



**Table 1: Factors associated with increased risk of wound infection**

<b>Individual (host) risk factors<sup>1-18</sup></b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poorly controlled diabetes (i.e., hyperglycaemia)</li> <li>• Peripheral neuropathy (sensory, motor and autonomic)</li> <li>• Neuroarthropathy</li> <li>• Radiation therapy or chemotherapy</li> <li>• Conditions associated with hypoxia and/or poor tissue perfusion (e.g., anaemia, cardiac disease, respiratory disease, peripheral arterial disease, renal impairment or rheumatoid arthritis)</li> <li>• Immune system disorders (e.g., acquired immune deficiency syndrome)</li> <li>• Connective tissue disorders (e.g., Ehlers-Danlos syndrome)</li> <li>• Corticosteroid use</li> <li>• Malnutrition or obesity</li> <li>• Alcohol, smoking or illicit drug use</li> <li>• Poor compliance with treatment plan</li> </ul>		
<b>Wound risk factors<sup>3, 7, 9, 17, 19-21</sup></b>		
<b>Acute wounds</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contaminated or dirty wounds</li> <li>• Traumatic injuries</li> <li>• Operation is classified as contaminated or dirty</li> <li>• Inappropriate hair removal</li> <li>• Operative factors (e.g., prolonged surgery, blood transfusion or hypothermia)</li> </ul>	<b>Chronic wounds</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Duration of wound</li> <li>• Large wounds</li> <li>• Anatomically located near a site of potential contamination (e.g., perineum or sacrum)</li> </ul>	<b>Acute and chronic wounds</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Foreign body presence (e.g., drains, sutures or wound dressing fragments)</li> <li>• Haematoma</li> <li>• Necrotic or sloughy wound tissue</li> <li>• Impaired tissue perfusion</li> <li>• Increased exudate and oedema that is not adequately managed</li> <li>• Wounds over bony prominences or probing to bone</li> <li>• Involvement of tissue deeper than skin and subcutaneous tissues (e.g., tendon, muscle, joint or bone)</li> </ul>
<b>Environmental risk factors<sup>3, 6, 17</sup></b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unhygienic environment (e.g., dust, unclean surfaces, or presence of mould/mildew)</li> <li>• Hospitalisation (due to increased risk of exposure to antibiotic resistant microorganisms)</li> <li>• Inadequate hand hygiene and aseptic technique</li> <li>• Inadequate management of moisture (e.g., due to exudate, incontinence or perspiration)</li> <li>• Interface pressure that is inadequately off-loaded</li> </ul>		

## Table 01 References

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