



A STUDY OF PORT SITE INFECTION AFTER LAPAROSCOPIC CHOLECYSTECTOMY AT JLNMCB, BHAGALPUR

General Surgery

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ABSTRACT

Port site infection after elective laparoscopic cholecystectomy is uncommon. This prospective study was conducted in Post graduate department of general Surgery at JLNMCB Bhagalpur. 112 patients in the age group of 16- 67 years were studied of both sexes.

KEYWORDS

cholecystectomy, port site infection, laparoscopic

INTRODUCTION –

Gallstones are the most common biliary pathology. They are asymptomatic in majority of patients. Laparoscopic cholecystectomy is the gold standard treatment for cholecystectomy. Port site infection is the most common complication following laparoscopic cholecystectomy. Bleeding, hernia formation, visceral injury, port site metastasis are also reported

MATERIAL AND METHODS –

Conventional laparoscopy was performed in all patients. 112 patients in the age group of 16- 67 years were studied of both sexes after proper consent. The procedure was carried out under general Anaesthesia with ET tube. The case in which conversion to open is required were excluded from the study. Fascial port closure was done. Postoperatively, all port sites were examined for bleeding, infection, herniation, metastasis and or chronic pain. The level of statistical significance is $P < 0.05$.

RESULTS –

112 patients were studied between MAY 2019 to December 2019, out of the 112 patients were 71 females while 41 were males.

Patients mean age was 38 years (range 16-67), mean BMI was 26 (range 22-31).

7 patients developed post site infection (6.25%), 1 in epigastric and 4 in umbilical port. 4 were females while one was male. All were non diabetic.

Table 1

Total number of cases	Port site infection	Percentage
112	5	4.46%

Table 2. Comparison between ports

Epigastric port	1	20%
Umbilical port	4	80%

Table 3. Comparison between sex

Female	3	60%
Male	2	40%

CONCLUSION –

port site infection is a type of surgical site infection limited to laparoscopic surgery, it may lead to increased discomfort to the patient if not managed adequately.

DISCUSSION –

The overall incidence of port site infection is 4.46%. which is a bit on the higher side.

The majority of PSI involved the umbilical wound (80%), All the infections were superficial involving skin and subcutaneous tissue. The culture taken from the wound revealed staphylococcus aureus in all cases, which was managed by appropriate antibiotic as per drug sensitivity report.

We strongly believe that the PSI rate may decrease more if strict basic protocols of laparoscopic surgery are followed.

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