

Getting Back to Basics -

Reducing Post-Caesarean Infections in Rural and Remote Regions

Declarations

• Nil





Declarations

- Nil
- Associations
 - Regional Obstetrician and Gynaecologist and Head of Department
 - Kimberley of Western Australia
 - Director of Obstetrics and Gynaecology
 - Western Australian Country Health Service
 - Medical Coordinator and Associate Professor
 - WA Rural Clinical School, University of Western Australia
 - RANZCOG Board Member and Non-Executive Director
 - Doctors Without Borders Medecins Sans Frontieres





- Kimberley Region
 - ~500 000 km2
 - ~36 000 people
 - 42% people identify as Aboriginal persons



- Kimberley Region
 - ~500 000 km2
 - ~36 000 people
 - 42% people identify as Aboriginal persons
 - 6 Hospitals
 - 3 Birthing Units
 - >85 community health services/nursing posts
 - ~630 births/year





Healthcare Infection
Surveillance of
Western Australia (HISWA)



Figure 32 Total caesarean section surgical site infection (SSI) rate per 100 procedures, 2017-18 compared to 2016-17

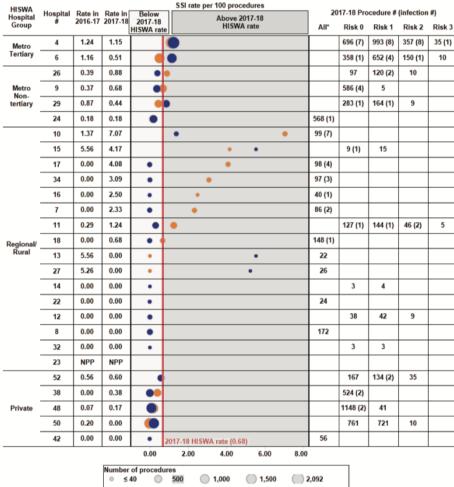


Figure description:

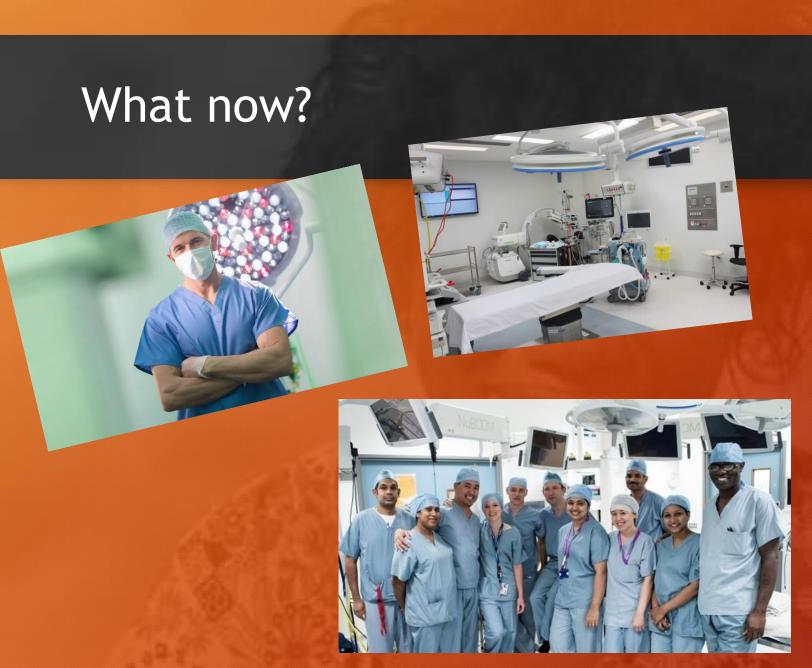
- 2016-17 hospital total caesarean section SSI rate per 100 procedures, with circle size indicating number of procedures performed.
- 2017-18 hospital total caesarean section SSI rate per 100 procedures, with circle size indicating

Figure 32 Total caesarean section surgical site infection (SSI) rate per 100 procedures, 2017-18 compared to 2016-17

HISWA	Hospital	Data in	SSI rate per 100 procedures			2017-18 Procedure # (infection #)				
Hospital Group	#	2016-17	2017-18	2017-18 HISWA rat	Above 2017-18 HISWA rate	AII*	Risk 0	Risk 1	Risk 2	Risk 3
Metro	4	1.24	1.15				696 (7)	993 (8)	357 (8)	35 (1)
Tertiary	6	1.16	0.51		•		358 (1)	652 (4)	150 (1)	10
	26	0.39	0.88	•	•		97	120 (2)	10	
Metro	9	0.37	0.68	•			586 (4)	5		
Non- tertiary	29	0.87	0.44	•	•		283 (1)	164 (1)	9	
	24	0.18	0.18	•		568 (1)				
	10	1.37	7.07		•	99 (7)				
	15	5.56	4.17		• •		9 (1)	15		
	17	0.00	4.08	•	•	98 (4)				
	34	0.00	3.09	•	•	97 (3)				
	16	0.00	2.50	•	•	40 (1)				
	7	0.00	2.33	•	•	86 (2)				
	11	0.29	1.24	•	•		127 (1)	144 (1)	46 (2)	5
	18	0.00	0.68			148 (1)				























































Original Article

Reducing post-caesarean infection in the Kimberley region of Western Australia: An audit-based observational study

Jasmin Kaur Sekhon X, Charlotte Moss, Jared Watts

First published: 22 March 2022 | https://doi.org/10.1111/ajo.13519 | Citations: 2

Conflicts of Interest: The authors report no conflicts of interest.

