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CDC Wound Classification: Accuracy equals determination of Surgical Site Infection (SSI)

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CDC Wound Classification:

Accuracy equals determination of Surgical Site Infection (SSI)

Wound Classifications Relate to SSIs

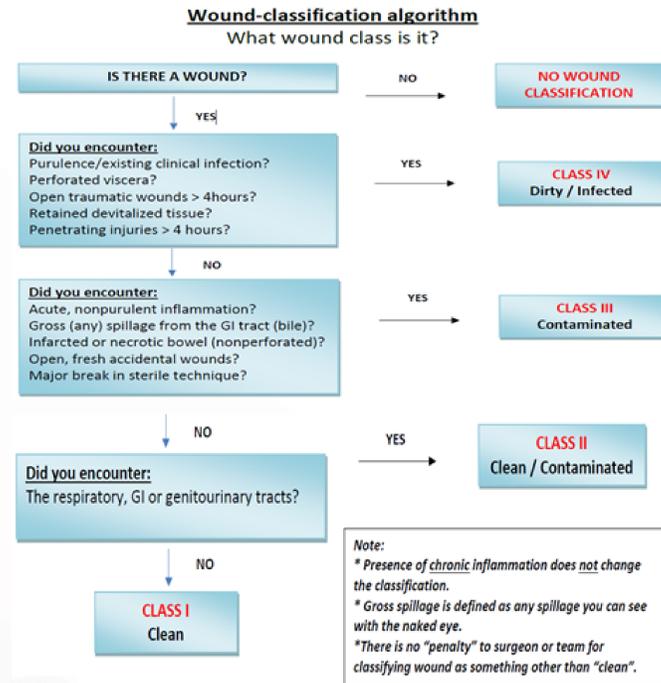
Wound class: An assessment of the degree of contamination of a surgical wound at the time of the operation. Wound class should be assigned by a person involved in the surgical procedure (for example, surgeon, circulating nurse, etc.). The wound class must be applied according to the wound class schema that is adopted within each organization. The four wound classifications available include Clean, Clean-Contaminated, Contaminated, and Dirty/Infected.

<https://www.cdc.gov/nhsn/pdfs/psmanual/psmanual.pdf>

Based on feedback from external experts in the field of surgery, there are a group of NHSN procedures that can never be recorded as clean. These operative procedure categories are APPY, BILI, CHOL, COLO, REC, SB, and VHYS. Therefore, for these procedures in the application clean is not an option on the drop down menu. All other operative procedure categories can be entered as clean procedures within the NHSN application. For example CSEC, HYST, or OVRY can be a clean wound class if documented as such.

<https://www.cdc.gov/nhsn/pdfs/psmanual/psmanual.pdf>

Providence Classification Schema



POTENTIAL SSIS BY CDC CLASS

CDC I (1-5%)

CDC II (3-11%)

CDC III (10-17%)

CDC IV (27%)

Superficial SSI



Deep Incisional SSI



Organ Space SSI



How the Perioperative Registered Nurse Makes a Difference

- RNs have the ability to correctly classify patients
- Correct classification allows the care team to anticipate infections
- Increasing awareness of signs and symptoms of infection
- We can improve documentation
 - RNs can work with Providers to improve documentation and operative reports
- The perioperative nurse can improve recognition of an infection that is present at the time of surgery (PATOS)
 - To determine PATOS we must know the
 - What
 - Where
- Words are important
 - Fecal peritonitis
 - Infection
 - Pus
 - Abscess
- Where
 - Mesentery
 - Pelvis
 - Sub-Q fat
- What wound class is not
 - Used for a quality metric
 - Does not guarantee an SSI
- Start and stop times are important – there are maximum times where they are not reportable under anesthesia
- Colorectal Standard Infection Ratio is effected by Wound Class
 - This directly can effect REIMBURSEMENT