## Available Procedures At **Manchester Private Hospital**

#### **BREAST** SURGERY

- Breast Enlargement
- Breast Reduction
- Breast Uplift
- Fat Transfer Breast Aug
- Breast Re-Augmentation
- Breast Asymmetry
- Breast Reconstruction
- Transgender Breast Surgery
- Nipple Correction

### **BODY SURGERY**

- Liposuction
- Vaser Liposuction
- Vaser Hi-def
- Tummy Tuck
- Mini Tummy Tuck
- Arm Lift
- Thigh Lift
- 360 Liposuction
- Body Lift Surgery
- Buffalo Hump Removal
- Fat Transfer
- Lipoedema Liposuction
- Pubic Fat Pad Removal
- Gynecomastia
- J Plasma Renuvion
- Vaginal Tightening
- Labiaplasty
- Varicose Veins
- Pelvic Floor Repair
- Brazilian Butt Lift
- Mummy Makeover

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### **FACE SURGERY**

- Facelift
- Facial Lipo
- Chin Implants
- Eyebrow Lift
- Nose Surgery
- Eyebag Removal
- Ear Correction
- Septorhinoplasty
- Neck Lift Surgery



MANCHESTER PRIVATE HOSPITAL

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# Monitoring surgical wounds for infection

PATIENT INFORMATION

**Manchester Private Hospital** 

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### What are surgical wound infections?

Most surgical wounds heal up rapidly without complications. A minority of surgical wounds are complicated by infection. This occurs when germs (micro-organisms such as bacteria) enter the incision (cut) that the surgeon makes through your skin to carry out the operation.

Many germs live in and on our bodies and also in our environment.

Most are harmless or even useful.

Our bodies have natural defences against the germs that can cause harm.

Our skin normally prevents germs from entering our bodies, but any break in the skin (whether due to injury or surgical incision) can allow them to enter and cause an infection.

### When do these infections develop?

A surgical wound infection can develop at any time from 2 to 3 days after surgery until the wound has healed (usually 2 to 3 weeks after the operation). Very occasionally, an infection can occur several months after an operation.

Surgical wound infections are uncommon (see table). Most surgical wound infections are limited to the skin but can occasionally spread to deeper tissues.

## How will my wound be monitored?

During your stay in hospital, the nurse who changes your wound dressings will check for any signs of infection. If you are concerned about your wound, tell the nurse who is looking after you. Don't be tempted to remove your dressing, or touch your wound or wound drain. You could accidentally transfer germs from your fingers to your wound.

Infection can develop after you leave hospital. Some redness and swelling are to be expected after surgery, however you may have an infection if you develop one or more of the following symptoms:

- The skin around your wound gets red or sore and you do not think that it is part of the normal wound healing process, or it feels hot and swollen
- Your wound has a green or yellow coloured discharge (pus)
- You feel generally unwell or feverish, or you have a temperature
- It is imperative that you attend all your wound check appointments with the nurse and the clinical team. You may need to attend weekly for 2 6 weeks and sometimes longer if you develop a delay in wound healing or infection.

If you have a problem with your wound, contact the hospital for a face to face appointment with nurse.

## What happens if I develop symptoms?

Your hospital will collect information about your operation and monitor your wound for signs of infection. If the nurse, or doctor suspects that you have a surgical wound infection, they may take a sample from the surface of your wound with a swab and send it to the laboratory for tests. Your nurse or doctor may prescribe treatment with antibiotics. Information collected about your operation is used by the hospital to provide you with the best individual care.

