

Evaluation of Episiotomy Wound Infection in Motahari Hospital of Urmia at 1394

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ABSTRACT

Background: Episiotomy after cutting the umbilical cord at birth is the most common surgical procedure. The following benefits are the routine Episiotomy, severe perineal laceration, fetal trauma and urinary stress reducing. Nevertheless, some studies have shown that this surgery had no benefit for the mother and result in unnecessary pain perineal region, incontinence of urine and feces, hematoma, infection, and damage to the wound region. This study aimed to evaluate the episiotomy wound infection in Motahari Hospital of Urmia was conducted in 1394.

Material and Methods: To do this cross-sectional study that episiotomy were all normal deliveries in 1394 were examined and those who were infected were identified epigenetic place then the data were analyzed by INIS¹ system software, and data mining software and using descriptive statistics.

Results: The mean age of participant was 28.5 years and the mean number of days of rehospitalization due to infection was 6. Results showed that the rate of incision of episiotomy in delivery was about (56.14%). Among them (56.45 %) was in the nulliparous women and (43.85 %) was in the multiparous women. The rate of episiotomy wound infection was (0.61%).

Conclusion: Routine episiotomy should be set aside and used selectively in cases where the risk of rupture is high to be replaced and to reduce it to less than 30 percent, according to the Ministry of Health recommendations can be complications, including infection and episiotomy pain from episiotomy scars can also be reduced.

Keywords: Episiotomy, Wound Infection, Normal Delivery

1. Iran Nosocomial Infections Surveillance Software