

Compare the effectiveness of different cutaneous antiseptics in reducing risk of catheter-related infection in intensive care unit (ICU) patients” Pages et al (2016).

Abstract:

PURPOSE: Compare the effectiveness of different cutaneous antiseptics in reducing risk of catheter-related infection in intensive care unit (ICU) patients.

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METHODS: We compared the risk of central venous catheter-related infection according to four-step (scrub, rinse, dry, and disinfect) alcoholic 5 % povidone-iodine (PVI-a, n = 1521), one-step (disinfect) alcoholic 2 % chlorhexidine (2 % CHX-a, n = 1116), four-step alcoholic

RESULTS: In the cohort analysis and compared with PVI-a, the incidence of CRI was lower with 2 % CHX-a and similar with

CONCLUSIONS: In comparison with PVI-a, the use of 2 % CHX-a for cutaneous disinfection of the central venous catheter insertion site and maintenance catheter care was associated with a reduced risk of catheter infection, while the benefit of

CLINICAL TRIALS IDENTIFIER: NCT01479153.

Reference:

Pages, J., Hazera, P., Mégarbane, B., du Cheyron, D., Thuong, M., Dutheil, J.J., Valette, X., Fournel, F., Mermel, L.A., Mira, J.P., Daubin, C. and Parienti, J.J. (2016) Comparison of alcoholic chlorhexidine and povidone-iodine cutaneous antiseptics for the prevention of central venous catheter-related infection: a cohort and quasi-experimental multicenter study. Intensive Care Medicine. June 16th. .

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