Read the full text >





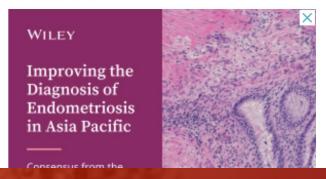






Volume 63, Issue 1 February 2023 Pages 81-85

Advertisement



- Follow up of all patients for 6 months that had a c/s
 - Medical Records, ED presentations, EMRs, phone calls.

- Follow up of all patients for 6 months that had a c/s
 - Medical Records, ED presentations, EMRs, phone calls.

"41.7% infection rate"

- Follow up of all patients for 6 months that had a c/s
 - Medical Records, ED presentations, EMRs, phone calls.

"41.7% infection rate"





















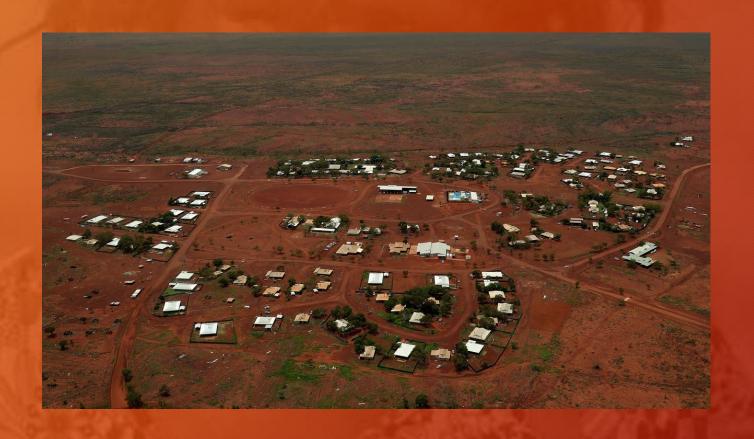




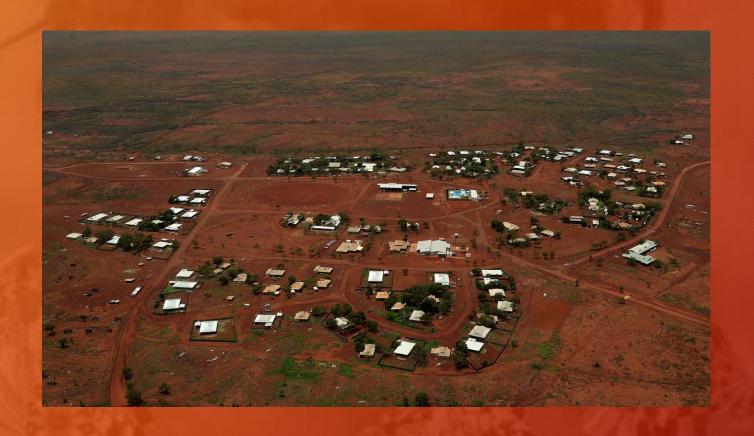




Social determinants of health



What to do?



Package

• Aim to reduce bacterial load and management post delivery















Application Form
General Questions
Proposed Insured's Name: (Please was capital Intere)
Birth Date:/ Gender:
Phone Number: Email Address:
ID Number: Social Security Number:
Status: Single Married Devorced Others
Occupation: Are you a refiree? O Yes O No



- Follow up of all patients for 6 months that had a c/s
 - Medical Records, ED presentations, EMRs, phone calls.

"41.7% infection rate"

- Follow up of all patients for 6 months that had a c/s
 - Medical Records, ED presentations, EMRs, phone calls.

"41.7% infection rate"

To

"11.6%"

	2019 (N = 26)	2021 (N = 43)	P
Age, average	29	30	0.385
Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander	25	22	0.099
Obese	8	11	0.728
Diabetes	10	8	0.3333
Prior infection	3	5	0.629
Elective lower uterine segment caesarean section	13	17	0.755
Prophylactic antibiotics	32	43	0.025
Time of antibiotics prior, average	63 min	46 min	0.031
Surgical time, average	52 min	54 min	0.707
Estimated blood loss, average	544 mL	502 mL	0.479
Skin closure, suture	36	42	0.357
PICO	0	22	<0.001
Infection	15	5	0.002
Endometritis	5	2	
Wound infection	4	1	
Urinary tract infection	3	1	
Mastitis	1	1	
Chorioamnionitis	1		
Pilonidal abscess	1		



Evidence...

- Persisted?
- Carried Over?
- Why did it work?

