

**PREVENTION OF SURGICAL SITE INFECTION FOR
PATIENTS UNDERGOING TOTAL HIP ARTHROPLASTY:
EVIDENCE-BASED NURSING**



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ABSTRACT

Surgical site infection in patients after a total hip arthroplasty can lead to severe complications including sepsis, joint dislocation, and delayed hospital stay required for a secondary operation. Prevention of infections is the best practice because it can lead to the surgery desired outcomes while providing patients with high quality health care.

The objective of the study is to summarize all guidelines related to the prevention of surgical site infection for patients undergoing total hip arthroplasty. The researcher provides eight guidelines extracted from the Mahidol University database. These guidelines were appraised by AGREE II for their reliability, validity and applicability. The main activities recommends authors taken from the guidelines include; 1) perform skin preparation at preoperative phase using antiseptic solutions, 2) administer antibiotics at the preoperative, intraoperative, and post-operative stage as a precaution, 3) ensure the cleanliness of environment, equipments, and health care personnel during the operational procedure, 4) regularly assess signs and symptoms of surgical site infection, 5) perform continue observation in an effort to early detect infections and administer proper treatment, and 6) encourage patients and families to engage in preventive measures to decrease the chances of infection.

It is recommended that the main activities extracted from the evidence should be synthesized and applied to develop an evidence based guideline for the prevention of surgical site infection among patients who have undergone total hip arthroplasty in Bangladesh. Moreover, the guideline should be implemented in clinical setting and evaluated for its effectiveness.

KEY WORDS: SURGICAL SITE INFECTION / TOTAL HIP ARTHROPLASTY /
EVIDENCE BASED NURSING / PREVENTIVE GUIDELINE /

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