CONCLUSION
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In the present study 1000 patients were followed from first post-operative day till the discharge from the hospital, to see the incidence of post-operative wound infection, type of bacteria causing infection and finally we tried to grade the severity of post-operative wound sepsis by modified scoring system of F.A. Flebute (17).

Total number of patients studied were divided into three groups according to type of surgery.

- Clean,
- Clean contaminated,
- Infective.

The conclusions derived were as follows -

1. The overall infection rate was 9.6%.

2. Staph. aureus was responsible in 61.66% for post-operative wound sepsis, while in 32% gram negative bacteria were isolated like Klebsiella, E. coli, proteus etc. and in 5% mix culture was obtained.

3. Higher post-operative infection rate in males and older age group was statistically insignificant.
4. Infection rate was significantly higher in infective group.

5. Out of 96 infected cases, maximum highest sepsis score was 16 in only three patients, two of them expired.

6. Overall mortality in our study was 0.6%.

Thus present study shows overall infection rate 9.6%. Staph. aureus responsible for post-operative wound sepsis in 41.66% with maximum highest sepsis score 16 in three patients out of 96.