



Research Article

A SCITECHNOL JOURNAL

Deep Surgical Site Infections with Fascial Dehiscence: A Microbiological Analysis and Negative Pressure Wound Therapy-Trend of Surgical Site Infections in a High-Volume Hospital

Popivanov G, Tabakov M, Gergova I, Kjossev K, Petrov H, Ribarov R, Mutaftchiyski V

Abstract

Despite the significant medical progress deep surgical site infections continue to be unresolved problem worldwide. On other hand, although negative pressure wound therapy has been received worldwide recognition, few studies examined its effectiveness in fascial dehiscence. The aim was to perform a microbiological and cost analysis of deep surgical site infections with fascial dehiscence, to delineate the overall trend of surgical site infections for our hospital and to examine the effectiveness of negative pressure wound therapy in these cases.

Material and Methods: An observational prospective study was performed. Only cases with deep surgical site infection and fascial dehiscence were included. Exclusion criteria were superficial infections and laparotomies other than midline and intra-abdominal complications as well. All of them were treated by serial debridement and negative wound pressure therapy from 1 October 2014 to 1 December 2016. The overall rate and etiologic structure of deep surgical site infections, trend of in-hospital nosocomial and surgical site infections, costs and primary fascial closure were considered as primary outcome measures. Secondary outcomes were: days with negative pressure, number of dressings, length of hospital stay and mortality. Costs and length of stay was compared with the average for the hospital.

Results: A total 2110 patients was treated in the clinic during the study period and were used as denominator. The overall rate of deep SSIs with fascial dehiscence was 1% (21/2110). The mean age was 67 years (24-82). Microbiological confirmation of the infection was achieved in 71%. Overall, 67% of the isolated strains were multidrug-resistant. Enterococcus spp. was isolated in 43% with 63% multidrug resistance. In 2016, the rate of nosocomial infections in the our Institution was 3% with SSIs in 31% of them, respectively, with relative increase of Gram positive flora (2012-2016). Primary fascial closure was achieved in 43% after mean 7.4 dressing changes. Overall mortality was 3.5%. No enteroatmospheric fistula occurred. The mean hospital length of stay of cases vs. the average stay for all surgical clinics was 32.7

vs 4.8 days. The hospital costs per case were 719 vs. 86 euro, respectively, or 62% from the National health care subsidy per case vs. permissible 9%.

Conclusions: Deep surgical site infections with fascial dehiscence are commonly caused by multidrug-resistant bacteria and are associated with significantly prolonged hospital stay and increase of hospital costs. Negative pressure wound therapy without dynamic fascial closure yields low primary fascial rate.

Keywords

Deep surgical site infections; fascial dehiscence; hospital costs; negative pressure wound therapy; Microbiological analysis

Introduction

Hospital acquired infections (HAIs) are defined as infections occurred during the hospital stay and within 1 month after discharge. Despite the significant progress they continue to be unresolved problem worldwide. According to a recent US survey the number of HAIs in USA in 2011 was approximately 722 000 or about one in 25 hospital patients [1]. The surgical site infections (SSIs) accounted for 22% of them. The rate in Great Britain is about 10% leading to additional costs of £3000 per patient [2]. Probably, the rate is higher due to unreported cases and delayed presentation after discharge in other. On other hand, although negative pressure wound therapy (NPWT) has been received worldwide recognition as an effective technique for temporary abdominal closure in trauma [3,4]; there are few series with fascial necrosis and dehiscence reporting conflicting results [5,6]. The aims are to perform a microbiological and cost analysis of deep surgical site infections with fascial dehiscence, to delineate the overall trend of surgical site infections for our hospital and to examine the effectiveness of negative pressure wound therapy in these cases.

Material and Methods

This is a prospective observational study spanning the period 1 October 2014 - 1 December 2016. Only cases with deep surgical site infection and fascial dehiscence after midline laparotomy were included. Exclusion criteria were superficial wound infections, laparotomies other than midline and intra-abdominal complications as well. The wounds were classified as follows: class I – clean, class II – clean-contaminated, class III – contaminated and class IV – dirty [7]. All tissue specimens were taken prior to the initiation of antimicrobial therapy. They were collected in sterile containers and sent to the microbiology laboratory immediately. All samples were evaluated microscopically (*Gram stain*) and cultured routinely under aerobic and anaerobic conditions. Species identification was performed using an automated system (VITEK 2, bioMe'rieux) and confirmed by MALDI-TOF mass spectrometry (MS-VITEK, bioMe'rieux). Antimicrobial susceptibility was determined by disk-diffusion method [8] and using an automated system (VITEK 2; bioMe'rieux). The results were interpreted according to CLSI 2014 guidelines [9]. All cases with wound dehiscence were treated by one team and managed by a serial debridement, Hydro Jet lavage with 5 L saline and abdominal V.A.C.* (KCI, San Antonio) with negative pressure of 125 mmHg. The overall rate and etiologic structure of deep SSIs (including the rate of so-called "ESCAPE" pathogens -

