and the need for comprehensive zoonotic prophylaxis in scenarios of human expansion into natural habitats.

Keywords: Wild animal bite, Emerging zoonosis, Compartment syndrome.

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RISK FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH SURGICAL SITE INFECTION IN CESAREAN SECTIONS: UNIVARIATE ANALYSIS AND LOGISTIC REGRESSION

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Introduction/Objectives: Surgical site infection (SSI) is one of the most relevant complications associated with cesarean delivery, directly impacting maternal morbidity, length of hospitalization, and hospital costs. SSI is estimated to account for up to 10% of global maternal deaths, and in Brazil, 73% of deaths are due to puerperal infection, which is the third leading cause of maternal death. Preventing SSI involves measures related to patient preparation, surgical technique, and the operating environment. This study aimed to identify risk factors associated with the development of SSI in patients undergoing cesarean section, with special focus on intraoperative variables.

Methods: After the surveillance system for Healthcare-Associated Infections (IRAS) identified a significant 83% increase in SSI incidence in cesarean sections in August 2023, a univariate analysis (among potential SSI predictors) and logistic regression (binomial multivariate), to control for confounders, were performed between January and June 2023. Twenty-nine patients with SSI and 62 controls who underwent cesarean section on the same day were included. Variables analyzed included age, body mass index (BMI), comorbidities, procedure duration, skin preparation, performance and timing of preoperative bathing, hair removal, antibiotic prophylaxis, and staff gowning. Univariate analysis and logistic regression were performed to control for confounders.

Results: In the univariate analysis, SSI occurrence was associated with BMI greater than 30 (OR=3.80; 95% CI 1.25 −11.52; p=0.014), surgical duration greater than 60 minutes (OR=3.00; 95% CI 1.20−7.50), and inadequate skin preparation (OR=2.83; 95% CI 1.13−7.09; p=0.033). In the adjusted analysis, only inadequate skin preparation remained significantly associated (OR=3.43; 95% CI 1.22−10.08; p=0.021).

Conclusion: Intraoperative practices, especially inadequate skin preparation, showed a strong association with SSI risk in cesarean sections. These findings reinforce the need for strict adherence to intraoperative prevention protocols as an essential strategy to reduce SSI in the studied context.

Keywords: Cesarean section, Surgical site infection, Risk factors.

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SPOTTED FEVER IN SC: CASE PROFILE AND TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION BETWEEN 2013 −2023

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Introduction/Objectives: Spotted fever is an infectious disease caused by bacteria of the genus Rickettsia, with high lethality and a wide clinical spectrum. In Santa Catarina (SC), the state with the second highest number of cases in the country, the predominant form is caused by Rickettsia parkeri, associated with less severe clinical presentations. Due to the scarcity of regional studies, this study analyzes the distribution of spotted fever cases in SC between 2013 and 2023.

Methods: Descriptive study using secondary data from the Sistema de Informação de Agravos de Notificação. Variables analyzed were: number of confirmed cases by sex, education level, age group, and month of symptom onset. Incidence rates per 100,000 inhabitants were calculated using Excel software. Spatial distribution of incidence by municipality was represented through a thematic map on the Datawrapper platform.

Results: During the period, 444 cases were reported, with a cumulative incidence of 6.24 per 100,000 inhabitants. Men accounted for 59.5% of cases, with a rate of 3.7/100,000, while women accounted for 40.5% (2.7/100,000). Absolute risk was higher among men (7) than among women (4.6), yielding a 52% higher relative risk for males. A concentration of cases was observed in the 20−59 age group (73.4%) and among individuals with up to completed high school (92.3%). Monthly distribution indicated seasonality, with the highest number of notifications in January (18.4%) and November (17.5%). Spatial analysis revealed heterogeneity in territorial distribution, highlighting municipalities such as Guaramirim, Schroeder, Corupá, and Jaraguá do Sul, which showed incidence greater than 0.75 per thousand inhabitants.

Conclusion: Spotted fever in SC predominates among adult men of working age, suggesting greater exposure to risk environments. The association with lower education level