



Cairo University



KASR ALAINY  
CAIRO UNIVERSITY - FACULTY OF MEDICINE

# **Subcutaneous Irrigation with Povidone Iodine versus Normal Saline Irrigation for Prevention of Post-Caesarean Section Surgical Site Infection**

Thesis

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in Obstetrics and Gynecology*

By

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## Summary

Worldwide, one of the most popular surgical procedures is the cesarean section (CS). The percentage of cesarean sections varies greatly amongst nations, ranging from 3% to 42.9%. According to Younes et al. (2019), 32% of deliveries in the US take place via cesarean section.

Even though cesarean birth is typically a simple surgery, infectious problems account for the majority of post-partum difficulties, which can affect up to 20% of patients (Häger et al., 2004).

Pre-operative bathing, appropriate use of pre-operative antibiotics, type of pre-operative scrub used, hair clipping, vaginal cleansing, maintaining intra-operative normothermia, closure of subcuticular skin, and type of skin closure are among the novel interventions that have been tested in several studies in an effort to reduce these infectious complications (Carter et al., 2017).

Surgical site infection (SSI) is one of the many problems that can arise from a cesarean delivery as a surgical treatment. Globally, the prevalence of SSI varies between 3% and 15% (Olsen et al., 2008 & Opřien et al., 2007).

Variations in perioperative techniques, the length of time from the procedure till ascertainment, and population characteristics and risk factors may all contribute to the variation in incidence. The last three decades have seen a dramatic decline in the risk of acquiring surgical site infections (SSI), primarily as a result of advancements in sterile techniques, antibiotic prophylaxis, and hygienic conditions (Zuarez-Easton et al., 2017).

normal saline solution) and no irrigation prior to abdominal wall closure in order to reduce maternal morbidities.

Additionally, IBRAHIM et al. (2015) found no statistically significant difference in the length of caesarean section operation between the Povidone iodine group (n = 121) and the Normal saline group (n = 118).

Furthermore, Güngördük et al. (2010) showed that there was no discernible difference in the length of hospital stay (days) or operating time (min) between the saline group and the control group in their study of saline wound irrigation before wound closure to avoid infection after cesarean birth.