

## READINESS

### *Every Facility*

- Establish standard preoperative care instructions and education for women undergoing hysterectomy (major gynecologic surgery), including postoperative wound care instructions (written and verbal)
- Establish a system that delineates responsibility for every member of the surgical team
- Establish standards for temperature regulation with regards to:
  - Ambient operating room temperature
  - Patient normothermia
- Standardize the selection and timing of administration of prophylactic antibiotics, ideally using order sets and/or checklists
- Standardize the timing of discontinuation of prophylactic antibiotics, ideally using order sets and/or checklists
- Establish standard on appropriate skin preparation, both preoperatively and postoperatively

## RECOGNITION

### *Every Patient*

- Assess patient risk preoperatively for surgical site infection using the following criterion:
  - Blood glucose level
  - Body mass index (BMI)
  - Immunodeficiency
  - MRSA status
  - Nutritional status
  - Smoking status

# Prevention of Surgical Site Infections Following Major Gynecologic Surgery

Standardization of health care processes and reduced variation has been shown to improve outcomes and quality of care. The Council on Patient Safety in Women's Health Care disseminates patient safety bundles to help facilitate the standardization process. This bundle reflects emerging clinical, scientific, and patient safety advances as of the date issued and is subject to change. The information should not be construed as dictating an exclusive course of treatment or procedure to be followed. Although the components of a particular bundle may be adapted to local resources, standardization within an institution is strongly encouraged.

The Council on Patient Safety in Women's Health Care is a broad consortium of organizations across the spectrum of women's health for the promotion of safe health care for every woman.



## RESPONSE

### Every Case

- Develop intraoperative "Time Outs" to address antibiotic dosage, timing, prophylaxis issues, and patient-specific issues
- Establish standard on intraoperative skin preparation by surgical team
- Reassess patient risk for surgical site infection based on length of surgery, potential bowel incision, vaginal contamination, and amount of blood loss
- Provide postoperative care instructions and education to women undergoing hysterectomy (major gynecologic surgery) and family members or other support persons

## REPORTING/SYSTEMS LEARNING

### Every Facility

- Establish a culture of huddles for high risk patients
- Create system to analyze and report surgical site infection data
- Monitor outcomes and process metrics
- Actively collect and share physician specific surgical site infection data with all surgeons as part of their ongoing professional practice evaluation
- Standardize a process to actively monitor and collect surgical site infection data with post-discharge follow-up

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