

A Comparative Study Between Polyglactin 910 Versus Triclosan-Coated Polyglactin 910 Sutures on the Incidence of Surgical Site Infections

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Abstract

Background: Surgical site wound infection is one of the most common complications of surgery. It can result in delayed healing for sepsis. To investigate the effectiveness of antimicrobial coated sutures compared with non-coated sutures in reducing Surgical Site Infection (SSI). **Methods:** This study was a prospective, cross control, comparative study conducted in the Department of General Surgery, Prathima Institute of Medical Sciences, Naganoor, Karimnagar. A total of 200 patients with 100 patients in each group based on the inclusion and exclusion criteria were included in the present study. The patients were operated with right lower quadrant incisions and appendectomy was done with a standard technique. Sutures were selected randomly to close the abdominal sheath. Post-operative follow up was done after 1 day, 3 days, one week, two weeks, one month and 6 months. **Results:** In a Group I 35% were between age groups 21-30, 28% were in age groups 31-40, 26% were in the age group 41-50 and 11% were in the age group 51-60 years. In group II polyglactin 910 with Triclosan (Vicryl Plus) 67% were male 33% were female. 32% were in between age group 21-30, 31% were in the age group 31-40, 29% were in age groups 41-50 and 8% were in the age group 51-60. The total number of SSIs in group I were 6 cases the incidence was 6%. Out of 6 cases, 4 cases were of superficial infection and 2 cases of deep infection. The total numbers of cases of SSIs in group II were 3 the incidence of SSI in group II was 3%. There were two cases of superficial infection and one case of deep infection. **Conclusion:** Within the limitations of the present study we found that triclosan-coated polyglactin 910 sutures (Vicryl Plus) were safer and reduced rates of SSIs were found in the patients using these sutures as compared to traditional polyglactin 910 (Vicryl).