


Post-operative wound infection: A surgical peril at murtala muhammad specialist hospital kano**Dalhatu A, Tijani W A and Bashir R A**

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Surgical procedure is one of the basic healthcare system in both low and middle-income settings. Globally, it has been reported that surgical procedure performed annually results in surgical site infections. The study examined the morbid rate of surgical site infection amongst patients that underwent abdominal surgery at Murtala Muhammad Specialist Hospital Kano. A total of 150 surgical patients formed the sample size and purposive sampling techniques was employed to recruit the patient using a standardized CDC criterion for determining surgical site infection. The obtained data were analyzed using descriptive statistics. The demographic data results showed that most of the patients were between the ages 16 to 47 years with mean 19.0 ± 5.0

and also demonstrated female preponderance. The results also demonstrated high morbid rate of surgical site infection of 8% based on bacteriological criteria and 0.8% based on bacteriological criteria with gram- negative bacteria *E. coli*, being the leading cause of surgical site infection. The study concluded that high morbid rate of surgical site infection and gram-negative bacteria were the leading pathogens implicated in post-operative wound infection, thereby recommending the need for surveillance system with frequent feedback to surgeons and inter-professional collaboration to reduce its clinical burden.

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