Systematic review and meta-analysis of preoperative antisepsis with chlorhexidine versus povidone-iodine in clean-contaminated surgery

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CRD summary
Preoperative cleansing of the skin with chlorhexidine had significant benefits compared with povidone iodine in reducing postoperative surgical site infections after clean-contaminated surgery. The poor quality of the included studies and some methodological flaws mean that the results should be interpreted with caution and that the reliability of the authors’ conclusions is not clear.

Authors’ objectives
To determine whether povidone-iodine or chlorhexidine was the preferred agent for cleansing of skin prior to clean-contaminated surgery.

Searching
MEDLINE and EMBASE were searched to January 2010, and again in February 2010; search terms were reported. Conference proceedings from the Association of Surgeons from Great Britain and Ireland, American College of Surgeons Annual Congress, the American Congress of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, and the British International Congress of Obstetrics and Gynaecology were searched from 2000 to 2010 for relevant abstracts. Reference lists from retrieved articles were checked. The websites of manufacturers were searched for any additional publications or presentations.

Study selection
Clinical trials in surgical patients (aged 18 years and over) in which at least one clinical endpoint was reported were eligible for inclusion. Studies in orthopaedic and plastic surgery and other clean surgery trials were excluded, as were studies that examined infections at catheter sites.

The primary outcome was the incidence of postoperative surgical site infection. The secondary outcome was intra-abdominal infection.

The included studies were of mixed patient populations who underwent clean or contaminated surgery. The surgical populations included patients who were undergoing general surgery, vaginal hysterectomy, laparotomy, mastectomy and caesarean section. The povidone-iodine intervention was usually 10% povidone-iodine in scrub formulation. Chlorhexidine was typically given as 0.5% to 2% in a 70% isopropyl alcohol solution administered as a spray (where reported). Application of povidone-iodine and chlorhexidine were by soap, then scrubbing prior to painting. The definitions of sepsis varied across the studies including reductions in bacterial colonisation, bacterial counts, the presence clinical infection, wound infections and/or separation, haematoma, and seroma.

Two reviewers performed the study selection, but the authors did not state how any disagreements were resolved.

Assessment of study quality
Methodological quality of the included trials was assessed using the Jadad 5-point scale for randomisation, blinding, and reporting of losses to follow-up due to withdrawals and drop-outs.

The authors did not state how many reviewers performed the quality assessment.

Data extraction
Data were extracted to calculate odds ratios (ORs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) for the post-operative surgical site infection and intra-abdominal infections.

The authors did not state how many reviewers performed the data extraction.

Methods of synthesis
Pooled odds ratios and 95% confidence intervals were calculated using a DerSimonian and Laird random-effect model. Statistical heterogeneity was assessed using the Cochran's Q-statistic. A sensitivity analysis was performed by omitting the non-randomised study. The authors investigated publication bias by visual inspection of funnel plots and using the Egger test.

**Results of the review**

Six studies (n=5,031 patients) were included in the review, including five randomised controlled trials (RCTs) and one prospective study with a sequential implemental design. Two RCTs took place between 1982 and 1984; the remaining studies took place between 2005 and 2010. Sample sizes ranged between 27 and 987 patients. The studies were of moderate to poor quality, with five studies receiving Jadad scores under 3 points, and one RCT with a Jadad score of 3 points.

There was a statistically significant reduction in surgical site infection observed with chlorhexidine compared to povidone-iodine (OR 0.68, 95%CI 0.50 to 0.94). When the non-randomised study was removed from the analysis, the benefit of chlorhexidine remained significant (OR 0.58, 95% CI 0.44 to 0.75). In three trials that reported intra-abdominal sepsis, there were no significant differences between chlorhexidine and povidone-iodine.

There was no statistically significant heterogeneity observed across the studies.

No evidence of publication bias was observed in the results, although there were insufficient studies that reported on intra-abdominal sepsis to undertake an Egger's test.

**Authors’ conclusions**

Preoperative cleansing of the skin with chlorhexidine had significant benefits compared with povidone iodine in reducing postoperative surgical site infections after clean-contaminated surgery.

**CRD commentary**

The review addressed a clear question and some criteria for the inclusion of studies were defined. Studies of “clean” surgery were excluded, but the studies included mixed populations of clean and contaminated surgery types, and data were not stratified by surgery type. Appropriate databases were searched. Attempts were made to identify unpublished studies. It was not clear if language restrictions were applied to the search. Steps were reported to minimise errors and bias in study selection, but not for quality assessment or data extraction.

The quality of the included studies was judged to be of poor to moderate quality. It was unclear if the pooling of the studies was justified given the heterogeneity in the surgery types, the application of the antiseptic agents, and the definition of sepsis.

The potential for bias and the poor quality of most of the included studies mean that the results should be interpreted with some caution and that the reliability of the authors’ conclusions is not clear.

**Implications of the review for practice and research**

**Research:** The authors stated that further trials in each surgery type (clean surgery and clean-contaminated surgery) were required because a variety of different pathogens (for vaginal hysterectomy and laparoscopy) were present in the included studies in the review; there may be arguments for differing antiseptic regimens between different groups of contaminated surgery patients.

**Practice:** The authors did not state any implications for practice.

**Funding**

Not stated.

**Bibliographic details**

Record Status
This is a critical abstract of a systematic review that meets the criteria for inclusion on DARE. Each critical abstract contains a brief summary of the review methods, results and conclusions followed by a detailed critical assessment on the reliability of the review and the conclusions drawn.