Care bundles reduced CLABSI rates in peripherally inserted central catheters

“Cost-effective care bundles reduced CLABSI in peripherally inserted central catheters using the modified Seldinger technique, despite the specific insertion skills that were required” Arnts et al (2014).

Reference:

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Abstract:
AIM: There has been no evidence to show whether care bundles of preventive measures reduce central line associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) in peripherally inserted central catheters using the modified Seldinger technique, which requires more specific skills than the traditional technique. The aim of this study was address that gap in our knowledge and to determine whether other variables influenced the outcome.
METHODS: This prospective observational study was conducted on a neonatal intensive care unit. We observed the incidence of CLABSI in 45 newborn infants with peripheral catheters before the introduction of bundles of preventative measures and 88 infants after the introduction.

RESULTS: Laboratory confirmed CLABSI decreased after the introduction of the bundles, from 12.9 per 1,000 days to 4.7/1,000 days (p = 0.09). When we combined the rates for laboratory confirmed CLABSI and clinical CLABSI, the incidence reduced significantly after introduction of the bundles (p = 0.02). There were no other variables that affected the outcome.

CONCLUSIONS: Cost-effective care bundles reduced CLABSI in peripherally inserted central catheters using the modified Seldinger technique, despite the specific insertion skills that were required. The bundles of preventative measures may increase healthcare professionals’ awareness of the need to care for central catheters and reduce CLABSI infections.

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