*Corresponding author: Popivanov G, department of Clinic of Endoscopic, Endocrine surgery and Coloproctology, Military Medical Academy, Sofia, Bulgaria, Tel: +359 885 521241, E-mail: gerasimpopivanov@rocketmail.com

Received: December 01, 2017 Accepted: December 21, 2017 Published: December 26, 2017

E. faecium, *S. aureus*, *K. pneumoniae*, *A. baumannii*, *P. aeruginosa* and *Enterobacteriaceae*), overall trend of in-hospital nosocomial and SSIs, costs and primary fascial closure (PFC) were considered primary outcome measures. Days with NPWT, number of dressings, hospital stay, and mortality were set as secondary outcome measures. Cost analysis included calculation of only two components – clinical support and consumables using the central hospital information system Gamma Code master. The data was compared with the overall data for the surgical clinics according to the last hospital survey published in 2016 [10]. The length of stay was compared with the average for all surgical clinics. The study was approved by the Institutional Ethical Committee.

Results

A total 2110 patients was treated in the clinic during the study period and were used as denominator. The overall rate of deep SSIs with fascial dehiscence was 1% (21/2110). The mean age was 70 years (24-82). The risk factors are shown in Table 1. Nine of the cases (43%) had at least two risk factors. Microbiological confirmation of the infection was achieved in 71.4% (15/21). The most commonly isolated strains are shown in Figure 1 overall, 67% of the isolated strains were multidrug-resistant (MDR). Anaerobes were not isolated in any of the samples. The last data (2016) for our institution showed 3% NCIs and 31% SSIs with relative increase of Gram positive flora during the last five years (due to decrease of *Gram negative flora*) (Figure 2).The results from the NPWT are shown in Table 2. The mean hospital length of stay of the cases vs. average stay for all surgical clinics was 32.7 vs 4.8 days. The hospital costs per case were 719 vs 86 euro, respectively. The cost of the SSIs accounted for 62% from the National health care subsidy for every case.

Table 1: Risk factors for SSIs and fascial dehiscence.

Variable	n
Morbid obesity (BMI>34)	4
Diabetes mellitus	5
COPD	4
Cardiovascular pathology	12
Emergency operation	7
Malignancy	8
Malnutrition	3
Wound class	
-Class I	6
-Class II	11
-Class III	3
-Class IV	1
ASA>3	14

Note: BMI: Body mass index; COPD: chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; ASA: American Society of anesthesiologists scores.

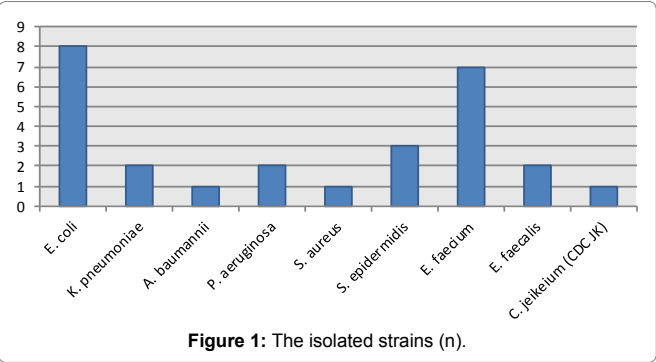


Figure 1: The isolated strains (n).

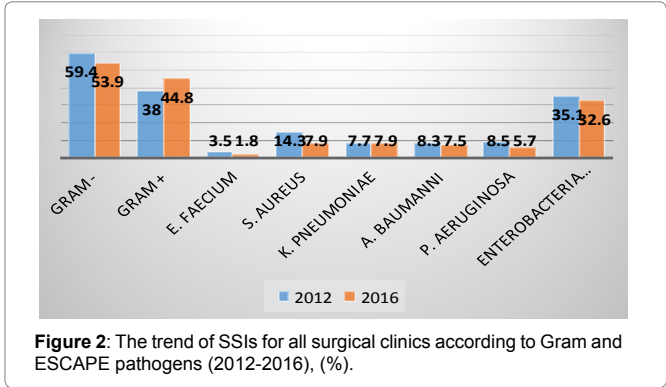


Figure 2: The trend of SSIs for all surgical clinics according to Gram and ESCAPE pathogens (2012-2016), (%).

