

1 - INTRODUCTION

- Nursing Diagnosis Risk for Surgical Site Infection (RISC) - nurses' perioperative care
- Underobserved in the nursing process of intraoperative period
- High rates of surgical site infection

2 - STUDY GAP

- Research performed with evidences data from the postoperative period, without considering the intraoperative period.

3 - STUDY PURPOSE

- To analyze the nursing diagnosis risk for surgical site infection during the intraoperative period

4 – METHODOLOGY

- Cross-sectional, exploratory study
- Performed in the operating room, with 49 adult and elderly patients during intraoperative period, between October and November of 2019
- Data collection was developed based on the nursing diagnosis, and medical records. Statistical descriptive data analysis was developed
- IRB Approval

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NURSING DIAGNOSIS RISK FOR SURGICAL SITE INFECTION (00266) IN THE INTRAOPERATIVE PERIOD

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5 – RESULTS

The majority was composed by men (55.1%), older adults (51%), with mean age of 55.7 years old (Min: 18; Max:87), retired (26,5%), and incomplete elementary school (24.5%).

Table 1 - Diagnosis indicators for risk of surgical site infection

NURSING DIAGNOSIS - RISC	n	%
RISK FACTORS		
Alcoholism	12	24.5
Smoking	11	22.4
Obesity	9	18.4
AT RISK POPULATION		
Increased environmental exposure to pathogens	49	100
Excessive number of personnel present during the surgery	49	100
Individuals with ASA Physical Status classification ≥ 2	26	57.8
ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS		
Type of anesthesia	49	100
Invasive procedure	49	100
Hypertension	18	36.7
Diabetes	7	14.3

6 - IMPACT

- Relevant rate of risk for surgical site infection was identified.
- The study demonstrates:
 - the importance of risk diagnoses in the nursing care
 - the development of preventive measures to improve the quality of care, and cost-effectiveness, especially during the intraoperative period

7 – REFERENCES

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