



Public Health  
England

Protecting and improving the nation's health

# Monitoring surgical wounds for infection

## Information for patients

This leaflet explains surgical wound infection and the national programme for monitoring infections acquired in hospitals

## 监护外科手术创口的感染

### 给予患者的信息

本宣传单说明了有关外科手术创口感染的事宜，以及医院所获取的监护感染的全国性计划。



# 1 What are surgical wound infections?

Most surgical wounds heal up rapidly without complications. A minority of surgical wounds are complicated by infection. This occurs when germs (micro-organisms such as bacteria) enter the incision (cut) that the surgeon makes through your skin in order to carry out the operation.

Many germs live in and on our bodies and also in our environment. Most are harmless or even useful. Our bodies have natural defences against the few germs that can cause harm. Our skin normally prevents germs from entering our bodies, but any break in the skin (whether due to injury or surgical incision) can allow them to enter and cause an infection.

# 1 什么是外科手术创口感染?

大多数外科手术创口都是在没有并发症的情形之下快速愈合。少数的外科手术创口因为受到感染而出现并发症。当病菌(诸如细菌一类的微生物)进入到外科医生为了进行手术而在你的皮肤上作出的切口(刀口), 便会出现这样的问题。

在我们的身体里和我们的环境中生活着很多的细菌。其中大多数都是无害的, 有些甚至是有益的。我们的身体对一些能够造成伤害的细菌有着天然的抵抗。我们的皮肤通常阻止了细菌进入我们的身体, 然而皮肤上的任何破损(无论是由于受伤还是外科手术切口), 都能够让细菌进入并导致感染。

# 2 When do these infections develop?

A surgical wound infection can develop at any time from two to three days after surgery until the wound has healed (usually two to three weeks after the operation). Very occasionally, an infection can occur several months after an operation.

Surgical wound infections are uncommon (see table). Most surgical wound infections are limited to the skin, but can occasionally spread to deeper tissues. Infections are more likely to occur after surgery on parts of the body that harbour lots of germs, such as the gut.

## Rates of surgical infection in different types of operations

Type of operation	Average number of infected wounds in every 100 operations*
Knee joint replacement	<1
Hip joint replacement	<1
Abdominal hysterectomy	1
Vascular surgery	3
Coronary artery bypass graft	5
Large bowel (gut) surgery	10

\*infected wounds detected while patients are in hospital or at readmission following the operation  
Data source: PHE. Healthcare-Associated Infections and Antimicrobial Resistance: 2013/14.

## 2 在什么时候会发生这些感染？

外科手术感染可能在手术之后2—3天内的任何时候发生，并直至创口愈合(通常是手术之后的2或3个星期)。在罕见的情形之下，感染会在手术后的几个月后发生。

外科手术创口感染并非不常见(参看列表)。大多数的外科手术创口感染仅局限于皮肤。但有时会扩散到更深层的组织。在生存了大量细菌的部位上，例如肠道，做手术后更有可能受到感染。

### 不同类型手术的外科手术感染之比率

手术类型	每100个手术之中 出现创口受到感染的平均数*
膝关节置换	<1
髋关节置换	<1
破腹子宫切除术	1
血管外科	3
冠状动脉搭桥手术	5
大肠(肠道)手术	10

\* 当患者于手术之后住院或住院时所发现的创口感染

数据来源：PHE. 健康保健-相关的感染和抗菌抗药性：2013/14.

## 3 How will my wound be monitored?

During your stay in hospital, the nurse who changes your wound dressings will check for any signs of infection. If you are concerned about your wound, tell the nurse who is looking after you.

Don't be tempted to remove your dressing, or touch your wound or wound drain. You could accidentally transfer germs from your fingers to your wound.

Infection can develop after you leave hospital. Some redness and swelling are to be expected after surgery, however you may have an infection if you develop one or more of the following symptoms:

- the skin around your wound gets red or sore and you do not think that it is part of the normal wound healing process, or it feels hot and swollen
- your wound has a green or yellow coloured discharge (pus)
- you feel generally unwell or feverish, or you have a temperature

If you have a problem with your wound, contact your general practitioner (GP) unless you have been told to contact the hospital.

About one month after your operation the hospital may send you a questionnaire or telephone you to ask if you have problems with your wound. Many patients leave hospital shortly after their operation and hospital staff need to find out about wound infections that occur after patients leave hospital, not just those that develop while patients are in hospital.

### 3 如何监护我的创口？

当你在医院期间，为你更换创口敷料的护士将检查任何的感染迹象。如果你担心你的创口受到了感染，请告诉照顾你的护士。

不要尝试着移除你的敷料，或者是触摸你的创口或创口导流管。你可能会在无意间把你手指上的细菌转移到了你的创口中。

感染可能在你出院之后发生。手术之后通常预期会有一些红肿，但是当你出现以下的一个或更多症状的时候，你可能是受了感染：

- 你创口周围的皮肤变得发红或疼痛，并且你不认为这是普通的创口愈合过程的一个部分，或者是感到发热或肿胀
- 你的创口有绿色或黄色的液体排出(脓)
- 你总体上感到不舒服或发热，或者是你在发烧

如果你的创口处有问题，请联络你的普通全科医生(GP)，除非让你与医院联络。

在你手术之后大约一个月的时候，医院可能会给你寄去一份问卷，或者是给你打电话，询问你的伤口是否有问题。很多病人在他们手术之后很快就离开了医院，医院工作人员需要知道病人在离开医院之后是否出现了外科手术伤口感染，而不仅仅是了解病人在医院期间出现的感染。

### 4 What happens if I develop symptoms?

If the nurse, midwife or doctor suspects that you have a surgical wound infection, they may take a sample from the surface of your wound with a swab and send it to the laboratory for tests. Your nurse or doctor may prescribe treatment with antibiotics.

