloves and using new instruments for wound closure, is also recommended.

## **Project Aim**

Reduce superficial incisional surgical site infections<sup>1</sup> (SSI) for patients undergoing open emergency abdominal surgery from 23.1% to 8% over a sustained period.

<sup>1</sup> Spreading erythema or purulent discharge in or extruding from wound observed on direct examination

#### Lessons Learnt

- PDSA cycles need to be repeated after a small sample size, so that we can do interim assessment and make relevant changes.
- Importance of technology zoom/Whatsapp, quick discussions to implement quick changes and get quick feedback.
- Importance of obtaining feedback and consider the view point of various stakeholders, to increase compliance of wound closure bundle usage.
- Importance of implementing reminders (in the form of posters, message blasts) when making changes to protocols and workflows.