

Postneurosurgical infection

see [Surgical site infection](#).

Postneurosurgical [infection](#) refers to an infection that occurs after a surgical procedure involving the brain, spinal cord, or associated structures. These infections can involve the surgical site, surrounding tissues, or deeper structures such as the brain or spinal fluid. They are typically caused by bacteria or other microorganisms that enter the body during or after the surgery.

Postneurosurgical infections can present with various symptoms depending on the location and severity of the infection. These may include fever, headache, wound drainage, increased pain or swelling at the surgical site, neurological changes, and signs of systemic infection such as elevated white blood cell count.

Prompt diagnosis and treatment are crucial to prevent complications and minimize the impact on the patient's recovery. Treatment typically involves administering appropriate antibiotics based on the specific microorganism causing the infection, as determined by culture and sensitivity testing. In some cases, surgical intervention may be necessary to drain any abscesses or remove infected tissue.

Postneurosurgical infections require close monitoring and management by a healthcare team, often involving neurosurgeons, infectious disease specialists, and other healthcare professionals.

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Last update: **2024/06/07 02:55**