Table 2: Outcome after NPWT.

Variable	Outcome
N	21
PFC, n (%)	9 (43)
Dressings, n	7.4 (2-15)
Days with NPWT	19.1 (4-42)
Planned ventral hernia, n (%)	12 (57.1)
In-hospital mortality, n (%)	1 (3.5)
Hospital stay (days)	32.7 (18-80)

Note: PFC: Primary fascial closure.

Discussion

SSIs are the third most common cause for NCIs accounting for approximately 15% of them [7]. In the present series SSIs were associated with over eight-fold increase of the hospital costs consuming 62% from the individual health care subsidy vs permissible 9% for our hospital [10]. Since 1997 a national surveillance system was implemented in our country with encompassing 130 microbiological laboratories [11]. The rate of NCIs in 2011 was 10% for all hospitals with SSIs in 18.4% [12]. The 2016 rates of NCIs (3%) and SSIs (31%) in our institution are similar to the USA as they were cited in the recent review of Willy, et al. [13]. Approximately, 46% from the reported NCIs are not confirmed including the uninvestigated cases. In the present series microbiological confirmation was obtained in 71% of the cases which is similar to the literature data and higher to the average for our country (50%) [12]. The presence of multidrug-resistant (MDR) pathogens additionally complicated the problem with SSIs. In the present series 67% of the investigated cases were MDR. The so-called “ESKAPE” pathogens appear to be the greatest contemporary health care challenge [14]. Enterococcus was the first bacteria developing acquired Vancomycin-resistance and appeared in Europe in 1980s. It could be significant threat due to its potential to transfer its resistance to other Gram positive and Gram negative species [15,16]. For our country and hospital increased rates of Enterococcus spp. from 4% to 9% [12] and from 11% to 19% during the last 5 years were observed, respectively In the present series they were isolated in 43% of the cases with MDR in 63%. One case with Vancomycin resistance was associated with the longest hospital stay. This rate could be interpreted as outbreak for the clinic. Enterococcus is the most common nosocomial pathogen in Great Britain accounting for 14% of all SSIs [2]. A recent study from China reported Enterococcus spp. as most common isolated hospital strains (*E. faecium* – 66%, *E. faecalis* – 22%) with 74% aminoglycoside resistance [17]. Although the focus is on the intra-abdominal infection, according to Dutch Peritonitis Study Group “Enterococcus

spp. was associated with the worse outcome although in secondary peritonitis microbial profiles did not predict ongoing abdominal infection after initial emergency laparotomy” [18]. In all cases in the present series the infection and fascial dehiscence manifested between 6th and 9th postoperative day. According to the literature postoperative dehiscence develops in up to 3.5% of all laparotomies but reach 10% in older and debilitated patients. Usually it manifests between 4th and 14th postoperative day and in 20-45% of the cases is a significant risk factor for lethal outcome during the same hospital stay [19]. NPWT of deep wound infections is still controversial. It should be emphasized that commercial NPWT alone cannot cure the wound infection and surgical debridement remains the mainstay of the therapy. Although the pioneers reported decreased bacterial count [20], the subsequent studies showed contradictory results [21,22]. Randomized controlled trial reported decreased count of non-fermentative Gram-negative germs, but increased level of *S. aureus* [21]. According to a recent review of Huang, et al. a high microbial level was found in all foams [22]. A recent systematic review could not answer, “whether VAC can be safely used on any wound without causing or worsening wound infection.” [23]. The initial literature data demonstrated high rate of late fascial closure (37-48%) in trauma when commercial NPWT was used [3,4]. A recent meta-analysis of only comparative studies, however, could not find the better outcome regarding primary fascial closure in NPWT vs. non-NPWT [24]. As of yet, there are few series with reporting the use of NPWT in fascial dehiscence. Heller et al. reported 38% PFC for average 5 weeks in 13 cases (4 with partial and 9 with complete dehiscence) [5]. Similarly, we achieved 43% PFC rate with in-hospital mortality of 3.5%. The combination of NPWT with the techniques for dynamic fascial closure (mesh-mediated traction, retention sutures, ABRA[®]) is associated with significantly higher rate of PFC [25-28]. Its role in wound dehiscence was best demonstrated by the recent work from Denmark reporting 80% delayed PFC rate in 18 cases after aortic surgery [6]. Unfortunately, the severity of the infection in our series required serial and aggressive debridement thus precluding the use of this technique. Probably, in such cases the use of ABRA[®] is more appropriate because elastomers are placed on 5 cm from the wound edge allowing for fascia sparing [28].

