

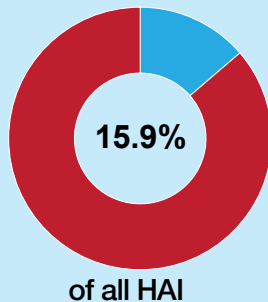
Epidemiology of SSI in Scottish acute care hospitals

Prevalence

Prevalence of SSI
(n=87)

0.8% in acute adult inpatients

SSI accounted for



Patients with SSI



49.4% female



50.6% male

Median age: **63** years

28.7% had life limiting or end of life prognosis

Specialty

Specialty	%
Surgery	80.5%
OBGYN	6.9%
Intensive Care	5.8%
Medicine	4.6%
Geriatric Medicine	1.1%
Other specialty	1.1%

Characteristics



47.7% of SSI were present on admission to hospital



Causative Microorganism

Microorganism	%
<i>S. aureus</i>	23.9%
<i>E. coli</i>	14.1%
Anaerobes, not specified	8.5%
Other	53.5%

52.8% of SSI were in deep tissue or organ space

Surgical procedure

Surgical procedure	%
General	40.4%
Orthopaedics	13.5%
Vascular	9.0%
OBGYN	7.9%
Other/unspecified	29.2%

Antimicrobial prescribing

3.2% of all antimicrobials were prescribed to treat SSI

Most commonly prescribed antimicrobials for treatment of SSI

- Flucloxacillin
- Vancomycin

Most commonly prescribed antimicrobials given to prevent SSI

- Gentamicin
- Cefuroxime
- Co-amoxiclav

Surgery

18.3% of patients surveyed had undergone surgery since admission to the hospital.

* Data relating to antimicrobial prescribing was based on clinical diagnosis of infection for the purpose of treating the patient. The other data relates to healthcare associated infection that met an epidemiological case definition.