### 4 假如我出现了症状，那么将会如何？

如果护士、助产士或医生怀疑你受到外科手术创口感染，他们会使用拭子从你的创口表面采集样本，并送去化验室进行化验。你的护士或医生可能会开处方进行抗生素治疗。

## 5 What information do you pass on?

The hospital passes information about your operation to Public Health England (PHE) which is co-ordinating the national programme for monitoring surgical site infection. The information is related to the risk of developing surgical wound infection. The risk depends on many factors, and includes the following:

- Your age and sex
- Your general medical condition before the operation
- Type of operation
- How long the operation lasted

PHE treats all patient information as strictly confidential. No data which could be used to identify individuals are published.

## 5 你需要被传递哪些信息？

医院把有关你的手术的资料转交给Public Health England (英格兰公共卫生署，简称PHE)，该机构协调调查外科手术部位感染的全国性计划。该资料与发生外科手术创口感染之风险相关。风险与很多因素相关，其中包括有下列因素：

- 你的年龄和性别
- 你在手术之前的一般身体状况
- 手术的类型
- 手术进行的时间长短

PHE对所有患者的信息予以严格的保密。可以被用来判明个人的身分的数据资料是不会被公布的。

## 6 What happens to the information?

Public Health England collects information from over 300 NHS and private hospitals in England that are taking part in the national programme. The information is used to calculate rates of surgical wound infection for different types of operations. Hospitals can then compare their rates to national rates and decide where they may need to make improvements to ensure their patients are given the highest possible standard of care.

## 6 如何处理这些资料？

Public Health England (英格兰公共卫生署)从英格兰参与全国计划的300多个NHS(国民健康服务)及私人医院收集资料。该资料是用来计算不同类型手术的外科手术创口感染的比率。医院随后可以把他们的比率与全国比率进行对比，并决定他们可能会需要在何处加以改善，以便确保他们的患者得到了最高标准的护理。

## 7 Where can I get further information?

Public Health England is an organisation that is dedicated to protecting people's health. It provides impartial and authoritative information on health protection issues to the public, to professionals and to government.

Further information regarding surgical site infection, including the latest report on surgical site infections is available via the Public Health England website:

[www.gov.uk/government/collections/surgical-site-infection-ssi-guidance-data-and-analysis](http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/surgical-site-infection-ssi-guidance-data-and-analysis)

You can find out more about surgical wound infections in the Guideline on the Prevention and Treatment of Surgical Site Infection published by the National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence. This can be found online at [www.nice.org.uk](http://www.nice.org.uk)

The NHS choices website [www.nhs.uk](http://www.nhs.uk) has information about your local hospital.

Produced by Public Health England's Healthcare Associated Infections and Antimicrobial Resistance Department for patients whose surgery is being monitored under PHE's SSI surveillance scheme.

## 7 我可以在何处获得进一步的信息？

Public Health England (英格兰公共卫生署)是一个致力于保护人民健康的机构。该机构就健康保护事宜，向公众、职业人士和政府提供公正和权威的信息。

有关外科手术部位感染的进一步信息，包括有关外科手术部位感染的最新报告，可以在Public Health England (英格兰公共卫生署)的网站上找到：

[www.gov.uk/government/collections/surgical-site-infection-ssi-guidance-data-and-analysis](http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/surgical-site-infection-ssi-guidance-data-and-analysis)

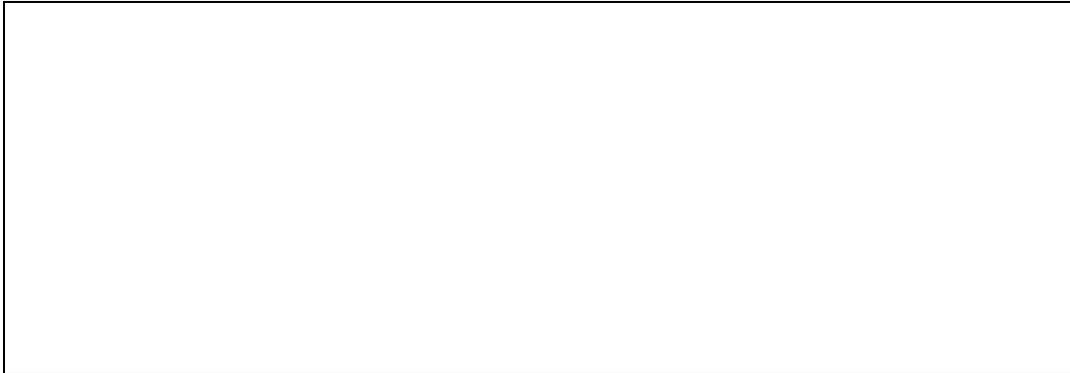
你可以在National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence(国家健康和临床医疗研究所)出版的Guideline on the Prevention and Treatment of Surgical Site Infection(对外科手术部位感染的预防及治疗指南)中找到有关外科手术部位感染的更多信息。这些信息可以在下列网站上找到：

[www.nice.org.uk](http://www.nice.org.uk)。

NHS choices(国民健康服务选择)的网站[www.nhs.uk](http://www.nhs.uk)上有着关于你本地医院的信息：

由Public Health England (英格兰公共卫生署)的Healthcare Associated Infections and Antimicrobial Resistance Department(健康护理相关感染及抗菌剂耐药性部门)为PHE的SSI接受监控计划监测的患者而制作。

If you have any further questions, please contact:  
如果你有任何其它的疑问，请联络：



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