The most important issue remains how to prevent SSIs in high risk patients. Antibiotics alone cannot prevent SSIs and several preventative measures should be taken in consideration [29]. Antimicrobial Stewardship Programs are of great importance [29]. On other hand, a recent outstanding systematic review and meta-analysis clearly demonstrated the benefit of prophylactic use of single-use NPWT (PICO[®], Smith & Nephew) in closed incisions [30]. The authors reported overall relative reduction of SSIs with 58% for all procedures and with 56% for abdominal interventions. Moreover, they demonstrated a striking reduction of the dehiscence rate with over 26% and shorter length of stay with 5 days in the laparotomy subgroup. The recent international multidisciplinary consensus recommends individual assessment of the risk and its use closed incision negative pressure therapy in high risk patients [13]. The most important limitation of the present study, except for the small sample size, is its observational design and lack of case matched controls.

Conclusions

Deep SSIs with fascial dehiscence are serious postoperative complication associated with eight-fold increase of the hospital costs and four-fold prolongation of hospital stay. Microbiological confirmation of the infection was achieved in 71% with 67%

multidrug-resistance. *E. coli* and *E. faecium* were the most commonly isolated bacteria. The mainstay of the treatment remains the serial fascial debridement combined with open abdomen management in the cases with fascial dehiscence. Despite the promising results in severe trauma and diffuse peritonitis, NPWT in wound dehiscence yields rather unsatisfactory results due to fascial infection and significant co-morbidity and the dynamic fascial closure in these cases is highly recommendable.

References

- Magill SS, Edwards JR, Bamberg W, Beldavs ZG, Dumyati, G et al (2014) Multistate point-prevalence survey of health care-associated infections. *N Engl J Med* 370: 1198-1208.
- Inweregbu K, Dave J, Pittard A (2005) Nosocomial infections. *Contin Educ Anaesth Crit Care Pain* 5: 14-17.
- Miller PR, Meredith JW, Johnson JC, Chang MC (2004) Prospective evaluation of vacuum-assisted fascial closure after open abdomen: planned ventral hernia rate is substantially reduced. *Ann Surg* 239: 608-614.
- Miller PR, Thompson JT, Faler BJ, Meredith JW, Chang MC (2002) Late fascial closure in lieu of ventral hernia: the next step in open abdomen management. *J Trauma* 53: 843-849.
- Heller L, Levin SL, Butler CE (2006) Management of abdominal wound dehiscence using vacuum assisted closure in patients with compromised healing. *Am J Surg* 191: 165-172.
- Bjorsum-Meyer T, Skarbye M, Jensen K (2013) Vacuum with mesh is a feasible temporary closure device after fascial dehiscence. *Dan Med J* 60: A4719.
- Wilson J (2013) Surgical site infection: the principles and practice of surveillance Part 1: Key concepts in the methodology of SSI surveillance. *J Infect Prev* 14: 6-11.
- Forbes BA, Sahm DF, Weissfeld AS (2007) Laboratory methods and strategies for antimicrobial susceptibility testing. 12th edtn. St. Louis Missouri: Elsevier Mosby, Gurgaon, India.
- CLSI (2014) Performance Standards for Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing: Twenty-fourth Informational Supplement. CLSI document M100-S24 Wayne PA: Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute.
- Vaseva V, Voynov L, Donchev T, Popov R, Mutafchiyski V, et al (2016) Outcome analysis of hospital management model in restricted budget conditions. *Biotechnol & Biotechnol Equip* 30: 411-417.
- Velinov T, Todorova B, Kantardjiev T (2011) Surveillance of antimicrobial resistance in hospital-acquired infections in Bulgaria: Bulgarian surveillance tracking antimicrobial resistance (BULSTAR). *Nosocomial Infections* 8: 50-57.
- Christova TM, Vatcheva R, Filipova R, Kamenova T, Arnaudov Y, et al. (2015) Nosocomial infections incidence rates, Bulgaria, 1999-2011. *J Bacteriol Parasitol* 6: 218.
- Willy C, Agarwal A, Andersen CA, De Santis G, Gabriel A, et al. (2016) Closed incision negative pressure therapy: international multidisciplinary consensus recommendations. *Int Wound J* 14: 385-398.
- Bassetti M, Righi E (2015) Development of novel antibacterial drugs to combat multiple resistant organisms. *Langenbecks Arch Surg* 400: 153-165.
- Murray B (1998) Diversity among multidrug-resistant Enterococci. *Emerg Inf Dis* 4: 37-47.
- Moellering R (1998) Vancomycin-resistant enterococci. *Clin Infect Dis* 26: 1196-1199.
- Li W, Li J, Wei Q, Hu Q, Lin X, et al. (2015) Characterization of aminoglycoside resistance and virulence genes among *Enterococcus* spp. Isolated from a hospital in China. *Int J Environ Res Public Health* 12: 3014-3025.
- Ruler VO, Kiewert JJ, Ketel RJ, Boermeester MA, Dutch Peritonitis Study Group (2012) Initial microbial spectrum in severe secondary peritonitis and relevance for treatment. *Eur J Clin Microbiol Infect Dis* 31: 671-682.
- Kenig J, Richter P, Zurawska, Lasek A, Zbierska K (2012) Risk factors for wound dehiscence after laparotomy – clinical control trial. *PJS* 84: 565-573.

