

# Clinical Infection In Obstetrics And Gynaecology

Infectious Diseases in Obstetrics and Gynecology 8:77-82 (2000)  
© 2000 Wiley-Liss, Inc.

## Prevalence and Clinical Significance of Postpartum Endometritis and Wound Infection

Walter Chaim,<sup>1\*</sup> Asher Bashiri,<sup>1</sup> Juri Bar-David,<sup>1</sup>  
Hana Shoham-Vardi,<sup>2</sup> and Moshe Mazor<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Soroka University Medical Center, Faculty of Health Sciences, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Beer-Sheva, Israel  
<sup>2</sup>Department of Epidemiology, Soroka University Medical Center, Faculty of Health Sciences, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Beer-Sheva, Israel

### ABSTRACT

**Objective:** To correlate clinical variables (gestational age, severe pregnancy-induced hypertension, gestational diabetes mellitus, history of previous cesarean sections, fetal distress, perinatal mortality, postpartum anemia, Apgar score  $\leq 3$  at 1 minute and  $\leq 7$  at 5 minutes, and instrumental delivery) with postpartum endometritis (PPE) and wound infection.

**Methods:** Descriptive cross-sectional study of the outcome of 75,947 term and preterm singleton deliveries; vaginally and by cesarean section from 1989-1997.

**Results:** The prevalence of PPE after vaginal deliveries was 0.17% (120/68,273). Gestational age of less than 37 weeks, severe pregnancy-induced hypertension, fetal distress, instrumental deliveries, neonatal mortality, postpartum anemia, and Apgar scores of  $\leq 7$  after 5 minutes were significantly associated with PPE. Gestational diabetes and an Apgar score of  $\leq 3$  after 1 minute showed similar frequency with and without PPE. The prevalence of PPE after cesarean section was 2.63% (202/7,677). Preterm cesarean sections, history of previous cesarean sections, anemia, and low Apgar scores were seen more frequently with PPE than without. The incidence of cesarean delivery with gestational diabetes mellitus, fetal distress, and perinatal mortality was similar in presence and absence of PPE. The rate of wound infection after cesarean section was 3.97% (318/7,995). Gestational diabetes mellitus, history of previous cesarean deliveries, and low Apgar scores were significantly more frequent with than without wound infection. Gestational age, severe pregnancy-induced hypertension, fetal distress, perinatal mortality, and postpartum anemia were not associated with wound infection.

**Conclusions:** Awareness of the aforementioned associations may prevent and shorten hospital stay by early diagnosis and appropriate treatment. *Infect. Dis. Obstet. Gynecol.* 8:77-82; 2000.

© 2000 Wiley-Liss, Inc.

### Key words

anemia; fetal distress; perinatal mortality; postpartum morbidity

Endometritis constitutes the most common febrile complication after delivery,<sup>1</sup> being more frequent and severe after cesarean section, where its incidence ranges between 5% and 85%.<sup>2</sup> The incidence increases when cesarean section is performed after labor is established or after mem-

branes have ruptured. Other conditions that have been shown to increase the incidence of PPE are the presence of bacterial vaginosis,<sup>3</sup> multiple vaginal examinations, the use of internal fetal monitoring, and low neonatal birthweight.<sup>4</sup> PPE has been defined as the presence of puerperal fever (38°C or

\*Correspondence to: Walter Chaim, MD, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, P.O. Box 151, Soroka Medical Center, Beer-Sheva 84101, Israel. E-mail: walter@bgumil.bgu.ac.il

Clinical Study

Received 27 May 1999  
Accepted 4 November 1999

Clinical Infection in Obstetrics and Gynecology: Medicine & Health Science Books @

youexploreinnovation.com Clinical Infectious Diseases, Volume 39, Issue 8, 15 October, parts discuss specific clinical problem areas in obstetrics and gynecology. Infectious Diseases in Obstetrics and Gynecology is a peer-reviewed, Open Access journal that publishes original research, reviews, and clinical studies related to infectious diseases in women's health. The journal aims to disseminate research that will improve the care given to. Postoperative infection is the most commonly seen complication of surgery in obstetrics and gynecology. The use of antibiotic prophylaxis has greatly decreased Introduction - Clinical Significance - Diagnosis - Management. Obstetricians and gynecologists commonly encounter many different infections. Early recognition and treatment of these infections is crucial. On many occasions . Evaluation of Infectious Disease Knowledge in Obstetrics and Gynecology and the medical school curriculum, recent journal articles, and clinical experience. (1) Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Medical University of South Carolina, Pelvic infections commonly occur in pregnant and postoperative women. Infectious Diseases in Obstetrics and Gynecology aims to disseminate new and important information to clinicians and other health care providers scientists and . The well documented clinical success in the control of life-threatening infections of for the history of infectious disease control in obstetrics and gynecology. Obstetrics and Gynecology, . 6th edition immunity, infection and antibiotics; information on individual organisms solution to a specific clinical query. This is an. Infectious Diseases in Obstetrics and Gynecology IDOG found some clinical areas, such as management of perinatal viral infections. Infectious Disease in Pregnancy - Etiology, pathophysiology, symptoms, signs, diagnosis & prognosis from the MSD Manuals - Medical Professional Version. Clinical study of post operative wound infections in obstetrics and gynaecological surgeries in a tertiary care set up. The American Journal of Obstetrics & Gynecology (AJOG), published by Elsevier, is pleased to announce a new affiliation between the. The National Clinical Programme for Obstetrics and Gynaecology was established in as a joint Management of Urinary Tract Infections in Pregnancy. This document reflects emerging clinical . The use of prophylactic antibiotics in obstetric and gynaecological surgery is an important part of fetal antibiotic exposure could lead to an increase in colonization or infection with antibiotic-. National Clinical Programme in. Obstetrics and Gynaecology. Version Date of publication: February Guideline No. Revision date: February Download complete list of books in this Obstetrics and Gynaecology Collection . Specialty: Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Clinical Medicine, Infectious Diseases. CLINICAL TREATMENT GUIDELINES - GYNECOLOGY AND OBSTETRICS. 01 . Genital herpes simplex virus (HSV) infection during pregnancy. Welcome to the World Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology of basic research and clinical practice in the field of obstetrics and gynecology. of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Faculty of. Medicine, Addis Ababa University, P.O. Box , Addis Ababa, Ethiopia and

\$Department of Clinical Microbiology.A Handbook of Clinical Gynecology and Obstetrics. or undergraduate, who is organizing his knowledge of gynecologic and obstetric methods, facts and opinions for practical application. Clinical Infection in Obstetrics and Gynaecology.

[\[PDF\] Laboratory Manual Of Hematology And Urinalysis](#)

[\[PDF\] Rereading The New: A Backward Glance At Modernism](#)

[\[PDF\] The Energy Trap](#)

[\[PDF\] Global Change: The Proceedings Of A Symposium](#)

[\[PDF\] Ko E Sipiitifaea Mei Tonga: Ko E Talanoa Faka-hisitolia Mei Tonga](#)

[\[PDF\] Federal Courts Improvement Act Of 1994: Hearing Before The Subcommittee On Intellectual Property And](#)

[\[PDF\] Specks In The Southern Ocean](#)