Introduction

Surgical Site Infections (SSIs) are the most common healthcare associated infection (HAI) amongst surgical patients and are estimated to occur in 2-5% of all surgeries in Canada. They result in a high burden of morbidity and mortality, and an increased cost to the healthcare system, making prevention of SSIs an essential component of any surgical program. (CPSI -2016). An effective SSI program with prompt action and feedback has been shown to decrease SSIs by 10-35%. (PICNet 2007) and monitoring for SSIs allows for early recognition of transmission and trends.

Surgical site infection (SSI) surveillance

No.	Description			Refere	Reference		<	Change		
SSI1.0	SURGICAL SI	TE INFECTION	(SSI) SUR\	/EILLAN	CE			·	, ,	
SSI1.1	Infection preve surveillance pro N N M	ntion and Control ocess. N N N N M			upported th M N M	nrough an esta M M		J	te infectio M M M	on (SSI) M
SSI1.1.1		a regulated health purveillance process. M		·	e for overse	eing <i>M</i>				

of Physicians and Surgeons of British Columbia

Description

ACCREDITATION

Risk

SSI

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No.	Desc	ription	Reference	Risk	Change
SS 1.4.8	М	The SSI investigation tool includes the anesthesia type.	5, 6, 7, 8, 11	М	
SSI1.4.9	В	The SSI investigation tool includes SSI preventative measures.			

No. Description Reference

References

Public Health Scotland [Internet]. Glasgow (GB): Public Health Scotland; 2022. Surgical site infection; 2022 [cited 2022 Oct 30].

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