

Classification	Description	Procedure Type Laparoscopic and/or Incisional access
Class 1 Clean Wounds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>No inflammation</u> is encountered. • No contaminated spaces (<u>respiratory, alimentary, genital or genitourinary</u>) are encountered or entered. • No break in aseptic technique • Wounds are closed primarily and if necessary, drained with closed drainage. • Surgical wound incisions that are made after nonpenetrating (i.e., blunt) trauma should be included if they meet the criteria. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vascular/Cardiovascular Procedures • Exploratory laparotomy • Laparoscopy without use of uterine manipulator • Skin (mastectomy, lesions, lipoma, cosmetic) • Neck dissection • Hip and knee replacements • Eye surgery • Thyroidectomy • Herniorrhaphy
Class 2 Clean/Contaminated Wounds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The respiratory, alimentary, genital or urinary tracts are entered under controlled conditions and without unusual contamination • No evidence of inflammation, infection or major break in technique is encountered. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GI procedures (that are controlled and no significant spillage) • Gyne procedures • GU procedures • ENT procedures
Class 3 Contaminated Wounds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open, fresh (<4 hrs), accidental wounds from a clean source. • Gross spillage from the GI tract. • Encounters with non-purulent inflammation. • Entry into the genitorurinary or biliary tracts in the presence of infected urine or bile • Major break in sterile technique (i.e., open cardiac massage) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appendectomy for inflamed appendicitis • Bile spillage during cholecystectomy • Diverticulitis • Gross spillage or visible contamination of the wound
Class 4 Dirty/Infected Wounds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retained devitalized tissue • Wounds that involve existing clinical infection, pus or previously perforated viscera • Traumatic wound with delayed treatment (> 4 hrs) • Traumatic wound from dirty source • Fecal contamination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infected • I & D abscess • Wound debridement • Perforated bowel or Peritonitis

NOTE: Minor breaks in aseptic technique do not change wound class (i.e., Small glove perforation). Class 1 surgery cannot change to a Class 2. If it is felt by the surgical team that break in technique is significant, class shall be changed to a Class 3.

NOTE: Risk factors do not impact the wound class.