Reducing surgical site infections through quality improvement initiative: A tertiary cardiac care facility experience in a developing country

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Introduction: Amongst healthcare associated infections (HAIs), surgical site infections (SSIs) are a preventable cause of increased morbidity and mortality and are associated with substantial financial costs. SSI rates are an indicator of the quality of surgical and postoperative care, which necessitates the need for robust surveillance systems for these healthcare as ...

Scrotal emergencies-Two case reports on scrotal exploration scenarios

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This case report evaluates the management of acute scrotal emergency in two similar cases with presenting complaints and different outcomes post-scrotal exploration. One case of young male discusses the eventual outcome of testicular torsion and importance of urgent exploration combined with careful cord examination, whilst second case was simply a hematocele requiri...
Bacterial isolation from environment and nosocomial pathogens in burned patient, with their susceptibility pattern in burn and plastic surgery department, Aljalla Hospital Benghazi

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Background: Hospital environment is a potential reservoir of bacterial pathogens, therefore Burn patients are at high risk of developing nosocomial infection because of their destroyed skin barrier and suppressed immune system, compounded by prolonged hospitalization and invasive therapeutic procedures. ...

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Safety and efficacy of Mini-Percutaneous Nephrolithotomy in the treatment of large impacted Proximal Ureteral Stones

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The management of large, impacted upper ureteric calculi remains challenging for urologists. Various treatment options include extracorporeal shock wave lithotripsy (ESWL), ureterorenoscopic lithotripsy (URSL), percutaneous nephrolithotripsy (PCNL), laparoscopic and open ureterolithotomy. ESWL has poor overall success rate in the treatment of large stones with a signi ...

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