

# SHEA Guidelines Recommendations

*Use impervious plastic wound protectors for gastrointestinal and biliary tract surgery.*

[Quality of evidence=I]

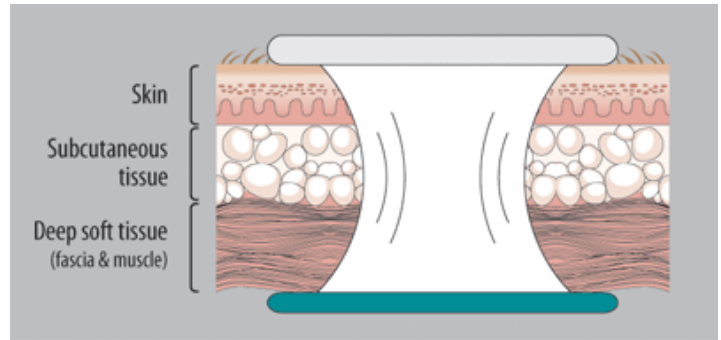
## SSI REDUCTION MEASURES

- Use a checklist based on the WHO checklist to ensure compliance with best practices to improve surgical patient safety
- Advise patient to shower or bathe the night before operative day
- Administer antimicrobial prophylaxis according to evidence-based standards and guidelines
- Use of alcohol-containing skin preparatory agents, unless contraindicated
- Maintain normothermia of 35.5°C or more during perioperative period
- Optimize tissue oxygenation as recommended by evidence-based standards and guidelines
- Use of impervious wound protector
- Maintain glycemic control and blood glucose levels

The Reduction Measures listed above are a partial list excerpted from the Compendium of Strategies to Prevent Healthcare-Associated Infections in Acute Care Hospitals: 2014 Update (Deverick J. Anderson, MD, MPH, et. al; Infection Control and Hospital Epidemiology, Vol. 35, No. 6 (June 2014), pp. 605-627. Published by: The University of Chicago Press on behalf of The Society for Healthcare Epidemiology of America. Article DOI: 10.1086/676022. Article Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/10.1086/676022>. Please refer to the Compendium for the complete recommendations. This is not a substitute for medical advice.

# Many hospitals are implementing evidence-based practices through a multimodal approach to reduce SSI.

- ✓ Antibiotic Prophylaxis
- ✓ Normothermia
- ✓ Skin Preparation
- ✓ Wound Protection/Retraction



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