Modern dressings for complicated methicillin-resistant staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) infected wound post-cesarean section: A case report

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Post-cesarean wound infection is one of the leading causes of maternal morbidity and mortality with Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus (MRSA) being the commonest organism cultured. Management of wounds infected with MRSA is a challenge to medical practitioners as MRSA is associated with worse outcomes than other pathogens. A good understanding of the properties and uses of different modern dressings available is required to facilitate the wound healing process. Case Description: A 35-year-old female presented a week after an emergency cesarean section with a wound breakdown. Exploration of the wound noted seropurulent discharge until the layer of the rectus muscle. Swab and tissue culture were reported as MRSA and Staphylococcus aureus. Conventional saline dressing applied in the first two days resulted in increasing slough with moderate exudate and thick biofilm over the wound. A referral to the wound team was made and modern dressings with antimicrobial properties were applied. Silver-containing dressing, AQUACEL Ag+ and Nano Ag+ spray applied on alternate days for one week showed significant improvement in wound healing. Continuation of dressings as an outpatient using collagenase ointment, IRUXOL Mono took two weeks for the wound to clean and ready for secondary suturing. Post-secondary suturing was complicated with stitches abscesses and wound breakdown. Cadexomer iodine powder, IODOSORB was applied daily for two months until the wound healed well. Conclusion: This case is a sharing of challenges in wound care for MRSA-infected cesarean wounds using modern dressings. Selection of ideal dressings is easier with adequate knowledge and understanding of different types of modern dressings.