

Adherence to the protocol for the epidemiological surveillance of surgical site infections HELICS holding University Hospital Federico II of Naples.

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Contents Abstract

OBJECTIVES

Integration of epidemiological surveillance system, already operating at University Hospital "Federico II" of Naples, by acceding to the Protocol of the European Monitoring HELICS in order to standardize and make comparable data collection and improve the monitoring system itself .

MATERIALS

From June 2010 to today, at the University Hospital "Federico II" of Naples, Department of Pathology, Systematics, Functional Area Rehabilitation of Surgery, headed by Professor Paul Joseph Ferula, has joined the European project for the epidemiological surveillance of wound infections surgery (ISC) HELICS under the INF-OSS project.

ABSTRACT

The project was activated in the experimental stage at the DAS of Systematic Pathology, providing surveillance, including surgical interventions specified by the Protocol, those performed on the colon, breast and on the gallbladder.

The project envisaged as an innovative, compared to the epidemiological surveillance system already exists, the carrying out of post-discharge to 30 days after discharge (1 year of implant).

CONCLUSIONS

From June 2010 to September 2010 were monitored as preliminary data 100 operations including 30 interventions in the colon, 50 and 20 gallbladder surgeries breast interventions. The surveillance system, according to the protocol HELICS, allowed an assessment of the overall epidemiology surgical patients, allowing surveillance even after discharge. The data and only partially developed, have shown so far in line with national data, noting the same trend: the majority of ISC occur after discharge.

Therefore in the light of the study presented it is clear the importance of post-discharge monitoring of hospital infections.

In fact, only through this additional surveillance system you can get real data of the phenomenon associated infections that might otherwise be underestimated if we rely only to a monitoring carried out during the hospitalization of the patient.