• Did start to 'increase'



• Did start to 'increase'

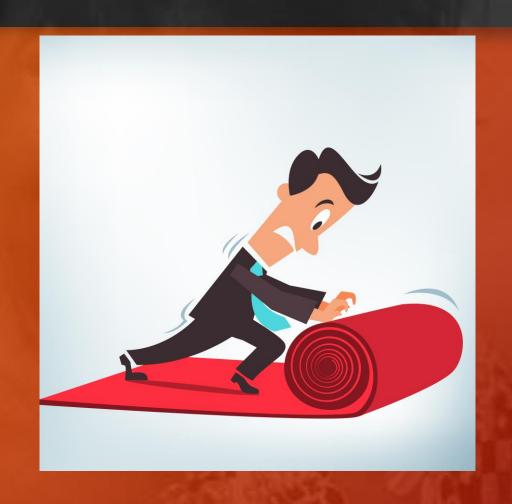
• Why?



Caesarean Safety Checklist		Telephone				
PRE-CHECK – COMMENCE IN MATER	RISK FACTORS FOR INFECTION					
Time Called:: am / pm		NIGRY ACTORS FOR IN LOTION				
Urgency Category:		☐ Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander				
☐ 1 ☐ 2a ☐ 2b ☐ 3 ☐ 4	☐ Patient has confirmed consent	☐ BMI > 35				
Does patient have an MRSA		☐ Membranes Ruptured > 6 hours				
Micro-Alert B or C?	☐ Patient has increased risk of	☐ Diabetes, GDM, Type 1 or 2				
□ No	post-partum haemorrhage	☐ Febrile in labour				
☐ Yes – Add Vancomycin	☐ Blood group and hold / cross	☐ Immunocompromised				
☐ Doctor notified to start	match available	☐ Smoker ☐ IVDU				
Vancomycin, 15mg / kg IV	☐ Intravenous access (≥ 16g)	Prolonged labour				
☐ Vancomycin given	Skin preparation or shower with	Poor skin integrity				
Start infusion a minimum of 15	Chlorhexidine 2%	☐ Multiple caesareans ≥ 3				
minutes before surgical incision.	☐ Compression stockings on	Hx wound infection or dehiscence				
		Comorbidities- HTN, other				
Confirmation all maternity unit elements have been checked.						
		/ : am / pm				
Name / designation Sign	ature Date	Date Time				
BEFORE INDUCTION OF ANAESTHESIA - SIGN IN						
Surgeon Anaesthetist and Nurse verbally confirm: Identity Site Procedure Consent Allergies						

Caesarean Safety Checklist		Telephone		
PRE-CHECK – COMMENCE IN MATER Time Called: : am / pm	RNITY UNIT	RISK FACTORS FOR INFECTION		
Urgency Category: □ 1 □ 2a □ 2b □ 3 □ 4	☐ Patient has confirmed consent	☐ Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander ☐ BMI > 35 ☐ Membranes Buntured > 6 hours		
Does patient have an MRSA Micro-Alert B or C? □ No □ Yes – Add Vancomycin	☐ Patient has increased risk of post-partum haemorrhage☐ Blood group and hold / cross	 ☐ Membranes Ruptured > 6 hours ☐ Diabetes, GDM, Type 1 or 2 ☐ Febrile in labour ☐ Immunocompromised 		
□ Doctor notified to start Vancomycin, 15mg / kg IV □ Vancomycin given Start infusion a minimum of 15	match available ☐ Intravenous access (≥ 16g) ☐ Skin preparation or shower with Chlorhexidine 2%	☐ Smoker☐ IVDU☐ Prolonged labour☐ Poor skin integrity		
minutes before surgical incision.	☐ Compression stockings on	 Multiple caesareans ≥ 3 Hx wound infection or dehiscence Comorbidities- HTN, other 		
Confirmation all maternity unit eleme	1	/ : am / pm		
Name / designation Signature Date Time BEFORE INDUCTION OF ANAESTHESIA - SIGN IN Surgeon Anaesthetist and Nurse verbally confirm:				

Nurse verbally confirms:	Discussed and documented:	☐ Estimated blood loss > 1.5L		
☐ Name of the procedure recorded	☐ Post-operative destination	☐ Length of procedure > 48 minutes		
☐ Instrument, sponge and needle	☐ Key post-operative concerns	Does patient have a BMI > 35		
counts are correct	☐ Need for post-operative patholog	OR 2 Risk Factors for Infection?		
☐ Specimens labelled correctly and	or imaging	(risk factors are yellow shaded areas)		
sent	☐ Ongoing Thromboprophylaxis			
☐ Any equipment problems to be	☐ Estimated Blood Loss (EBL)	☐ Yes –Topical Negative Pressure		
addressed	recorded: mls	Wound Therapy indicated		
	Length of procedure:	☐ No – review risk post-surgery		
	<u> </u>	<u>'</u>		
		/ : am / pm		
Name / designation Si	gnature Date	Time		



- Concerns with multiple forms.
- Relevance to all areas and regions.
- Concerns with duplications of forms and paperwork.

What Then?

- Development of local processes to implement and sustain!
- Momentum through education, posters, reminders.
- Investigation of all infections quickly, looking at systems.
- Change the social determinants.

Thankyou...

