



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

監護外科手術傷口的感染 給予病人的資訊

本宣傳單說明了有關外科手術傷口感染的事宜，以及醫院所獲取的監護感染的全國性計劃。



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 什麼是外科手術傷口感染？

大多數外科手術傷口都是在沒有並發症的情形之下快速愈合。少數的外科手術傷口因為受到感染而出現並發症。當病菌(諸如細菌一類的微生物)進入到外科醫生為了進行手術而在你的皮膚上作出的切口(刀口)，便會出現這樣的問題。

在我們的身體裡和我們的環境中生活著很多的細菌。其中大多數都是無害的，有些甚至是有益的。我們的身體對一些能夠造成傷害的細菌有著天然的抵抗。我們的皮膚通常阻止了細菌進入我們的身體，然而皮膚上的任何破損(無論是由於受傷還是外科手術切口)，都能夠讓細菌進入並導致感染。

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 在什麼時候會發生這些感染？

外科手術感染可能在手術之後2-3天內的任何時候發生，並直至傷口愈合(通常是手術之後的2或3個星期)。在罕見的情形之下，感染會在手術後的幾個月後發生。

外科手術傷口感染並非不常見(參看列表)。大多數的外科手術傷口感染僅限於皮膚。但有時會擴散到更深層的組織。在生存了大量細菌的部位上，例如腸道，施手術之後更有可能會受感染。

不同類型手術的外科手術感染之比率

| 手術類型 | 每100個手術之中 出現傷口感染的平均數量* |
|----------|---------------------------|
| 膝關節置換 | <1 |
| 髖關節置換 | <1 |
| 破腹子宮切除術 | 1 |
| 血管外科 | 3 |
| 冠狀動脈搭橋手術 | 5 |
| 大腸(腸道)手術 | 10 |

*當病人於手術之後住院或住院時所發現的傷口感染
數據來源：PHE. 健康保健－相關的感染和抗菌藥性: 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 如何監護我的傷口？

當你在醫院期間，為你更換傷口敷料的護士將檢查任何的感染跡象。如果你擔心你的傷口受到了感染，請告訴照顧你的護士。

不要嘗試著移除你的敷料，或者是觸摸你的傷口或傷口導流管。你可能會在無意間把你手指上的細菌轉移到了你的傷口中。

感染可能在你出院之後發生。手術之後通常預期會有一些紅腫，但是當你出現以下的一個或更多症狀的時候，你可能會是受了感染：

- 你傷口周圍的皮膚變得發紅或疼痛，並且你不認為這是普通的傷口愈合過程的一個部分，或者是感到發熱或腫脹
- 你的傷口有綠色或黃色的液體排出(膿)
- 你總體上感到不舒服或發熱，或者是你在發燒

如果你的傷口處有問題，請聯絡你的普通全科醫生(GP)，除非讓你與醫院聯絡。

在你手術之後大約一個月的時候，醫院可能會給你寄去一份問卷，或者是給你打電話，詢問你的傷口是否有問題。很多病人在他們手術之後很快就離開了醫院，醫院職員需要知道病人在離開醫院之後是否出現了外科手術傷口感染，而不僅僅是了解病人在醫院期間出現的感染。

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 假如我出現了症狀，那麼將會如何？

如果護士、助產士或醫生懷疑你受到外科手術傷口感染，他們會使用拭子從你的傷口表面採集樣本，並送去化驗室進行化驗。你的護士或醫生可能會開處方進行抗生素治療。

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 你需要被傳遞哪些資訊？

醫院把有關你的手術的資料轉交給Public Health England (英格蘭公共衛生署，簡稱PHE)，該機構協調監察外科手術部位感染的全國性計劃。該資料與發生外科手術傷口感染之風險相關。風險與很多因素相關，其中包括有下列因素：

- 你的年齡和性別
- 你在手術之前的一般身體狀況
- 手術的類型
- 手術進行的時間長短

PHE對所有病人的信息予以嚴格保密。可以被用來判明個人的身分的數據資料是不會被公布的。

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 如何處理這些資料？

Public Health England (英格蘭公共衛生署)從英格蘭參與全國計劃的300多個NHS(國民健康服務)及私人醫院收集資料。該資料是用來計算不同類型手術的外科手術傷口感染的比率。醫院隨後可以把他們的比率與全國比率進行對比，並決定他們可能會需要在何處加以改善，以便確保他們的病人得到了最高標準的護理。

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

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

The NHS choices website 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 我可以在何處獲得進一步的資訊？

