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ANALYSIS OF THE MICROFLORA OF THE SURGICAL WARDS

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Objective. Widespread use of invasive technologies in medicine leads to infection of patients with hospital strains. However, despite the introduction of new antimicrobial drugs into the clinic drugs, purulent-septic complications continue to remain the most common pathology in hospitalized patients. In connection with this problem, discussions are underway in some hospitals on the development of an effective infection tracking system and surveillance, as well as various strategies for the adoption of preventive measures aimed at reducing the frequency of nosocomial infections. It is extremely important to develop collective strategic actions in relation to control the spread of infectious diseases to reduce adverse socio-economic consequences.

Aim: Analyze the microbial landscape of the wards of General surgery.

Materials and Methods. We analyzed 8 surgical wards of Tver hospital №7, of which 4 are purulent wards and 4 are clean fasting wards. In each ward, swabs were taken from walls and furniture. Delivery time swabs to the laboratory from the moment of taking did not exceed 2 hours. Take washes were performed using sterile cotton swabs, which before that, the test tubes were moistened by inclination. Subsequently, the walls of four chambers were processed purulent and clean separation with antiseptic solutions daily every 12 hours. Crops were carried out on 1, 7 and 21 days and after 2 months.

Results and discussions. Consider the chambers of the purulent post. On the first day as a result bacteriological culture taken from the left and right walls of 4 chambers were isolated bacteria *Acenetobacter baumannii* complex, *Escherichia coli* with hemolytic properties and *Acenetobacter Iwoffii*. Subsequently, daily processing of the walls of the chambers was carried out. antiseptic solutions every 12 hours. Processing was carried out using a spray bottle with Amicide solution. A square was processed using a 25 sq. see in four places of the left and right walls chambers. Spraying of the controlled object was carried out at a distance 20-30 cm. After 7 days of systematic treatment of the surfaces of the chambers, swabs were taken from the indicated areas, the results showed an increased microorganisms *Acenetobacter baumannii* complex, *Escherichia coli* and *Acenetobacter Iwoffii*. However, the colony forming unit of all microorganisms decreased.

Washouts were taken again on the 21st day and 2 months later. Moreover, the treatment of the wards with the indicated antiseptic preparations is not stopped. In the results of washings, the growth of microorganisms was not detected. Consider the chambers of clean fasting. During bacteriological seeding of swabs no microorganisms were noted from the walls of 4 growth chambers, which indicates relative sterility of these premises and the absence of a threat infection of hospitalized patients with nosocomial infections. Despite this, subsequent daily processing was carried out the walls of the wards with antiseptic solutions every 12 hours. Treatment was carried out using a spray bottle with Amicide solution. processed square using a 25 sq. see in four places left and right wall of the chamber. Spraying control of the object was carried out at a distance of 20-30 cm. At 7, 21 and 2 months from the start of the microorganism growth experiment also not noted.

Conclusion. The present study showed that the walls of the chambers of purulent posts of the surgical department can be inhabited by pathological microorganisms such as *Acenetobacter baumannii* complex, *Escherichia coli* and *Acenetobacter Iwoffii*. With detailed daily processing surfaces with antibacterial solutions microorganisms are drastically reduced. After a month of targeted treatment of the walls of the wards bacteriological cultures of washings of the walls show lack of growth of pathological microflora, which indicates the need changes in protocols for cleaning the wards of the surgical hospital in connection with the changed composition of the microbiota of the chambers