



We identified that PICCs accounted for 45% of total central line days, were present in 40% of CLABSIs, and 30% of PICC placements were ordered for “difficult intravenous access” rather than a clinically significant indication” Mikolajczak et al (2016).

Abstract:

Reducing central line utilization is an important intervention to reduce infections. We identified that PICCs accounted for 45% of total central line days, were present in 40% of CLABSIs, and 30% of PICC placements were ordered for “difficult intravenous access” rather than a clinically significant indication. PICCs are more invasive than other line options, exposing patients to additional risks including Central Line Associated Blood Stream Infections (CLABSIs).

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Reference:

Mikolajczak, A., Seburn, S., Ward, W. and Barra, M. (2016) Ensuring Appropriate Peripherally Inserted Central Catheter (PICC) Utilization. American Journal of Infection Control. 44(6), Supplement, p.S90.



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