Public Health England (英格蘭公共衛生署)是一個致力於保護人民健康的機構。該機構就健康保護事宜，向公眾、職業人士和政府提供公正和權威的資訊。

有關外科手術部位感染的進一步資訊，包括有關外科手術部位感染的最新報告，可以在 Public Health England (英格蘭公共衛生署)的網站上找到：

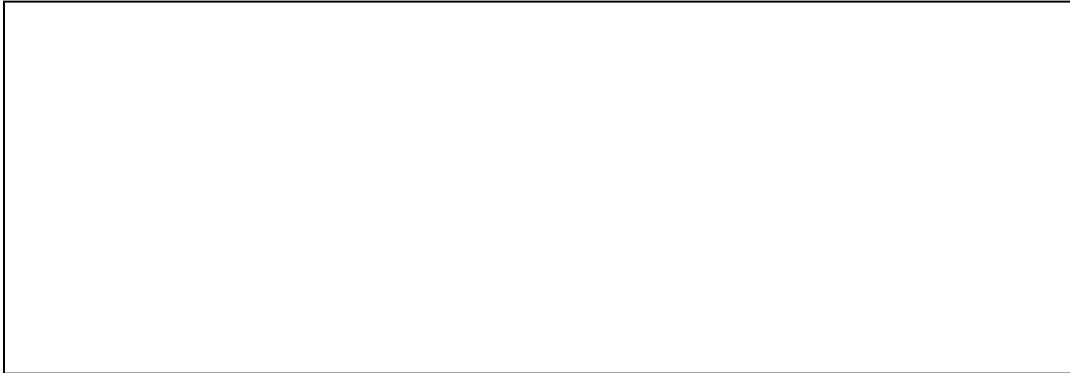
www.gov.uk/government/collections/surgical-site-infection-ssi-guidance-data-and-analysis

你可以在National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence(國家健康和臨床醫療研究所)出版的Guideline on the Prevention and Treatment of Surgical Site Infection(對外科手術部位感染的預防及治療指南)中找到有關外科手術部位感染的更多資訊。這些資訊可以在下列網站上找到：www.nice.org.uk。

NHS choices(國民健康服務選擇)的網站www.nhs.uk 上有著關於你本地醫院的資訊：。

由Public Health England (英格蘭公共衛生署)的Healthcare Associated Infections and Antimicrobial Resistance Department(健康護理相關感染及抗菌劑耐藥性部門)為PHE的SSI接受監控計劃監測的病人而製作。

If you have any further questions, please contact:
如果你有任何其他的疑問，請聯絡：



This leaflet is also available in Polish
This leaflet is also available in Punjabi
This leaflet is also available in Urdu
This leaflet is also available in Bengali
This leaflet is also available in Gujarati
This leaflet is also available in Arabic
This leaflet is also available in Chinese (Simplified)
This leaflet is also available in Chinese (Traditional)

本宣傳單還提供有波蘭文版本
本宣傳單還提供有旁遮普文版本
本宣傳單還提供有烏爾都文版本
本宣傳單還提供有孟加拉文版本
本宣傳單還提供有古吉拉特文版本
本宣傳單還提供有阿拉伯文版本
本宣傳單還提供有中文(簡體)版本
本宣傳單還提供有中文(繁體)版本

This document is available in other formats on request. Please call: 020 8327 7018
or email: publications@phe.gov.uk

本文件可根據要求而提供其他格式的的版本。請致電：020 8327 7018或者是發電郵至：
publications@phe.gov.uk

You may re-use this information (excluding logos) free of charge in any format or medium, under the terms of the Open Government Licence v2.0. To view this licence, visit OGL or email psi@nationalarchives.gsi.gov.uk.

Where we have identified any third party copyright information you will need to obtain permission from the copyright holders concerned.

Any enquiries regarding this publication should be sent to us at ssi.data@phe.gov.uk You can download this publication from www.gov.uk/phe

你可以在Open Government Licence v2.0的條款之下，免費以各種版式或媒體再使用這個資訊(不包括標識)。如需查看這個特許証，請訪問OGL或寫電郵至：psi@nationalarchives.gsi.gov.uk。

在我們明確有任何第三方版權資訊之處，你將需從相關持有人那裡獲取許可。

任何有關本出版物的查詢都應該發至我們的電子郵箱：ssi.data@phe.gov.uk。你可以從下列網站下載本出版物：www.gov.uk/phe

Public Health England
Wellington House
133-155 Waterloo Road
London SE1 8UG

www.gov.uk/phe
@PHE_uk
Twitter: @PHE_uk

PHE publications gateway number: 2013010
April 2015
© Crown Copyright 2015