20. Morykwas MJ, Argenta LC, Shelton EI, Mc Guirt W (1997) Vacuum-Assisted Closure: a new method for wound control and treatment: animal studies and basic foundation. *Ann Plast Surg* 38: 553-562.
21. Moës CM, Vos MC, van der Bemd GJ, Stijnen T, Hovius SE (2004) Bacterial load in relation to vacuum-assisted closure wound therapy: a prospective randomized trial. *Wound Repair Regen* 12: 11-17.
22. Huang C (2014) Effects of negative pressure wound therapy on wound healing. *Curr Problems Surg* 51: 301-331.
23. Patmo ASP, Krijnen P, Tuinebreijer WE, Breederveld RS (2014) The effect of vacuum-assisted closure on the bacterial load and type of bacteria: a systematic review. *Advance in Wound Care* 3: 383-389.
24. Cirocchi R, Brindelli A, Biffle W, Mutafchiyski V, Popivanov G, et al. (2016) What is the effectiveness of the negative pressure wound therapy (NPWT) in patients treated with open abdomen technique? A systematic review and metaanalysis. *J Trauma Acute Care Surg* 81: 575-584.
25. Ritsch R, Zitt M, Schorn N, Stroemmer S, Schneeberger S, et al. (2012) Open abdomen treatment with dynamic sutures and topical negative pressure resulting in a high primary fascia closure. *World J Surg* 36: 1765-1771.
26. Acosta S, Bjarnasson T, Petersson U, Palsson B, Wanhainen A, et al. (2011) Multicenter prospective study of fascial closure rate after open abdomen with vacuum and mesh mediated fascial traction. *Br J Surg* 98: 735-743.
27. Rasilainen SK, Mentula P, Leppäniemi A (2012) Vacuum and mesh-mediated fascial traction for primary closure of the open abdomen in critically ill surgical patients. *Br J Surg* 99: 1725-1732.
28. Verdam FJ, Dolmans DE, Loos MJ, Raber MH, de Wit RJ, et al. (2011) Delayed primary closure of the septic abdomen with a dynamic closure system. *World J Surg* 35: 2348-2355.
29. Global Alliance for Infections in Surgery Working group (2017) A global declaration on appropriate use of antimicrobial agents across the surgical pathway. *Surg Infections* 18: 846-853.
30. Strugala V, Martin R (2017) Meta-analysis of comparative trials evaluating a prophylactic single-use negative pressure wound therapy system for the prevention of surgical site infections. *Surg Infections* 18: 810-819.

Author Affiliations

[Top](#)

Department of Military Epidemiology and Hygiene, Military Medical Academy, Sofia, Bulgaria

Submit your next manuscript and get advantages of SciTechnol submissions

- ❖ 80 Journals
- ❖ 21 Day rapid review process
- ❖ 3000 Editorial team
- ❖ 5 Million readers
- ❖ More than 5000 
- ❖ Quality and quick review processing through Editorial Manager System

Submit your next manuscript at • www.scitechnol.com/submission